THE PRESS,
ISSUED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 8.—NO. 52. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
GRAND OPENING
OF THE
New and Magnificent Store
OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 South Eighth Street,
ON
MONDAY, Sept. 26th,
WHEN WILL BE FOUND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS
IN THE CITY.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED
1000 PCS SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 MERINOS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 FRENCH POPLINS,
DEEP AND FIGURED.
200 WOOL DE LAINES,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE WIDTH, PLAIN AND FIGURED.
150 MOHAIR ALPACAS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
100 ENGLISH MERINO,
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
1m
THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BROWN TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
WAMSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, and DOYLIES.
BLEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, Purchasers of large lots. se26-tuthstf

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER TO THE TRADE
PLAIN MERINOS,
PRINTED MERINOS,
PLAIN POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
MOUS DE LAINES,
WOOL PLAIDS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
PARIS DUCHESSE,
TOIL-DU-NORD,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER
FANCY DRESS STUFFS,
ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE RECENT HEAVY
DECLINE IN GOLD,
And will be sold at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTH CLOAKS
AND
SACQUES.
se22-thstu 1m

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS, LINENS,
AND WHITE GOODS;
A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.
au20-3m

CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREETS,
Have in store a full line of
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
DE LAINES,
BALMORALS,
bought at the late auction sales, which they offer at a small advance on cost. se21-tf

SEWING MACHINES.
THE FLORENCE
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630 CHESTNUT STREET. se2-tf

CURTAIN GOODS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
FRENCH SATINS,
RICH BROCATELLES,
COTLLINE, in colors,
TERRY, Plain and Bordered,
ALL-WOOL AND UNION REPS,
FRENCH SATIN DE LAINES,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
FRENCH PRINTED LASTING,
CORNICES AND BANDS,
And every description of Curtain Material.
WINDOW SHADES,
At one-third less than the present cost of importation.
WALRAVEN'S,
(Late CARRYL'S,)
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.
se15

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
1864. FALL 1864.
GLENECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
509 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
se16-3m
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
519 CHESTNUT STREET.
se16-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
CLOSING OUT LATE IMPORTATIONS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD RATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS,
VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods.
With a large assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK.
DRUGGETTS.
WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
626 CHESTNUT STREET,
s017-stuth2m Below Seventh.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FURNITURE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
FOR
FIRST-CLASS GOODS.
I will sell my present stock of finished FURNITURE at a small advance on old prices.
The assortment is the best that I have ever offered.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
se23-12t 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to the numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap19-6m

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,
to which they
INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy11-3m
B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing attended to promptly.
Store Shades Made and Lettered. se8-1m

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
have now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the
VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
AND
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
se22

GUNS, PISTOLS, SKATES.
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
400 CHESTNUT Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Fine Guns, Pistols,
Gunning and Fishing Tackle,
Canes, Powder, Shot,
Wads, Caps, &c.
Guns Restocked, Rebored, and Repaired in the best manner.
SKATES OF ALL KINDS.
400 CHESTNUT Street.
se6-tf

DENSERVO FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.—For strengthening the gums, for preserving the teeth from decay, and for keeping them beautifully clean and the breath sweet, this is believed to be the best preparation that science and experience has ever produced. Prepared only by
S. T. BEALE, M. D., Dentist,
1113 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
se17-3m For sale by the principal druggists. $1 per jar.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.
M. J. METCALF & SON,
101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.,
The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent—or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the Lowest Cash Prices. Also, the best of INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, very cheap. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries by orders promptly attended to. jy21-3m

WATER PIPE! DRAIN PIPE!—Montgomery Terra Cotta Works—Office and Warehouse, 1221 MARKET Street.
LIST OF CASH PRICES:
For joint of 3 feet, 2 inch bore, 35 cents.
For joint of 3 feet, 3 inch bore, 45 cents.
For joint of 3 feet, 4 inch bore, 55 cents.
For joint of 3 feet, 5 inch bore, 70 cents.
For joint of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 85 cents.
All sizes, from 2 to 15 inch diameter.
Also, Branches, Traps, Traps, Chimney Tops, Chimney Flues, Garden Vases, &c.
EGOLLIN & RHOADS,
1221 MARKET Street.
my15-stuthsm

MASONIC HALL.
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS.
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MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS.

