THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

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VOL. 8.—NO. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 10, 1864.

FOUR CENTS.

EDUCATIONAL. 38 BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will Repen their BOARDING AND DAY of the 1st of September. audi-im* ST CHESTER FEMALE SEMI-NARY, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PANS, Institution, under the care of Miss P. C. EVANS, d by competent teachers, will be opened for the ion of pupils on THURSDAY, the 15th of Septemrs containing terms and other information de-n be had on application to the Principal. V. ALBERT HENRY BARNES

ALBERT HENKI

opens Classical and English SCHOOL
at No. 922 Chestruit Street, on MonDay,
17.5. Mr. BARNES may be seen at No. 9,23
augi-12t* RS. BADGER HAS REMOVED TO o. 1633 SPRUCE Street, where she will resume des of her Institute September 19. ge room has been fitted up for healthful exercise ars obtained at her residence. ELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

LASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. Number tils limited. The Sixteenth Session will commer HONDAY, Sept. 6. WM. FEWSMITH, Principal ISS E. T. BROWN'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1003 SPRING Street, sen on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. aux-1m* HE SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY a Glassical, Mathematical, and English SOHOOL, Young Men and Boys, corner of ElGHTH and BUT-tyrood Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 5. 27-12t J. P. BIRGH, A. M., Principal. ADAME MASSE AND M'LLE. PRIN'S ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for adies, at No 1342 SPRUCE Street. Philadel-li reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

HILADELPHIA MILITARY OOL, (Conriland Saunders' Institute, THIRTY and MARKET Streets,) reopens September 6th.
Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. au29-lm ARGARET ROBINSON WILL RE-HE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, No. 2 WEST PENN SQUARE. Du-resumed Sept. 5. J. DAVISON, Principal. 8029-im* EORGE R BARKER'S ENGLISH and CLASSICAL SCHOOL, PRICE St., Germantown REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. au29-12t* DEN HALL FEMALE SEMINARY-Located at FARADISE, Lancaster county, Fa. The Session of this institution will open on the third day (19th) of September. A full corps of able shers will be employed. For further particulars i for a circular or address the Principal, 187 (1998). Paradise, Lancaster co., Fa.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HOOL of the subscriber, S. E. corner of Thir-I and LOCUET Streets, will reopen on MON-spiember oth. Applications can now be made M. to 2 P. M. B. KENDALL, A. M. RY P. ROBESON WILL OPEN her School for Young Ladies at 1613 FILBERT on the 12th of Ninth Month (September). RING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS.

To be rectened on the 5th of September.
GILBERT COMBS. A. M., Principal,
5-18t* 608 and 611 MARSHALL Street, Phila. SS V. P. BROWN, No. 1907 PINE treet, will, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, resume the ther School for Children between the ages of 4 au25-18t* ADEMY FOR BOYS, 142 NORTH ENTH Street. Duties resumed Monday, Sept. 5th. lm T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal. orner of MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Sts. resumed September 12th. ENOUH H. SUPPLES. Principal. nu24-tf OUNG LADIES' SCHOOL AND AD.
VANCED CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, 903
HTON St. Formerly Prof. C. D. Cleveland's, Fall
begins Sept. 16th PLINY R CHASE, Principal;
Jones, A. V. Buffum, Associates.

IE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of H D. GREGORY, A. M., No 1108 KET Street, will re-open on MONDAY. Sept. 5th. aug. 1m² E DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE ROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILA-PHIA begins its year September, 1864, at Divinity corner of THIRTY-NINTH and WALNUT blications may be made at the SCHOOL or at the opal Rooms, 708 WALNUT Street. 868 thetubt E MISSES BUCK'S BOARDING DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Pre-and finishing classes in French and English. I, with reference, etc. 1417 SPRUCE Street. TRUCTION .- A GENTLEMAN, A

SS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1210 SPRUCE Street, or reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th. The embraces a thorough English education, with BACHMANN, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, and Organist of the Fifth Baptist Church, evame his lessons September 1st. Residence, 932 NG GARDES Street. 2023-1m² HANNAH MORE ACADEMY HANNAL AND LIMITED AND AN ARCHITECTURE AND AN ARCHITECTURE AND AN ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHITEC IVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, N. Kirner of CHRETNUT and EIGHTERNTH Streets, Seopen on MONDAY, September 5th. L. BARB, JNO. G. E. McELEOY, Principals aulf-lm BS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 69 LOGUST Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th page 1872-1m

MANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-ARY, GREEN Street, south of Walnut lane, will WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th. lare, setting forth the Gourse of Instruction, &c., may be obtained at the Seminary.

Prof. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M.,
Principal. DALUSIA INSTITUTE—A HOME OARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Andalusia, imiles from Philadelphia. WHILLS, A. M., Rector, inspaces,—Rt. Rev. Alongo Potter, D. D., LL D., Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D. aull-im SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL NSTITUTE, 127 N. TENTH Street, will reopen AY, Sept. 6. All English branches, Latin, Greek, a, and French taught. Call for a Circular.

STNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMI-GARAYINSTITUTE.—ENGLISH
D FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
OUNG LADIES (1537 and 1529 SPECUES t.
eiphia), will reopen on TUESDAY. September
Letters to the above address will receive prompt
on. Personal application can be made after Au1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY
Imm. OOL AND KINDERGARTEN AT hth and Spring Garden will be REOPENED ber 12th, at 1914 MOUNT VERNON Street. GERTRUDE W. FULTON. HABRIET B. DARLINGTON. MARY E. SPEAKMAN.

ODLAND SEMINARY, 9 WOOD. MESBURG SEMINARY FOR GG LADIES will be reopened on TUESDAY, or CIRCULARS, containing references, &c., Misses CHAPMAN, Principals, Holmesburg and Jung ISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S WEST CHESTER ACADEMY ily following. nen prepared for College or Business soulraments. ous requirements. ern languages are taught by mattee resident who have no echnection with any other

MALE WORKLIA A. M. P. J. HUSTSE WORKLIA A. M. P. Principal;
27. J. HUSTSE WOEKLIA. A. M. Ph. D. Associate Principal,
WEST CHESTEE. Penna ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL N. W. corner CHESTNUT and ets, will reopen on MONDAY, Septem.

er of pupils limited to forty.

of tuition same as last year.

ferences and particulars see Circulars, which
had at Mr. Hassard's Drug Store or at the School
where the Principal, (successor to Oharles Short,
may be seen every morning between 10 and 12

