PRICES OF DRY GOODS REDUCED.

Our stock in the opening of the present month being very light, we were prepared to purchase at the NEW

AUOTION SALES SINCE THE GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD, and are now able to exhibit a portion of all the leading styles of GOODS in which such immense losses were submitted to by the Importers, at our usual small profits. Buyers are invited to an examination of our Stock.

IN DAILY RECEIPT OF

LOTS OF GOODS. WRICH ARE CLOSED OUT CHEAP.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, Above Willow. BLANKETS!!

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., (FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,) . W. Corner eighth and market sts.

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be number in this city, at moderate prices: BERTH BLANKETS, ORIB BLANKETS, CRADLE BLANKETS. BED BLANKETS, all sizes.

To dealers, we offer the best assortment of all the BUY EARLY AND SAVE THE ADVANCE.

STEEL & SON NOW OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF

SILKS, SHAWLS PLAIN POPLINS,

PLAID POPLINS, PLAIN MERINOES. PLAID MERINOES,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS,

> All purchased at very LOW PRICES,

And will be sold at a very small advance.

ELAINES, CHINTZES.

MUSLINS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES. smw6t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street RAND OPENING

New and Magnificent Store IOHN LOUTEY & CO.

No. 26 South Eighth Street, MONDAY, Sept. 26th, HERE WILL BE FOUND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS IN THE CITY. WE HAVE JUST OPENED

1,000 PCS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY. PLAIN AND FIGURED. 250 FRENCH POPLINS,

REP AND FIGURED. 200 WOOL DE LAINES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE WIDTH, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

150 MOHAIR ALPACAS, PLAIN AND FIGURED. 100 ENGLISH MÉRINO, ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Fancy and Staple DRESS GOODS.

AS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

OFFER AT, AND UNDER, MARKET RATES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BLEACHED GOODS, SILKS. SHAWLS, MERINOES, POPLINS,

CLAN PLAIDS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS. CLOAKINGS LINENS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c. DRY GOODS,

THE YARD, PIECE OR PACKAGE. WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

RMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL CLOTH HOUSE.

W. T. SNODGRASS,

4 S. SECOND Street and 23 STRAWBERRY Street A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., fair prices, purchased before the rise, independent of gold gamblers, by the package, piece, or yard. Our note is to sell. We don't peddle. Come and see our

tock. The Army and Navy trade has our special at-OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER Invite inspection
to the large and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
which have been purchased since the
DECLINE IN GOLD,

DECLINE IN GO.

June 1 10 GO.

Jule 1 10 GO.

Jule

Men and Boys' wear—
One king Cloths.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
Se30-3t Above Willow. WIDE FRENCH STYLE PRINTS, Reduced to 35c.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Men and Boys' wear. & BRO., CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, 8630-31 H STEEL & SON HAVE NOW

STEEL & SUN HAVE A CONTROL OF THE PRESENT COST OF INFORMATION.

Paid Merinoes, \$1.26 to \$6, Plain Poplins.
Plain Merinoes and Poplins,
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins,
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins,
Plain and Pigured Mohair Poplins,
at a great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all
prices far below.

THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

SILKE-Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 sents

O \$20 av yard, below. Desper yard, below:
THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
SHAWLS-A large assortment, at a small advance er last season's prices. e3-tf Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. LARGE STOCK OF SILKS ON HAND, for sale below the present cost of impor-

n.

Rich Moire Antiques.

Colored and Black Corded Silks.

Colored and Black Poult de Soles.

Armures and Gros Grames.

Superior Quality Plain Silks.

Golored and Black Ottoman Silks.

Golored and Black Figured Silks.

Fleavy Black Taffetas.

Superior Black Silks.

The Silks of all kinds.

1027-tf LANKETS.

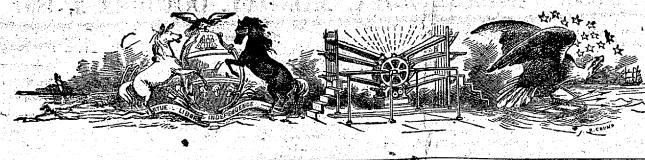
LANK ETB.

Finest American made.
Extra large "Premium Rochdales."
Superine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands.
10-4 and 11-4 low-priced Blankets.
Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
itels, Sohools and Families supplied with any grade, the appet to finest, of any etc., from smallest cradle the appet to finest, of any etc., from smallest cradle the alege bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.
COOPER'& CONARD,
S-tf S. E. corner NIATH and MARKET.

ARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.

al RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.





PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HAVE FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS, COATINGS AND OVERCOATINGS, FANOY CASSIMERES, FLANNEL SHIRTINGS,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. SHAWLS AND MAUDS,

LADIES' FALL CLOAKS. SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. STOCK SFALL, 1864.) NOW IN STORE. (1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Mos. 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.

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

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE Is called to our stock of

CAMDEN WOOLEN MILLS REPELLANTS, LADIES' CLOTHS, SACKINGS, SHIRTINGS, and FLANNELS. SAXONY WOOLEN COMPANY ALL-WOOL FLANNELS STEVENS & CO., N. STEVENS & SONS', and other makes GRAY, SCARLET, and BLUE TWILLED FLANNELS. "BLACKWOOD" and "HINSDALE" MILLS 6.4 COTTON WARP and ALL-WOOL CLOTHS

CAROLINA MILLS (T. R. Hyde & Co.), WEST EATON MILLS (M. & H.), and other makes of FANCY CASSIMERES. SAXONY MILL PLAIN and PLAID SATINETS. FLORENCE" and "SPRINGVILLE" MILLS PLAIN and MIXED MELTONS.

GREYLOCK MILLS (Dean & Lamonte),

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE, and other makes BALMORAL SKIRTS, in great variety. LEVRINGTON MILLS PLAIN and FANCY KENTUCKY JEANS. GLENHAM GINGHAMS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS, SHEETINGS, &c., of the most desirable styles.

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET COMMISSION MERCHANTS [jy1-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS. TLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING AND SILK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SWORDS, SASHES,

Together with a full assortment of MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

WALL PAPERS. DHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS, SOLID GREEN AND BUFF,

CHOCOLATE GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIN To which we invite the attention of

STOREKEEPERS. sel2-mws 2m STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER 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 TRANSFEE, 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,

432 CHESTNUT Street. CABINET FURNITURE. UKNITUKE

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, SOO and S11 CHESTNUT Street. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-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 their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. 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.

8628-12tif 27 South FRONT Street. CHARLES MIDDLETON, BECOND AND WILLOW STREETS. Scrap Iron purchased and for sale.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON. Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania

State Agricultural Society. The State Fair of the Present Year as Compared

with that of the Previous. Northampton County Extends its Courtesies to

the other Counties of Pennsylvania. [SPECIAL REPORT TO THE PRESS.] Fairs are fairs, all the world over. In all, the same

ustle and excitement; the same hurrying to and fro; the same being led to you do not know where, and coming from you do not know what; the same fantastic phantasmagoria mark the changes of the hour, perplex eyes, tire legs, and dazzle imaginations. The State Fair, which is just over, was no exception to this bewildering rule, although in magnitude and magnificence it bore feeble comparison with the gigantic demonstrations of a like nature which have been made in the years that are passed. The view obtained of it from the dome of the building, wherever the eye dropped a plummet glance on the scene beneath, gave, perhaps, as good an idea of the quantity of display and the influx of visitors as any other means, for then the ground-floor and the gallery were seen together, alive with the human crowds and bedizened with all the products of art and nature. The attendance of the first two days, however, scarcely justifies the use of the word crowd. On Tuesday the attendance was exceedingly slim, fairs and theatres at the hour of inauguration materially differing in this respect. On Wednesday the bright beginning of the day promised a prosperous continuation and close. This. however, was far from being justified by the result. Before visitors had a chance of reaching the grounds the rain descended and transformed the Bethlehem road, leading from Easton to the Fair Grounds, into a state of flabby mud. The grass was soaked; the anctity of umbrellas with holes in them was in-