J. E. WORTHINGTON & CO.,
NO. 1 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have now in store a full assortment of
BLACK ALPACCAS,
PARIS DUCHESSES,
TOIL-DU-NORDS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
BLACK CLOTHS,
BLACK CASSIMERES,
BLACK SATINETS,
BLACK VELVETS.
Cloakings of all the above numbers.
N. B.—Particular attention to the Black Goods business.
ap19-3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
Prices, purchased before the rise, independent of numbers, by the package, piece, or yard. Our goods to sell. We don't paddle. Come and see our Army and Navy trade has our special attention. se7-1m

MEN'S FRENCH MERINOES AT $2.
Wool French Poplins at $1.87½.
Fine English Merinoes at $1.75.
Fashionable do do do $2.50.
Black do do do $2.
Plain and Plaid Dress Goods at 37½c to $2½c.
JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH Street.

GEORGE STEEL & SON HAVE NOW
A large and choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Black Merinoes, $1.25 to $2, Plain Poplins,
Black Merinoes and Poplins,
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins,
Plain and Figured Mohair Poplins,
Plaid variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all far below
THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents yard, below
THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
Silks—that a large assortment, at a small advance season's prices.
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

LARGE STOCK OF SILKS ON HAND, for sale below the present cost of importation.
Moire Antiques.
Plaid and Black Corded Silks.
Plaid and Black Gros de Suez.
Stripes and Cross Grainos.
Superior Quality Plain Silks.
Striped and Black Ottoman Silks.
Striped and Black Figured Silks.
Fancy Black Taffetas.
Superior Black Silks.
Silks of all kinds.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.

TICKETS.
Best American made.
Always "Premium Rochdales."
Fine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands."
Best 11-4 low-priced Blankets.
Good Crochet Blankets.
Gray and Horse Blankets.
Schools and Families supplied with any grade, from smallest cradle size to finest, of any size, from smallest cradle size bed, at lowest wholesale cash rates.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

FRESH CLEAR CREEK
AND
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
IN GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.
TRUSTEES:
HON. JOHN A. DIX,
HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. RODFISH, Esq., Colorado.
PRESIDENT:
HON. JOHN A. DIX.
TREASURER:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.
COUNSEL:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.
ded-thstuly-fp

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
LITHOGRAPHED " "
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDERS OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
se14-tf 432 CHESTNUT Street.

PURE PALM OIL SOAP.—THIS SOAP is made of pure, fresh Palm Oil, and is entirely a vegetable Soap, most suitable for Toilet use than those made from animal fats. In boxes of one dozen cakes, for $2 per box. Manufactured by
GEO. M. HLKINTON & SON,
No. 116 MARGARETTA Street, between Front and Second, above Callowhill. jo5-6m

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS.—Having a furnace now in blast, we are prepared to execute orders for Carboys, Demijohns, Wine Bottles, Mineral Water and Porter Bottles, of every description.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
27 South FRONT Street.
se28-12tif