M. B. SHEARES,

MO. 1301 ARCH Street. AGE GREEN SEMINARY.-MI-TAUE GREEN SCHOOL, 4 miles beyond Me-TAET SOARDING SCHOOL, 4 miles beyond Me-1½ miles from Gien Riddle, on the West Ches-road. Thorough course in Mathematics, Natu-nces, Lauguages, and English. Practical les-Burveying and Civil Engineering. Fine library gratus. Number of pupils limited. Begins Sept. ADELPHIA COLLEGIATE IN-

THE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1630 ARCH A M., Principals.
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tics, higher English, and Natural Science, for
o graduate. Modern Languages, Music. PaintElocution by the best masters. For circulars,
For 15:30 ARCH Street, or address Box 25:11
sliddelubia adeiphia. session will commence on Monday, Septem-auxo-om-LE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN,

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are furnished in the Ancient and Modern
by Drawing, Fainting in all its branches,
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President. BROAD STREET ACADEMY BROAD STREET ACADEMY
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est, Philadelphia. Professor J'in Clave,
This institution opens September 5th for
and September 12th for thition.
il be a Preparatory and an Academical Dein which the number of pupils shall be itand the instruction thoroughly Classical,
Ancient and Modern Languages. For refesulars, and other particulars, apply at the

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S. W. corner of SEVENTH and CHESTRUT Streets,
(formerly occupied by the College,) which are now used as a TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

A REGULAR TELEGRAPH LINE, for the benefit of the students, has been constructed, running through Sansom street, from Seventh to Tenth, connecting the two buildings.

The evening sessions will commence on Monday, Sept. 12th, and continus until April 16th, 1855, thus affording an opportunity to young men who are engaged in business during the day to complete the entire course by attending evenings only.

The system and course of instruction have been so arranged and perfected act ogive to the evening students arranged and perfected act ogive to the evening students arranged and perfected act ogive to the evening students arranged and perfected act ogive to the evening students of the advantages of both the Theoretical and Business departments.

ogriments.
The Sank and other business houses will be in opera-tion during the evening us well as the day sessions. Telegraphing and Phonography will also be taught Telegraphing and Phonography with allow to take a versings.

This institution is now the most extensive and complete of any of the kind in the country.

Young men who desire a thorough education for business would consult their own interests by attending this school.

For further information please call at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, entrance on Tenth street, or address BRYANT, STRATTON, & BANNISTER, as8-the2t

PHILADELPHIA. INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS, OBJECTS, AND PICTURES.—ANN DICKSON will reopen her School for Boys and Girls, at No. 108 South EIGHTRENTH Street, on the 12th Sept. au25-thstutt BOARDING SCHOOL FOL BOYS. D The Loller Academy at Hatborough, Montgomery county, Pa., is now open for the reception of pupils. For Circulars, address H. MORROW, Principal, Terms moderate.

CIGNOR P. RONDINELLA WILL RE-SUME his Singing Lessons and Private Classes on the 5th of September. Address 1324 SPRING GAR-DEN Street. MRS. GERTRUDE J. CARY WILL resume the duties of her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1533 SPEUGE Street, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14th. THE MISSES ROGERS, 350 SOUTH A FIFTEENTH Street, will resume the duties of their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Chil-dren on MONDAY, Sept. 5th. auxy-stuthl2t* TROIL DOWN BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS, Erelidown, Chester County, Penna.

The winter term will commence 10th mo. 10th, 1894.

Terms, 870 per session of twenty weeks, for English branches and Languages. Drawing or Painting, 86; Music, 810. Circulars can be obtained of 8. DAR-LINGTON, 133 South FOURTH Street, or of the Principal, RICHARD DARLINGTON, Jr., Breddowa, Chester co., Pa.

M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPEN-ING the SCHOOL on CRANGE Street, (second gate below Eighth, north side), on the 12th of 5th Mo. SEPTEMBER. BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Minth month. For circulars apply to au3-tuths-26t* RUTH ANNA PEIROR, Principal. CALEB S. HAI LOWELL, A. M., WILL REPORT No. 110 North TENTH Street (near Arch) on the 18th of the 9th month (September.) Residence, 1501 GREEN Street. R. TAYLOR, 1226 MELON ST., Teacher of Singing and Piano. has resumed his
N. B.—Concerts will not be allowed to conflict
ee9-6t* A LADY ENGAGED AT SCHOOL-or COPYIST. Address Box SS2 Phila. P. O. se9-3t*

DREPARATION FOR COLLEGE. The Department of Ancient Languages in C. S. HALLOWELL'S Select High School, No. 110 North TENTH Street, is under the constant supervision of a thorough Classical Scholar, graduate of the University of Cambridge, who has pent the past fourteen years since his graduation, in the enlargement of his mind by foreign travel, and as Principal of some of the first High Schools of New England. The lessons in this Department are given daily, and copious written exercises are required. To the Senior Classes, Lectures, illustrating the history, literature, and antiquities of the Latin and Greek Languages are occasionally delivered.

Exercises will be resumed on the 13th inst. se9-8t* NG LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E. MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE-IVI OPEN her ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 1841 (CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 12th of September. For circulars, apply at the School. aux-6w*

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Navigation, Surveying, Telegraphing, &c. Navigation, Surveying, Telegraphing, &c.

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se8-4t

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal. EDUCATION. — SCHOOL FOR PRI-treets, reopens Sept. 12. R. STEWART, se8-12t* Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH. - RA INSTRUCTION IN FRESNOR.— RATTHER UNUSUAL facilities are afforded in C. S. HALLOWELL'S SELECT HIGH SCHOOL, No. 110 North TENTH Street, for obtaining a rapid and thorough acquaintance with the French Language and Literature. The department is in charge of a native French gamileman of large experience as author and teacher. He is assisted by an American Linguist of known attainments, who attends constantly in the School, and is ready at all times to solve difficulties, and encourage the students in their acquisition of the language.

Exercises will be resumed on the 13th inst se6-6t* MISS C. A. BURGIN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT Street, will REOPEN on TRURSDAY, Sept. 15th. se7-1m* MARY E. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN FORLITTLE GIRLS, 118 North ELEVENTH St. Thorough instruction in French, Music, and Drawing. Six pupils can be received as boarders. PARKSBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, PARKSBURG, CHESTER CO., PA.—This institution will be open for the reception of Day and Boarding Pupils on Sept. 19. Terms, \$100 per sersion of five months, including Boarding and Tuition. For Circulars addresses the understaned.

ANNIE M. JOHNSTONE,

ANNIE KELLY, Principals,

PARKSBURG, PA.

MR. THUNDER, 280 SOUTH FOURTH Street, has resumed his Professional Practice. At home from 2 till 40'clock daily. CCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1625 LOCUST STREET.—ROBBET H. LABBERTON and REGINALD H. CHASE have associated themselves for the purpose of conducting a School, in which Boys will be prepared either for college or business.

