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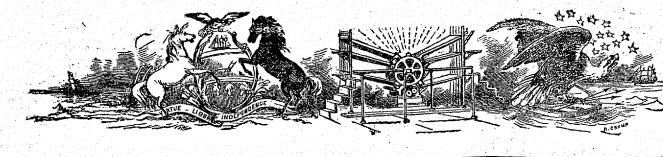
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8e21-6t*

like mule meat; two or three spoonfuls of rotten peans; soup thin and briny, often with worms floating on the surface, made up their food. None of these were given together, and the whole ration was

Confirmatory Account of the Martyrdom of our soldiers in the South.

K On May 19th last, Dr. Valentine Mott, the eminent savant and medical professor; Dr. Ellerslie Waliace, Professor in Jefferson College of this city; Dr. Edward Delafield, President of the New York College of Physicians; Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, the distinguished Judge of the District Court; Rev. Freadwell Walden, rector of St. Clement's Church, of this city; and Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Esq., of New York, were appointed a Committee of Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission to make investigation of the terrible reports of suffering which had reached the public from the prisons of the South, and to furnish to our people and the world an authentic statement of facts. This report is at length ready for the public in the remarkable pamphlet before us. It is the digested narrative of a volume of consistent testimony which will be appended to the report of the committee. Let us say here that the character of this body of gentlemen is eminently above repreach. They number three distinguished professors of medicine, one of our most estimable judges, and a well-known minister of the THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

The condition of our prisoners at Annapolis has already been reported in these columns in a brief, but very suggestive, communication from Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., and by testimony of Miss Delia Dix, whose noble ministration in our hospitals is well known. The present report intensifies the picture presented with so much feeling by Dr. Wal-'It was strange to find a Hercules in bones; to see the immense hands of a young giant pendant from limbs thinner than a child's, and that could be spanned with the thumb and finger. * * * Men in one part shrivelled to nothing but skin and bones, and in another swollen and misshapen with dropsy or scurvy * * * the stomach fallen in, deep as a basin, and the bone protruding through a blood-red hole in the hip !" There were many like these, and even worse, where all was so horrible and sickening, that the pen almost refuses its duty. The photographs of skeletons lately handed around through he North are only pictures of the hopeful cases. Hundreds died from utter weakness or starvationcores grew insane or imbecile. There was a fearful mount of this ghastly and awful misery in the prisoners at Annapolis. In the countenances of some of the best cases there was "a look of utter desolate ness, of settled melancholy, as if they had passed through a period of physical agony which had driven the smile from their faces forever." Contrast with this niteons picture the boasted chivalry of the South, and the civilization and Christianity of the

LIBBY PRISON. The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these twelve hundred United States officers of all grades, from brigadier down, were confined for nonths. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep, and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold huddle "like slaves in the middle passage;" at another only allowed to make stools out of the barrels and boxes they received from the North; at all imes overrun by vermin, in spite of constant ablutions, no clean blankets ever being issued by the rebels; and lying down at night, according to Libby phrase, "wormed and dovetailed together like fish in a basket," There were two stoves, and seventyfive windows, all broken, and in winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the crowded prisons of the South Often, by accident, or unconsciously, an officer would go near a window, and be instantly shot at In the Pemberton Buildings, near by, as many as fourteen shots were fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fell killed or wounded. It became a matter of sport to "kill a Yankee." Once the guard caught sight of Lieut. Hammond's hat windows, and came within an inch of murdering him. Major Turner, the keeper of Libby, re marked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made a bet he would kill a d—d Yankee before he came off guard." Almost every prisoner had such an incident to tell.

Throughout the Southern prison system it is a regular sport to kill Yankees. The guards were never reproved for their willingness to commit The daily ration in the officers' quarters of Libby prison was a small loaf of bread, about the size of a nan's fist, made of Indian meal. Sometimes it was made from wheat flour, but of variable quality. It weighed a little over half a pound. With it was given a piece of beef weighing two ounces. "I horse-feed in my father's stable." The corn bread began to be of the roughest and coarsest description. Portions of the cob and husk were often found and hard that the prisoners called it iron-clad. To render the bread eatable they grated it, and made mush out of it, but the crust they could not grate. Now and then, after long intervals, often of many weeks, a little meat was given them, perhaps two or three mouthfuls. At a later period, they received a pint of black peas, with some vinegar, every week. The peas were often full of worms, or maggots in a chrysalis state, which, when they made soup, floated on the surface. Those who were entirely dependent on the prison fare, and who had no friends at the North to send them boxes of fcod, began to suffer the horrible agony of craving food, and feeling themselves day by day losing strength. Dreams and delusions began to distract their minds. "I grew so foolish in my mind," says Captain Calhoun, "that I used to blame myself for not eating more when at home. The subject of food engrossed my whole thoughts." But the most unaccountable and shameful act o all was yet to come. Shortly after this general diminution of rations, in the month of January last, the boxes, which before had been regularly delivered, and in good order, were withheld. No reason was given. Three hundred arrived every week, and were received by Colonel Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, but, instead of being distributed, were retained, and piled up in warehouses near by, and in full sight of the tantalized and hungry captives, to the number of 3,000, at least. At length, five or six were distributed during the week! Scores were For offences, trivial or serious, prisoners were consigned to cells beneath the prison, the walls of which were damp, green, and slimy. They were never warmed, and often so crowded, that some were obliged to stand up all night. Dead bodies, too, were placed in the cellar, and very often were partly devoured by hogs, dogs, and rats. At the time of Kilpatrick's raid, some negroes pointed to the cellar: "Dug big hole down dar, massa-torpedo

in dar, sure!" " Should Kilpatrick succeed in entering Richmond," said Richard Turner, "the prison authorities would blow up the prison and all its inmates." "There is enough there to send every Yankee to hell," Lieutenant Latouche was overheard to say. Turner himself said, in the presence of Colonel Farnsworth, in answer to the question, "Was the prison mined?" "Yes, and I would have blown you all to Hades before I would have suffered you to be rescued." The remark of Bishop Johns is corroborative as well as curious, in reply to the question, "Whether it was a Christian mode of warfare to blow up defenceless prisoners?" "I suppose the authorities are satisfied on that point, though I do not mean to justify it." This passed comment. It is also well to remember that the inspector of Libby, Richard Turner, was a negro-