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.
Speeches by Hon. Montgomery Blair, General McClellan, Mr. Vallandigham—Spirit of the Army, &c.
SPEECH OF THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—Before the last great mass meeting in New York, Mr. Blair delivered a speech replete with practical good sense and convincing arguments. Alluding to his retirement from the Cabinet:
Some of my friends—very good friends indeed—have questioned the kindness of the President to me in dictating my resignation under the circumstances of the country. Let me tell you, my friends, that the President has at least the support of those who are nearer to me than any other people on this earth. I retired by the recommendation of my own father to the President of the United States. [Loud cheers.] He has passed that period in life when its humors, its rewards, or its glories have any charm for him. He looks back only and forward only to the grandeur of this nation, and the happiness of the people who are growing up under the Constitution and the Union; and he would not permit a son of his to stand in the way of the conscription and the support of the loyal and patriotic Chief Magistrate who now leads us on to success—not for anything that this earth could have in store for him. [Applause.]
Following this, Mr. Blair gave a scathing review of General McClellan's "Harrison's Landing" platform:
What were the principles he then "took occasion to declare" to President Lincoln in the letter from Harrison's Landing, to which he refers? They were: *First*, "The Constitution and the Union must be preserved whatever may be the cost in time, treasure, and blood." Now, the peace party, to whom he directs his letter making this acceptance, criminates the President for following out this portion of the General's direction! *Second*. The next direction is, "The Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national troubles." It is very remarkable that neither the Convention, in its platform nominating General McClellan, nor the General in accepting that nomination, says one word about *Slavery*, which is at the bottom of all our national troubles. Here, again, Mr. Lincoln is marked as delinquent, although literally pursuing the injunction of laying down a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national troubles, making a sound basis by the extinction of that which is acknowledged to be the "whole ground of our national troubles." *Third*. He tells the President: "The responsibility of determining, declaring, and supporting such civil and military policy, and directing the whole course of national affairs, in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost." Mr. Lincoln has obeyed this mandate. He has given all his faculties to effectuate the military policy so as to crush the rebellion and extirpate the cause, and to enable the civil policy delineated in our National and State Constitutions, trodden down in the South, and occasionally suspended in the North, to confront insuperable difficulties by legal process, to resume its functions fully. This compliance with the platform, laid down in the Harrison-Landing letter, is the ground work of the denunciation of President Lincoln's Administration in the Chicago Convention. *Fourth*. Another plank in the Harrison-Landing platform is put down thus: "The right of the Government to appropriate permanently, to its own service, claims to slave labor should the necessity arise, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all slaves of a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in West Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time." This is, in substance, President Lincoln's proclamation—[applause]—with the difference that the compensation for slaves is confined by the President to loyal owners, and that he exempted Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland from the manumission, which General McClellan seemed inclined only to postpone. *Fifth*. The conclusion of the military rescript, sent to the President by his general, evidently to guide his whole policy during his term, and to indicate that which he would pursue as his successor, is a very comprehensive summary, all to be compassed by concentration of military power, and by his means having the Confederate armies thoroughly defeated. Here is the conclusion of the platform—[laughter]—on which the General placed himself at Harrison's Landing, in 1862: "The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The Confederate armies thoroughly defeated (just as Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan are doing)—[Applause. A voice: "What he never did?"]—the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist." This programme is substantially that of the Baltimore Convention, and with a suggestion looking to the reassertion of the Monroe policy in regard to foreign interference on this continent, and something to correspond to the hint given by its act admitting Tennessee to its councils as a State in the Union, without a renewed assertion for its admission, and nominating Andrew Johnson for Vice President [applause], thus recognizing the validity of the President's proclamation restoring the Union, there would have been a complete identity of policy between the General, the Baltimore Convention, and President Lincoln. Indeed, I should have been amazed at General McClellan's presenting himself as a candidate to accomplish the views of the Peace Democracy who have repudiated all the principles and policy that have conducted the country in the vindication of its Government during its four campaigns against the rebellion, and which has almost reduced it to the compass of the siege of Richmond. If we had not been prepared for it by the appeal the General made last year to the people of Pennsylvania to sustain Judge Woodward in his attempt to withdraw the Keystone from the support of the Government in its then arduous struggle against its enemies. [Hisses.]
GEN. MCCLELLAN'S SPEECH AT ORANGE, N. J.—At Orange, the residence of Gen. McClellan, a serenade and mass meeting was given in his honor, on the evening of the 27th. During the serenade, the General, in reply to a facetious question as to his vote, said: "I will vote on the right plank, anyhow." This was thought to be significant. Finally, the General made the following speech, which singularly omits the name of Grant in its compliments:
MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I am not here tonight to make a long speech, but merely to acknowledge this most flattering compliment. I trust this demonstration is the prescience of that great civil victory which we hope to win at the polls in favor of the Constitution and country. I hope the glorious victories won by the gallant and skilful Sherman, the heroic and dashing Sheridan, and the intrepid Farragut, are the forerunners of the great victory for the defence of the Constitution, which shall soon, I hope, be achieved. I think you, my friends, for this most pleasant demonstration, which far exceeds all that has been expected to-night. I thank you for your expressions of friendly sentiments, and I trust you will now permit me to say good-night.
The General then retired amid a scene of enthusiasm such as is rarely witnessed. After this he was introduced to a number of his friends in the hotel, and soon retired for the night. The meeting continued till a late hour, and the streets of Orange rang with McClellan cheers till midnight.
VALLANDIGHAM'S REPUDIATION OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S LETTER.—In a speech at Sydney, Ohio, on the 24th, Vallandigham gave his opinion of General McClellan's letter of acceptance as follows:
I cannot agree with the distinguished gentleman, my friend, to whom I have alluded (Mr. Pugh), that that letter is identical with the platform presented by the Convention. My reading of the English language does not lead me to that interpretation of it. I differ, with all due respect, from him. And I claim, as the member from Ohio of the Committee on Resolutions in that Convention, to have official personal knowledge that he is mistaken. The two principal points in that letter of acceptance to which I object were brought before that committee. The one to the effect that until the States and the people of the South had returned to the Union, we would not exhaust these "arts of statesmanship," as they are called, received but three votes in that committee, though presented almost in the very words of the letter itself. I say, therefore, it is impossible for me to subscribe to the opinions expressed in that letter. *They are the private opinions, if you please, of General McClellan, which he has a perfect right to entertain and publish. I, having an equal and perfect right to dissent from them, do reject them.* I do not accept them as an expression of the sentiments of the Democratic party, but recognize his right to entertain and express them on all suitable occasions. Which of the number of those who are for the opinion expressed in that letter or in the platform is right and which is wrong the people of this country must determine. For myself, I not only entertain the opinions expressed in the Chicago platform, but I recognize that platform as containing the law and the prophets of the Democratic party. [Applause.] Dissenting, then, from that letter, but according the right to hold and utter them to General McClellan, I plant myself distinctly upon the doctrine of the party as enunciated by its supreme legislative assembly met at Chicago. I say this, too, because somewhat has been said in the prints of both political parties in regard to my position—a misunderstanding in part and a misrepresentation in part. I regret it—the letter of acceptance to which I have referred—for one reason. It tended to change the issue from peace and war to the question of how the war should be conducted.
GENERAL KEARNEY ON MCCLELLAN.—As the Presidential campaign progresses, we commend the almost dying words of General Philip Kearney on McClellan and his merits to the deliberate reflection of the people of New Jersey. General Kearney, who was a staunch Democrat, expressed in several letters, which he wrote during the Peninsula campaign, an unqualified condemnation of McClellan's strategy and conduct. He said, in speaking of the Young-Napoleon, that the campaign was being "fought by driblets," that the army was "under the control of imbecility, *or something worse*," and that, soldier as he was, he could almost wish he was back again to his quiet home in Jersey. One of these memorable letters closes with the emphatic declaration: "*I tell you that McClellan is burnt out!*" It should be the sacred task of the patriots of New Jersey to render the sainted Kearney's words prophetic in his native State, during the approaching verdict of November. If he is burnt out in Jersey, we may safely predict he will not be the recipient of a single electoral vote.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*
TENNYSON ON THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION.—Corresponds have ever succeeded in laying Tennyson under tribute to the cause. Here is a bunch of posies culled from "The Lady of Shalott" and "Maud:"
THE CROPS OF THE SHENANDOAH.
Only reapers, reaping Early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly
From the river winding clearly.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Ah, God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great one's gone
Forever and ever by:
One still strong man in a blatant land;
Whatever they call him, what care I;
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat,—one
Who can rule and dare not lie.
MILITARY APPOINTMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.—The Chicago *Tribune* contains the following:
General Phil. Sheridan's Appointments.—Winchester, Strasburg, Fisher's Hill, Lynchburg.
General Grant's Appointments.—Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond.
General Sherman's Appointments.—After holding a protracted meeting at Atlanta, where he has by his epistles to the Hoodwinked Georgians to make many conversions, General Sherman will take up his march for—he knows where.
Admiral Farragut's Appointment.—Mobile.
THE DEMOCRACY ENDORSING PIRACY.—At a Democratic McClellan ratification meeting, held in Cincinnati, one of the largest transparencies exhibited on the occasion bore but one motto, viz.: "Semmes." Thus the Democracy are made to endorse *piracy, slavery, and treason*, the highest crimes known to religion and civilization.
"CONCILIATORY MEANS."—The proposal by the Democrats to stop fighting the rebels, and look sweetly at them and talk soft words, reminds some one of the following verse from a somewhat popular work:
There was an old man who said, "How
Shall I free from this horrible cow?
I will sit on the stile,
And continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of this cow."
ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.—The leading McClellan journal in this city this morning has amongst its head-lines one "Early Hastening to Join Lee's Army." Early seems to be, indeed, in a good deal of a hurry to get somewhere out of Sheridan's way.—*Post.*
WHAT MCCLELLAN WILL DO?—Professor Goldwin Smith, of England says that when he read McClellan's letter of acceptance, he felt sure of one thing, and that was, if he (McClellan) should get into power, a peace would immediately follow, and there would be an end to all that the American people had gained, both in a military and moral point of view, after three years of the hardest fighting the world had ever known.
A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER'S LETTER.—A Douglas Democrat, steward in one of our hospitals, requests us to publish the following letter from one of Gen. Grant's heroes:
HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
VIRGINIA, Sept. 25, 1864.
* * * * * * * *
You wish to know my opinion as to the best candidate in this Presidential contest. I am almost surprised that you, who have spent three years in the United States service, should ask such a question. Men who have spent three years of the best of their lives in battling for the honor and integrity of our Government would, in my estimation, degrade their honor and patriotism beneath notice by endeavoring to elevate to power a party who, in the dark days of our present struggle, done everything in their power to degrade and stigmatize the brave army to which we claim to belong. I have nothing whatever against McClellan, personally, but since he has allowed himself to be cajoled, and his name used to promote the interests of that God-forsaken faction of Copperheads, I would not, under any circumstances, give him my support.
McClellan certainly helped his reputation greatly by his letter of acceptance, but when we take into consideration the men who assisted in his nomination, such as Vallandigham, Ben Wood, &c., and a host of others, who are traitors black-hearted as Jeff Davis himself, it must, therefore be a very weak patriot who would give his vote to Little Mac. I believe that the salvation of our country depends as much upon the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as it does upon the utter defeat and complete overthrow of the armies of the rebellion.
I am anxious for peace, and hope we may have it soon, but let it be a peace that will last, and not a mistaken compromise with injustice, that would be as short-lived as it would be useless.
I am with the majority of the soldiers, strongly in favor of the re-election of our present Chief Magistrate, whom I believe to be as near the embodiment of perfection as it is possible for a President to be. How can he fail re-election when he has such powerful men to electioneer as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, and a host of others? Compare them with the men who nominated McClellan. Bah, what's the use to talk.