The Autumn Session of the School will commence on MONDAY, September 12, 1863. Until that data the Principals can be seen at their school-nouse daily, hetween the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. 883-105. WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, Delawars.—The next Session will begin on THURSDAY, September 8th. se3-7t* JOHN WILSON, President. MISS BYRNES WILL REOPEN HER Young Children, at 1800 CHESTNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 12th. Private French and Music Lessons given. se3-7t* COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL AGADEMY for BOYS, 355 North TENTH Street, reopens MONDAY, September 12. Call for a circular. 5e2-12t*. J. HARRIS, Principal. FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, the 6th inst. \$16 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se2 lm] N. WHITALL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Expe. imental Science, and Natural History,
whi re-open, with enlarged accommodations, on MONDAY, September 12th. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS reopen
September 18th. Apply at COLLEGE BUILDING.
MARKET Street and West Penn Square. M. MCMULLIN RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS her friends and patrons that she will open her School on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 41 South BigHTEENTH Street. WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his Classical and English SCHOOL, at 1112 MARKET Street, on 5th September. au30-1m* CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR Voung Ladies and Gentlemen will Reopen Ninth month (September) 5th, 1864. J. K. TAYLOR, Principal, COATESVILLE, Chester county, Pa. an20-1m* THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH

CLENWOOD ACADEMY, DELA.

WARE WATER GAP, MORROE CO., PA.

The fall session of the above institution wil somenees on the 12th of the 5th month (September). For particulars apply to RAMURL ALSOP, Principal.

jy30-2m Delaware Water Gap, Monroe co., Pa. CENTRALINSTITUTE, TENTH
and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen
Sept. 6th. Boys prepared for any Division of the
Public Gremmar Schools, for College, or for Basiness
Special attention given to small boys.
angs lm H. G. McGurke, A. M., Principal. GEO. W. PETTIT WILL RE-OPEN his Studio for the reception of Pupils in the arts of DRAWING and PAINTING, at No. 100 North TENTE Street, on the 15th of September. au28-1m* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, below LOCUST Duties resumed SEP-TEMBER 5. Principal.

ANNA KAIGHN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL be reopened Ninth month, with, at No. 2024 HOUNT VERNON Street au25-18th MILITARY GOODS. FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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THE FLORENCE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE MISSOURI. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES.

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THE FLORENCE

The "O. A. K."-Purchase of Arms in Western States—Evading the Laws in Missouri — Guerilla Warfare — Barbarous Outrages—Treatment of Workmen on the Pacific Bailway—Guerillas in the Northwest—Horse Thieves in Kan-sas—Hot Weather, Etc. (Special Correspondence of The Press. J St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1864. The excitement over the discovery of the "O. A. the excitement over the tracety of the state of the K." plot has somewhat subsided. At first the friends of the rebels endeavored to laugh the story out of existence, but they found the effort was used to the state of the stat

less. As soon as the leaders in the affair had made their confession of complicity, the followers began a change of tactics, and without actually owning up to the existence of the order, they silenced their earnest denials thereof. Since the first few weeks of the discovery very little has been said concerning it. The objects of the organization have been frustrated, and the plot that bade fair to be an extensive and dangerous one has proved practically harmless. The meetings are still kept up throughout the Western States, and it is possible that they may make a little trouble by and by, but their power for present evil has been The importation of wines into the Western States rie importation of whose hoo the western States still continues, though in greatly restricted pro-portions. General Heistzelman's order of pro-hibition rouses the indignation of the Copper-heads everywhere. They talk very glibly about the right to have arms in their own defence wherever they may choose. One gentleman claims that the four hundred revolvers, seized in Indianapo-

throughout Indiana, and he avows his determina tion to procure several thousand more in spite of the tion of the Lincoln dynasty. It is very strange prosition of the Lincoln dynasty. It is very strange hat "Peace" men should need such a large quantithat "Peace" men should need such a large quanti-ty of warlike material for the continuance of their quiet pursuits. Up to the present decade Quakers and those following in their train have never been considered the best patrons of the dealers in fire-arms. Why these Western Quakers should suddenly be in the receipt of revolvers as "Sunday School books" and of musket cartridges as candles it is difficult to explain. Ever since Missouri was first placed under martial law there has been a prohibition upon the ship-ment of arms and ammunition into the interior.

Persons in the northeastern part of the State have Persons in the northeastern part of the State have been violating and evading the order by making their purchases in St. Louis or Chloago for towns in Western Illinois, and then smuggling the articles across the river. Gen. Resecrans has found it ne-cessary to issue a special order to put a stop to this traffic. Hereafter, the North Missouri guerillas will find it more difficult to procure the means of re-Guerilla warfare still continues in the interior and it appears next to impossible to bring it to a close. The guerillas are nowhere in bands more

close. The guerman are than three hundred strong, and generally in squads of less than fifty. They carry on a system of robbery and murder rather than one of regular warfare. Without any desire for fighting in the open field, they fall upon the defenceless and innocent, when they themselves run little risk of injury. In one of the interior counties a squad of twenty went one day last week to the house of an old man suspected of having money in his possession. The man was brought out in front of his house and ordered to rereal the place of concealment. In vain he protested he had no money beyond a few dollars, which he readily gave up. The scoundrels stretched him upon a log and deliberately cut off his fingers, one d then put the man out of agony by si Along the north bank of the Missouri the guerilis have become so barbarous in their outrages that the people are everywhere packing up an aving home. Some counties were almost entirely epopulated. The Secessionists find themselves nearly as badly treated as the loyal people, as the guerillas are mainly bent on plunder, with little re-

hing that can be made useful to men in the field, is eagerly taken, and the robbery concealed oftentimes by the burning of the plundered buildings and the murder of the inhabitants. In some instances whole families, wife, children, and aged persons have been left dead upon the ground.

