THE PRESS,
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VOL. 8.—NO. 65. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, AND MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
926 CHESTNUT Street.
se31-w6m2m

BLANKETS!!
HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
(FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,)
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices:
BERTH BLANKETS,
CRIB BLANKETS,
CRADLE BLANKETS,
BED BLANKETS, all sizes.
To dealers, we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes.
se30-mwf1t

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
New and Magnificent Store
OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 South Eighth Street,
ON
MONDAY, Sept. 26th,
THERE 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.
500 MERINOS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 FRENCH ROPLINS,
REP 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.
se22-1m

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail, and at prices below the corresponding reduced value of GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES, &c., VERY CHEAP.
No doubt of American DE LAINES and PRINTS, which we can offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
se28-fmwtds2t

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
Jas. R. Campbell & Co.,
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS AND REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have the power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
se6-tf 1044 CHESTNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES,
1042 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES.
NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE.
NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE.
Merchants receive from one to three days' work.
NEW STYLES (F WINDOW SHADES,
new colors—Brown, Leather, Stone, &c.
REILY, CARPENTER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Window Shades and Importers of
Curtain Materials,
No. 723 CHESTNUT Street.

GOOD GOODS REDUCED.
GOOD MEDIUM GOODS.
Good Poplins at $1.37½.
Good French Poplins at $1.62½.
Good Poplins at $1.87½.
Best American De Laines at 50c.
Best assortment of Calicoes from 35 to 55c.
Cash and examine. No trouble to show them at
JOHN H. STEVENS',
702 ARCH Street.

BLANKETS.
Best American made.
Extra large "Premium Rochdales."
Best "Brown" Rochdales.
Good "Brown" Rochdales.
Good 11-4 Cheap-priced Blankets.
Good and Cheap Blankets.
Best and Cheapest Flannels.
Hospital Supplies and Families supplied with any grade at lowest prices, from any site, from smallest cradle to largest size, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Repp Epingelines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.

SILK SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Opera Flannels, Linen and White Goods,
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS, at the very lowest prices can find them
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 2201 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Manufacture with their extensive Cabinet business, a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have now on hand a full supply, finished with the celebrated CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the excellence of their work.
se20-4m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN HIS
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10,
CONSISTING OF
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BONNET'S TAFFETAS,
COLORED TAFFETAS, AND
POULT DE SOIES.
VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS,
In all the NEW COLORS, with a well-assorted stock of
WOOLEN AND SILK
AND
WORSTED FABRICS.
J. M. H. takes pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his importations at this date, when the cost of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. less than that at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put upon the market this season. All of which will be sold as low, or lower, than the same goods can be bought elsewhere.
oc10 mwf 3t

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

A LARGE STOCK OF SILKS ON HAND, for sale below the present cost of importation:
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Silks.
Colored and Black Poplins de Soies.
Armures and Gros Grains.
Superior quality Black Silks.
Colored and Black Ottoman Silks.
Colored and Black Figured Silks.
Heavy Black Taffetas.
Superior Black Silks.
Black Silks of all kinds.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.
se28-4t

LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
of all the popular styles, made in the best manner, at reduced prices.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
in great variety.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
oct3-3t Above Willow.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS IN CHOICE
designs, at low prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,
oct3-3t Above Willow.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
FANCY AND PLAIN CASSIMERES,
UNION CASSIMERES,
FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS, &c., all at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
oct3-3t Above Willow.