whipper by trade. BELLE ISLE. Here is an enclosure variously estimated to be from three to six acres in extent, surrounded by an earthwork about three feet high, with a ditch on either side. The interior has something of the look of an encampment, a number of Sibley tents being set in rows, with "streets" between. These tents rotten, torn, full of holes-poor shelter at any rateaccommodated only a small proportion. From ten to twelve thousand men have been imprisoned in this small space at one time, turned into the enclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting-place they could. So crowded were they that, at the least, according to the estimated area given them, there could have been but a space two feet by seven, and, at the most, three feet by nine, per man-hardly a generous allotment even for a "hospitable grave." Some were so fortunate as to find shelter in the tents, but even they were often wet with the rain, and almost frozen when winter set in. Every day some places were made vacant by diseases or by death, as some were taken to the hospital, and some to burial. But thousands had no tents, and no shelter of any kind. Nothing was provided for their accommodation. Lumber was plenty in a country of forests, but not a cabin or shed was built, or allowed to be built. Here thousands lay, with the sand for their beds, and the sky for their covering, under fog, rain, cold, snow, hundreds blanketless, coatless, and shoeless, others with ragged and rotten clothes. There were few fires and little shelter. A severe winter came, in which the mercury was down to zero even at Memphis, and water left in buckets on Belle Isle froze two or three inches deep in the night. The snow lay deep on the ground around Richmond. The ice formed in the James, and flowed in masses upon the rapids, on either side of the island. The men resorted to every expedient to keep from

perishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most protected place, heaped upon one another, and lying close together, as one of them expressed it, "like hogs in winter," taking turns as to who should have the outside of the row. In the morning, the row of the previous night was marked by the motionless forms of those " who were sleeping on in their last forms of those "who were sleeping on in their last sleep"—frozen to death!

Every day, during the winter season, numbers were conveyed away stiff and stark, having fallen asleep in everlasting cold. Some of the men dng holes in the sand in which to take refuge. All through the night crowds of them were heard run-

ning up and down, to keep themselves from freezing. And this fate threatened them even more than it would have threatened most men exposed to an equally severe temperature, even with such thin clothing and inedequate shelter—for they were starv-Rock-like husky corn-bread (specimens of which we have seen), meat often tainted, and suspiciously

never one-half the quantity necessary for bare life. Hear the words of the prisoners: "There was no name for our hunger." "I was hungry; pretty nearly starved to death." "I waked up one night and found myself gnawing my coat sleeve." "I used to dream of having something good to eat." "I walked the streets for many a night; I could not sleep for hunger." "I lost flesh and strength for want of food." "If I were to sit here a week I could not tell you half our suffering." These sentences form the very poem of misery and starva-

dirt encrusted their bodies. They were sore with lying in the sand. None, not even the sufferers with diarrhoca, were allowed to visit the sinks during the night, and in the morning the ground was covered and saturated with filth. The wells were tainted; the air was filled with disgusting Many were taken sick daily, but were allowed to suffer for days before they were removed to the hospitals, and when this was done, it was often so late that the half of them died before reaching it. or at the very moment their names were being recorded. There. was a hospital tent on the island, which

was always full of the sick. It had no floor; the

sick and dying were laid on straw, and logs were

their only pillows. "If you or I saw a horse dying," said one, "wouldn't we put some straw

"Lice were in all their quarters," Vermin and

under his head? Would we let him beat his head on a log in his agony ?" THE HOSPITALS. The hospitals for our prisoners were virtually worse than the prisons themselves. Dr. Ferguson testifies that while the wounded were under treatment the nourishment and stimulation they received were not sufficient to give them a proper chance for recovery. I am surprised that more do not die. Bedding and covering were very dirty and offensive. In three months, out of 2,800 patients, about 1,400

died. The hospitals were nothing less than hospitals for murder. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE REBELS-THE PRI-BONS IN THE NORTH.

The investigations of the Commission, based on rebel and general testimony, conclusively show that no excuse can be found in the poverty and suffering of the rebels for this fearful condition of things. The rebels have uniformly testified that they had, generally, good rations, and were well fed. It must be remembered that the cruelty of the rebel prisons is systematic, incessant and regular, however, bad it may be. The ration of the rebel soldier was infinitely superior to that of Libby prison, or how could he have endured the marches, atigue and hardships of so many severe campaigns There is no room to doubt that the rebel army itself was fully if not abundantly supplied with the com-

mon necessaries. The prisons of the North were next examined by the committee, and in this connection we have the copious and accurate observations of so respectable a gentleman as Judge Hare. We need not say that our rebel prisoners are well, and even kindly and carefully treated in all the particulars in which the rebel authorities are so barbarously cruel. The rations are better than those usually given to rebel soldiers. They have room to walk, to play, and to live. Fort Delaware is but a common instance of this. The prisoners are required to be cleanly, and to bathe in squads in the river. They live in good health, and even in good humor, finding amuse ment in their condition, and a tolerable life among themselves. This part of the committee's inquiry is full and conscientious, and furnishes a strange and marvellous contrast to the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond. We may accept the report

POLITICAL.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF GEN COOHRANE—HIS AD-DRESS TO THE WAR DEMOCRATS-GEN. HOOKER IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN-TWO CHA-RACTERISTIC SPEECHES-NO COPPERHEADS IN THE ARMY,

The following address of General Cochrane, anouncing his withdrawal as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was crowded from our columns

To the War Democrats of the United States:

A convention of men of various political tenets assembled at Cleveland on the 31st day of May last, for the purpose of discharging from the suppression of the rebellion the infraction of the right of both individuals and States which attended it. The presence of a large number of War Democrats unexpectedly contributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice Presidency, preceded by that of John C. Fremont for President.

The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination, approved themselves at the time to very general regard, and have since, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their practical assertion was required, it was thought, by practical assertion was required, it was thought, by the success with which personal liberty has been as-sailed, and the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least inducement, however, was the consideration that the re-dress of grievances in the manner proposed could not interrupt; but would entirely consort with, a yigorous protecution of the war. It certainly was not contemplated that the success of the candidates vigorous protecution of the war. It certainly was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should in any degree impair or endanger that most important part of the platform which resolved "that the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise."