If ever the conduct of any Power waging war de served the condemnation of the world it is in the present instance. The Confederate Government claims to be carrying on a war for its existence and recognition among civilized nations. No civilized nation of the present time can look favorably upon a Power that permits the organization of independent that the companies the companies the companies the companies the companies that the companies the companies that the companie ent guerilla parties, whose sole mission it is to kee quietly at work at their homes. Their conduct is the more inexplicable when we bear in mind that Strange, indeed, that they should thus depopulate the whole State and alienate from them many perons whose sympathies were at first strongly with the South. If European Powers have any regard for the rules and courtesies of war they can never pardon the atrocities that have been committed in

being completed to Kansas City, so as to connect with the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railway. The workmen along the portion of the line between Warrensburg and Kansas City are in a region invested by guerillas. The latter frequently virit the working parties and assist them to eat up their provisions and make away with their whisky. their provisions and make away with their whisky. They assert that they desire the completion of the In this view of the case they are not inclined to make any disturbance, but they will not allow any Germans to work on the line. The company has been compelled to employ Irishmen exclusively, on count of the antipathy which the Missouri rebels In the northwestern portion of the State General Fish has scattered the guerillas to a partial extent,

though they still exist in small bodies. They make their power felt by occasionally firing upon a steamboat on the Missourl, or by robbing isolated and inoffensive families. Small parties of them ocasionally cross into Kansas on horse-stealing expeoff than when they started. The Kansas people have a summary way of dealing with these fellows when-ever caught. Three horse-thieves were recently hung at one place, after trial by a lynch court, and another was captured and shot on the following day. Since then horse-stealing in Kansas has been at a Reports have come from the southeastern part o

the State, in the past few days, that the rebels were advancing upon Cape Girardeau. This can hardly their headquarters at Pittman's Ferry, Ark. This force would be utterly useless for an attack upon a fortified post. It is probable that the rumored attack is nothing but a raid upon farmers and unarmed citizens in general.

On Friday and Saturday last the heat was the createst known here for many years. On those reatest known here for many years. On those ays the thermometer stood at 104 to 106 degrees renectively in the shade. cago Convention, is to be held here on Thursday.

All the Democracy will be out. PIERMONT.

Affairs Among the Colored Troops. THE REBEL PICKETS DANCING "ON THE GREEN"-SCARCITY OF FOOD IN LEE'S ARMY-OBEDIENCE NORTH OF THE JAMES RIVER, Sept. 7, 1864. Intelligence from Richmond of yesterday and the

day before acknowledges the capture of Atlanta by General Sherman, and ascribes it to the removal of General Johnston from command of the Army o of this corps engaged in a variety of fancy and other; dances opposite our outposts. The dancing itself would scarcely have been noticed, but having There are sure evidences of a scarcity of food just tack, sugar and coffee, which are regarded by them as luxuries. The great desire to obtain these eatables, since the capture of the Weldon Railroad, has some what shortened their supplies; of course, in itself, sufficient to reflect the exhausted condition of their far below the usual quantity allowed to them, in consequence of its great scarcity, and as yesterday was spent by their pickets in gaming for squirrels and other things, to be obtained by shooting, we may very correctly infer that they are in a way hungry condition. One of the rebel pickets a dayor two ago advanced, unarmed, of course, to the post of a colored sentinel. He immediately hauled out a large piece of tobacco, which would cost in this army about two lollars, and begged that the darkskinned soldi ITATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY—CON. aining a list of Companies, their Offices, Presidents,

dollars, and begged that the darkskinned soldier would give him one bisouit, or hard tack, as it is known here, to eat. He merely informed the rebinat it was against orders to make exchanges with their enemy, and to the persistent and repeated entreaties of his hungry Confederate he turned, a deaf ear. After Johnny found he could not persuade this colored soldier to furnish him with a biscuit, he went away cursing him for refusing to meet his wishes. It is very difficult, in fact, generally impossible, to induce a colored soldier to swerve one lota from the instructions he may receive towards awakening the inhabitants of Jeffdom to a fearful realization of their assumed position.

One of the best evidences of confidence in the valor of colored troops is manifest in the fact that they are entrusted with holding the right of our line, which is the nearest point we possess to Richmond. Their character for fighting and discipline is established, and henceforth they may be expected to take; a part in all the grand engagements along this line. They are anxiously waiting for the opportunity to meet the enemy, as, independent of the affair of Government, many of them have a private account which they are determined to settle at the first opportunity.

HAVANA AND MEXICO. SUCCESSES OF THE MEXICAN REACTIONISTS. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Advices from Havana the 26th ultimo have been received. The reported capture of Victoria from the French, ov Cortinas, has been confirmed. The French were by Cortinas, has been confirmed. The French were put to flight with heavy loss. Cortinas has an-nounced to the soldiers that he would soon lead them to Tampico, and would be reinforced from Hu-astican. Captain Mendoza had ambushed a party Imperialists, killing sixty-six and capturing twenty seven of them; also capturing one hundred and fifteen rifles and seventy three horses. Mendoza and three of his men were killed. The yellow fevor was making considerable havoc at Havana. The steamer Francis, lately from Philadelphia, had been sold for £20,000. She is to be fitted for block-

HARRISBURG. ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE NATIONAL GUARD. HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—Between thirty and forty organizations have been granted at the State Inspector General's office to parties recruiting for the five regiments to be organized immediately for the State Guard. When authority thus to recruit was issued by the Inspector General, it was not calcu. issued by the inspector (seneral, it was not caused that troops could be immediately raised for the State service. The impending draft and the fact that sub-military districts are paying large bountles to fill quotas, acted as a bar to all efforts to secure volunteers for the State Guard. As soon, however, as the draft has been made and the national authorities close their recruiting offices, efis proposed to locate the camp for the reception, instruction, and organization of these troops at some point west of the Susquehanna, probably in the ricinity of Carliele. The object of this is to avoid all conflict with the United States authorities who how have possession of the camps in this vi-cinity, and to place the men to be organized as a State Guard as near the scene of their proposed

service as possible while they are being disc Letter from Miss Anna E. Dickinson. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: A few days since I wrote to the Independent spalls answer to manifold private letters. This had two objects: first, to vindicate my position of last winter and spring; second, to state that of today, with what I believe to be the duty of every letter and spring is the layer. loyal man and woman in this hour. The first is of more importance to me personally than the second. I am more constantly asked in regard to it, and as you, in copying this letter, have omitted the two only paragraphs in which I have put my whole defence, may I beg that you will find pace for them in your morrow's issue. Following the sentence in which I speak of the "This was something. Beyond this the summer

campaigns might not close as they began, and, as on this ending, not this beginning, depended, to a certain extent, the popularity and consequent success of whatever loyal representative might be placed before the people, I thought that no such representative should be nominated till these things should be decided as a to early decision might and in a late. lecided, as a too early decision might end in a late indecision if not open rupture in the party. "Whatever words I then spoke I believed to be in everything to lose; nothing to gain by the course pursued. I was laughed at, ridiculed, ostracised by people who up to that time had given me naught save most generous help and over-liberal praise.

" Hard indeed the stranger's scoff; Hard the old friends' falling off; and used sometimes to think, tugging away at my oars; how easy it would be slipping down stream, how weary pulling against the current; yet I fell then that I was in the right, and did not hesitate; I feel now that I was in the right, and do not recret."

was in the right, yours,
Respectfully, yours,
ANNA E. DICKINSON. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1864. National, Not Federal.

