VOL. 8.—NO. 26. MARY E. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIBLS, 118 North ELEVENTH St. Thorough instruction in French, Music, and Drawing. Six pupils can be received as boarders. URY SEMINARY, WOOD-MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE.
MORIN'S ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for
Young Ladies, at No 1342 SPRUCE Street Philadelphia, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.
ang-latrawing, and Painting, by the best Term commances MONDAY, Sept. ven and required. CHAS. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal PHILADELPHIA MILITARY E OPENED, MONDAY, SEP SCHOOL. (Courtland Saunders' Institute, THIRTY NIDTH and MARKET Streets.) reopens September 6th Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. au29-1m toth, 1884, at 1926 MT. VERNON ING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Lawill be afforded a thorough course of inclementary and also the higher branchics, Sciences, Languages, Select Litera-Mrs. R. E. WATSON, Miss E. R. WATSON, Principals. MARGARET ROBINSON WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BACE Street, above Franklin, on the 5th of Ninth month. Apply to M. ROBINSON, Cottage Row, Germantown. au29 12th THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL A School for Boys, No 2 WEST PENG SQUARE. Duties resumed Sept. 5. J. DAVISON, Principal. au29-1m² CHEORGE R BARKER'S ENGLISH Wand CLASSICAL SCHOOL, PRICE St., Germantown will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. au29 12t* C'DEN HALL FEMALE SEMINARY

SSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL The sixteenth Seesion will commend Sept. 5. WM. FEWSMITH, Principal. F. T. BROWN'S ACADEMY OUNG LADIES, 1003 SPRING Street ONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th au7-1m* RING GARDEN ACADEMY. l, Mathematical, and English SOHOOI and Boys, corner of ElGTTH and Buttreets, re-opens MONDAY, September & J. P. BIRGH, A. M., Principal. UNG MEN DESIRING A BUSI TION, -It should be borne in mind CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, TENTH ect., is the plouser in modern in the advantages must necessaril Colleges that merely unitate. The scon be opened in earnest, and we man who designs entering upon ial Studies to call or send for augy 8t* CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH OL of the subscriber, S. E. corner of THIR-nd LOCUAT Streets, will reopen on MON-Applications can now be mad B. KENDALL, A. M.

P. ROBESON WILL OPEN ol for Young Ladies at 1338 CHESTNUT 2th of Ninth Month (September). y be obtained at 1102 ARCH Street. G GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES ARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS. reopened on the 5th of September. GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal, 608 and 611 MARSHALL Street, Phila. P. BROWN, No. 1907 PINE KAIGHN'S SCHOOL FOR LADIES will be reopened Ninth month, 044 MOUNT VERNON Street au25-18th

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treet, Duties resumed Mouday, Sept 5th T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal. G LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E. f MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Sts. ed September 12th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, pal. au4-tr G LADIES' SCHOOL AND AD-D CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, 903
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Breat, on the 18th of Saturding, at No. 100 North TENTE

Street, on the 18th of Saturding. FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, MECHANICS-eight miles west of Harrisburg, on the C. V. une SEPTEMBER 1st, derate. Send for a Circular. au24-12t CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH OL of H D. GREGORY, A. M., No 1106 Street, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 5th. au23 lm*

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SDAY, Sept. 7th, ing forth the Course of Instantian ing forth the Course of Libertace of the debtatred at the Seminary.
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Principal R VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1030 ARDEN Street, will be reopened Sept. 124 R Y. BUCKMAN, Principal. ENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL TE 127 N. TENTH Street, will reopen t. 6. All English branches, Latin, Greek, reach taught. Call for a Circular. JT.STREET FEMALE SEMI-Has Bonney and Miss Dillaye will re-arding and Day School at No. 1645 treet, WEDNESDAY, September 14th. m circulars. au18-toci

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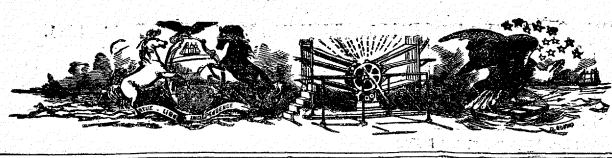
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12 to 1 to 1

THE BEBEL PRESS. The Capture of Fort Morgan—Affairs Before Petersburg-Official Despatch from General Early—The Siege of Atlanta— Union Shells Set Fire to the City-Forrest's Baid—Trans-Mississippi Advices -The Rebel State Department on Kirke and Jaques.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

The Richmond Sentinel of Friday, the 26th, conains the following: THE CAPTURE OF PORT MORGAN. Mobile, August 24.—Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands. Whether surrendered, of blown up, or svacuated, is unknown. There are conflicting reports, but nothing reliable.