BLACK SILKS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,
oct3-3t Above Willow.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.
ALL GRADES AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,
oct3-3t Above Willow.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
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

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
SAXONY 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 and BEAVERS.
GREYLOCK MILLS (Dean & Lamonte),
CAROLINA MILLS (T. R. Hyde & Co.),
WEST EATON MILLS (M. & H.),
and other makes of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
SAXONY MILLS
PLAIN and PLAID SATINETS.
"FLORENCE" and "SPRINGVILLE" MILLS
PLAIN and MIXED MELTONS.
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.
se21-wfm3m

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
[ly1-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
825 ARCH STREET. 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
se11-fmw6m

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION,
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-6m

GUNS, PISTOLS, SKATES.
PHILIP WILSON & CO.
409 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.
409 CHESTNUT Street.
se5-tf

SEWING MACHINES.
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
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SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET.
se3-1f

CURTAIN GOODS.
CARD.
I WILL OFFER
MY ENTIRE STOCK
OF
LACE CURTAINS
AT
FORTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CAREYL,
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.
oc6-tf

MILITARY GOODS.
FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS,
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
oct4-1m fp 418 ARCH Street.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
1864.—FALL—1864.
GLENECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
509 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
se17-3m
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
519 CHESTNUT STREET.
se17-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CLOTHING.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
612 CHESTNUT STREET.
Will from this date (October 3d) sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
FOR
CASH.
oct-tf

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,
BROKERS PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
se15-tf 433 CHESTNUT Street.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the city of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The annual assessment for 1864 for the above-named District of persons liable to a tax on carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, and also of persons required to take out LICENSE, having been completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), at his Office, S. W. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, on and after SATURDAY, the 24th inst., and will remain open until SATURDAY, the 22d of October next ensuing.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate on or before the second day of October, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a proceeding for the recovery of the same, with costs, in accordance with the provisions of the 65th section of the law aforesaid.
All legacies are required to be made in Treasury notes, issued under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks authorized by law to provide a national currency, known as National Bank Notes.
No further notice will be given.
JOHN B. DIEHL, Collector,
S. W. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
se25-1m

GROCERIES.
WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, &c.
ALL THE REQUISITES FOR PRESERVING OR PICKLING PURPOSES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
oct-tf Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ARCHER & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 25 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of
SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, TOBACCO,
And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade.
Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POOLE'S Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.
ap26-6m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.
—2,500 bbls. Mess, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, landing fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.
2,600 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Hockings county Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
sep29-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

LATOUR'S OLIVER OIL.—400 BASKETS fresh Latour's Olive Oil, in tins to suit the market, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
ap29-tf 107 South WATER Street.

LUCKNOW SAUCE.—THIS CELEBRATED Sauce on hand and for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
au20-tf 107 South WATER Street.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—AN INVOICE of the celebrated brands Killikinick, Soldiers' Comforter, Live Indian, I X L, and Hun-Kee-Pun-Kee, just received and for sale by
BUCKNOR, McCAMMON, & CO.,
oct-1tp 37 WATER St. and 38 NORTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Books of Law.

On a recent occasion we mentioned that Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, had published a second edition, revised and corrected, of Blackwell's *Practical Treatise on the Power to Sell Land for the Non-Payment of Taxes.* This volume literally exhausts the subject. The same publishers have since issued one vol. 8vo., pp. 872, *The Law of Wills*, embracing also the jurisprudence of insanity, the effect of extrinsic evidence, the creation and construction of Trusts so far as applicable to Wills; with forms and instructions for preparing wills; by Isaac F. Redfield, LL. D. This is the larger portion, complete in itself, of a work, which has been a long time in preparation, about testamentary documents called Wills; the present volume treats exclusively of these, and the power to execute them, the reserved portion, which we shall anxiously look for, being on the Duties of Executors, and other Testamentary Trustees. It is probable, though the author modestly disclaims any such hope, that this book will supersede all others upon the law of Wills, and we can certify, and do, that it is written with learning, ability, and research. A third work, from the same publishers, in two octavo volumes, is the third edition, revised and greatly enlarged, of Francis Hillard's *Law of Mortgages of Real and Personal Property.* Considering how much the ordinary dealings in property are influenced by the practice and law of mortgage, it is not surprising that there have been many litigations thereon and numerous decisions—the *lex non scripta* of judicial opinions which, unfortunately but inevitably, stand as legal precedents on the books. A mortgage actually splits a title, dividing it between him who owns the property and him who advances money upon it, and many involvements arise out of the transaction. Mr. Hillard, a good lawyer, has thoroughly consulted the Law of Personal Property Mortgages, in all its bearings, and the result is a work which has obtained, by deserving, the confidence of the profession. Like all of Little & Brown's law-books, it has an excellent index. The above-named works have reached us through Lippincott & Co., Market street.