To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: In locking over the Chicago platform, it occurs to me that the word "Union" is an equivoque. It does not mean Union of the people, as one nation, but a Union of the States, as Mates. Thus it falls back upon the idea of a mere federation, and virtually denies our nationality, as Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey; did in the Convention. [See Madison Papers, pp. 831, 4, 62.] This is precisely the Jeff Davis doctrine. And that such is their intention, is obvious from the phrase "Federal Union of all the States," in resolution 2d, and "Federal Union and the rights of the States" in the 4th. Undoubtedly that which it aims at is a merely Federal Union—a confederation of independent sovereign States. The platform has not the candor to say whether or not the "rights of the States," for which it contends, include secession, or the right to leave at their own option. This had been honest and honorable in comparison of the equivocal terms the platform uses. Then the people would have understood them. But as it is, they think themselves at liberty to deny peremptorily, as has been done by leading men among them, that "State rights" include secession at all; and thus they think to escape the odium of denying our nationality, as "the New Jersey plan" did in the Convention. I hope The Prass will ever and anon demand of the Peace men whether their States rights include the right of secession at pleasure.

cape the odium of denying our nationality, as "the New Jersey, plan" did in the Convention. I hope The Press will ever and anon demand of the Peace men whether their States rights include the right of secession at pleasure.

It is much to be regretted that the word Federal has become so highlundly used instead of National, as guistimities epithed of the Goneral Government, in contrast with the State Governments. It was not so in the Convention. Gov. Randolphis filteen resolution, being slightly modified, was the first passed; and that after the most important and extended debate of the whole Convention, viz. "Resolved. That it is the opinion of this committee that a National Government ought to be established, consisting of a Supreme Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary."

This terminated the grand debate of the Convention, and settled the question between a National Government and a mere Confederation or Federal Union. The word National, it is true, was stricken outsit the close, on the motion of Mr. Elsworth, of Connectiont, and Mr. Graham, of Massachusetts, Mr. Randolph acquiescing, but for reasons different from the movers.

In fact, the opposition to a National Government, as a contradistinction from a mere Confederation, came almost entirely from the North, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Martin being the only Southers statesmen of any note who made such opposition; whilst Barnwell, the two Finchneys, George Mason, Gov. Randolph, Madison, Pendleton, and George Washington, went in for a National Government. Mr. Madison says (Papers, p. 632): "Let the National Government be armed with a positive and complete authority in all cases where uniform measures are necessary." Exceedingly, I repeat, to be regretted is this motion from the East, for it affords great advantage to the arguments of the Conselved from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations." On Mederatic, "Allied by treaty; engaged in a confederation, "In this last instance, by contrast, its denied that the poster in the old article

n times?
I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
ANTI-FEDERAL. Peterson's New Cook Book.

The French, who excel in the cuisine, declare that the English are a people with one sauce and two hundred religions. The English admit this, to a certain extent, for their proverb declares that Providence supplies meat, and that a certain black genteman sends cooks. There are numerous cookery books in our language. The oldest that we have examined is now before us, entitled "The Court and Ceguitry Cook," is an octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, "Faithfully translated out of French into English, by J. K.," and its imprint is "London: Printed by W. Onley, for A. & J. Churchill, at the Printed by W. Onley, for A. & J. Churchill, at the Black Swan, in Pater Noster Row, and M. Gilly-flower, in Westminster Hall, 1702." It is a singularly curious old book, containing many useful and some quaint receipts, with an excellent glossary of the terms of art and French words used in it, and very full indexes to the Cookery and Confectioner parts. Later English books on this art are nume among whom may especially be named Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Rundell, Miss Acton, Miss Roberts, Meg Dods (we fancy that this last is not wholly feminine), Miss Leslie, Mrs. Widdefield, and the anonymous author of a compact and plain volume published by Mr. Childs. Among the male writers on Cookery are Ude, Jar

rin, Dr. Kitchener, Alexis Soyer, and Francatelli, who long was attached to Queen Victoria's household. Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, who have published more books on cookery than any other American house, will bring out in a few days a 12mo. culinary receipts, with two indexes, to facilitate reforence. It gives plain, practical directions how to purchase food, how to cook it in the most appetizing and least costly manner—including roast and boiled, stews and broils, soups and made dishes, pastry and preserves, jellies and creams, potting and collaring, pickling and cake-making, syrups and home-made wines, with a variety of other receipts of made wines, with a variety of other receipts of value in a house. There is a little history of this book-Many years ago the head of one of our leading familles, who although wealthy was not above visiting her own kitchen and seeing that her cuisine was properly cared for, entered down in a book, for her children's instruction, the various culinary processes by which their food had been made so toothsome and so nourishing. A good manager, she studied economy, and this volume, which embodies her long experience, with some additional receipts is the result of her maternal consideration and prethought. It is quite an original work, and, we ever their pecuniary means.

THE beautiful crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, which escaped the fire of the Houses of Parliament, has been restored, under the care of Mr. E. M. Barry.

A Rebel View of the Situation. We have received Richmond papers of the 7th. The Examiner takes a general view of the situation, and congratulates its readers on its favorable leaning towards their cause. After underrating the importance of the city, and arguing that for the last two years it has not been of the slightest use to the

and congratulates its readers on its favorable leaning towards their cause. After underrating the importance of the city, and arguing that for the last two years it has not been of the slightest use to the "Confederacy," it says:

"The great necessity in Georgia is the preservation of an army capable of making head against Sherman, and prepared to strike a decisive blow if ever he attempt to detach his forces in diligerat directions for the purpose of general occupation and subjugation. The business of a Confederate army there is to watch Sherman and compel him to a cautious concentration of his troops. The situation even in Georgia, the only field in which it presents an unfavorable aspect, is by no means discouraging. By dint of a heavy expenditure of means, energy, and men, the enemy have reached the contro of North Georgia, but if we compare the cost of this expedition with the results realized, we find nothing to warrant despondency. He has had to give up East. Tennessee and leave nearly all of West to abandon Mississippi and Alabama. Even Kentucky has been left unprotected, and the north bank of the Okio has been threatened. To maintain his long time of communication and make headway into Georgia, he has had to evecuate himmens. districts of country already overrun, which would have yielded him a thousand times more value than the region of Georgia which he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has desolated and has now abandoned. If the Confederacy had th

GRATITUDE TO THE INCENDIARY M'GAUSLAND.