Instead of the Democratic party, as was then hoped and expected, co-operating at this point, they flouted the war at Ohicago, and pronounced for unconditional peace. When, "to exhaust the resources of statesmanship" and to allow "the spirit of conciliation and compromise to prevail," General McClellan virtually asserts that there should be "a cessation of hostilities," he is in agreement with the Convention which nominated him. When, however, he proposes, in the alternative of the war, that the rebellious States shall be restored to precisely their former condition in the Union, with precisely the same political representation as when they departed from it, he rejects a Convention of States, on which, as the peaceable means, the Chicago Convention evidently relied for reconstructing the Union out of States physically debilitated and politically shorn. While, therefore, General McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. That the candidate does not stand erect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negotiate a peace, permits none, that, if elected, he could not effectively prosecute the war.

permits none, that, if elected, he could not effectively prosecute the war.

The success of the Chicago nominees would, therefore, at the best, but place in power a party of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and of indecisive action. Clearly, such an event would be at the farthest from the "suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise."

The Baltimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of free speech and of the press; it does not fail to refer the re-establishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament. and the restoration of the Union to the arbitramen and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within hall of a country reunited and saved. War lifts the curtain and discloses the prospect. War has given to us Atlanta, and war offers to us Richmond.

Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a "cessation of hostilities?" No! As we fought at the hearing we should first at the and and whan "cessation of hostifities?" No! As we fought at the beginning we should fight at the end; and when rebellion shall have laid down its arms may we peacefully reconstruct whatever the war for the Union shall be found to have spared. "Lay down your arms," then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellious brothers. "I would certainly prefer that the American people and he brought to a vote on the several proposi-I would certainly prefer that the American people could be brought to a vote on the several propositions peculiar to the Cleveland platform. The right of asylum, the one-term policy, the direct vote of the people for their national Chief Magistrate, the Monroe doctrine, the confining exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress the reconstruction of States, and the amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit slavery—are principles of primary magnitude and importance. But before all these is our country. It is menaced by rehelilon. Loval armies alone protect it. Should before all these is our country. It is menaced by rebellion: Loyal armies alone protect it. Should those armies retreat, and our protection be withdrawn; or should they advance, and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace through the actions of war? That is the question.

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind that once led me to the field with the soldiers of the Republic, I cannot now hold a position which; by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence,

which whatever their inherences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war. I, therefore, withdraw my name from the Cleveland ticket. Very truly yours,

New YORK Sentember 21, 1864. New York, September 21, 1864. SPEECHES OF GEN. HOOKER.—General Hooker was present at the great Union meeting on Thursday evening in Brocklyn. In response to the call of the audience he came forward and said:

"LADIES AND CENTLEMEN: I need not tell you that I am totally unprepared for this. I cannot and I do not take this demonstration, or any part of it, to myself. I am not worthy of this reception. I am not more worthy than you. We are all in the same boat. You have been working in the cause in one place, and I have been working in another. Your victories here are as dear to us in the front as those in the front are dear to you here. The victories of last fall—I speak from a full knowledge of the facts—were hailed with as much joy and enthusiasm in the army as though those victories had been achieved by another army than the army that I belonged to. The victory of Ohio was also hailed with joy, and I was glad at the result. I hope I may feel many more; and I do not doubt that before next November we will taste of one like which this rebellion has furnished no parallel. I need not tell you that I am rejoiced to find such an assemblage. It shows that it is all right with our cause and our country. Nothing—no reverses, no misfortune, can befal us when our people are animated by the feeling evinced here to night. If the war has been prolonged, it has not been from weakness, but rather from conscious strength, although we have put forth such resources as have amazed the world. But it is true that the North has never yet made one great effort to crush the rebellion. It can, and will do it, when it moves for that purpose. The people in these loyal States, and I am proud to say it, have been in advance of day evening in Brooklyn. In response to the call of the audience he came forward and said:

the rebellion. It can, and will do it, when it moves for that purpose. The people in these loyal States, and I am proud to say it, have been in advance of the authorities during the whole of this rebellion. They will be so until we reach the end, and that end is not remote. I am rejoiced to meet you tonight, and to meet you under such auspices. Tidings, giorious tidings, reach us from all the armies. The work goes bravely on there. There are no Copperheads in the army. [Loud applause.] They will fight well, and they will vote well also. More loyalty, more devotion, never animated the hearts and the hands of men more brave. I thank you most earnestly for the kindness that you have received ne with this evening. I am unworthy of it. I have never failed to do my duty, and I trust I never will. I bid you good night.

General Hooker then retired amid renewed and boisterous applause.

a few spasmodic plunges, but they are the natural manifestations of dying. The Government has been slow; the people have been fast, and have led the Administration, but the latter has come along, and, on the whole, done tolerably well. It is absurd to suppose the soldiers can vote other than one way. They will vote as they have fought—to put down the rebellion. We have not only fought the rebellion, but England. She has furnished the rerebellion, but England. She has turnished the re-bels with all their arms and clothing, and for these she holds a mortgage on the whole South. I don't think she will undertake to foreclose it. General H-further remarked that he had at no time feit any doubt of the success of the war for the Union. There had been mistakes and mismanagement in its conduct, yet the Union arms had made steady progress, so that the close of each year had seen the area of the rebellion narrowed and its relative power materially weakened. He confidently believed that we were now very near the end—nearer than most of us believed. But he would have no overtures made to the rebel chief; at the proper time, they would signify their readiness to give it up. The time to begin negotiating was when we had inished

the fighting.
It is folly to talk of it till we have whipped out our enemies, and swept away the cause of the rebellion.
The Constitution must be interpreted in accordance with the principles of humanity, nor can we have a permanent peace till we do so. We must not make a peace in such a way that another war will break out again within ten years. We have been generous enough to our enemies—even to a fault—and they invariably construed our lenity into weak-

Copperhead Love for the Soldiers. PROPESSION VERSUS PRACTICE. From the Washington Chronicle, 1

let. Profession.—In the Chicago platform, adopted by the convention which nominated General Mc coll by the convention which nominated General Mc-Clellan, we find the following:

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care; protection, regard, and kindness that brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned. o nobly earned. And, in Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance, the And, in Gen. incoment section in the following:

"I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives." doned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives."