The same publishers have issued a *tenth* edition of *War Powers under the Constitution of the United States*, by William Whiting. This is rather a desultory treatise upon a very difficult question, and the author's conclusion is that "Congress has the right to abolish slavery when, in time of war, its abolishment is necessary to aid the Commander-in-Chief in maintaining the 'common defence.'" In an Appendix, the decisions on certain prize cases are given, but none of them are dated, which is a great omission. Mr. Whiting (who is Solicitor to the War Department in Washington, we believe, evidently wrote this book in a hurry, and has not given it much revision since it first went to press.

Mr. Charles Scribner, of New York, is a publisher who, as far as our knowledgegoes, has never issued a doubtful or indifferent book. Whoever takes up a volume with his imprint will scarcely care to look at the title-page. He has lately published *Ancient Law; Its Connection with the Early History of Society and its Relation to Modern Ideas*, by Henry Sumner Maine, with an Introduction by Law Professor Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College, N. J. The author is a member of the Supreme Council of India, and was previously Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge. He is the first Englishman who has applied himself to reading history by the light of law, and reading law by the light of history, though he modestly claims no more than the purpose of indicating "some of the earliest ideas of mankind, as they are reflected in Ancient Law, and to point out the relation of those ideas to modern thought." He considers ancient codes, legal fictions, the law of nature and equity, the modern history of the law of nature, primitive society and ancient law, the early history of testamentary succession, ancient and modern ideas respecting wills and successions, the early history of property, of contract, and of delict and crime. This is the first American from the second London edition, and is made valuable by a good index.

The war having turned public attention in that direction, an *Introduction to the Study of International Law, designed as a Text-book, and also as a Historical Studies*, by Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College, comes out, in a second and enlarged edition, emphatically the book expressly required at this particular crisis. Though it may be advantageously studied by professional men, it is not precisely a lawbook. It shows to the mass of general readers, but more especially to those who cultivate historical and political science, what the main principles and provisions of the law of nations are, and it treats of that law, historically. The first edition, published in 1860, has been some time out of print, and the present volume is enlarged, it being necessary to consider the points of international law evolved by circumstances during the present war. An Appendix contains much historical information, and there is an analytical index. Mr. Scribner's publications are on sale at Lippincott's.

Periodicals Received.

Brownson's quarterly Review.—We have the fourth number of this *peculiarly national review* from Mr. T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut. Announced as "devoted to Philosophy, Politics, Literature, and the general interests of civilization," the present number is wholly political, with the exception of one article, in which Dr. Brownson makes an "explanation to Catholics," (some of whom think that he "has made a wanton attack on the Jesuits," and had "even treated irreverently the Holy Father, on the subject of his temporal sovereignty,") and announces that it is possible the *Review* will not again appear. In the remaining articles he is as strongly anti-Lincoln as in the January number he was emphatically pro-Lincoln, Mr. Fremont now being the object of his approval. Now and then his natural good sense finds utterance. Thus, speaking of the resolutions which constitute the Chicago platform, he says: "There is little in them reassuring to the loyal, intelligent, and patriotic citizen, for they indicate no difference of opinion and policy in the party itself, and a great lack of confidence in its own strength. They do not speak in a clean, clear, distinct, and decisive language. They show an ardent desire for party success, but very little for the success of the nation, and no lofty, patriotic, or well-defined policy to the nation in case they succeed in the election. They are, to the patriotic lover, *tame and cold, and betray much more of low party tactics than of wise statesmanship.* They breathe more the spirit of hostility to the party in power than of devotion to the Republic, and a stronger desire to suppress the Republican Administration than to put down the rebellion. *We not, of course, see in them a line, a word, or a syllable that implies the least censure of the Secessionists, or of the wicked war they are waging against the Union.* We cannot find in them that anybody is to blame for the war but the Black Republicans. We have elsewhere treated this question, and only need add here that *nothing is more observed than to hold the Republican party responsible for the war.*" Yet the pen that wrote these sharp truths declares, in another article, "That the South were always as anti-slavery and as wedded to liberty as the North, as every one knows who knows thoroughly both sections. The South were always less sentimental and less speculative than the North, but they were always more serious, and more in earnest." When a man writes in this manner, what even a school-boy can refute by the simple appeal to facts, it is no wonder that his Review is not acceptable to the public.