A fing-of-truce boat visited the enemy's upper fleet to-day. The Federal exchange agent not having arrived, nothing was accomplished.

A special to the Advertiser, from near Aberdeen, on the 24th, says the enemy burned Ashville last night. Their advance force passed through Holly Springs this morning towards. La Grange. Their wagon train crossed at Waterford last night. As they were about crossing, Chalmers fired into their infantry force yesterday, and a sharp skirmish took place. He captured three wagons and teams and five prisoners. Our loss twenty. The pursuit was AFFAIRS AT PETERSBURG-FIGHT AT BERMUDA HUNDRED. PETERSBURG, August 25 .- Our forces engaged ind drove in the enemy's skirmishers in front of Bermuda Hundred this morning, capturing some fifty prisoners. The engagement lasted but a short time. Our loss was small.

For several days past the enemy has been picketing in front of Bermuda Hundred with negroes. In front and on the line of the Weldon Railroad there is little or no change.
The enemy has been engaged to-day shifting forces from their right to their left. Butler's cavalry engaged the enemy's cavalry nine miles below here, night before last, and repulsed an effort they were making to drive in our picket lines. Our loss was small. Heavy firing has for the last hour been heard some distance down the line of the Weldon Railroad : cause unexplained.

An official despatch from General Early, at Charlestown, states that he has pressed the enemy back to Harper's Ferry.

We have received some gratifying particulars of the recent engagement near Winchester. The rout of the enemy was complete, equaling, if it did not surpass, the stampede from Kernstown a few weeks since. The enemy had in the fight about eight thousand cavalry and some four thousand or five thousand infantry, which was the roar quard of their main army, the latter being in full retreat towards the Potomac.

the Potomac.

After the affair at Front Royal, our army pushed on, and coming up with the rear-guard at Winchester, were, for a short time, held at bay by their artillery, and suffered some little loss, but nothing could withstand the valor of our troops, and with a yell they charged the enemy, who broke and ran in the wildest confusion. they charged the enemy, who broke and ran in the wildest confusion.

They were pursued for several miles beyond Windhester, when darkness compelled General Early to call off his men and allow them to rest. The next morning the pursuit was recommenced, but the enemy had taken advantage of the darkness and gotten too far in advance to be evertaken. We got about two hundred and fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery, besides a number of horses, and any quantity of small arms cloining, etc., which the enemy in their fright threw away. But very few of the enemy were killed or wounded, and our entire casualties did not exceed fifteen. GEORGIA NEWS-FEDERAL RAIDS-FIRES IN AT-ATLANTA, August 23.-A despatch from Jones boro states that a Federal raiding party in heavy force has appeared at Fayetteville. A despatch from General Maury, at Mobile, confirms the cap-ture of Memphis by Forrest; Washburne and staff were captured with the city. Dixon bridge, on Fint river, near Fayetteville, was burnt this

Flint river, near Fayetteville, was burnt this morning.

Scouts report that another Federal raid, 7,000 strong, with nine pieces of artillery, started from Decatul early this morning in the direction of Covington. A letter from an officer at Greeneville, East Tennessee, says that John Morgan left that point for Knoxville. Trains are running regularly from Bristol to Greeneville.

The situation around Atlanta is unchanged. The enemy shelled the city at intervals all night, all quiet this morning, except occasional picket skirmishing. A lady was killed near the Express office last evening by a shell, and a soldier lost a leg. ome last evening by a shell, and a solder lost a Leg.

ATLANTA, August 24.—Another large conflagration occurred this evening on Alabama street, destroying a large warehouse and several dwellings. The fire was caused by a shell. The Yankee batteries, during the fire, shelled that portion of the city with great rapidity.

Prisoners report that Shejman's army continues well fed. Citizens from Marietta report that Federal officers claim that there are twenty days provisions at that place. The 3th brigade gives McClosky 150 majority over Shead.

The following appears in the Richmond Examiner

The following appears in the Richmond Examiner FORREST'S BAID ON MEMPHIS HIS OFFICIAL DE-FORREST'S BAID ON MEMPHIS—HIS OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following official despatch was received at the War Department yesterday:
By Telegraph from Mobile, Angust 22, 1864.—
The following despatch was received from General Forrest, dated Hernando, 21st: "I attacked Memphis at 4 c'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured four hundred, capturing their entire camp, with about three hundred horses and mules. Washburne escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is twenty killed and wounded.

"N. B. Forrest, Major General."

MOSEBY HANGING UNION MEN.

MOSEBY HANGING UNION MEN. We have confirmation of the report that Moseby hung thirty Yankees whom he caught burning pri-vate residences in Clark county.