2d. Practice.—A number of members of the Chleago Convention were members of Congress during the war, thus having it in their power to show their love for the soldiers. Of these, Vallandigham boasts that he never voted a dollar to feed, clothe, or pay the soldiers. The Convention selected him as one of a committee of three to write the platery.

or pay the soldiers. The Convention selected him as one of a committee of three to write the platform, and he performed his part. Powell and Voorhees never voted a dollar to feed, clothe, or pay the soldiers. The Convention gave each of these two latter a respectable vote for Vice President, and actually nominated Pendleton, another of the members of Congress who voted against war supplies, for that high office.

When the Ohio Democratic delegation in Congress (now for McClellan) travelled all the way to Washington to browbeat President Lincoln into releasing Vallandigham, the President proposed to them that he would release him if they would sign a paper pledging themselves to vote in Congress to feed, clothe, and pay the soldiers and seamen; and they all declined to sign this covenant, choosing rather, in their great sorrow, to leave Vallandigham to his late. To avoid possibility of mistake, we give the propositions made by the President, and decilined by these gentlemen:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion. ressing that rebellion. pressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase, or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion; and army and navy, white engaged in the enert to suppress the rebellion; and
3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided and supported.

And with the further understanding that, upon receiving the letter and names thus endorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a. revocation of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1863.

The names of the Ohio gentlemen who are going to do so much for the soldiers when they come into power, under "Little Mag." are as follows. We

power, under "Little Mac," are as follows. W

power, under "Little Mac," are as follows. We italicise the names of the Democratic members of the present Congress, from Ohio, who signed this letter to the President in favor of the release of Vallandigham, and from this list it will be found that every Democratic member from that State signed this list, excepting only S. S. Cox. The other names are those of gentlemen who accompanied the Congressional delegation to ask of him the release of Vallandigham: Messrs. M. Burchard, David A. Houck, George Bliss, T. W. Bartley, W. J. Gordon, John O'Neil, C. A. White, W. E. Finck, Alexander Long, J. W. White, George H. Pendleton, George L. Converse, Warren P. Noble, James R. Morris, W. A. Hutchins, Abner L. Backus, J. F. McKinney, P. C. Le Blond, Louis Schaefer.

When the war began no State had a law by which its seldiers could vote in the field. Soon, however, the necessity of such laws became apparent, and, its soldiers could vote in the field. Soon, however, the necessity of ruch laws became apparent, and, by one means and another, most of the States now have them. We believe the support of and opposition to these laws have run in the same channels everywhere. In Pennsylvania a law of this sort was passed by the Legislature, but the votes of the soldiers cast under it were rejected on a decision of Judge Woodward that the law was unconstitutional. Of all the men of their party the Democracy, so called, selected this Judge Woodward as their candidate for Governor in 1863. So anxious was Gen. McClellan for his election that he went out of his way to write a letter in his favor. Woodward, however, with his party, was beaten. The Legislature, taking the two Houses together, had a majority of Union members; but the Senate was a tie, in the absence of one Union member, who was then a prisoner in the enemy's hands. The Legislature came together with the distinct understanding that the most important measure for its action was to so amend the Constitution that he soldiers might vote in the field. To prevent this, the Democratic vote in the field. To prevent this, the Democratic members refused to let the Senate be organized for many weeks, and until the absent member managed to send his resignation, so that a new Union mem-ber was elected from his district, and thus enabled the Senate at last to organize and proceed to business. At every step the McClellan Democracy opposed the constitutional amendment allowing the soldiers to vote; but it finally passed both Houses, against the recorded vote of every one of them. Having passed the Levisleture, it also had to be ratified. against the recorded vote of every one of them. Having passed the Legislature, it also had to be ratified by a vote of the people to become valid. At the special election in August last, the amendment was sustained by an immense majority, and the Pennsylvania soldiers, were thus entitled to vote, in spite of the elforts of the McClellan Democracy to prevent it. Of course, it cannot be seen how particular individuals vote at the popular ballot, but it can be seen, and is matter of record, that wherever the McClellan Democracy is largely in the majority, as in Berks county, there also was a majority cast against allowing the soldiers to vote. Pennsylvania is McClellan's native State, the State where he is claimed to be immensely popular; and where he is claimed to be immensely popular; and it is absurd to say that he could not have stayed the opposition to the soldiers' voting if he had been in favor of the soldiers' voting himself. New Jersey, too, shows a shorter, but a similar record. In the Legislature of that State, the McClellan Demo cracy have an overwhelming majority, and they equarely and brazen-facedly voted down a proposition to let the soldiers vote in the field. Thus it

now is that New Jersey soldiers cannot vote.

We have general information that the record of
the McClellan Democracy, on giving the soldiers
the right to vote in the field, is substantially the the McClellan Democracy, on giving the soldiers the right to vote in the field, is substantially the same in all the States. We will thank our cotemporaries in the respective States to procure and publish the correct record in each upon the question at the earliest possible moment.

Unless the soldiers of the Republic are as reckless and as stupid as the bold, base, and had men who, at this time, are trying to deceive them into supporting George B. McClellan, they will unhesitatingly vote against that gentleman. It would be a sad and sorry sight if, because they had fought against the rebellion, therefore they would be in favor of the sympathizers with the rebellion; and yet it is precisely this stigma that the friends of General McClellan would put upon them. If there is one fact more clear than another it is that all the rebels in arms, and all those who sympathize with the rebels in arms, and all those who sympathize with the rebels in arms, nerfer George B. McClellan to Abraham Lincoln. Nay, that an overwhelming majority of both would prefer Jefferson Davis to Abraham Lincoln. TREASON IN WASHINGTON CITY NEVER HAD A VOICE UNTIL IT ARRAYED ITSELF UNDER THE BANNER OF GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. The riotous element of this District, which, under former Administrations, had to be suppressed by military force, and which assailed the adopted citizens because of their supposed devotion to free principles, always rampant here, and silent and terrified when patriotism ruled in Washington, has now become aggressive under the banner of Geo. B. McClellan. There is not one of these who shouted under his banner on Saturday evening who did not groan over his exaggerated advantages two years ago. Is it possible that the soldiers in the Army of the Potomac are insensible to these facts? Is it necessary that we should try to convince them that a Copperhead, and especially a Washington Copperhead, loves a traitor and hates a Union champion? It would be, in answering this question in the affirmative, to assume that when a soldier ente It would be in answering this question in the af firmative, to assume that when a soldier entered the army be lost his intelligence, and became the mer