Fruit Trees in Cities.
To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: Allow me, through your widely circulated journal, to make a suggestion respecting the more extensive culture of fruit trees in our city.
Where is the man, woman, or child, who does not like a good apple, peach, or pear, in season out of season? Why, then, are not these and other delicious fruits more abundant? Why cannot the laboring man have his basket or barrel of apples, as well as his bushel of potatoes or barrel of flour? Ans. Because the farmer considers fruit an uncertain crop, especially if he live distant from market. The better the fruit the more likely to be spoiled before it can be sold. If wheat, corn, or oats cannot be sold one day, they can another. Not so with perishable fruits. They must be sold, or they must be lost. These facts go to show the importance of cultivating fruit near the city.
To show how much may be made with small means—a gardener in the vicinity of New York is reported to have sold five hundred dollars' worth of fruit grown in one season on half an acre. A thrifty cultivator could produce fruit as early almost any season from the smaller fruits, such as berries and grapes, for which there is always a demand, not only for present but future use, as in preserves, essences, &c.
As the season is approaching for planting and transplanting trees, our object at present is chiefly to draw attention to the subject of *domestic* fruit trees.
Many of our citizens have extensive gardens or yards contiguous to their dwellings sufficiently ample to accommodate three or four standard trees. Few are so short of room, especially in the suburbs, that they could not raise one or two. If too small even for this; let them cultivate one, two, or three dwarf trees, which occupy little space, and are sometimes quite productive. If entirely without yard or garden room; could not dwarf trees, vines, &c., be planted in a broad mask or box, well secured on *a flat*, shed, balcony, or piazza?
If shut out from every other spot, we still have the *streets* or thoroughfares! Don't be alarmed now, sir, at the absurdity of this suggestion. We see the richest and most beautiful variety of flowers growing in our public cemeteries, parks, and, not unfrequently, in front of private houses. How seldom are they molested. Bad as the world is, we believe it might be better. The way to make people trusty is prudently to trust them. Were fruit trees to be seen in every garden, yard, and street, they would scarcely excite notice or awaken the cupidity of pilferers. Is it not, at all events, worth trying?
We recollect the time when very many of our streets were disfigured with the odious Lombardy poplar, and some other exotics—almost as useless for fuel as for timber—forming a nucleus for dirt, worms, or vermin, while our own beautiful American poplar and other indigenous trees were almost unknown.
Our streets and public squares are now happily ornamented by our own noble forest trees—the oak, maple, horse chestnut, &c. But we would rather see at least one-half of such trees superseded by fruit trees of standard growth—apple and pear. If we could not yet venture on peach, apricot, and plum, we could substitute the walnut, hickory, and chestnut.
A few years since the benevolent and eccentric Elliott Cresson left a bequest of ten thousand dollars (!) to the city, to be expended in planting trees on Broad street.
We know not whether the legacy proved as effective as designed, but we are pleased to see the end is, in a measure, accomplished. Had he inserted in the will fruit instead of ornamental or shade trees, his memory would probably be blessed by future generations, while they enjoyed both the shade and the fruit.
We believe the time is coming, sir, when every highway, road, and railroad, too, shall be beautified and enriched in this way. The sooner the better, we say.
If we grant that young Americans are more mischievous than boys from abroad, we will not admit that they are more dishonest. The almshouses, prisons, &c., show that our most hardened and incorrigible rogues are *exotics*.
If we are rightly informed, fruit trees are sometimes found in European cities and in the public highways of the small islands of the British Channel.
The writer has seen towering cherry trees in a Western town, with choice fruit in many of the yards. In some parts of Spain it is customary for a traveller to bury or plant the seed or stone of fruit as eaten, by which means the roads are lined with trees.
Were farmers to see that the public roads were decorated in the same manner, we believe that their orchards would seldom be molested.
It would serve to show the disposition of the contiguous proprietor, as ashes or manure on ice indicates the character of the benevolent sprinkler.
A question may here be asked, who would *own* the trees and the fruit?
We would prefer not disposing of the apples, pears, cherries, and nuts before we get them. If all cannot enjoy the *bloom*, they may the blossom. In the country, let every wayfaring man be permitted to help himself. In the city let the police look after these, as they now do other trees, and if difficult to find an owner, allow them to be distributed in our almshouses, hospitals, or other eleemosynary institutions, not overlooking even our penitentiary and prisons. It would let the miserable inmates see that neither idleness nor crime has quite shut them out from human sympathy.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. S. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