vaded; best bonnets were so altered that their best

riends scarcely knew them, and all the poetry of

the occasion was as translent as the morning cloud and as the evening dew. Many visitors were at a loss to understand how in a short time such order was evoked out of the chaotic preparations for the fair. In the first place, all exhibitors were required to have their articles and animals entered on the secretary's book on or before Tuesday evening, September 27, and to bring them all (with the exception of horses) within the enclosure by Tuesday noon. On Wednesday norning the horses were received, a proper track having been prepared for the trial of those entered for speed against time. All the attendants and laorers in the employment of the Society were rejuired, whilst not engaged, to remain in the secretary's office, so that he might readily avail himself of their services, the arrangements for the day being clearly explained to each one every morning at half past 7 o'clock. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the judges met the president at his office, when each vacancy was filled, and on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, they were provided with the books of entries, and commenced the delicate and rangements were made for the payment of cash premiums by the treasurer immediately after the announcement of the reports of the judges, and during the week following the close of the exhibition, at the Society's office in Easton. Furthermore, it was arranged that all persons intending to exhibit blood stock should furnish the secretary, by September 23d, with a list of their stock. with the pedigree of each, in order that the preparation of entries might be facilitated and defective pedigrees corrected. By these general ar-

rangements order and evenness were insured, both

at the commencement of the Fair and through-

The grounds selected for the Fair are two miles

from Easton proper, and are on the summit of a

out its progression.

hill, where a wide and pleasing view is obtained. In the centre of the grounds is the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, of Northampton county, two-storied yellow wooden building. It was packed full of "useful things and things for sport," the useful things very largely preponderating, and the things for sport coming under the denomination of such as please educated tastes and refined senses. Throughout all the departments competition was not confined to the State of Pennsylvania, but made co-extensive within inspection of the judges.

It was evident that the cory of animals, and the office and to the confine confine control of the confine c teristic of breeds, was a work of much judgment and investigation, due allowance being made for the feeding, age, and other considerations affecting their condition and character. Particular care was taken to give no encouragement to over-fed animals, and to award no premiums to cows, heifers, or bulls which seemed to have been fattened for the express delectation of the butcher. The object of the Society, if we apprehend it aright, was to award premiums to superior animals of this kind for breeding. Proceeding upon the principle that, all other things being equal, those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight in the smallest superficies, all cattle of this class were required to be weighed and the superficies determined. No animal or article, of course, was allowed to take more than one premium, and all productions placed in competition for premiums were required to be the growth of the competitors. The award of the Judges was subject to the revision of the executive committee, the latter having the power to make restitution in case of any unfair means having been used to obtain a premium. Prize animals at previous exhibititions were allowed to compete. If any individual was so unlucky as to enter an animal in any other name than that of a bona fide owner, he was not only not allowed a premium, but if reported by the Judges, will be, according to the strict rules of the association, forever excluded from competing in its exhibitions.

The departments generally were divided into those of cattle; horses and mules; sheep, swine and poultry; agriculture and manufactures; dairy, field and forest productions; winter crops; fruits, flowers and designs; stoves and tinware; mantels, glass, gas, outlery, furniture, etc.; household and domestic manufactures; fine arts; tradesmen's and mechan ics' contributions, and miccellanea. Notwithstanding the care with which these were arranged, it required no small degree of attention to regard them according to their classification. Among the cattle extensive arrangements were made for the accommodation of the foreign imported, the (Durham) short horn, Devon, Alderney, Jersey, Hereford, Ayrshire, and Holstein, working oxen and fat cattle, and the native or grade (cows.) These last were kept only on grass during the trial and for ten days previous to each period of trial, the time of trial being from June 1 until September 27. The statements of the exhibitors furnished the age and breed of the cow, the time of calving, the quan tity of milk in weight, and the butter made from each cow during each period of ten days. Each breed of cattle in the Alderney, Jersey, Hereford, Ayrshire, Holstein specification was judged separately. The working oxen and fat cattle were expected to draw a given load, the weight and distance to be determined by the committee. The "Horses and Mules" Department was represented by imported and throughbred, trotting horses and mares, matched horses, stallions, and mares for all work, jacks and mules; and the "Sheep, Swine and Poultry" Department by the various breeds of native and foreign imported sheep, and coarse sheep and mutton, the large and small breeds of swine, and all varieties of poultry, including buff, red, gray, and white Shanghaes; Bucks county fowls, pigeons, Jersey

guinea fowls, Malays, pea-fowls, gray dorkings, common ducks, white dorkings, Aylesbury ducks; black Spanish, Rouen, and musk ducks; Polands, or top-knot fowls; common, Hong Kong, Bremen, and wild geese; golden spangled and silverspangled Hamburgs; golden-pencilled and silverencilled Hamburgs; domestic turkeys, creeping or hort-legged fowls, wild turkeys, silky fowls; bunty or tailless fowls, dunghills, Seabright bantams, etc. In the department of "Agriculture and Manuotures" were included all such implements as rollers, planters and sowers, cultivators, grain drills, leather, harness, whips, carts, riggings, wagons, barrows, drays, wind mills, portable steam engines, scythes, reaping and mowing machines, rakes and forks, grain cradles, buckets, pumps, churns, cider-mills, corn shellers and crushers, threshing machines, fanning mills, horse-powers, hay, straw, stalk, and vegetable cutters. These were well represented. Under this ead, likewise, should be embraced Ploughs and the Pleughing Match. The latter was very seriously interiered with by the weather. All persons competing were required to have their teams hitched ready o move at eleven o'clock in the morning. Arrangements were made that the quantity of ground for each team should be a quarter of an acre; the time allowed for the completion of the work two hours; the width of the furrow eleven inches, and the depth not less than six; that the furrow-slice in all cases should be lapped; that the teams should start at one time; and each ploughman do his work without a driver or other assistant, and strike his own land and plough independently of the adjoining land, and that within the quarter of an acre ploughed each ploughman should be required to strike two back-furrowed lands and finish with the dead furrow in the middle. No one but the viewing . committee was to enter upon the ground after the work commenced, nor until the committee left, it. To the lovers of good living, the articles appertaining to the "Dairy, Field, and Forest," were parhaps more refreshing and appetising than the manufactured implements by means of which these fabrics and dainties were wrought. In this department butter, sugar, and honey were scattered in delight-

ful profusion, and when one remembered the fair

hands by which some of the delicacies were pre-

pared, and the fair faces with which they were over-

bent, he felt the force of the text, "Butter and honey

shall he eat, that he may know how to choose the good and reject the evil." Baby choeses and big cheeses, "best" lots of butter, and "second bests,"

molasses, maple sugar, and honey almost made one

realize the meaning of the fairy story wherein all

the mountains were sponge-cakes, and all the rivers

corn farina; the baker's bread; the red, white, and Mediterranean wheat; (amongst "Grains and Seeds:); the different genus of corn, oats, barley, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, flax; the stocks of celery; the heads of cauliflower, squashes, table turnips, beets, pumpkins, egg-plants, lima boans, parsley, onions, cabbage, brocale, tomatoes, from being not altogether out of place with the good things before mentioned, naturally suggested themselves, perhaps more than was warranted by he display.

If the Department of "Winter Crops" is one o the least attractive to the casual visitor it was no without much interest to those who went to the Fair with a more definite purpose. The Depart ment of "Fruits, Flowers, and Designs," was excessively pleasing to sight, smell, taste, and touch. It embraced fruits and melons ; grapes (foreign and domestic wines); flowers and designs; plants. Articles in this department were under the control of a committee of the society from the beginning until the close of the Fair, but exhibitors enjoyed the right to arrange or change their display, ac cording to their own taste, after the respective post tions had been assigned them by the officer in In regard to some of the departments which we

have mentioned, and in regard to individual arti

cles, we shall have somewhat hereafter to say.