THE APPROACHES TO MOBILE. THE APPROACHES TO MOBILE.

Vessels drawing more than twelve feet must anchor in the Lower Fleet; vessels of twelve feet may proceed to the anchorage of the Upper Fleet, crossing the Middle Ground in not less than fifteen feet; passing Point Clear, three miles distant, on the starboard hand, and anchoring off Alabama City, midway between the east and west shores of the bay, in twelve and a half feet water, blue mud.

Dog-riper bar, on the chart, is about four and a half miles from the centre of the city. The nearest point of the Upper Fleet nearly nine miles. The depth from Dog-river bar up to the city is eight feet and under—so say the Mobile papers. THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

We have interesting advices from the Trans-Mississippi Department. From late orders issued from headquarters, we learn that General Buckner succeeds General Walker in command of Western Louislans; Magruder takes the Department of Texas, Brownsville, Texas, has been evacuated by the Federals. This takes the last Yankee foot from Texas scil. We have other good news from that quarter, which is embraced in the summary below:

Price is said to be moving on Missouri. Re Lieutenant Gen. Dick Taylor was at Alexandria. General Maxey attacked a camp of Kansas troops within six miles of Fort Smith. He reports the capture of one hundred and fifty prisoners, (6th Kansas Cavalry,) three hundred small arms, and four hundred sread to denorals Gano and Standwatte towards Kansas.

General Joe Shelby is playing sad havac with the Yankees on the Missouri border. He reports over three thousand recruits since his advance.

Texas is free from the trend of the enomy. Louisiana nearly so, Arkansas is in a fair way to be recovered, and Price, it is known, is "bidling his time" for a tolling blow for the disenthralment of his own State.

State.
At lost accounts Gen. Steele was an Little Rock, but so exhausted in strength as to have no power to THE REBEL STATE DEPARTMENT. The following circular from the State Department will explain itself:

ment will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.—Sir. : Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on this Continent render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements. accurately informed of what has occurring on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have, doubtless, asted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principles, sentiments, and purposes, by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn, declaration of the legislative and executive departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leave no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is non-interference with our internal peace and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equality, and many trankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judg ment of the world, to the soher reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solema and rightsous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoin. In the early part

social compact. Let them forear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. It there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation; we have ever been willings, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equality, and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from Preident Lincoln. In the early part of lest month a letter was received by Cheeral Leeffrom Freident Lincoln. In the early part of lest month a letter was received by Cheeral Leeffrom Freident Lincoln. The following words:

"Heapouagners Armers of the Tinites Dearms." It is a wondy many the base of the arm was supported in the study of law when he entered the army. He gave his whole soul to the war, and became a thorough soldier in a very brief time, winning the respect of the rank and file and the appropriate of the study of the was a comment of the monitoring the respect of the rank and file and the appropriate of the study of the was a constant of the work of the war. He was a young man of the noblest qualities, whose loss will be felt in an extensive circle of private acquaintances and friends, as well as through the ranks of the army, where he has served so brillantly and with so much, success. He was born at Hartford, Conn., and graduated at Trinity College at home to the war, and he came to the rank and file and the appropriate of the study of the rank and file and the appropriate of the propriate of the rank and file and the appropriate of the

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself,
"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"Lieutenant General U. S. A.",
On the reference of this letter to the President, he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter; and Colonel Ould, after ieeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his daties as commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they saked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of teeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers, sent with a view of paving the way for a megring of formal commissioners authorized to register to remounded to register of the communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to

obtain the Presideat's views in return; so as to ex-range for a meeting of commissioners. Col. Outo stated that he had rold them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Rickmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the resognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were nevertheless confident that their interview would result in peace. The President The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 18th of July Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:

nere, and the next morning I received the following letter:

"Spottswood House, Richmond, Va., "July.17, 1864.

"Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of Confederate States of America.

"DEAR SIR: The undersigned, James F. Jaques, of Illinois, and James B. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Dayls. They visit: Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Dayls and themselves would open the way to such official negotiations as would ultimate in restoring Prace to the two sections of our distracted country. "They therefore sak an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply-are "They incretore see an interview with the Fig. dent, and, a waiting your reply; are "Most truly and respectfully, "Your obedient servants, "JAMES F. JAQUES, "JAMES F. JAQUES, "JAMES R. GILMORE."

Most truly and respectfully.