North British Review.—The opening article here, though deficient in the personal history, for it treats of him "as a man and a poet," is devoted to Wordsworth, and, though too laudatory, is the best essay on his life and writings ever published. The reviewer omits to mention, after describing Wordsworth's early struggle with contracted means, that, in 1813, when he removed to Rydal Mount, he was appointed stampmaster to the county of Westmoreland, the income of which was $2,500, afterwards increased to $4,000 a year, the duties of which office he performed by deputy. He received his salary for thirty years, and then resigned the office in favor of his younger son, himself receiving a pension of $1,800 a year, to which, in 1845, was added the Poet Laureateship, with $300 salary and a butt of wine per annum. We have reason to believe that this article was written by Mr. John Veitch, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, at St. Andrew's, the oldest of the Scotch Universities. Another excellent paper here is "The Scotch Lawyer of the Seventeenth Century," full of racy anecdotes of a remote time. "Russia under Alexander the Great" is a thoughtful article, showing what the present Czar has done since his accession. In a notice of General Todleben's History of the Crimean War will be found the Russian statement, which differs essentially from what English Kinglake and French Bazancourt have written on the same subject. On sale by W. B. Zieber, 106 South Third street.

Blackwood's Magazine.—In the September number (American reprint), Mrs. Ogilvie concludes the story of "The Perpetual Curate," which has been too much spun out. "Tony Butler" is continued, Cornelius O'Dowd chats about men and women, "and the rest of mankind," and, in a rambling paper entitled "The City of Gold," some knowing person discourses of that heart of London—the small locality immediately surrounding the Bank and the Royal Exchange. In "The Alphabet Scals," is a running notice of dictionaries of various kinds, including some encyclopedias, but merely naming the latest and the best. Received from W. B. Zieber.

Philadelphia Photographer.—The tenth monthly number has for its frontispiece a striking interior view of the Union avenue at our Sanitary Fair last June. It was made and is copyrighted by Mr. R. Newell, of Arch street, an able photographer. The letter-press, as usual, contains much information on the photographic art.

The Dental Cosmos.—The October number has a large number of original communications by practical men, reports of the proceedings of several dental societies, reviews of dental literature and art, and a periscope of medical and general science in their relations to dentistry. The *London Dental Review*, noticing this periodical at considerable length, in its July number, says: "The *Cosmos* is published by a well-known dental depot firm in Philadelphia, and it is commendable in the publishers that the most fastidious reader can detect no 'puff' of the particular establishment from which it emanates." This is high compliment, but it is true.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The report of General Sherman, embracing a carefully-prepared narrative of military operations in the Southwest, from the day of his appointment as commander of the Grand Division of the Mississippi down to the entry of General Slocum's corps into Atlanta, has been published officially. It was on the 14th of March that General Sherman received notice from General Grant that he (General Grant) had been commissioned Lieutenant General and Commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States—an appointment which would compel him to go East, and that General Sherman had been appointed to succeed him as commander of the Mississippi. Immediately thereafter General Sherman began a tour of inspection, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and other military points.