Among "Stoves and Tinware," cooking stoves and

ranges, ornamental parlor stoves, hall stoves, hol-

low ware, iron railing, arbor seats, portable fur-

naces, held a large place. Enamelled slate and marble mantles, chandeliers, terra cotta vases, encaustic tiles for floors, cabinet ware, table and pecket cutlery, washing and drying clothes machines, were also variously represented. Among domestic materials the enraptured housewife might wander for hours. Cloths, linens, and shirtings, woolen carpets, coverlets, rag carpets, and frannel tapestried shelves and festooned cailings. The "Needle and Knit Work" furnished a delicate and almost miraculous display. The work of soft and skilful fingers was evident here. We have all heard of those wonders of needlework which our ancestors performed, and particularly of the bed quilts which were composed of no one /knows how many triangles, octogons, and pentogons, matched together with marvellous precision. With those bygone and deeply-venerated productions no comparison reed be instituted. In the present display at the Fair we have almost every variety of feminin handicraft, from bed quilts down to bead baskets from double coverlets down to single articles of embroidery. Rugs, mittens, gloves, stockings, knit spreads, bureau covers, yokes and sleeves, linen cambries, tufted chair covers, cross-stitched chair covers, chenille work, bend book-markers, bullion work, shawls, tidles, zephyrs, Sontags, hoods, Afghans, crochet slippers, crochet baskets, poticho mania vases, skeleton leaves, burr work, seed work, leather work, hair work, shell work, mors work. sea weed, and dried leaves, wax flowers and fruit, rice work, Grecian and Oriental paintings, all these, and

many others, too numerous for memory or mention

were grouped together in an infinitely tasteful Departing from this arena, however, we entered once more the domain of the appetition and inno cently animal. The Department of " Breads, Cakes Jellies, Meats," etc., is never by any means to be despised! Here the visitor had only to choose (in imagination) between rusk and wheat, rye, bran, or ginger-bread; fruit, seed, pound, Long Island, lady, soda, sponge, jelly, gold, and silver cake, to say no thing of doughnuts, pastry, cocoanut pudding, and lemon butter. But what, in addition to these excellences, shall we say to preserves and jellies? to peaches, pineapples, quinces, oranges, cantelopes, strawberries, pears, plums, elderberries, citrons grapes, cherries, currants, apples, put up air-tight, or spiced or brandied, with the further corollary of tomato, walnut, cucumber, or mushroom catsup; onions, martynias, nasturtions, artichokes, French buns? These are delicacies which constitute far more than little or nothing to the educated palate. We cannot think that the department of "Fine Arts" was as well represented as it ought to have been. None of the paintings which we perceive were of a high order of merit, though the composition of some betrayed more than ordinary ingenuity and study. The display of daguerrectypes, vorytypes, ambrotypes, and photographs was fair. The articles contributed by tradesmen and mecha-

nics consisted of books and stationery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, men's and boys' clothing, paper hangings, dry goods and trimmings, millinery, etc. The sewing machines consti tuted a department by themselves, and were incessantly surrounded by a curious crowd of young and embryo housewives. The sewing mahines were established on the second story of the building at the four corners. Among the miscellaneous were some superb exhibitions of silver ware. melodeons, planos, pressed brick, water or sand moulded brick, burlal cases, invalid chairs and beds, hoop skirts, and brick machine models. It will easily be seen that this collection of miscellaneous was heterer ware, melodeons and sowing manning ware, melodeons and sowing manning mannin

chines made music together, and life and death. harmony and discord, were on the best terms with one another. Having given a general view of what was to be seen at and in the Fair, we are inclined to return to our first preposition, that having once visited the departments in detail, the best way to centralize the whole was to take a bird's eye view from the flagdraped dome. There you were far removed from the swaying crowds. There you were alone and contemplative. The crazy-bones of neither your elbows nor your knees were rudely jarred. But "seen too long, familiar with her face, you first endured, then pitied, then embraced" the singularity of the multitude beneath you, impelling it to expatiate upon the pleasures which were chief among

those they sought.

A midst all the display of the State Fair, the Floral Tent stood its ground, and attracted a great share of attention. The ground appropriated to it was beautifully laid out, the selections were in the best taste. the arrangement was uniform and harmonious.
The symmetrical beauty of the whole elicited the applause of all visitors. To those who love the peautiful in flowers, it would seem a vain task to make mention of the asters, tuberoses, verbenas, fuchias, specimen plants, dianthii, heliotropes, geraniums, pelargoniums, lilium laneifolium, dahlias, hollyhocks, pansies, roses, phloxes and various decorative designs. The baskets, bou quets, vases, and designs formed an immensely attractive portion of the entertainment, although not in the programme proper. Indeed, it would be hardly possible to devote too much admiration to the floral features, every stand being arranged with such exquisite skill, the tout ensemble being at once so magnificent and unique. Some of the bouquets were the most beautiful that we have ever seen, being superior to those exhibited at Norristown a year ago. Fragrance and color mingled together in profuse luxuriance. In the Floral Tent the spectator wandered through an El Dorado of flowers The sparkling fountains, the singing birds, the green leaves, lurid with light and still glossed with dew.

the crimson buds, the softly-scented air, made an elysium which pleased every sense, and recuperated every faculty. It was an atmosphere of beauty and sweetness. The bad weather of Thursday very materially interfered with the exhibition. In spite of it, however, crowds thronged the grounds, tramped over the deluged grass, and visited the race course. The interior of the principal building was a perfect jam, and every object that could be inspected, from the ground to the dome, was curiously visited. If the

weather had been fine, no limit could be made to the number that would have visited the grounds. As it was, the omnibuses and carry alls were not crowded-that is too feeble a word to express the occasion. Neither were they pressed down, and running over. They were more than that. They were deluged and inundated. Wherever a human drop could be dropped, it was dropped. The nobility and the commonalty sat side by side, and united in hand-shakes with the utmost conviviality. Everybody was muddy. Not to be muddy was not to be in the fashion. Coachmen were spangled with stars of mud from top to toe, and the coats of conductors looked as though newly sprinkled from a pepper-castor of mud. Ladies' veils and stockings were invaded, gaiter-boots were held in no esteem, and crinolines were swept away in a whirlwind o

It is impossible to identify everything on exhibition inside the building, where the majority of the articles contributed was of so rich and rare a nature. The croup syrup stand of Mr. C. Edward Hecht, of Easton, attracted an immense crowd of people in every relation of life, employed in discussing the efficacy of its merits in violent attacks and in bearing witness to the amount of good its use had effected in pulmonary complaints. Mr. Hecht, indeed, had a very elegant stand most artistically arranged. His display was one of the features of the exhibition, and presented the strongest inducements for extensive patronage. From morning until night a constant crowd surrounded the sewing machines. These occupied the

four corners of the upper story, and, since they were always surrounded by a curious crowd of ladies and young girls to whom the use of the needle is not only an art but a religion, we propose to give a glance at them. The Florence Sewing M. hine was kept hard at work all the time, and gave every five minutes into the hands of visitors evidence of its uniting durability with simplicity. This ma chine makes four different stitches-the lock, the knot, the double lock, and the double knot-every stitch being perfect in itself. It saws with marvellous rapidity, each revolution making five stitches. combining elasticity with strength and beauty, and executing the heaviest as well as the finest work without change of tension or machinery, The reversible feed motion allows the operator to have the work run either to the right or left, and the incessant stoop and close application of the eyes are obviated by the presence of a self-sewer which guides the work itself. The specimens of needle-work momentarily exhibited were exquisite examples. An almost equally anxious crowd surrounded the Singer Sewing Machine, the display of which evinced a great variety of style, and which, by the presence of peculiar contrivances, adapt them to any description of work. The Family Sewing Machine, of almost every degree of beauty and finish, from the iron stand one to the Folding Cabinet Case. The braider, corder, hemmer, and seller, complete its utility, whilst the presence of facilities for boot and shoe-making, tailoring, stay-making, cap making, dress-making, army clothing, harness-making, carriage-trimming, etc., renders it a valuable accessory everywhere. Justice would not be done to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines were we to omit mention