est tool of the safe and easy politicians at home. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The fearful loss of life by the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad was principally caused, as shown by the " protest of the survivors," by locking the doors of the cars, thus preventing the escape of the passengers. On passing over this road, August 26th last, I re-

monstrated with the conductor for doing the same thing, and appealed to the passengers near me that it should not be submitted to. Again, on the 3d of this month, in endeavoring to pass through a car I found the door locked, and again complained, and said to persons around me that this practice would some day result in a serious loss of life; but neither of these complaints elicited a remark from either conductor or brakesman, who were present. I never can forget a similar accident that occurred on a French railroad years ago, where there was a serious loss of life from the same cause-locked O. W. C. doors.

Help for the Wounded. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Our victories are numerous, and some of them grand; but we should all remember that every victory makes wounded soldiers, and none of us should flag in our endeavors to help them. Since the organization of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions many think that the smaller societies are not needed; but it is a great mistake, for if persons will read over the list published by these commissions they will see how much is contributed to them from the smaller ones; and, besides, the demand is constant on every Soldier's Aid from the different hospitals, and any one that will attend their meetings at the business hour can hear for themselves how various are the demands. Those that I know of are open to the public at that hour, and I presume all are. And it would be easy for any one interested to ascertain what that hour is; and those belonging to the different Aids should feel it a positive duty at the present time to attend

ward immediately and pay up. I am, sir, yours truly, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1864. A Card. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Infrour issue of Tuesday I noticed a para-

graph stating that the Lycoming Gazette had become defunct. As an evidence of your error I have just mailed you a copy, printed to day. I have a large advertising patronage in Philadelphia, and your paragraph may do me injury. Will you do me the justice to correct your erroneous statement. I am, yours truly, LYCOMING GAZETTE OFFICE, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Sept. 23, 1864.

negligent about paying their dues should step for

FOUR CENTS.

News of Literature. J. B. Lippincott & Co, have brought out in a beautiful "blue and gold" volume, "Marble Isle, Legions of the Round Table, and other Posms," by Sallie Bridges. There is a great deal of true poetry in this collection. The Legends may be read with pleasure, even after Tennyson, for Miss Bridges is neither imitator per plaglarist. This mere mension of her volume, here and now, is only en passant, and we hope to spare space soon to show, from her pages, that she is a post-indeed. The Bradford Club of New York have just printed an extra number of their series, containing a Memorial of the late Mr. John Allen, of New York, whose library and collections of curiosities were sold last May. Mr. E. A. Duyckinck, author of the "Encyclopædia of American Literature," has written this Allen Memorial with his usual accuracy and ability.

new novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, entitled "The Haunted Tower." If it is as good as her previous works it will have a great sale. The same publishers announce "Love and Duty," a novel by Mrs. Hubback; "The Lost Love," by the author of John Drayton;" and "The Bohemians in Lon-

don," a celebrated satirical novel by the late Edward M. Whitty, author of "The Stranger in Parliament." The book-trade sale of Philadelphia will commence at M. Thomas & Sons' auction-rooms, South Fourth street, on Tuesday next. There is a large catalogue, and a great many invoices from all parts of the country.

Atlantic Monthly for October.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—A porter named John B. Roling, while engaged in the fourth story of a building, in Cincinnati, in hoisting a lot of axe handles, fell through the hatchway into the cellar, a distance of nearly sixty feet, and alighted squarely on his feet. The impetus and the shock of the fall injured his head and chest somewhat, although not seriously. The cat-like porter was taken to his residence after receiving surgical aid, but it is not likely his wounds will confine him to the house more

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The news from Sheridan had a telling effect upon the markets yesterday. Gold fell six per cent. The opening rate, at 2½ A. M., was 217, a decline of 1% upon the closing rate of Thursday; at 11 A. M. it was at 215%, at noon 213%, 1 P. M. 213, 4 P. M. 210. The market was a good deal excited, and there were evident symptoms towards night of a considerable panic. It is impossible longer to withstand the conclusion that the highest premium for gold has been reached, and that hereafter it will continue to decline as before it advanced. In the general markets there is a considerable falling off in prices. It cannot be otherwise; holders of merchandise have invariably justified their high prices on pared with gold, and at every successive movement of gold upward they sever failed to follow by putting up the prices of their goods. Why now should they not bring down their prices? Consistency would demand that move. But the fall in prices will not await the voluntary action of the holders of merchandise. They eannot longer resist the natural course of trade. With the fall in gold must come the fall in prices, and he is a prudent merchant who makes his business calculations accordingly. Of course, the stock market staggers under this new order of things. Holders are showing more anxiety to realize, and are consequently, submitting to lower quotations. Govern-ment loans were the firmest on the list, though these were lower than on the previous day. The 'Slafell of 1/2, and the 5-20s 1/2. The 7-30s, &c., sold at 1101/2. Stat 5s declired %, and the 6s war loan 1. Old City 6s sold

their capital stock, payable on the 30th inst. The following were the closing prices at 31/2 P. M.: | The following were the closing prices at 52 f - Mr. |
| Bid. Asked. |
| U. S. '515... 1074 108 | McClintock Oil ... 63/6 64/4 |
| U. S. 5-20s... 1034 1035/4 Pa. Petroleum Co... 3 |
| Penna R... 70 73 | Mineral Oil ... 24 44/4 |
| Penna R... 70 73 | Mineral Oil ... 24 2.81 |
| Catawisea R... 17 19 |
do... pref 37/8 38	Venango Oil ... 1
North Penna R. 31 34	Beacon Oil ... 2
Phila & Eric K. 32 32/4	Seneca Oil ... 14/4
Seneca Oil ... 14/4	Franklin Oil..... Howe's Eddy Oil 1%

mer Kaolin.... 21/2 Penn Mining.... 15/4 Oil Creek...... 5 5% Curtin...... 3 Maple Shade Oil 17% 18 Bull Creek...... 4% The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the

week ending Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864: From Port Carbon Pottsville..... Schnylkill Haven..... Total Anthracite Coal for week.......... Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal....