"Your obedient servants,

"JAMES F. JAQUES,

"JAMES F. JAQUES,

"The word." official? Is underscored, and the word." peace? doubly underscored, in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office; and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission; and satisfying me that they came by requestion Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Gilmore fepiled that they exme unofficially, but with the knowledge; and at the desire, of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had, gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln; authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiation, for if commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than belore; that they knew Mr. Lincoln; sviews, and would state them if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be preferred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting General Grant to ald Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing-through his lines into the Confederacy, Colonel Jaques then said that his name was not put

onducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless

conducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

The interview, connected with the report previously made by Col. Cald, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Conneceracy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Conneceracy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in

be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Cald came a few moments later, with Messa. Jagues and Gilmord. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as receevers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on a basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition is slavery, it was proposed that there thould be a general vote of all the people of both federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for their crimes; that extermination was preferable to dishenor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the declaion of such a question to th

his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two genilemen were then recommitted to the charge of Golonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Golonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messra. Gilmore and Jaques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring o conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to yeu from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Gorenment to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever.

We had no knowledge of their conference with

that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever.

We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messra- Gilmore and Jaques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "Whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
Secretary of State,
Hog. James M. Mason, Commissioner of the Continuent, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

GENERAL STEDMAN .- We take the following merited tribute to the memory of the brave General Gyiffin A. Stedman from the New York Journal of

from Lieutenant General Grant, in the following words:

"Headdourderers Armies of the United Status, "General R. E. Lee, commanding Cenfederate Joses, near Petersburg, Virginia.

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"It would request that Col. Laques, near Petersburg, list of the had nown this being a good companion, a consistent for you to grant the request here asked I would be about his being a good companion, a consistent for you to grant the request here asked I would be ghat this be referred to Prevent his being a good companion, a with whom he came in contact, and the commission. It would be ghoved to meet to brigadier general, which reached his tent when he lay dead in the was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, and the commission. It would be ghoved to be asserted of one in a thousand of our brave meo. It is remarkably abstemious habits by no means operated to prevent his be

ALSTON'S PORTRAIT OF COMERIDGE.—Here is a paragraph from the Athenaum, which should interest Americans: "A picture of no ordinary interest has just been secured by the directors of the National Portrait Gallery. It is the portrait of S. T. Coleridge, painted by the American artist. Washington Alston, considered by Wordsworth and other friends of the poet the most satisfactory likewast that ever was painted by him." The control of the co

The Late General McPherson—Interest-Apg Correspondence. CLyde, Oxfo, August 3, 1864. To General Gravi:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will serdon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembing hand of the aged grandma of our beloved General James B. MoPherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the pablic print, that when General Grant heard of his death he went into his tent and wept. like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he, was with you: I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedent and kind; in manhood, interesting, nobie, and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Si noe he entered the war others can appreciate his way the better than I can.

When it were announced to up he telegraph that

conting to the wants of others. So not necessary the learn war others can appreciate its were the better than I can.

When it was announced to us by telegraph that our loved one had failen, our heard so were almost rent asunder, but when we heard the Commander, in-Chief could weep with us, too, we felt, sir, that you have been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were can inched by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his wides, ed mother, two brothers, only siter, and his aged grandma, who is now trying its write. In the morall as he took his leave at six o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy.

His foneral services were attended in his a nother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often i reseed the soil to gather the failing fruit, and his re mains are retsing in the silent grave scarce half i mile from the place of his brith. His grave is so as a eminence but a few rods from where the faminal services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be insriked, so that passers by will often pause to drop a teas on the dear departed. And now, dear friend, as few lines from you went deep gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God o battle imay be with you, and go forth with your administration that the cook of hattle in the cook of the dear weaponer our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend, Lypla Slooms, Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GENERAL GRANT'S BEPLY. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., August 10, 1864. Mrs. Lydia Slocum:

Mrs. Lydia Slocum:

My Dhar Madam: Your very welcome letter of the 3d instant has reached me. I am glad to know the relatives of the lameniced Major General Mc-Pherson are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A mation greeves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living: I join in this selfish grief, and add, the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well: To know him was but to leve him. It maybe some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson felt the lighest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, atmost unequalledability, his amiability, and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your becavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

Yours truly,

U.S. Grant,

The Indiana Conspiracy. OV. MORTON'S OPINION OF THE, DEVELOPMENT. Governor Morton made an address in Indianap recent development regarding the alleged conspirasays:

The arms and ammunition that were seized in this city on Saturday are, but a drop in the bucket compared to the immense quantity that has been imported into the State in a similar manner during the last welve or eighteen months. The science amounts to this: Some four or five hundred revolvers, and one hundred and thirty thousand rounds of ammunition; that is to say, one hundred and thirty-five rounds for a regiment of one thousand men. Evidently this large amount of ammunition, was not intended simply for the use of the four or five hundred revolvers. Therevolvers seized are but a part of thirty thousand yet to come, and the large amount of ammunition captured is but a portion of a let of forty-two boxes, containing, altogether, about two hundred and ten thousand rounds.