The Examiner also describes a sword and spursinended for presentation to Gen. McCausland, the

tended for presentation to Gen. McCausland, the incendiary of Chambersburg; grateful to General McCausland for his gallantry displayed in defence of their town from the enemy, and especially for his measures of practical retaliation in Pennsylvania, have cauted to be manufactured in Hennsylvania, have cauted to be manufactured in this city an elegant sword for presentation to him. The blade is of the best material, and the scabbard beautifully mounted and richly embossed. On the blade is inscribed—"The Citizens of Lynchburg to General John McCausland, June 18, 1864." Embossed on the scabbard is a chalice, and above the word "Retribution," symbolizing the destruction of Chambersburg by fire, which was putting the policoned chalice to Yankee lips for all the atrocities committed by them in the Valley. Below appears the coat of arms of Virginia, and in another place is seen the coat-of arms of the ancient Roman Empire. The whole design is very tastefully conceived.

seen the coat-of arms of the ancient Roman Empire. The whole design is very tastefully conceived, and reflects credit on the patriotism of the citizens of Lynchburg, no less than upon the committee charged with getting up the testimental and presenting it. St. Louis, Sept. 8.—The Democratic ratificameeting held here to-night was one of the largest ever held in St. Louis. There was speaking from three stands by several prominent leaders of the city and State, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. CINCINATI, Sept. 9.—Henry C. Lord declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second district, and Joseph C. Butler has been

ominated in his stead. NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 9.—The Hon, Stephen Furlson, of Tioga county, was this day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania.

SENATORS NOMINATED.

LEWISTOWN, Sept. 9.—At the Union Senatorial
Conferee Convention, held here to-day, Kirk
Haines, of Perry, and Lewis W. Hall, of Blair
county, were nominated.

THE LAST HOPE OF THE REBELLION.

NI. Swinton, of the New York Times, has a long and exhaustive article in that paper yesterday showing what progress the war has made, and what grounds of hope remain to the North and South. He concludes as follows:

The war is really near its close. The present front of the rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on war—exhausted of men. As General Grant the other day pungently said, the rebels have "robbed the oradie and the grave to reinforce their armies." Out of an available fighting population of upwards of three-quarters of a million, with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope of the rebellion.

Our territorial conquests have reclaimed three-fourths of the area originally claimed in the limits of the Confederacy. The Confederacy stands now thrice bisected—its great lines of communication cut or in our hands. Besides, its resources of all kinds are all but exhausted. The desperate men at its head may continue the struggle for some time longer—they may for a while oppose a formidable front to our blows—but the rebellion is doomed. Its struggles will be the frantic final efforts of the gladiator before he falls down exhausted and inanimate.

The lesders of the rebellion have ceased to see le concludes as follows:

mate.

The lesders of the rebellion have ceased to see any hope for their cause in the arena of war. They are now tooking to the arena of politics. A party has been set up whose creeds and aims have their entire sympathy and moral support. The platform of that party has nothing but expressions of contumely for the sacred war, the recital of which has been made; for Jeff Davis and his crew it has nothing but expressions of sympathy and respect. The people of the North have now before them the momentous question of determining, by their action, whether they will justify all the precious blood shed in this war by carrying it triumphantly through and crowning it with a glorious and honorable peace, or whether by a base surrender they will project it into history as a monument of a nation's folly.

Gen. Logan and the Demogracy.—The Chica-

project it into history as a monument of a nation's folly.

Gen. Logan and the Demogracy.—The Chicago Tribune says that this noble officer, the friend of Douglas, was importuned by several leading Democrats to allow his name to be used for the Vice Presidency at Chicago, but Gen. Logan unqualifiedly refused. He told these gentlemen he did not train with that croud; that he was a war Democrat, not a peace sneak; that he was opposed to bowing down and supplicating for forgiveness at the feet of Jeff Davis; that he was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing armed rebellion, and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and that he would never consent to make peace on any terms that did not embrace a complete restoration of the Union, in all its territorial integrity.

MICCLELLAN A FAILURE.—The York Herald says: "McClellan has proved a failure in that supreme necessity of war—success. His military record—no matter what may be the excuses for it—has been one of results in no degree adequate to the means at his command; while as to the career of General Fremont, since the commencement of our war, everybody can tell what it has been—a blank."

SEVERE ON TRAIN.—The Tribune says: George Francis Train announces to an awe-struck world that he will not support Lincoln and Johnson, That is very gratifying.

As Pointed As True.—Every principle once As POINTED AS TRUE.—Every principle once held sacred by the Democratic party is thrown overboard by that party for the sake of a craven, cowardly, pusillanimous peace with Jeff Davis and his band of insolent and dictatorial slaveholders.

band of insolent and dictatorial slaveholders.

A VALUABLE HISTORY.—Senator Wilson has, for some time past, been engaged in preparing a history of the legislation of Congress during the present administrative term upon the subject of slavery and emancipation. The work, which is now completed and in press, has been compiled from the Congressional Globe and other authentic records, and emraces a summary of all the debates upon the bills introduced and passed and other relevant matter. It is arranged under the following heads or chapters: 3. The abolition of slavery in the District of Co-

mbla.

4. Resolution to aid the States to emancipate.

5. Prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

6. Certain slaves of rebels made free.

7. Recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

8. The slave trade.

9. Supplementary act to abolish slavery in the slave trade. The lave trade.
 Supplementary act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
 Schools for colored children. 10. Schools for colored children.
11. Colored soldiers.
12. Aid to the States to emandipate.
13. Amendment of the Constitution.
14. Repeal of the fugitive slave acts.
16. Pay of colored soldiers.
16. Preedom of wives and children of colored sol-

Bureau of Emancipation. Reconstruction of rebel States. The coastwise slave trade. 18. Reconstruction of rebel states.

19. The coastwise slave trade.

20. Negro testimony.

The value of such a work to the student of political history is inestimable, and there are few men in the country so competent to prepare it as Senator Wilson. To an active interest in the legislation which he reviews he unites habits of research and a faculty for, presenting the results of his researches such as few legislators possess. His book will have no ophemeral value, but will take its place among the most valued histories of the war.