The Price of Milk.
To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: Can the farmers and milk vendors generally give any *satisfactory reason* for the advance in the price of milk, at a time when gold is rapidly declining, and the price of everything is not only "*looking down*," but positively "*falling*," and materially *reduced?* My own milk-man declared this morning that he had remonstrated with the farmer from whom he gets his milk against the advance in the price, but was told that he *would advance his price*, and the *consumer must pay for it*. So, on Saturday my milk is to be *two cents* a quart higher than it has yet been. Railway extortion your liberal paper and a resolute community have in a great measure rebuked and defeated. Shall not the same resolution rebuke and defeat this milk extortion? Can farmers and milk-vendors hold meetings and *resolve* to charge *so much* for milk, and the people quietly submit, or have no milk? Is there no some way to "*checkmate*" this movement of our milk fleecers? Let me tell you my plan. When the railway companies charged six cents, I walked the distance usually rode over before and saved some fifty cents or a dollar a week. This morning I issue orders to get just one half the quantity of milk we have been getting; baby may have its fill, but no milk—not a drop—for table, from Mr. Extortioner's milk can at *that price*. This, sir, is my method. I can do without milk as long as Mr. Farmer can afford to let it sour and spoil, *and I'll do it!* Who will join this anti-milk-extortion society? Let every housewife *reduce* consumption to the last drop, and proud Mr. Farmer may think that seven or eight cents a quart, which is still a high price, is better than to throw it into the *hog trough*.
MOE.