of the tasteful and graceful display in this depart-

ment of a great variety of household articles exe-

nilk. The wheat and rye flour; the corn meal, and cuted with the most beautiful and exquisite finish. The inquisitive throngs which surrounded this lo cality tested satisfactorily the facts that each stitch wasindependently locked; that it was unnecessary to fasten the ends of seams made by this machine, this being done by the machine itself without the use of the hand-needle; that elasticity of stitch was secried; and that it sewed a seam which will not only not rip in wear, but may easily be removed. But anxious as they were to investigate other varieties, the crowd did not forget Wheeler & Wilon's department. Here the throng was at times very thick, and admiration of the cheap and simple instruments for home manufacture there displayed was loudly expressed. Indeed, the sewing machines generally attracted a degree of attention which is ery naturally to be accounted for from the fact that

they prepare indispensable household articles and wearing apparel, which, like the manners of those used to good society, inevitably please by their ease Whilst many visitors were thus intent, however, the extensive and admirably arranged stand of Mr. J. M. Hackett, of Easton, was being constantly esieged. The peculiarity of this department was a large collection of strawberry, current, blackberry, and grape wines. A very large assortment was on hand, and pleased not only by the judicious and artistic groupings of the various selections, but by the intrinsic excellence of the thing itself. Every portion of the stand was eagerly investigated, but it was the current, blackberry, grape, and strawberry articles that were chiefly noticed. Among other displays which attracted great attention was a collection of hardware and cutlery, and a beautifully arranged display of china and glass. The glass and china arrangement was particularly beauful, all the details being so contrived as to set off one another to the utmost advantage, and induce a hrilliant general effect.

An invention both curious and useful was the permutation lock and key, so constructed that the lock conforms to the key in locking, and nothing but the xact position of the key will unlock it. It claims to be burglar-proof, and all the tumblers and lever re different.

The display of Furniture was likewise fine. Bureaus, tables, chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, sofas, ounges, and mirrors being presented, the most of them perfect in finish and of the most tasteful pattern and design. The display of furniture, however, was not as large as might have been anticipated. The scenes at the hotels were of course beyond description. In the first place, every hotel was crowded, and nobody could accommodate anybody To those who were happy in the consciousness of possessing comfortable rooms, the fresh arrivals and disappointments were doubtless inexhaustible sources of amusement and commiseration. The first question in the morning was "Have you had your breakfast?" If the response was "yes," the congratulation would be "you're a lucky fellow." At the first intimation of a meal, the jingling of plates, the clinking of glasses, the distant ringing of a bell, a hungry and enthusiastic crowd enshrined itself around the door-way eleven deep. It was like the first night at a theatre, except that none of the places were engaged, and that each took the seat that came first. And then the tables! They were brimful o all varieties, humanly, as well as gastronomically speaking, for there were collected guests from every quarter of Pennsylvania, and many other States. There was the blooming country lassie, whose red and white complexion looked as though roses and lilies had melted into each other in learning to bloom upon it; there was the exquisite, and graceful city girl, hair a la Chinoise, eyes sparkling, neck encircled with the cunningest of collars, waist clasped with the cumpingest of bands; there was the countryman, with good digestion, who wanted a second piece of beefsteak "and a big piece, too;" there were apoplectic looking lawyers, who argued in a groping manner why coffee didn't always come when called for, and sausage usurped the place of innocent beefsteak; there were individuals the whole duty of men to hold his fork in his fist and to devour wholesale the contents of vegetable dishes; there were modest youths forever coming in too late and wandering around in a beautifully blushing and most painful state, in search of a seat; there were distracted landlords exercising a calm eye of supervision, seeing that everything was done and nothing was left undone: there were innumerable waiters who produced dishes and plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, in a most sur prising manner, as though they were as inexhaustible as the toy-filled hat of the magician; and there the tooth was busy, if not the tongue, and palates, not politics, were kings of the hour. Everything was wrapped up in an incessant jingle. Knives and forks seemed to be constantly quarrelling, and cutting each other's acquaintance. Amicable wran-

gles took place on landing places, in regard to the ocation and ownership of rooms. Only when midnight descended upon Easton was the turmoil forotten in pleasant sleep and quiet dreams. As the hour of departure drew near, and express trains were filling, hotel guests paying bills (or leaving in a fit of absent-mindedness), and sharpers making the best of it, the excitement grew lower, and the fat boy prepared to depart, to make fresh incursions upon distant countries. Everys thing was in a hubbub. Waiters were at their wits' ends, chambermaids were at the point of distraction. To speak without exaggeration, Easton, in all our visits to it, has never been in such a state of bewilderment before. One of the most delightful moral features of the exhibition, however, was the good humor which everywhere prevailed. The chambermaid never gets angry, the waiter is almost ob equiously accommodating, the boot-black will polish any number of shoes and think nothing of it, the drivers of omnibuses are hilarious. The rain and the mud were god-sends to them. It was very delightful to one who possessed the enviable qualities of youth and strength to drive out to the Fair, early in the morning, exulting in the fact that for the time the omnibus was his supreme property, and that he was lord of all he surveyed. It was equally delightful to drive in at six o'clock, "all through the rain and mist," yourself being enclosed in a snug buggy, which shut out the rain, and allowed you some chance of making acquaintance with the country maiden sitting by your side. Such chances, however, were few and far between. But onances, however, were new and na petween. But the chance of getting splashed with mud from top to toe never ialled. It was unfortunate that the Pennsylvania State Fair should have been attended with such bad weather, and that the race-course and

exclusion of others. Period order was maintained from first to last, the police supervision being excellently arranged, and all the departments admirably conduc ed. Taken as a whole, the fair at Easten does not compare unfavorably with that held at Norristown last year, the attendance having been very large rotwithstanding the weather, and the display in several of the departments being particulisplay in several of the departments being particu-Letter from Lebanon, Penna.

with such dad weather, and that the rade-course and the ploughing match should have been so seriously interfered with. But there is this much worthy of remark about it, that every department was fairly represented, and no one feature was attended to the exclusion of others. Perfect order was maintained

ONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 23D ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF BAST PENNSYLVANIA. Correspondence of The Press. 1 Lebanon, Penna., Sept. 30, 1864.
Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., of Chambersburg, was received as the delegate from the West Pennsylvania Synod: A number of clergymen of the Lutheran and other denominations were received as advisory members.

Rev. E. W. Hutter, from the committee on that Hev. E. W. Hutter, from the committee on that subject, reported on the annual report of the late president. Among the items acted on was that of vacant charges, which are unusually numerous in this Synod. Efforts are to be made to supply them. The inadequacy of ministerial support, in many cases, was also brought to notice of Synod, and its officers were authorized to prepare an address on the subject, to be approved by Synod, and to be read to the various congregations. The subjects of the union with the Pennsylvania Synod, the Gettysburg institutions, and the duty which the East read to the various congregations. The salvest of the union with the Pennsylvania Synod, the Gettysburg, institutions, and the duty which the East Pennsylvania Synod owes to itself and to the Church, were also brought before Synod. These subjects are to be acted on hereafter.