Then, after a protracted discussion of the terrible

Then, after a protracted discussion of the terrible ondition of affairs, he said further: Some publications have been made to-day of a portion of the correspondence of these men—their secret political correspondence. Look at some of these letters for a moment. As an example, take portion of the correspondence of these men—their secret political correspondence. Look at some of these letters for a moment. As an example, take one written by the present Auditor of the State, and a candidate before the people for re-election to that high and important position. This letter was written three years ago, not long after the beginning of the war, and before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln's anti-slavery war policy, which these men now assert be be the great source of discomfort and dissatisfaction to them; and what does he say to his friend Mr. Voorhees? "Our salvation is in the success of the Southern arms. If they are grushed down, then woo betide us!" What think you, my fellow-citizens, of that, coming from the Auditor of your own State? How do you like his assertion that his salvation and that of his political friends depends upon the success of the rebel arms. If they were his sentiments three years ago, and if he entertains the same sentiments now, as is sufficiently evident from the fact that he is one of the prominent members of the Order of the Sops of Liberty, would it not be reasonable to infer that from that time to the prefent he has been assidnously using all his efforts te avert the terrible calamity of having the rebel arms-grashed? And let me say to you that the sentiments of Mr. Ristine are the sentiments of the men with whom he has associated himself in a political capacity.

My fellow-citizens, it is time for us to oat. I do not mean unauthorized or intemperate acts, but such action as shall legitimately secure us against the terrible fate with which we are threatened. How shall this be, done? It cannot be done by standing didy by and attending to our business. If we do so, we shall have civil war right here in Indiana; and where it came from? In answer to that question I must say that I do not know; but I will tell what I do know. Some zeen in Indiana who are really-unable to provide a cow for the fact as of the set as even of their families have been eporting revolvers fince

rms and ammunition into the State of Indiana. We can at best only imagine where the sources of his fund are. I believe, however, and am as conficent of the fact as I am of any other fact of which have not positive and indubitable evidence, that his money with which these operations are and, laye been carried on in Indiana has been supplied by the rebellion, either directly from the Confederate authorities or by their authorized agents in New York. ny the tenerium, chart interest, and agents in New York.

In the city of New York there are hundreds and thousands of men who have been compelled to leave the rebel States, and who have both the means and the disposition to aid the rebellion in this way. In addition to these, there are also there a large number of resident capitalists who have sympathized with the rebellion from the very first.

It is allione thing to Jeff Davis whether we shall, fall by means of a defeat at the coming elections, or by the overthrow of the Union armies in the field. If we shallelest a candidate for the Presidency who is in favor of peace upon the terms of Jeff Davis, who is infavor of withdrawing our armies from the Southern Confederacy, they will gain their objectivel as effectually as though they should have annihilated the last of the Union armies in the field. These men understand it. They know that their easiest, and safest, and surest, and, indeed, their only way to accomplish their infernal purposes and secure the permanent disruption of the Union and their own independence is to divide our people, and to get the Esderal Covernment into the hands of men who will at once concede them the victory.

To the Editor of The Press : Sir:-I ask of you the favor to publish the following communication of mine to the Ledger of the 27th, and also the letter of Hon. Jas. W. Wall to

that paper, confirming the statements contained in my communication.

Respectfully,
Philada., Aug. 29, 1864.

E. W. Carr. 912 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADA.

912 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADA.

August 26, 1894:

To. Messrs. Wm. M. Swain & Co., Proprietors of the Public Ledger:
Gentlemen: An editorial in your paper of this morning directly accuses me of being connected with an organization in Indiana to "subvert the Gevernment;" that "Senator Wall, of New Jersey, appears to have been the person for introducing the seem for the sale of arms to Mr. Voorhees, and E. W. Oarr, of Philadelphia, formerly one of the proprietors of the Evening Journal, was the person who was negotiating to sell them. Carr put his rifles at \$12 a piece, and assures Mr. Voorhees, that they are just the article wantes! The exposure of this plot, of course, is its destruction."

The article is entirely false, and the plain facts of the case are these: I acted entirely as the agent of parties connected with the owners of arms. Mean and now in bond in New York, endeavying to sell them, and, with that end in view, I addressed the Governors of the different loyal States, offering them the arms. Destring an interview with fow Farker, of New Jersey, I applied to Senator Wall for an introduced me to the Governor, who inspected a sample of the arms which I had taken with me, seemed pleased with them; but declined purchasing, as they had already purchased, from other parties.

Understanding that arms 30, State defence were

seemed pleased what Librit, out declared purchasing, as they had already purchased from other parties.