The following is the amount of coal transported by

the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week end-ing Thursday, September 22, 1864: Pottsville ... 1,980 00
Schuylkill Haven 19,107 00
Port Clinton 2,121 00 To the same time last year..... rders for Certificates of Indebtedness.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-September 23. BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD.

100 do ... 774 100 do ... b15 674 20 Dalzell Oil ... 10 20 Cam & Amb R ... 157 100 do ... b5 94 10 do ... 167 100 do ... 167 100 do ... 167 100 do ... 167 100 Phil & Eric R ... 32 200 do ... b5 1.56 100 do ... b32 22 200 do ... b5 1.56 100 do ... b50 32 24 100 Denemore ... b5 10% 400 T8 5-20 bds ep off ... 103 100 do ... b50 11½ 600 City 6s New ... 105 100 do ... b50 11½ 600 do ver 1870 ch 193 100 do ... 64 1000 do over 1870 ch 193 100 do ... 64 1500 Sch Nay 6s 1832 ... 55 90 SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS.

every meeting if possible; and those who have been Weekly Review of the Philada. Markets SEPTEMBER 23-Evening. The markets generally have been very dull during the past week, and most of the leading articles are low-er, owing in a great measure to the decline in gold. Bark is quiet. Breadstuffs are dull and lower. Cotton

This day T. B. Peterson & Brothers will publish a

Mr. T. B. Pugh has sent us this magazine; as isual, he has it first. It is a very good number, pening with "A Night in the Water," a very oririnal episode in the war. A further portion of Charles Lamb's uncollected writings, the ninth part of Mrs. Stowe's "House and Home Papers," a remarkably interesting attempt to prove the reality of Thackeray's " Donis Duval," the "Wellfleet Oysterman," a graphic sketch of a New England shoreman, nearly ninety years old, and Mr. Boker's "Ride to Camp," are also noticeable papers. The attempt to whitewash Madame Recamier comes late, is too long, and fails to clear her; and ten pages devoted to a dull essay on "Communication," are ten pages thrown away. The second article in this number, entitled "On a Late Vendue," commences with the auction at Mr. Thackeray's house in London, to which it gives one sentence, then rambles off, de omnibus rebus, through many pages, and returns, at the close, to Mr. Thackeray, to whom it gives a parting paragraph. From the particular little inaccuracies in this article, and its ponderous levity, reminding one of an elephant dancing upon a frozen lake, we suspect that this article was written by a New Englander, now in London, who writes upon English subjects with great boldness, and very confident lgnorance. Aut Conway, aut-the other personage Ticknor & Fields' announcements are a feature of the Atlantic Monthly. We learn that Mrs. E. B. Lee's "Life of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter," the Salurday Review "Essays on Social Subjects," a new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Poems," (in blue and gold), and "Emily Chester," a novel, by an American lady, will be published this month. The same firm has just issued Professor Lowell's "Fireside Travels;" "The Cliff Climbers," by Captain Mayne Reid; Robert Browning's "Dramatis Personæ," and Geo. H. Boker's "Poems of the War."

than two or three days.

at 100, a decline of 2, and the new at 105, a decline of 1. The share list was also down. Reading, which closed on Thursday at 63, sold down to 61%. For Pennsylvania Railroad only 70 was bid, and for Catawissa com mon 17; preferred 37%. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32, and Camden and Amboy at 167. The only sale of Company bonds reported was a lot of Schuylkill Navigation 6s at 90, a decline of X. Compara ively there was a fair amount of oil shares sold, but at a general decline. Densmore was off X, McElhenny X, and Mc-Clintock 4. The directors of the Maple Shade Oil Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on

Tons. Cwt. 10,237 00 33,445 00670,114 08 .703,559 08 .564,585 03

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius......Liverpool, soon
Barque Two Brothers, Teague.....Liverpool, soon
Brig Open Sea, Babbidge..........Barbados, soon

Port of Philadelphia, Sept. 23,1864. Sun Rises... 6 02 | Sun Sets.... 5 58 | High Water. 9 56 ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Brig Hunter, (Br.) Faulkner, Kingston, Ja.
Brig J. P. Ellicott, Pevereux, Boston.
Brig San Antonio, Jackson, New Orleans.
Schr Antonio, Jackson, New Orleans.
Schr Henry Nuit, Howe, Port Royal.
Schr Sc Tyler, Steelman, Port Royal.
Schr Emma and Esulah, Chatsworth, Baltimore.
Schr Emma and Esulah, Chatsworth, Baltimore.
Schr Emma and Esulah, Chatsworth, Baltimore.
Schr Engrait, Adams, Alexandria.
Schr D'G Floyd, Rackett, Somerset.
Schr Louisa, Haskell. Boston.
Schr Westover, Elgridge, Boston.
Schr Amenia, Cavalier, Washington.
Schr Brittain, Sanders, Port Royal.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvig, Port Royal.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvig, Port Royal.
Schr Enpohia Wilson, Nowell, Port Royal.
Schr Am Edwards, Hinson, Washington.
Schr L H Corbit, Simpkins, Washington.
Schr Leading E. R., No 42, Ireland, Washington.
St'r J S Shriver, Demis, Baltimore:
St'r New York, Davis, New York. CLEARED.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

Lewes, Bel., Sept. 21.

The brig Ellen P. Stewart, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, with coal: schrs Ann. Susan Scranton. Carlton Jayne, and A Middleton, from New York for Washington, with hay, oars, grain, &c; a'so, schrs Ann, with cais and hay; Hendrick Hndson, with lumper; W C Wilson, with hay; Waif, with hay; Mary ber; W C Wilson, with hay; Waif, with hay; Mary C Town, Jacob Raymond, and Elias P Hayes, with hay, straw, and grain for Fortress Mouroe: Gover A Beares. Julia E Pratt, and others, all with provender for Baltimere; Georgetown, &c, are detained in that for Baltimere; Georgetown, &c, are detained in that Rosadisead by southwesterly winds.

way at about former rates. Sagar is dull, and prices have declined. Wool is dull, and 5@10c \$\vec{p}\$ ib lower.