STRENGTH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

On the 1st day of May the effective strength of the several armies, for offensive purposes, was about as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, Major General Thomas, Commanding.	
Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130
Army of the Tennessee, Major General McPherson, Commanding.	
Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	024
Total	24,465
Guns	96
Army of the Ohio, Major Gen. Schofield, Commanding.	
Infantry	11,183
Artillery	670
Cavalry	1,679
Total	13,559
Guns	28

Grand aggregate number of troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

About these figures have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness. These armies were ordered to watch the roads to our rear, the troops of the Cumberland at and near Ringgold; that of the Tennessee at Gordon's Mill, on the Chickamauga; and that of the Ohio near Red Clay, on the Georgia line, north of Dalton.

THE PROGRESS TO RESACA.

The first point of attack was Dalton, which could not be assaulted in front, as it was covered by an inaccessible ridge, between which and the town is the famous pass of Buzzard Roost—narrow, well obstructed by abattis, and flooded by water from Mill Creek. Dalton, therefore, had to be turned. Gen. Sherman's attention was, therefore, directed due south. The report then gives an account of the various movements down to the capture of Resaca, which was entered by the army on the 16th of May, Johnston having retreated during the previous night.

The whole army started in pursuit, General Thomas directly on his heels, General McPherson by Lay's Ferry, and General Schofield by obscure roads to the left.

It was on the 26th of May when Major General Thomas was moving his troops from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, with General Hooker in his advance, that the gallant action of New-Hope Church was fought. The report thus refers to the movements which succeeded the hard-fought battle of Allatoona Pass:

THE BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

By the 11th of June our lines were close up, and we made dispositions to break the lines between Kenesaw and Pine Mountain. General Hooker was on its right and front, and Gen. Howard on its left and front, and Gen. Palmer between it and the railroad. During a short cannonading, Gen. Howard lost his right or Gen. Hooker's left, Gen. Polk was killed on the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th Pine Mountain was found abandoned by the enemy. Gens. Thomas and Schofield advanced and found him again strongly entrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At the same time Gen. McPherson advanced his line, gaining substantial advantage on the left. Pushing our operations on the centre as vigorously as the nature of the ground permitted, on I had again ordered an assault on the centre, when, on the 19th, the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain, and the long line of admirable breastworks connecting it with Kenesaw. We continued to press at all points, skirmishing in dense forests of timber and across most difficult ravines, until we found him again strongly posted and entrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right wing thrown back to cover Marietta, and his left behind Nose's creek, covering his railroad back to the Chattahoochie. This enabled him to contract his lines and strengthen them accordingly.

The failure of two direct assaults to dislodge the enemy from the mountain is noted on the 27th of June. On the 1st of July General McPherson was ordered to throw his whole army by the right down to aid threaten Nickajack Creek and Turner's Ferry, across Chattahoochie. General McPherson commenced his movement on the night of July 2, and the effect was instantaneous. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned, and the following morning of day I saw our skirmishers appear on the mountain top. General Thomas' whole line was then moved forward to the railroad, and turned south in pursuit toward the Chattahoochie. In person I entered Marietta at 8.30 o'clock in the morning, just as the enemy's cavalry vacated the place. Gen. Logan's corps of Gen. McPherson's army, which had not moved far, was ordered back into Marietta by the main road, and Gen. McPherson, with the balance of his army, moved on Nickajack, and attack the enemy in flank and rear, and, if possible, to catch him in the confusion of crossing the Chattahoochee; but Johnston had foreseen and provided against all this, and had covered his movement well. He had entrenched a strong, *tete-de-pont* at the Chattahoochie, with an advanced entrenched line across the road at Smyrna camp-meeting ground, five miles from Marietta.