Rev. A. C. Wedekind presented the report of the directors of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. The rebel invasion prevented as large an attendance at the last meeting as would otherwise have taken place. It was, nevertheless, large and encouraging. It is announced in this report that encouraging. It is announced in this report that encouraging. The sannounced in this report that encouraging. The subject of the Seminary, the respect of the Seminary, the report sholds, this language: "Now, more than ever, when persistent efforts are being made to bring this school into disrepute, must its friends rally firmly around it, and embrace it with an ardor and determination never before exceeded." The report was unanimously adopted. manimously adopted.

mination never before exceeded. The leptot was unanimously adopted.

Martin' Buehler reported on the accounts of the late treasurer, which were declared to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Krauk, from the committee on the minutes of the last session, made report, accompanied by a resolution, that in their opinion the Milton Appeal Case? was still an open question before Synod, as an item of unfinished business, Rev. Plitt having in charge the minutes of the Lebanon Conference, stated that they contained a respectful request of this Synod to reconsider their action of last year. After the minutes of last session on this subject had been so amended as to conform to the facts, Rev. Dr. Hay moved that the decision made by Synod in this case, at its last session, be reconsidered. Rev. Hutter moved that the entire subject be laid on the table. The vote being be reconsidered. Rev. Hutter moved that the en-tire subject be laid on the table. The vote being taken by yeas and nays the latter motion proved to have prevailed, which disposed of the entire subject.
A large amount of Home Missionary and Beneficiary Education was transacted.
ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—This (Friday) evening the Home Missionary Society held its anniversary. Addresses were delivered by Rev. P. Willard and Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D. Besides a liberal basket collection, a handsome sum was realized from the memberships. life-memberships.

Western Virginia—Fight at Clarksburg.—Governor Boreman has received a despatch from Col. Wilkinson, commanding at Clarksburg, to the effect that a rebel force appeared at Buchannon, in Upshur county, on Monday, and attacked the force of Capt. Hagans, who, with his company, was stationed there. Capt. Hagans, after offering resistance, was compelled to give back for a time, but by the help of the local militia, it is presumed, had regained his ground, and was still holding out against the enemy. The rebels were reported to be under Basil Duke, John Morgan's old companion, and to have arrived from Southwestern Virginia and Tennessee. Considerable alarm seems to be felt, even as far this way as Clarksburg, in consequence of this appearance of the rebels, and last night the deposits of the bank at that place arrived here for safe keeping. posits of the bank at that proceedings of keeping.

The telegraph wire between Buckhannon and Weston is reported at last accounts to be cut, so that the exact situation last evening was unknown, we had one report yesterday that the enemy numbered six hundred, and were under Bill, or "Mudwall" Jackson, but we do not credit the statement for as numbers are concerned. go far as numbers are concerned.

We have no idea that the attack amounts to more We have no idea that the attack amounts to more than a mere raid on a very small scale, as we have had no inkling of any body of troops being in southwest Virginia since the dispersion of John Morgan's gang. The Richmond rebels must be "in carremis" sure enough if the raid is ordered as a diversion to assist Early.

The 17th Regiment, which lett here Monday evening; has been ordered by the Secretary of War to Clarksburg, to await the development of the Buckhannon affair.—Wheeling Intelligencer, Sept. 28.

THE UNION CAUSE IN BERKS.

The Invincibles in Reading.

Rockers, and guns, and speeches, and light, and rain, and bells, and enthusiasm prevailed in the

Special Report to The Press.] **

quaint old town of Reading on Saturday night. The children of light, by hundreds and thousands, poured into it, to do honor to the cause of Lincoln, Union, and victory, and to denounce in thunder tones the policy of the Copperheaded peace-at-anyprice and disunion candidates. Good old De mocrats, who have been deceived all along by their leaders, were in line. The old Henry Clay Whigs, Republicans and War Democrats were there. Farmers left their ploughs, laborers left their toil, and the women entered into the demonstration with their peculiar enthusiasm : fathers. brothers, sons, and lovers were cheered into the ranks by their approving smiles. They decked their louses from cellar to attic in a flood of light, interspersed with rich and fragrant bouquets, while the good old flag was gracefully entwined from one window frame to another. Bevies of fresh, young faces waved miniature flags, and cheered with their friends the cause of Union, liberty, and justice. Pursuant to an invitation of the Union clubs of Reading, the Republican Invincibles, over five hundred strong, marched to the depot, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and left in the five-o'clock train for Berks county. The appearance of the weather was not very favorable for any political demonstration. The sky was overcast with clouds, which threatened a heavy rain-storm, but we were in no wise disheartened. As we pass along the banks of the Schuylkill the water appears to be calm and unruffled, save by the sprinkling rain drops drawing nearer to their parent bed. The leaves on the trees are now enroped in their beautiful and variegated colors, and remind us very much of the belle of the ball-room just as she has given her final touch of coquetry, and sails proudly and queenly away ere the blushing giories of the ncoming day make sad havoc with her charms, which, by the aid of blazing gas-jets, have ascinated a host of young admirers, who feel charmed in her society. On we go, from station to station, amid the cheers of the populace. As we entered the tunnel, what grand and hearty cheers were given for honest old Abe! How the smoke of the locomotive curled gracefully in upon us, and how the solid rock, as if by inspiration caught the echo of the Union war-cry, and sent is rebounding along the distant hills! How the lights glimmer in the distance, in valley and hill-tops Now we reach a blazing iron-furnace, with its three tall chimneys issuing forth their parti-colored flames, producing a living Union fire blazing upward to the heavens, threatening all that dare to oppose its progress with instant death. So shall it be with our country. The infamous Copperheads and rebels who have endeavored to quench the flame of patriotic pride and liberty, shall soon be consumed in its triumphant and onward march in November 1864. As we approach Reading, we see winding along the valley the various delegations, with music and fireworks, hastening to welcome us. How beautiful those streets of living light appear from the car-windows! How the hands that hold them, and the heart that beats within each breast, respond to

our grand old campaign tune of "Rally round the But we have reached the station. "Fall in, Co. But there you are, H!" "Co. Fon the right!" and orders and counter orders are given. Cheers upon cheers rend the air. We fall in by sections, four abreast, and preceded by the Jefferson Cornet four abreast, and preceded by the Jefferson Cornet Band, we commence our campaign in the principal city of Berks county. Arriving at the junction of main streets, we find that our friends have not been idle. In fact, they had turned out in immense numbers. We marched through the procession in open order, amid a grand display of pyrotechnics, booming of guns, ringing of fire bells, cheers for Lincoln and Johnson, waving of flags and handkerchiefs by fair hands from the windows and door steps, and ishouts of applause from the throngs that lined the sidewalks. Having reached the head of the line, the procession again formed, and marched through the principal streets. We were greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm. All along the route, with very few exceptions, the houses, stores and large buildings were illuminated. The Berks county girls, with characteristic love and patriotism, had weaved and formed bouquets and wreaths, which were distributed with liberal and fair hands to many a young Invincible, who, in turn, was delighted at being the Invincible, who, in turn, was delighted at being the recipient of such a delicate appreciation of kindness from "the Irresistibles" of Reading. The building of the Friendship Fire Company was handsomely illuminated. Their carriage was tastefully decorated with flags, and rang a merry peal of welcome to the patriotic procession.

The demonstration was one of the largest, if not The demonstration was one of the largest, if not the largest and most enthusiastic, ever held in the city. Delegations, on horseback and afoot, from all the surrounding townships, were in line. Some of them had live opossums and coons seated on wide boards, and fastened on the end of long poles. Others had a boat mounted on wheels, drawn by two horses, and filled with farmer boys carrying beautiful wreaths and transparencies. Another had a large farm wagon drawn by two stout horses, which were literally loaded with large sleichbells. On this wagon was a large wrought stout horses, which were literally loaded with large sleighbells. On this wagon was a large wrought iron tank about five feet square and two feet deep. This was loaded with pine knots and light wood, and, being set on fire, the whole made a blazing light ten or fifteen feet high. Another delegation had a hexagonal transparency with the following the control of the property of the control of the word. Yoks—land the word. Yoks—likeness of General Grant and the word. Yoks—likeness of General General Sherman and the burg." 5. A likeness of General Sherman and the word "Atlanta." 6. A likeness of Farragut and the word "Mobile."