The Flour market continues quiet, and prices are \$26\vec{p}\$ bil lower; sales comprise about 10,000 bbls, part to the Government, mostly extra family, at \$11.50@12 \$\vec{p}\$ bbl, including 4,000 bbls city mills on private terms. The retalkers and bakers are buying at from \$10.50\vec{p}\$ lever fine; \$11.20@1.50 for extra; \$12@12.50 for extra family; and \$12.76\vec{m}\$ lever fine; \$12.20\vec{m}\$ lever fine; \$12.20\vec{m}\$ lever fine; \$10.20\vec{m}\$ lever is selling in a small way at \$10.20\vec{m}\$ lever; about 25,000 bushels sold at \$24\wedge 248c for old reds, and \$25\wedge 258c for new \$60 the latter for prime Delaware white ranges at from \$2.70\wedge 250\vec{v}\$ bushel, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 180c \$\vec{v}\$ bushel. Cora is dull and lower, with sales of \$4,000 bushels at 180\vec{m}\$ liver for prime yellow; and 183\vec{m}\$ lever for bushel for Wesserm mixed. Oats are lower, with sales of about 30,000 bushels at 85\vec{m}\$ lever for new, and 95\wedge 250 for old.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the pest week;

Flouris.

12,860 bbs.

Wheat.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

To the getter-up of the Club of tan ortwenty, agentra copy of the Paper will be given.

hey afford very little more than the cost of paper Postmasters are requested to act as agents for

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

rate. \$1.50 per copy.

THE WAR PRESS,

pre making at 24@25c P ib. Eggs are selling at 25@23c P dozen

METALS.—Manufactured Iron is in fair demand, and prices are less firm: Pig Metal is scarce; small sales of anthractic are making at \$60@73 P ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is held at \$70@73 P ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is held at \$70@73 P ton. Lead continues scarce, and we hear of no sales. Copper 2 000 sheets of Yellow Metal sold at \$6 P ib, cash.

BANK—Quercitron is in fair demand, with sales of 120 hhos at \$4204505 P ton for lst No. 1.

CANDLES.—Sperm are scarce, and prices are nominal. Adamantine are scarce, and selling in a small way at \$6000c P ib for short and full weight.

COAL.—The market is very dull, and prices have declined, closing nominally at \$10001.00 P ton, delivered on beard at Port Richmond.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet, and prices have declined, with sales of 700 hags of Rio at 42@45c P fb; cash and four months.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and prices have declined, with sales of about 200 bales of Middlings to notice at 17004750 P ib, cash, closing at the former rate.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Prices are unsettled and lower ins at the former rate.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Prices are quasettled and lower, and there is very little doing. Indigo is rather dult; small sales of Bengal are making at \$3.10@3.20 \$ fb. small sales of Bengal are making at \$3.16@3.20 \$ ib, cash.

FISH.—There is less doing in Mackerel, and prices are unsettled; sales from store are making at \$3.0040 for No. 1s; \$19.56@21 for No. 2, and \$14.56@15.50 \$ bil for medium and flarge No. 3. Pickled Herring are quoted at \$7.@10 \$ bil, and Smoked do. at \$0.90c \$ box. Codfish is quiet at \$5.56@9 the 100 lbs.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign fruit arescarce and very high. Apples are plenty, and sell at \$16@4 \$ bil, as to quality. Peacles are nearly over, with small sales to notice at from 50c up to \$2 \$ basket, the latter rate for choice. FEATHERS are scarce and dull, at 90@95c 7 lb for FEATHERS are scarce and dull, at 90,0050 B is for prime.
FREIGHTS—There is very little doing in West India freights. A British schooner was taken out to Trinidad at \$14 in gold, and an American Brig, to Martinique and a market, at \$60 in gold. Coal freights are unchanged. To Liverpool there is very little doing; some engagements are reported at 18 6d for flour, and 178 6d B ton for heavy goods. A vessel is loading petroleum for G rk and orders at 6s 3d B bb! s more plenty, and dull. We quote crude 10 \$1.05(9)1. 70, cash.

GUANO is rather dull; small sales of Peruvian are naking at \$1 75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, cash.

HOPS are steady, with sales of new at 50(\$\text{0}\$600, and old the sales of the sa HOTS are steady, with sales of new at 50@60c, and old at 30@40 \$\overline{B}\$ ib.

Hilds.—The demand for Dry continues very light; for Green Salted there is a good inquiry, and the Association continue to sell theirs as soon as ready, at 16c for sow, and 17c for steers. With outsiders the demand is not so large; and stocks are on the increase, with more willingness to sell, and prices favor buyers.

LEATHER.—With the city tanners trade continues active, they having yet some orders to fill received during the summer, and the demand continuing good from Eastern and Northern markets for heavy Leather for shoe manufacturing and belting purposes. The demand with them for light-took is limited, and some who have been pressed with orders for months back now anticipate soon to have some stock ahead, which has not been the case for months past. Owing to the scarcity of bark and the high prices of hides, they will, however, not press on work during the autumn and approaching winter. winter.
Slaughter Sole—For heavy in the rough there is a good inquiry, and notwithstanding the receipts are larger than they were a few weeks since, it meets with a quick sale on arrival, at 60 cents B b. For medium weights the inquiry is not so active, and there is some increase of stock, and prices favor buyers. Light stock is quite neglected, stock is increating, and sales show a decline of 2c. B b.

Spanish Sole—The demand continues good, and all beaver leather salls avided to continue good, and all several leather salls avided to continue good, and all several leather salls avided to continue good, and all several leather salls avided to continue good, and all several leather salls avided to continue good. Spanish Sole—The demand continues good, and all heavy leather sells quickly on receipt from the tannaries, at 57,600. Fib.

Hemlock Sole—The inquiry has been only moderate, with but light stocks on the market, and is now held at 45,600. For Buenos Ayres, and 46,6470. For Orinoco miedle weights.

Harness—For heavy city finished there continues a fair inquiry; there is but little demand for light, and country is not active.—Reporter.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$30 Fton.

LUMBER.—Prices are without any material change, and the demand is moderate.