Here Gen. Thomas found him, his front covered by a good parapet, and his flanks behind the Nickajack and Rottenwood Creeks. Ordering a garrison for Marietta, and Gen. Logan to join his own army near the mouth of Nickajack, I overtook General Thomas at Smyrna. On the 4th of July we pushed a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy's pits, and made strong demonstrations along Nickajack Creek, and about Turner's Ferry. This had the desired effect, and the next morning the enemy was gone, and the army moved to the Chattahoochee, Gen. Thomas' left flank resting on it near Pace's Ferry, Gen. McPherson's right at mouth of Nickajack, and Gen. Schofield in reserve; the enemy lay behind a line of unusual strength, covering the railroad and pontoon bridges and beyond the Chattahoochie.

On the 9th of July Sherman had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochie, above the enemy, with good roads leading to Atlanta, and the same day Johnston abandoned his position on the river, burned his bridges, and left Sherman undisputed master north and west of the Chattahoochie at daylight of the 10th of July.

ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

After describing the operations of the army in its approach to Atlanta, the report says:

On the 21st of July we felt the enemy in his entrenched position, which was found to crown the heights overlooking the comparatively open ground of the valley of Peach Tree Creek, his right beyond the Augusta road to the east, and his left well towards Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochie, at a general distance from Atlanta of four miles.

JOHNSTON RELIEVED—HOOD IN COMMAND—THE DEATH OF M'PHERSON.

On the morning of the 22d, somewhat to my surprise, this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give us Atlanta without further contest; but Gen. Johnston had been relieved of his command, and Gen. Hood substituted. A new policy was resolved on, of which the bold attack on our right was the index. Our advancing ranks swept across the strong and spacious intervalle of the enemy, and closed in upon Atlanta, until we occupied a line in the form of a general circle of about two miles radius, when we again found him occupying a line of fortified redoubts, which had been prepared for more than a year, covering all the roads leading into Atlanta; and we found him also busy in connecting these redoubts with curtains strengthened by rifle trenches, abattis, and chevaux-de-frize.

General McPherson, who had advanced from Decatur, continued to follow substantially the railroad, with the 15th Corps, General Logan; the 17th, General Blair, on its left; and the 16th, General Dodge, on its right; but as the general advance of all the armies contracted the circle, the 16th Corps, General Dodge, was thrown out of line by the 16th connecting on the right with General Schofield near the Howard House. General McPherson, the night before, had gained a high hill to the south and east of the railroad, where the 17th Corps had, after a severe fight, driven the enemy, and it gave him a most commanding position within easy view of the very heart of the city. He had thrown out working parties to it, and was making preparations to occupy it in strength when, about 12 M., the 15th Corps, Gen. Dodge, was ordered from right to left to occupy this position and make it a strong general left flank. Gen. Dodge was moving by a diagonal path, or wagon track, leading from the Decatur road in the direction of Gen. Blair's left flank. General McPherson remained with me until near noon, when some reports reached me which indicated a movement of the enemy on that flank, he mounted and rode away with his staff. I must here also state that the day before I had ordered General Garrards' cavalry to go to Covington, on the Augusta road, forty two miles east of Atlanta, and from that point to destroy the railroad to break the two important bridges across the Yellow and Ulcofauhatchee rivers, tributaries of Ocmulgee, and Genera Garrard, with his wagon train at Decatur under a guard of three regiments, commanded by Colonel, now Gen. Sprague. Soon after General McPherson left his wagon train at Decatur under a guard of three regiments, commanded by Colonel, now Gen. Sprague. Soon after General McPherson left at the Howard House, as before described, I heard the sounds of musketry to our left rear—at first there were pattering shots, but soon it became volume, accompanied with artillery, and about the same time the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Decatur. No doubt could longer be entertained of the enemy's plan of action, which was to throw a superior force on our left flank, while he held us with his forts in front. Orders were given for the mount of force he could employ at that point. I hastily transmitted orders to all points of our centre and right to press forward, and to give full employment to all the enemy in his lines, and for General Schofield to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments. Not more than half an hour after General McPherson had left me, viz: about 12½ P. M., of the 22d, his adjutant general, Lieutenant Colonel Clark, rode up and reported that General McPherson was either dead or a prisoner; that he had