Another delegation had the following inscriptions on their transparency:

"The Railroad Superintendent is careful not to stand on the platform."

"Who opposed giving the soldiers the right to vote? The Copps." "The campaign will be short, sharp, and decisive."
"No Slavery." "Lincoln and Union." "McClellan and Disunion."
Another delegation bore a large transparency
with the likeness of McClellan with a crown, representing the king of spades; below it was the following in large characters: "Not Trump."
Another delegation bore a transparency with the
following inscription: "Muslin \$1 per yard; McClellan draws a salary of \$6,000, which would buy
6,000 yards of muslin. How about that, ye growiers?" Another transparency represented McClellan struggling in a pond with a mill-stone around his neck, and on the stone was inscribed the word "Fendleton."

neck, and on the stone was inscribed the word "Pendleton."

Another banner was borne aloft by a sturdy veteran, representing Charleston on fire, and Jeff Davis in the guise of his Satanic Majesty warming himself in great glee over the ruin he had created. Below it was inscribed the following: "I don't care who burns, so I get warm."

Another delegation bore aloft a transparency representing a large tumbler filled with floating forts and towns, labelled "Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Atlanta," etc., while Jeff Davis was glaring at it with distended eyeballs; below was inscribed the following: "A smash for Jeff."

In addition to the above there were innumerable transparences filled with mottoes of love and devotion to the Union, and endorsing heartily the administration of Honest Old Abe. The procession, after marching and countermarching through the principal thoroughfares, was dismissed about 10 P. M., amid great cheering. The Committee of the Union Clubs of Reading took charge of the Invincibles and furnished them with needful refreshments. After doing ample justice to all that was spread before us, we once more took up the line of march towards the depot, on our journey home, amid the hand-shakings of old and young, and the good-byes and God bless you of the populace. As the cars moved slowly off cheers upon cheers were given for honest Lincoln, Johnson, and the Union.

There were two stands, from which eloquent addresses were delivered.

The meeting, procession, and demonstration were of a most imposing character. "The Invincibles" dresses were delivered.

The meeting, procession, and demonstration were of a most imposing character. "The Invincibles? were the theme of much admiration on account of their fine marching and neat appearance. They were their new equipments, consisting of a gold-colored cape and cap, and carried with them their new torches. Their four handsome silk:flags were also in line. They were proceeded by a transparence.

new torches. Their four handsome slik-flags were slso in line. They were preceded by a transparency, with the following on one side: "Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia," on the reverse "Invincible in 1860 and Invincible in 1864," while on the ends was inscribed "Lincoln and Johnson." Governor Banks on Reconstruction in Louisiana. We find in the New Orleans papers, of the 24th ultimo, a long letter from General Banks, addressed to Senator Lane, of Kansas, on the subject of reconstruction in Louislana. General Banks alludes briefly to the protest of Messrs. Wade and Davis against President Lincoln's refusal to sign the bill or the reconstruction of government in seceding States, and says it was perfectly apparent that its authors but imperfectly understood the condition of things, and had been misled by their informant. He then shows that the provisions of the bill had been complied with, in every essential particular, in the ittempts to reconstruct a loyal government in Lou-

isiana. He says: The white male citizens, as described in the bill, were enrolled for military service to the number of thousand in the most populous parishes, preparatory to draft in 1863. Measures have been paratory to a proper the property of the property in all the property in a taken to renew and complete the enrolment in all taken to renew and competent the parishes.
Every person enrolled, who has taken the oath, as been invited to participate in the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention.
Nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen loyal voters have been registered under the iron-clad oath in the Parish of Orleans alone, and there are from 15,000 to 18,000 voters registered in the State as sub-15,000 to 18,000 voters registered in the State as sub-Scribers to the same cath on the parish poll-books.

Delegates to the Convention were apportioned to "the white male population," not of enrolled electors merely, but of the whole State; and the number fixed, as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, "applicable to Legislative as remblies?"

laws of the State, "approximately applies."

Thirty days' notice was given of elections.

Commissioners of elections have been appointed "according to the laws and usages of the State."

The delegates were chosen by "white male citizens of the United States," twenty-one years of age, who had "the qualifications required by law."

Soldiers who had enlisted in the army from this State were permitted to vote at the polls opened at their respective commands by regularly appointed commissioners of election, not by officers, where it was impossible for them to vote in established legal precincts. Precincts.
So far as it is known, no person who has held office under the Confederate Government, or who has borne arms against the United States, has participated in these elections.
The oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of Congress of 1862, on the "fron-clad" oath of the President's proclamation of December 8, 1883, have been administered to every voter. In most cases both have been administered. The poll-bock at the elective precincts have been, or will be deposited with the Provisional Governor both have been administer or will be, deposited with the Provisional Governor of the State.

The Constitution declares the abolition of slavery, prohibits involuntary servitude excepting for crime, and interdicts forever the recognition of property in man. It makes all men equal before the law it declares that no liability, either State, parochial or municipal, shall exist for any debt contracted for on the interest of the rebels against the Government of the United States.

The only provision of the bill not embodied in the Constitution is that which denies the elective franchise to men who have borne arms against the United chise to men who have borne arms against the United chise to men who have borne arms against the United chise to men who have borne arms against the United chise to men who have borne arms against the United chise to men who have borne arms against the United chise to men who have borne arms against the United Constitution establishes the conditions of suffrage Constitution establishes the conditions of suffrage constitution establishes the conditions of suffrage to for Louisiana to overthrow the policy of the General Government in this respect. The principal efficer Government in this respect. The principal efficer of the Treasury in New Orleans held a commission of the Treasury in New Orleans held a commission in the rebel army, and the quartermaster and the chiefs of other departments have been ordered to employ in public service deserters from the enemy.

As State cannot well deny the right of suffrage to high and permanent civil efficers of the Government. The general policy on this subject ought to

with this he states the results of the Convention:
In a State which held 331,726 slaves, one-half of its entire population in 1860, more than three-quarters of whom had been specially excepted from the Proclamation of Emancipation, and were still held de jure in bondage, the Convention declared, by a majority of all the votes to which the State would have been entitled, if every delegate had been present from every district in the State,
Instantaneous universal uncompensated, unconwith this he states the results of the Convention: It makes all men equal before the law!

The Presidential Campaign. LETTER OF GEN. SICKLES. Gen. Sickles has written the following patriotic oldierly, and manly letter to the Convention of the Ninth district of New York. He declines a nomination for Congress, but he stands for the Union: NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864. NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

DEAP SIR: Your inquiry made on behalf of several members of the Union Congressional Convention for the Ninth district, whether I would accept a nomination for Congress, has received the respectful attention due to the patriotic source from which the suggestion emanated. In declining the use of my name as a candidate for this high trust, I only adhere to a resolution formed when I entered the military service to retire altogether from politics while holding a commission in the army. This determination, with other considerations, had already constrained me, during the present canvass, to decline a similar request made by a number of my old and esteemed constituents in the Fourth district, who desired to present my name to the Democratic Convention. I yield to no citizen, or soldier in my solicitude for the honorable termination of the war. The war was deliberately begun by the rebels, and is persistently waged by them to rom which the suggestion emanated. In declining nation of the war. The war was deliberately begun by the rebels, and is persistently waged by them to to divide and conquer the Union. It is not so strange that our enemies could find allies among European antagonists of free institutions, but it will never cease to be a matter of humiliation and wonder that our own people should be seriously divided upon the question of submission or resistance. Let who will be for submission, I am for resistance as long as we have a bettellow and a resistance as long as we have a battalion and a attle-field left.