The Voice of Vernort.—The old Green Mountain State is just where we expected to find heronly "more so." As the result was sure beforehand, we thought it very likely her Union sons would be content with doing about as well as they did lastyear, which, considering that the peace-ites have extraordinary inducements to get an encounaging report into the first gunof the Presidential raging report into the first gunof the summent of any such moderate plans, and so Vermont comes out with an increased and intensified Union victory at the polls. We "accept the amendment." It will have an excellent effect. It shows that the people everywhere are aroused to the demands of the nafional exigency, and standing shoulder to shoulder with our gallant army, will "fight it out on this line if it takes all "summer;" or any number of summers.—Boston Journal,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. There was some reaction in the stock market yes There was some resertion in the stock market yes-terday, and prices for the miscellaneous stocks were generally lower. The oil stocks were particularly "blue." The loans of the Government, however, were held more firmly, and 5-20s sold in large quan-tities at an advance of 1½ for those with the attach-

ed coupons, and at 104, coupons off. State 5s fell off %; City 5s, old, sold at 104, and the new at 106%, an advance. Of company bonds, there were sale of North Pennsylvania 6s at 100%, Allegheny coun ty coupon 58 at 79 %, Camden and Amboy 68 1875 at 109%, Union Canal 6s at 21, and Camden City 6s at 100. In the share list we notice sales of Pennsylva road at 621/2, Norristown at 66, Philadelphia and Erie at 34, North Pennsylvania at 34%, Reading at 65%, the latter a decline of %. City passenger railroad shares were dull at about former rates, with sales of Tenth and Eleventh at 50, 71 was bid for Second and Third; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 11 for Race and Vine; and 27 for Girard and Pine; 11, for Race and vine; and 2: for Griard College. Canal shares are without any material change. Schulkill Navigation Preferred sold at 39%@40; Morris Canal Preferred at 138, and Union Canal Bonds at 21. Bank stocks continue firm, but there was little or nothing doing. 162 was bid for North America, 130 for Philadelphia, 62 for Farmers and Mechanics, 56 for Commercial, 22 for Mechanics. ors and Mechanics, so for Commonwealth, and the for Tradesmen's, 47% for Commonwealth, and 46 for Union, In the Oil stocks the sales established a falling off as follows: Dalzell declined 1%; Noble and Delamater ¼, Denamore 1¼, McElheny 1½, Maple Shade ¾, Story Farm ½, and McClintock %. The oil stocks are so numerous that it would be

following shows the closing bids for the mining and oil stocks yesterday, and on the day previous:

The Bohemian Mine, of Lake Superior, reports a shipment of 22,554 hs of copper for the month of The Morris and Essex Rallway Company, of New Jersey, advertise one million of dollars of their first mortgage bonds, bearing 7 # cent. interest, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the extension of this line to the Delaware river, at Phillipsburg, op-posite Easton, Pennsylvania, where it will connect with the Allentown and Pennsylvania Central route to the West. STOCK EXCHANGE BALES, SEPTEMBER 9.

FIRST BOARD.

600 Schl & Oli Creek. 231

100 do. 114 100 Phile & Eric R. b30. 344
100 do. 124 100 do. b30. 344
100 do. 124 100 do. b30. 344
100 Noble & Del. 154 100 do. b30. 344
100 Reading R. cash. 652 100 do. b30. 344
100 BETWEEN BOARDS.

SECOND BOARD. | 36 Norristown R. | 66 | 100 Dalzell Oil | 12 | 6 | 60 | 66 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Minehill R. | 62 | 6 | 100 Nobles Delamater 133 | 2000 U S 6-20 Bondas | 111 | 100 | 40 | b5 153 | 1000 U S 6-20 Bondas | 111 | 100 | 40 | b5 153 | 1000 U S 6-20 Bondas | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Jay Cooke & Co., who offer for sale, in large or small having yesterday been awarded to them. The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the

N. Y., Sept. 3 159, 414, 631 20, 186, 648 4, 200, 360 161, 635, 665 Phila Sept 5 40, 334, 268 3, 602, 386 2, 454, 945 34, 931, 636 Bost. Sept 5 62, 212, 194 6, 744, 557 10, 100, 385 25, 884, 438 Total...... \$291,961,093 29,843,500 16,750,280 214,934,045 Last week... 290,241,814 29,597,213 16,248,563 218,184,794 The following shows the Schuylkill Navigation

oal trade for the week ending Thursday, September 8th, 1864: To the same time last year..... The following shows the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroa From Port Carbon....
Pottsville...
Schuylkill Haven....

... 73,677 13 ... 2,272,938 14 The following is a statement from the currency CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED IN STATES

ional banks, up to August 31st, 1864 :

-\$36,196,000 0

.\$10,574,000 00 The market may be quoted at \$1.65 for low ordinary, \$1.75 or ordinary, \$1.75 or ordinary, \$1.75 or good ordinary, and \$1.35 for low middling; but at the same time the business is not of sufficient extent to make our figures much more than nominal.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS, To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty. As extra copy of the Paper will be given.

stocks heavy, bank shares neglected, railroad bonds firm, and railroad shares steady.

Before the first session gold opened at 235 and sold down to 233%, Eric at 107%, Hudson at 120%, Reading at 131%, Michigan Southern at 50%, Rock Island at 108%, Mariposa at 43, Cumberland at 60%.

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

Fri. Th. Adv. Dec. | United States 6s, 1891, reg. ...107 | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107% | 107%

Weekly Beview of the Philada, Markets. SEPTEMBER 9—Evening.
Business generally has been neglected and duit

this week, owing to the wet and unsettled state of the weather, and the fluctuations in gold and foreign exchange. Breadstuffs are very quiet, and Wheat is lower. Bark is dull. Cotton is firmly held, but there is very little doing. Coal is dull and lower. Coffee is very quiet. Fish are firm, and Mackersi are more pienty. Domestic Fruit is coming in less freely, and prices are rather better. The Iron market is firm, but there is very little doing. Naval Stores are dull and lower. In Oils there is no change to notice. Plaster is scarce. In Provisions there is not much doing, but holders are very firm in their views. Seeds are firmly held, and Flaxseed has advanced. Sugar is firm but quiet. Whisky is dull and unsettled. In Wool there is very little doing, but prices are without change. The Flour market continues quiet, and the sales are limited; about 8,000 bbls sold at \$11.50@12 for are imited; about 8,000 bbis soid at \$11.50@12 for extra, and \$12@13 per bbl for extra family, including 2,000 bbis City Mills extra family at \$12@12.50 per bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$10.50@11 for superfine, \$11.50@12 for extra, \$12@12.50 for extra family, and \$13.78 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$10.50 per bbl. Corn Meal is quiet;

tal, on time. BARK.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron is dull, and we hear Bark.—ist No. I Quercitron is dull, and we hear of no sales; it is held at \$51 \text{ ton.}

Coal.—The market is very dull, and there is very little doing. Sales are making at \$10.50\text{ \$21.50\text{ }} \text{ ton, free on board.}

Candles are inactive; small sales of Adamantine are makin at 35\text{ \$400}\$, and Tallow Candles at from 25\text{ \$600}\$ \text{ \$600}\$.

Cotton.—Holders are firm in their views, but there is very little deling in the way of cales. Small any kind, and prices remain about the same as last quoted.