MOLASSES.—The market is very quiet, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice. MOLASSES.—The market is very quiet, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

NAVAL STORES continue very dull, and prices are lower. Small sales of Rosin are making at \$33040 34 bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small war at \$3.203.25 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ gallon.

OILS.—Lard Oil scarce. Sales of winter are making at \$2.05 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are quiet. Linseed Oil is selling at \$1.00 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ gallon. Petroleum is scarce, and prices are rather lower, with sales of about 2,000 bbls, at \$4.06 for crude, 70073c for refined in bond, and 800 \$55. \$\frac{3}{2}\$ gallon for free, as to quality.

CUAL OIL.—The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined at this port during the past week:

Crude. lefined......3, 185 bbis. PLASTER is in demand; a cargo of soft sold at \$5.78 FLASTER is in demand; a cargo of soft sold at \$5.76 pton.

RICE continues scarce; about 100 bags of Rangoon sold at 14% @14% c \$7.00 billion of Rangoon sold at 14% @14% c \$7.00 billion of Rangoon sold at 14% @14% c \$7.00 billion of Rangoon seed at 12.00 billion of Rangoon seed at 12.00 billion of Rangoon of

of the city is backward, and the same quiet rules in the dry goods market as we have to report for the trade in boots and shoes.

The manufacturers continue moderately well employed in making up work, desiring to have fair stocks on hand, intending to manageso prudently as to have little if any stock left to earry overto the next season. Having that in view some will curtail their manufacturing, should not a more active demand spring up in a few days. With both jobbers and manufacturers there is no expectation of a very large trade, and both are patiently waiting to see what the result will be. Prices continue firm, dealers knowing that goods cannot be replaced at any lower rates than they are now offered for.—

Reparter. Reporter.

Boston Markets, September 22.

The receipts since yesterday have been 10.472 barrels Flour, 260 bus Oats, 3,000 bus Shorts. The market for Flour to day has been dull, with sales of Western superfine at \$10 50(0).75: common extras, \$11:501.25; medium extra, \$11:50(0)2.25; good and choice including favorite brands St. Louis, \$12.50(0)2 B bb. Southern Flour is quiet. Brandywine is scarce and nominal. Market for Corn quiet. We quote Western mixed at \$1.72, and Southern yellow at \$1.90 P bn. Oats dull, with cases of Northern and Canadian at 90(95c P bn. Rye is firm at \$2 B bb. Shorts are dull at 46(4)8. Fine Feed, \$45 P bo. Middlings scarce and nominal. Phovisions. Pork is firm; sales of prime Pork at \$40,000 mess at \$40(4)2, and clear at \$45(947 P bb), cash. Beef is firm, with sales of Rastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$20(0)28 P bbl cash, as to quality. Lard is steady; sales in bbls and tierces at \$50 P h for good and choice. Cheese continues steady at 15(6)22c P h for good and choice. Cheese continues steady at 15(6)22c P h for common to good, as to quality.

arrive.
SUGAR.—The market continues very quiet, and prices are 1@22 % it lower, with sales of about 500 hhds Cuba at 21@23% c \$2 ib.
TALLOW is rather dull, and prices are drooping, with sales of City Rendered at 18% c \$7 ib.
TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured, and prices are without any material charge.

or manufactured, and prices are without any material charge.
W(OL.—The market is dull, and prices have declined 5@10c \$\mathreak{\text{B}}\$ in Small sales of fine to medium fleece are making at 10c \$\mathreak{\text{B}}\$ 10c \$\mathreak{\text{B}}\$ in Small sales of sine to medium fleece are making at 10c \$\mathreak{\text{B}}\$ 10c \$\mathreak{\text{B}}\$ in Large sales were made by auction in New York on Fuesday Iast. The following are the particulars:

"The auction sale of wool announced was largely attended, but there was a lack of spirit in the bidding, though the emire catalogue was disposed of at pricea below current rates, as follows: \$71,500 hs fleece at 92c. \$1.03; 140 bales tub at \$1.17, 10 bales low unwashed fleece at 67c, 15 bales fine Mestiza at 40@42c, 20 ditto Cape wool at 50\cdot \text{20}\$ 55,100 hs fleece and 90 bales lamb, pulled, sold at private terms

YINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 25c \$\mathreal{\text{B}}\$ gallon, in bbls.

VINEGAR.—Corn vinegar is setting at 20c P gailon, in bbls.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE MARKET, Sept. 22.—There have been no important changes during the past week to record. The fall trade is gradually opening, but comes on very slowly compared with last year. During the week there have been some lowa dealers in the market, with an increase of purchasers from towns in Pennsylvania, which, in addition to those previously here, have made a moderate trade. The general trade of the city is backward, and the same quiet rules in the dry goods market as we have to report for the trade in

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. TO ARRIVE. TO DEPART. Arabia Boston Liverpool
Eagle New York Havana
Sidon New York Liverpool
Olympus New York Liverpool
Borussia New York Liverpool
City of London New York Liverpool
Liberty New York Aspuwall
North Star New York Aspuwall

ACE J. SMITH,
H. WOODWARD,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
HUTCHINSON, MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Tennessee, Woster, 12 days from Hillsboro', M.
S, with mase to B. A. Sonder & Co.
Schr Westover, Eldridge, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs, & Co.
Schr Montro-e, Mott, & days from Port Royal, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Sc C Tyler, Steelman, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr L Corbett, Simpkins, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr SP Chase, Campbold, 1 day from Smyrns, Del. With grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Diamond, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Ocean Ranger, Poland, 2 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W m M Baird & Co.
Steamer George H Stout, Nicholas, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W P Clyde.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, 24 hours from Hartford, with mase to W m M Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Shropehire, 40 hours from Hartford, with mase to W m M Baird & Co.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W m M Baird & Co.

Bark is quiet. Breadstuffs are dull and lower. Cotton is very dull, and prices have declined. Coal and Coffee are lower. Fish are unsettled. Foreign Fruitis scarce and high. Iron continues very dull. Naval Stores have declined. Oils are dull and rather lower. In Provisions there is very little doing, and the stocks are very light. Salt is coming in more freely, and rather dull. Whisky is also dull, and there is very little doing. Timothy Seed is in good demand, and prices have advanced. Clover and Flaxseed are selling in a small