Until the Constitution and laws are vindicated in heir supremacy throughout the land, the Govern-ment should be confided to no hands that will hesi-

render of the enemy.

Peace, so won, through the noble aspirations of the people, will exalt the national character, and challenge the homage of all who honor patriotism and valor. Peace, imposed upon us by an audacious and arrogant foe, who would owe his triumph not to the superiority of his arms, but to a degenerate population, unworthy of their lineage and forgetful of their traditions, could only last until the contempt of mankind evoked from our shame enough manhead to renew the struggle.

nanhood to renew the struggle. HOMER FRANKLIN, Esq. THE REBEL PRESS. .

Affairs in the Valley—A Victory Claimed Entering Kentucky-Beauregard. aminer of September 28th:

It was believed that the Yankee cavalry had entered Staunton, but nothing positive was known on the subject. The latest positive information we halkee cataly her there on the last train. The hat place to Waynesboro, have a last train. The that place to Waynesboro, have a last train. The were crowded with men, women, and negroes, wagons, carts, and ambulances, carriages and buggies, horses, mules, niggers, and beeves, all fleeing from the wrath to come. Even some of the small traders of Stauaton, who for months have been refusing to sell flour and provisions for Confederate meney, deigned to swell the emigration, and jostled with runaway negroes for precedence on the highmeney, deigned to swell the visit runaway negroes for precedence on the high-

with runaway negroes for precedence on the highways.

LATER.—Up to seven o'clock last night no official intelligence had been received from General Early later than General Lee's despatch of the 27th, published yesterday. But from gentlemen who came down by the Central train last night we have received late news of interest from the valley, and which goes as far to establish the fact that General Early gained a victory on Monday as can be done in the absence of official intelligence.

A gentleman who left Brown's Gap on Monday night at ten o'clock, and who, up to that time, had been with the army during its retreat up the valley, states that on Monday morning the enemy attacked General Early at Brown's Gap, and was repulsed. Our troops then assumed the offersive and attacked the enemy and drove them back six miles to Port Republic, and, it was believed, across the Shenandoah river at that point.

The above statement is borne out by a large number of averages from Greenwood and other points on across the Shenandoah river at that point. The above statement is borne out by a large number of persons from Greenwood and other points on the Central Railroad nearest to Brown's Gap. They say the firing which begun at Brown's Gap during the day gradually receded in the direction of Port Republic. They further state that they, throughout Monday and yesterday, heard but ene account from the front—that Early had repulsed the enemy.

REBELS MOVING INTO KENTUCKY. MOBILE, Sept. 26, 1864.—A special despatch to the Evening News, dated Senatobia, 26th, add Memphis, September 23, says a Confederate force, five hundred strong, have crossed the Cumberland river, below Fort Donelson, moving radidly into Ken-Corps, has reinforced Steele at Little Rock.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Oct. 1 BEFORE BOARDS. | BEFORE BOARDS. | 400 Dalzell | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...

FOUR CENTS.

be established by the Government, without regard to the action of separate States. It is a question incident to peace and war. General Banks proceeds to consider the conditions under which a State can be created or admitted into the Union, and to show that the loyal portion of Louisiana comprises much more than half the ter ritory and population of that State. In connection Instantaneous, universal, uncompensated, uncontional emancipation of slaves! It prohibited forever the recognition of property It decreed the education of all the children, withut distinction of race or color!

It directs all men, white or black, to be enrolled soldiers for the public defence! It compels, by its regenerating spirit, the ultimate ecognition of all the rights which national autho

rity can confer upon an oppressed race! 'It wisely recognizes for the first time in constitutional history, the interest of daily labor as an element of power entitled to the protection of the State.

tate to employ all the power of the nation to put down the rebellion. The resources of the insurgents are already so far exhausted that they will give up the struggle as soon as a majority of the people, at the ballot-box, seconding the martial summons of Farragut and Grant, demand the unconditional surgender of the enemy ender of the enemy.

Very respectfully, Daniel E. Siokles, Major General.

for Early-The James River-Rebels We extract the following from the Richmond Ex-THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY .- We are still without any positive intelligence from General Early. We stated yesterday the report that there had been a battle at New Hope, Augusta county, in which Early repulsed the enemy. Though we have so far obtained no satisfactory information as to the truth of this report, everything that reaches us goes to establish the fact that there was a considerable bat-tle in that neighborhood, and that our troops were not beaten, and again forced to fall back, we know positively from the circumstances that up to yester-day, at 6 o'clock A. M., none of them had reached the Central Railroad, which runs not more than ten miles in rear of the point at which the cannonading was heard yesterday. Had we been worsted and which the cannonading the contract of the point at which the cannonading was heard yesterday. obliged to retire, stragglors, especially from the cavairy, would have swarmed along the railroad. Either there was no battle, but only heavy skirmishing, a thing that sometimes makes as much noise as a great battle, or we repulsed the enemy. This we consider certain. consider certain.

We have also found it impossible to fix the exact locality of the cannonade (or battle, if there were one,) on Monday. Persons well acquainted with the country, who, from Waynesboro heard the firing, are of opinion that it was more probably at Brown's Gap than at New Hope. Brown's Gap is in the Blue ridge, eight miles southeast of Port Republic, twenty miles northeast of Staunton, and fifteen miles north of Waynesboro.

It was believed that the Yankee cavalry had entered Staunton, but nothing positive was known on

account from the front—that Early had repulsed the enemy.

Our having received no official intelligence of the fact is, with us, the solitary reason for doubting that our arms have been crowned with a great victory. That a battle was fought on Monday there can be no doubt; that we were not beaten is equally certain. Had all not been well with us before noon of yesterday, Charlotteville would have been full of stragglers from Early's army.

From the same informant who gives us the news about the battle, we learn that our troops are not and never have been dispirited. They have more than once found it expedient to get out of some places, and they get out of them in a hurry.

Brown's GAP.—This was the hole, the stronghold into which the great Jackson used to withdraw

than once found it expedient to get out of some places, and they get out of them in a hurry.

Brown's Gar.—This was the hole, the stronghold into which the great Jackson used to withdraw whenever the enemy pressed him dangerously, and he always emerged from it to conquer. Recollecting General Jackson's campaigns, we are struck with the fact that, though he often found it necessary to retreat up the valley, he never made a stand at Fisher's Hill. His military eye discovered that, though apparently a fortress, it was open to a flank movement. The event has borne testimony to his sagacity. General Early was flanked out of the position. We learn this from persons who witnessed the attack of the enemy and our retreat.

From respectable citizens of Staunton, we learn that a small body of Sheridan's cavalry entered that town at five o'clock Monday evening. Our informant did not linger to see how the Yankees were about to behave, especially as it was reported that a much larger force of the enemy was approaching. We doubt whether Sheridan has been in condition to spare any considerable body of his troops for rading purposes. He, we hope, had full use for all of them at Brown's Gap.

FEDERAL CAVALRY ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE JAMES.—Grant still remains quiet in his trenches before Petersburg. He now throws scarcely a shell an hour'to show that he is still there.

It is reported that the enemy's (Gregg's) cavalry has disappeared in the last day, or two, and it is conjectured that they have crossed to the north bank. We put no faith in this story.

The Yankees are still working away at the canal across Dutch Gap, and are said to have nearly cut through. Deserters who have recently come into our lines, say it is designed by the Yankees to mine and blow out the west end of the canal. Our batteries peppered the Yankee workmen bountifully yesterday morning.

EEBELS MOVING INTO KENTEUKY.