Fish are firm, and there are more Mackerel offering; about 1,500 bbls sold on private terms. Sales from store are making at \$30@31 for No 1; \$20@31 for No 2, and \$10@20 \$\pi\$ bbl for No 3s; Fickled Herring are scarce. Codish are in: demand at \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$.

Faurr.—There is little or nothing doing in foreign; domestic fruit is coming in less freely Apples are selling at \$00000 \$\pi\$ basket, and Peanhes at 75@2000 \$\pi\$ basket, according to quality.

Feathers.—Small sales of prime Western are making \$a_1 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$.

Freights are dull. The rates to Liverpool are 18 50@13 \$\pi\$ for Flour; \$\pi\$ der Grain, and 15 for heavy goods. West India freights are dull; collers are scarce, and the rates are looking up; we quote at \$\pi\$ to Boston; \$2.75 to Rhode Island, and \$1.55 per ton to New York, by canal.

Hors are firm and selling at \$35@400 \$\pi\$ in for old crop.

Hay is in steady demand, with sales of baled at \$1.85 per ton to New York, by canal.

Hors are firm and selling at 35@400 % is for old crop.

Hay is in steady demand, with sales of baled at 430 % ton.

Hidden to the steady demand, with sales of baled at 430 % ton.

Hidden to the sales of the sales of white pine at \$10 (20 % is.)

Lumber is firm but inactive, with sales of white pine at \$30@35, and yellow do at \$27@28 % if feet.

Molasses is firm, but there is very little doing; small sales of Cuba are naking at \$3@1000 % gal.

Naval Stormes.—There is very little doing, and prices are lower; small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$3.50@3.60 % gallon. Rosin is selling in a small way at \$42@45 % bbl.

Oils.—Lard Oil is scarce, and prices are better; sales of No. 1 are making at \$2.20.5 % gallon. Fish Oils are firm, and prices are looking up. Linsed Oil is selling at \$4.60@1.70 % gallon. Petroleum is dull, and there is very little doing; about 2,500 bbls sold at \$96,500 for crond; \$90.850 for refined in bond, and free at from \$5.600 f gallon, as to quality. The following are the receipts of crude and refined Coal Oil at this port during the past week: Crude, 1,965 bbls; refined, 3,300 bbls.

Plaster is selling at \$5.50 % fon.

Rice.—Small sales of Rangoon are making at 15.20 feets.—Small sales of Rangoon are making at 15.20 feets.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are making at \$1.500 % bbs.—Shall sales of new are makin

seed sells on arrival at \$5.65\(\mathbb{G}_2\). OF ODS, which is an advance.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, but holders are firm in their views. N. E. Rum is dull. Whisky is very dull, and prices are drooping; small sales of Pennsylvanie bols are making at 185 @188c; Western at 187@188c \(\mathbb{H}\) gallon.

SUGAR.—Holders are irm in their views, but the sales are limited. Sales comprise about 600 hids Cuba at from 21@23c \(\mathbb{H}\) \(\mathbb{B}\) is. Refined sugars are quiet. Cuba at from Il@28c \(\mathbb{H}\) b. Refined sugars are quiet.

Tallow is quiet; small sales of city rendered are making at 19\(\lambda \) \(\mathbb{H}\) b.

Tobacco.—There is no change to notice in Leaf or Manufactured, and the market is quiet.

Wool.—The market is quiet, and there is loss doing in the way of sales, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Small lots have been disposed of at \$1.16@1.20 \(\mathbb{H}\) be of fine to medium fleece.

VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 26c \(\mathbb{H}\) gallon in barries.

Boot and Shoe Market.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: The trade of the past week, although somewhat more animated, has not been as active as usual at this season. There is a gradual increase in the arrival of Western dealers, who are examing stocks and making purchases. The assortment in the hands of the jobbers is good, and notwithstanding the high price ruling, a lair trade is anticipated. With the manufacturers trade has been about as last week; they continue fully employed, but are not pressing on work. Prices remain unchanged.

ASHES are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for pots, and \$15 50 for pearls.

BREADETUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, irregular, unsettled, and 20@25c lower; sales of 9.80c bils at \$9.50@.90 for superfine State; \$10@10.10 for extra State; \$10.15@10.25 for choice do; \$9.50@.90 for superfine Western; \$10@ 10.75 for common to medium extra Western; \$10@ 11.20 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$11.25@13.10 for trade brands. Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales 750 bbls at \$11@12 for common, and \$12.10@14 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is heavy, and 10@20c lower; sales \$50 bbls at \$10@10.25 for common, and \$30.30@ 12 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet and steady.

Wheat is heavy, and 3@4c lower; sales \$5.000 bug at \$2.16@2.25 for Chicago spring; \$2.16@2.27 for Milwaukee ciub; \$2.27@2.30 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.34@2.36 for winter red Western, and \$2.37@2.40 for amber Michigan. Rye is quiet. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley malt quiet, at \$2.35@2.40. Oats are quiet at \$2.2692/c for Canada, \$22.2692/c or Canada, \$22.2693 for State, and \$3 for Western. The Corn market is without decided change; sales \$21,000 bus at \$1.50/c @1.62 for mixed Western.

Business was moderately active. There was more inquiry for-crude, while refined was neglected. The receipts of crude Oil by the Allegheny river amounted to about 450 bbls. Prices, however, have undergone no particular change. The market in the East continues dull; sales were more liberal, amounting to over 200 bbls. The only sales reported will be found below:

ORUDE was offered freely at 850, pkgs returned, and 41%0 pkgs included. Sales 850 bbls at 360, 250 do 360, 250 do 360, 100 do 360, and 100 do 41%0, pkgs included. Sales 200 bbls light Oil 350, pkgs returned, 5,000 do 350, 103 and 120 do 410, pkgs returned.

Benzole.—Sales 150 bbls, 35c.

Refined.—No transactions.

Beston Boot and Shoe Market. The Reporter Says:
There is little or no change in the market, but stock has then more in comparison than manufactured work. There is some activity manifested in army goods, but on these but little profit is realized at present prices. The dull season still lingers, and the election will no doubt absorb business interests to a certain extent, and the fall trade will be more content in consequence. New Orleans Markets, Sept. 1.

time the business is not of sufficient extent to make our figures much more than nominal.

The general confinercial year in New Orleans Closed on the 31st of August, and during the twelve months preceding 131,500 bales of cotton were landed at that place, the price of which has advanced is in one year from 56@55 cents to 175@180 cents per pound. It costs more money now to move fon thousand bales before the breaking out of the rebellion.

The New York Post of last evening says:

Mr. Fessenden has every reason to congratulate plusself on the success of the new 10an. At three plusself on the per dent.

Pork at \$40 % bbl an advance of \$2 % bull of the special strength of the special sp