Understanding that arms for State defence were needed in Indiana, I addressed the Governor on the 4th September, 1863, offaring hims those I had control of; he replied, September, 1863, that the State was not in the masket. I haver wrote to any person by the name of Voorhees, and know nothing of him or any other person in indiana excepting the Governor of the State in selation to these arms. I have no knowledge of any searce society, or any connection with any parties to destroy this Union; never offered these arms to destroy this Union; never offered these arms to any person I had reason to suppose the agent of any skisloyal party. I did write to Mr. Wall; and endeavored to sell the arms through him, but I did neatthink, nor do I now believe, that he acted for any person or parsons he believed or had reason to believe opposed to the Government of the United States. My connection with him was purely a business transaction. These arms had been for months openly in the market, had been offered to the United States Government, the loyal States, and individuals, and the city of Philadelphia, and were open for a fair consideration to any loyal purchaser, but they were never offered on, attempted to be secretly disposed of to any one, nor would I have offered them, or knowingly have allowed them to have been disposed of to be used against the Government of my country. For the trake of my assertions I refer to or knowingly have allowed them to have been disposed of to be used against the Government of my country. For the trath of my assertions I refer to the Governors of all the loyal States to whom, these arms have been offered.

I sek all matter of Justice that you now publish this letter and refract the slander contained in your editorial of this meaning.

Moreaver, but one letter has been published; another one whithen to Mr. Wall should, in justice to ma, have been published. In that letter I distinctly state that these arms will be disposed of to none but those that are loyal.

Very respectfully yours, E. W. CARR, Very respectfully yours, E. W. CARB.

LETTER OF HON. JAMES W. WALL TO, THE DAILY
LEDGER OF THE 29TH INST.

I noticed a communication in your Saturday's issue from Mr. E. W. Carr, in reference to the proposed gale of arms in Indians. I should not have taken the treuble to correct the unjust insinantion in reference to myself embodied in your editorial comment on Thursday last, had not his letter appeared, making a direct appear to me, to substantiate his statement. That statement is correct, with the exception that the call he reference to was not made upon the Governor of New Jorsey, but upon Quarter-master General Perrine, cf. that State; although, I believe, I had written to the Governor previously in reference to these very arms.

It is also true that, in a letter written to me by Mr. Carr, now mislaid, he distinctly stated, "those arms will be disposed of to accept the them of the who declined purchasing the arms, upon the ground he was already supplied with the Springheld rifie, I received a letter from a gentleman in Indiana, stating that they were about organising younteer.

FOUR CENTS. companies "under the recent law of that State," and inquiring of me if I knew where arms could be had at a reasonable price; rifles preferred; and if so, to communicate with the Hon. Daulei Voorhees upon the subject. I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Voorhees, enclosing Mr. Carr's. The Great Menument to Colum Translated from Spanish Journals,]

"SPAIN TO CRISTORAL COLON" (COLUMBUS.) The above are the words on the great monument that Spain is about to erect to the memory of one of her greatest sons.

The statue is to be erected at the Stratts of Gi-The statue is to be erected at the Straits of Glbraitar, and will be fitty metres in height. A great globe of stone will form the base of it, with the 'words "plus utra:"

The relief of these words will form a ramp or ledge, at the foot of the rear farade of the pedetal, running up by the interior of it, and by the left side of the statue. This ramp begins in the rear part of the globe, resting on a landing place fifteen meters square, which has on each side a slab holding up great lions of bronze. Mortised in the globe, at a certain height, there is a marble tablet, with this inscription upon it in gill bronze letters:

"Spain to Chistoral. Geron,

On the front facade of the pedestal, on which Co-lumbus rests the inner tips of the four lingers and thumb of his left hand, is seen the coat-of arms of the Catholic Kings. On the exterior lateral front are the attributes of these monarchs, and on the "To Castile and Leon,
A new world gave Colon —
In the reign of Queen Isabel II.,
12th October, 1492."

The statue of Columbus has the face turned toward the earth, with the arm and hand of the right side extended toward the ocean, as if. saying: "You can go farther." The intitude is dignified; and on the forehead of the famous Genoese shines genius—faith in the idea—and the force of perseverance to realize it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 29. BEFORE BOARDS.