Little Mac.
To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: Every Copperhead is loud in the praise of "*Little Mac.*" But did you, Mr. Editor, ever know even his most enthusiastic admirers admit him to be great "Mac?" I am yours, truly,
GUNBOAT.
JAMES RIVER, Sept. 26, 1864.
To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: Is not Geo. B. McClellan called "Little Mac" because he did so *little?*
Yours, truly,
CHICKAHOMINY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
THE INCOME TAX—A NEW DECISION.—The Washington papers publish the following decision concerning the income tax:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1864.
SIR: Your letter of the 16th, containing a statement of your engagement at Ford's Theatre, and of the fact that Mr. Ford deducts from the share of the gross receipts which you are to receive as compensation for your services at the rate of five per centum for the Government tax, and inquiring whether this deduction will be credited to you in the assessment of your annual income tax, is at hand.
I reply that no such credit can be allowed you. The tax will be levied on your annual income over six hundred dollars. What compensation you shall receive for your services from Mr. Ford is, of course, a matter of private agreement. But a definite contract having been made, there is no authority given to Mr. Ford, under the law, to deduct any percentage whatever from your salary.
The law provides that the proprietors of railroads, steamboats, ferries, and bridges may add the taxes severally imposed on them to their rates of fare, but no power whatever is given them to retain any sum whatever from the pay of their employees.
Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.
W. J. FLORENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Sept. 28.
BEFORE BOARDS.
100 Reading ....cash 61⅞ | 100 Bull Creek 43
100 do .... b5 62 | 300 do 5
100 do .... 62 | 100 do 4⅜
200 do .... 2dys 62 | 200 do b10 4⅜
100 do .... 61⅞ | 300 do 4¾
100 do .... 61.8½ | 300 do 4¾
200 Dalzell Oil .... b5 10¾ | 300 Union Pet 3
100 do .... b10 10¾ | 200 do 3
100 do .... 10¾ | 100 McElhenny b10 7¾
400 do .... b30 10½ | 200 do 7¾
800 Curtin Oil .... 3½ | 600 do 7¾
400 do .... 3¾ | 100 Story Farm 34
200 McClintock .... 6⅞ | 200 do 3½
200 do .... 7 | 300 do 3.44
100 do .... 7dys 7 | 300 do b5 3.44
100 do .... b10 7 | 600 Big Tank 2 1-16
100 Densmore .... b10 12 | 1000 Briggs Oil 4¾
200 do .... 12 | 500 do b30 4¾
200 do .... 12 | 600 Bruner 1½
200 do .... 12½ | 300 do 1½
100 do b5 12¾
FIRST BOARD.
100 Densmore Oil .. b5 11¾ | 75 Minehill R .... lots 59
100 do .... b5 11¾ | 4 N Penna R 32
100 do .... b5 11¾ | 100 do b5 32½
200 do lots .... b5 11¾ | 350 Noble & Dela .. lots 13
100 Penn Mining .. b30 15 | 100 do b5 13
100 Dalzel Oil .... 10¼ | 100 do b5 13
200 do .... b20 10¾ | 25 do 13⅛
200 do .... 10 | 100 Catawissa R pref .. 38
50 Rock Oil .... 3¾ | 100 Green-st R 34
1150 Phila & Oil Ck .lts 1¼ | 500 U S 6-20 bds cp off 105¾
100 do .... b60 1 56 | 500 do .... cp off 103½
200 McClintock Oil .... 6¾ | 4000 do .... cp off 103
100 do .... 6¾ | 4000 do .... cp off 103
300 do .... 6¾ | 5000 U S coup 6s '81 .... 107¼
30 Penna R .... lots 70½ | 651 Alleg co coup scrip 79
20 do .... s5 70¾ | 850 Schuyl Nav 6s '82 .. 90
25 Maple