MOBILE, Sept. 26, 1884.—A special despatch to the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

no instance can these terms be deviated from. as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents fo

THE WAR PRESS,

Larger Cinbs than Ten will be sharged at the same rate. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwerty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. Drexel & Co quot New United States bonds, 1831..... New United States Certif. of Indebtedness New United States 7 3-10 Notes...... luartermasters' Vouchers orders for Certificates of Indebtedness

Five-twenty Bonds..... Gold opened firmly on Saturday at 193% but fell off about one o'clock to 1921/2, and at three o'clock to 1901/2. Later in the day there were some sales reported at a fraction below the latter figure. It is quite evident that the tendency of the gold market is for lower rates, as the conviction gains ground that the end of the rebel-lion is speedily approaching. The continued favorable reports of the military situation in the Shenandozh valley are breaking the market very materially, notwithstanding the persistency with which the "Bulls" resist the current which is flowing in from every quarter, indicative of the early return of peace. Holders of greenbacks are less anxious to purchase goods of any description in view of the rapid appreciation the national currency, and the prospective decline in merchandise. The wholesale dealers are preparing themselves assinst any violent movements in kels, which must inevitably take place, if the coming battle before Richmond results, as it is everywhere baleved it will, In a crowning victory for the national cause. It has been known for some days that General Grant was preparing for his new movement of the enire Army of the Potomac against the rebel capital. and nothing indicates so clearly the confidence of the people and the capitalists in its successful result as the decline in gold. The financial effect of the fall of Richmond would far eclipse any victory of the war, as the impression that that would be the final blow is everywhere predominant. Mercantile matters, as if anticipation of such an event, are shaping themselves accordingly.

The market for stocks was unsteady on Saturday

Government loans were less active, and the 5-203 sold at a decline of 2 on Friday's closing rate. Alarge sale of 10-40s was made_at 97-an advance of 1. City and tate securities were dull; the former sold at a decline of X. In the share list there was considerable inquiry for Reading, and the closing sales were at 61%-a de eline of % on the previous day's quotations. Pennsylvania Bailroad also declined %, selling at 60%. Little. Schuylkill sold at 44%: Green Mountain Coal Company at 5; and Fulton Coal at 8. Camden and Amboy declined 1. The transactions in company bonds were ligh Camden and Amboy 6s sold at 107, on time; Schuylkill Navigation 6s of 82 at 89%; West Chester 7s, at 104%; North Fennsylvania 6s at 99%; Camden and Amboy 89s at 100; and the mortgage bonds at 107. The oil stocks. fluctuated very little, but the general tendency was downward. Dalzell fell off &; Densmore and McClintock were unchanged; Corn Planter and Curtin improved a fraction. Bank shares continue quiet at about former rates. 162 was bid for North America; 64 for Farmers' and Mechanica'; 41% for Penn Township; 85 for Western; '8 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 37 for Consolidation; and 70 for Camden.

The "Rock Oil" Company has declared a third monthly dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, payable on October 10. Transfer books to be closed on the 4th. The stock of this company is growing into increased favor, and its wells are flowing large quantities of oil.

The Boston banks are gradually changing their orga ization to the National system. The Bank of Mutual Redemption has more recently become a National concern, and its return of loans, deposits, and specie appears to be dropped from the weekly statement of the old Associated Banks under State organization. Nearly all the old banks of that city will abandon their State organization for the National system on the 1st of November. Their shareholders are called together with a view to pass upon this alteration upon the 20th of October, and we hear there is very little doubt of their al-

States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending eptember 30, 1864. ...\$145,000 0**0** ** \$19,000 00

The following is a statement of business at the United

most unanimons consent to it.

subject of Insurance. As giving the official results of the census investigation of 1860, the figures possess some interest:

some interest:

"The progress of insurance in the United States has been rapidly following the development of commerce and trade, of which it is the necessary accompaniment, since the system of buying and selling goods on credit necessitates the resort to every possible means of making those credits safe. None is more obvious than that of requiring all goods to be insured. It follows that, as commodities increase in quantity and value, the amount to be covered by insurance must expand in the same proportion. Unfortunately, however, there have been no regular statistics collated from year to year; as in the case of banks by which that interesting index to the growth of the national wealth might be compared. The State of Massachusetts has paid most attention to this matter, and the annual reports are very valuable. The number of companies and amounts at risk have been as follows in that State: amounts at risk have been as follows in that State:

No. of Capital Fire Marine
Fear. Cos. Stock. Risks. Bisks. Bisks. Stock. Risks. Stock. Risks. 1840. 41 \$7,475,000 \$51,698,596 \$50,631,877
1850. 30 6. 106,875 63,934,273 76,082,529
1860. 117 6,363,100 345,923,259 101,972,974

Versels and freights.....

The number of United States life insurance companies is about 47: number of lives insured, 69,000; total amount insured, \$180,000;000; annual premiums, \$7,000,000. Philadelphia Markets. OCTOBER 1-Evening

The markets generally continue very dull, and the sales are in small lots only, to supply immediate wants. There is very little demand for Flour, and prices have again declined. Wheat continues very dull, and prices again declined. When the continuous services are lower. Quercitron Bark has declined \$1 per ton. In Cotton there is little or nothing doing. Sugar and Coffee continue very dull, and rather lower. Provisions are firmly held. Whisky is quiet. There is very little demand for Flour either for shipment or home use, and the market is very dull and prices lower; sales comprise about 600 barrels at \$9.10@9.75 for superfine; \$10@ 10.50 for extra; and \$10@11.50 P barrel for extra family. according to quality. The sales to the retailers and oakers are in a small way only, within the above range made at \$9.25 7 bbl. Corn Meal continues dull, and we hear of no sales.

New Orleans Markets, Sept. 21. New Grieans Markets, Sept. 24: COTTON.—The attention of the trade was almost exclusively directed to-day to the prize list of 501 bales—captured on the Gray Jacket, from Mobile—which sold at auction as follows: 105 bales ordinary (a few bales mixed) at \$1.40, 70 good ordinary at \$1.60, 70 low midding at \$1.63, 47 middling at \$1.74, 54 strict middling at \$1.77, and 15 good middling at \$1.90; also, 5 crates loose at \$1.45. The style of cotton was fully up to, if not better, than the classification, but the bales were in bad order—bagging rupped off, etc. Low middling, may be queted at \$1.67.60. 70, and middling at \$1.74.01.76. The 32 bales sold yesterday were of the new crop, and em braced 16 barely middling at \$1.73, and 16 middling at \$1.75.

, 3,336 Stock on hand not cleared...... LETTER BAGS,

6,593

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. HOBACE J. SMITH, WM. H. WOODWARD, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. S. P. HUTCHINSON, MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Ost. 1, 1854. Sun Rises... 6 13 | Sun Sets.... 5 47 | High Water. 3 31 Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Schr G S Adems, Fisk, 7 days from Boston, with mode to Twells & Co. Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from Walland to I wells & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison. 24 hours from New York,
with mdze to Wm M Baird & Co. CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston.
Brig H C Bazley (Br.). Feyin, New York.
Brig Hampden, Snow, Tampa Bay.
Brig Hampden, Snow, Tampa Bay.
Brig Neptune, Russell, S W Pass.
Schr Mey, Kelly, Boston
Schr Eegle, Newell, Newbern.
Schr E G Willard, Parsons, Portland.
Schr Blectric Light, Wallace, do
Schr We Loud, Frye, Boston.
Schr E Schr & Leckscher, Smith, Boston.
Schr Tennessee. Wooster, Portland.
Schr Tennessee. Wooster, Portland.
Schr Schr Gornelius, Johnson, Newport.
Schr Cornelius, Johnson, Newport.
Schr Wanata, Hawkins, Fort Monroe.
Schr Wanata, Hawkins, Fort Monroe.
Schr WG Andenried, Hewitt, Fort Royal.
ichr J.C. Baxter, Price, Fort Monroe.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, do.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, do.
Schr Judge Runyon, Ludlam, Alexandria.
Schr Barah Fisher, Edwards,
Schr D W R Powers, Mancy, Washington.
Schr A Pharo, Lippincott.
Schr GA Heckscher, Gallagher, Gity Foint,