500 Excelsion Oil 13 1000 do 13 1000 do 13 200 Curvin Oil 3½ 200 do 83 1000 Miller Oil 1200 (2

200 U S & SI. COUP 169% 40 do 197 do 198 do SECOND BRARD.

| SECOND BURNER | SOUTH | STARD | SOUTH | SOUT

To Christo Color 1 1/21

Drexel & Co. quote:
New United States Bonds, 1891.
New Certificates of Indebtedness
New United States 13-10 Notes...
Cuartermasters Vonders ...
Criters for Certificates of Indebted 109 60103% 94% 60-96% 113 60114 93 60-94 - 83% 60-29 - 237% 60239 - 257 6020 - 110% 2011

1885: C\$145880880173080808073300

\$24ec41534\$12e3533 \$37,923,724 57 \$2,443,794 69 The principal facture in monetary affairs yester

the principal isature in monetary mans yester.

day was the heavy fall in gold, which sold early in
the morning at 2232, and then down as low as 237
before the close of the day. To ascribe this to any
one cause is, perhaps, impossible. In fact, the largest operators appearat a loss themselves to give any satisfactory solution of the matter. The decline is not a sudden movement, though yesterday the mar-gin between the highest and lowest quotations was gin between the nignest, and lowest quotestons was larger than formany days past. The downward movement commenced a week ago, and has not faltered or retrograded to any parceptible degree since. The doings of the Chicago Convention are exciting an interest at; the Stock Beard equals to what is manifested respecting important movements of the armies. Those were not a few who think that the any intelligible reason appears utterly impossible. The opening of the pense discussion recently has certainly had a favorable effect upon the stock market, and any action on the part of a large organization, which increases the probability of putting into effect negrisations for peace, is always assumed to, be of a vary great importance among the moneyed men, as is, seen by the columnation the prices of the men, as 18, seen by the college in the prices of eng-securities they deal in.

A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State, from an emident banker of Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of deliging to be paid into the Treasury, seventy, per cent. in outstanding bonds, ben per cent. in U.S. paper extrency, and tweety per cent in coin, the lean to run seventy five years, at an interest of 3 par cent. per annum, payable half yearly in coin. The whole amount to be disposed of among the papple of

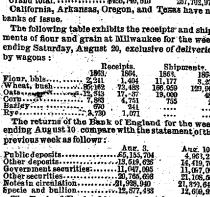
who a should be continent of Europe, on the principle of pre-ming loans. The principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the lass forty-five years of the term in equal semi-annual instalments, the Governin equal serial annual instalments, the Government paying, the corrent interest, premiams, and principal, which would require but fifty millions per salarm during the seventy-five years. The sum of these payments covering the thousand millions of principal, eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of premiums, and one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of interest. It will be observed that this angual payment of fifty nillions is, in fact, no more than the interest of a thousand, millions at five parcent. Whether the proposition shall be accepted, or, not, the offer indiour solvency and in the issue of the war. The general stock markst, yesterday presented no important changes. The operations are largely in oil shares, which are shawing somewhat of a downward tendency. The following table shows the exports of specia from the port of New York for thirteen years, from January 1 to August 27, 1894, and for the coress ponding period in the other years:

and the contract galaticals and Aught Alexandra and Aught Alexandra and Aught as few of an alexandra and

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and n no instance con those terms is deniated from, as the Ford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents lies.
THE WAR PRESS.

AGT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, at extra copy of the Paper will be given. culation and capital, is made up from the latest official returns: elaware..... 1,753,475 3,397,000 Grand total. \$488,746,515 267, 702, 978

California, Arkansas, Oregon, and Texas have no The following table exhibits the receipts and ship-ments of flour and grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Saturday, August 20, exclusive of deliveries



The Bank of England has made no change in the rate of interest since the 25th of July, and it was thought that the rate would not be further innding August 11, shows the following changes comsury account, two millions; decrease, cash in hand four and a half millions; commercial bills, twelve and nine-fifth millions; advictes; one million; bank notes, one and three-lifths millions; current accounts, nine millions. The Board of Trade of London having sanctioned the change of name of "TES British and Ameri.

"International Bank." the busizess of the corpor tion will henceforth be carried on whider the latter tics in relation to the income tax of Great Britain in the years 1862 and 1863: failen off from 17,602 to 17,536; the amount from £168,132 to £167,834; and the income asse from £4,677,568 to £4,673.743. The number paying

on incomes of less than £100 a gaar had diminished from 1,384 to 1,128, but the number with £50,000 a from 1394 to 1,12% but the number r with £50,000 ayent and upwards had risen from two to three.

The New York Evening Post of ya terday-says:
Gold opened at 24% and after selling down to 242 ½,
recovered to 244, and on the confirmed ion of the news
of the capture of Fort Morgan it was a down to 239.

The basiness has been very heavy. It is reported
that the sales of gold amounted to five millions this
morning, and those of Satarday to sere a millions.
The loan market is easy and the bank's statement
reflects its condition, the deposits have ng declined
half a million while the leans have in reased two
and a half millions. The specie has a declined
3841319. disposition to press stocks for sale, and the tone at the close was better. at 942, 205. Gold bearing seven thirties are wanted at 112.

State stocks are more active. California, sevens are offered at 163. Tennessee sixes are wanted at 60, and Illinois war loan at 97. Raiforad be not are firm but innotive; bank shares neglected; mining shares heavy, and coal stocks strong. Kullroad shares are more active, Pittsburg and Michigan Southern being the strongest on the list.

Before the first session, New York Central was quoted at 128, Erie at 1992, Hudson at 128, 20252. Reading at 1322, Michigan Southern at 854, Illinois Central at 128, Northwestern at 54, Fort Wayne at 112, Cuberland Coal at 90%, Quicksilver at 32, 263.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the board compared with the latest prices of Saturday:

Philadelphia Markets. AUGUST 29-Evening The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and home use, but the market is very first. Sales comprise about 1,300 bbls at \$12@12 50 for extra family, including 500 bbls City Milis extra fon private terms. The retailers and bakers are buyf ng at from \$10.54@12 for superfine and extra, \$17 @12.50 for extra family, and \$18 for fancy brands. Rye flour is selling in a small way at \$10.50 \ bbl. Corn meal

prices are without any material change. 10,000 bus sold at 250@255c for old reds, and 258@2571c for new do, the latter for grime new Southern. White ranges at from 250@350c P bus, as to qual dty. Rye is scarce and in demand at 190c P bus. Corn is firm; 2.500 bus prime yellow sold at 173c P, bus. Osts are dull and lower; 2,000 bus new South ern sold at 88c P bus. B bus.

BARK.—Querettron continues sea ree, and in demand at \$51 % ton for 1st No. 1.

Corron.—Prices are lower, and the market is very dull, with small sales of middly ngs to notice at 1866 % ib, cash.

Groceries.—The market is very quiet, and we hear of no sales of either Sugar or Oolfee worthy of notice. notice.

Petroleum.—Small sales of ore de are making at 49@50c; 30@350 for refined in bo ad, and 87@90c % gallon for free, as to quality.

Serds.—Flaxseed sells on arriv al at \$3.60 % bu; Timothy, is firmly held; 300 bus s old at \$6.25 % bu; Clover continues scarce, with set all sales at \$14@16 % 64.85.

Philadelphia Cr. ttle Market. August 29—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips'
Arbnue Drove Yard ri ach about 2,500 head.
There is a firmer feeling in the market, and prices
of extra quality have advanced. First quality
Western and Pennsylv ania Sheers are selling at 16@17c; second do at 14%@35%, and common at from 10@13a # h, as to quality; about 300 head sold

from 10@12s \$\pi\$ h, as to quality; about 300 head sold to go to Baltimore at \$\int \text{prom 72}@30. \$\pi\$ h gross. The market closed dull will in the above range of prices. Cows are unchang ed; about 120 head sold at \$25@65 \$\pi\$ head, as to quality.

Sheep are better; \$\int \text{quality}\$ about 300 head sold at \$25@65 \$\pi\$ head, as to quality.

Sheep are tather be titer; \$\int \text{2100}\$, head sold at from \$\int \text{Gifferent yards at from \$\int \text{3100}\$, head sold at the different yards at from \$\int \text{16}@3\text{27}\$ the 100 hs net.

The cattle on \$\sigma \text{1e to day are from the following States:

1.200 head from \$\int \text{1mm 1 linois.}

\$\frac{1}{2}\$00 head f 16@16%c. Owen Smale, 38 Illinois Steers, solling at from Owen Sinkly, 38. Illinois Steers, salling at from 12@15½c.

B. O. Baldwin, 40 Chester county. Steers, selling at from 15@15½c.

D. Branson, 45 Chester county. Steers, selling at from 12@15a ft.

4 OOWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Coves at Phillips? Avenue Drove, Yard reach about 120 head this week, selling at from \$225.40 for. Springers, and \$5565.3 ft. head for Cows are selling at from \$1250.3 ft. head.

OLEVES.—About 33 head sold at from 7½@90.2 ft. h. as to weight and condition.

The strivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips? Avenue Drove Yard have failing off this week, reaching about 6,000 head; the market in consequence is more active, and prices have advanced. Compon to fair are selling at from 6@30, and good to extra at Tair are selling at from 6@6%0, and good 20 extra at 7@7%0 \ \mathbf{p} gross, as so quality.

THE H@G MARKET. The receipts have increased and prices are better; 2,100 head sold at the different yards at from \$15@17

2,100 head Soid at the disserent yards. 2 100m brove the 100 hs net. 1,634 head soid at Henry Glass? Union Drove Yard at from \$15@17 the 100 hs net. 470 head soid at the Avonue Drove Yard at from \$15@27 the 100 hs net, as to quality.