The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

WHY SLAVERY DIES HARD.

Without relinquishing for one instant our firm hold of the principles involved in the case, or diminishing an iota the abhorrence with which every man, loyal and true, must regard slavery and all the long line of minor sins that follow inseparably in its train, yet it would be well occasionally to consider how great and how immediate a change of opinion we are requiring from the citizens of the South.

That strange fanaticism which befogs the intellect and stupifies the conscience of the wrong-doer, has for years been teaching them the rights and beauties of slavery and all its relations, until many of them have made it a creed, nay more, even a religion. In their disordered minds it has assumed a paramount importance, and every other consideration, political, economical, even religious, has been subordinated to it.

Perhaps under all this constant and defiant advocacy, that has been the habit of the supporter of the "peculiar institution," there has lain dormant the unconfessed conviction that slavery needed the strongest aid of its worshippers, and that if it were once vigorously attacked, and stripped of all disguises and subterfuges, it would be virtually annihilated. This has at least been true in fact. Slavery is one of those hideous sins "which to be hated needs but to be seen," but can (like many another) be decked and wrapped in ornamental garniture until its very ugliness becomes attractive. The magic term "patriarchal," sanctified by all its connection with the Scripture, has been seized upon as a cloak, with every other device which the pride of the Southern, or the ingenuity of the Northern adherent, could devise to strengthen the position.

In addition to this, slavery has been considered aristocratic, and even in our democratic country has gained some charms therefrom. Every trait of that Old-World weakness for a nobility which we have chanced to inherit or retain from our British ancestry was enlisted on its side, strengthened by the admiration expressed towards the Southerners by the leading classes of foreign countries. If our eyes had only been open, we would have seen then as we know now, that slavery was in its very essence antagonistic to the whole spirit of our Government, and that the very respect received by the slaveholders from the ruling classes of Europe was a proof that slavery alone remained the last foe in our very midst, threatening and working towards the ultimate destruction of the foundations of our system; contradicting, by its mere existence, the glorious doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and, by its continuance, strengthening the hopes and invigorating the efforts of our enemies for our final destruction.

Not to palliate the fault or excuse the utter sinfulness of the sin should these thoughts be dwelt upon, but to impress upon our own minds the fact that time is required to eradicate the work of time. Various causes, long custom, and the esteem of many have lent all the force of opinion to the long-established custom of the country, and to some the recognition of the black as a citizen and an equal will appear like the overthrow of all their long cherished and strongest convictions. But the rapidity with which the new doctrines are making their way even into the most remote plantations is a confirmation that the people, asa whole, will finally accept the change willingly and cheerfully. If our conviction of the righteousness of the emancipation policy needed any strengthening, it could find no more conclusive proof than in the acceptation which it is receiving from the best men of the South to-day, and the declaration, of many of the worthiest among them, that slavery has been the cause of ruin financially, and deterioration morally, to the whole community.

BRITISH AID TO REBELLION.

Suppose that the Fenians, or the Canadians, or the New Zealanders, or the Australians, or the Hottentots, dissatisfied with England, were to assert their national independence, and, breaking into open rebellion, commence war against Queen VICTORIA; suppose that they came hither, through their agents, and obtained a loan of money, to the amount of many millions, from parties who had more cash than prudence and suppose, also, that among the persons so advancing this money, and thereby supplying said borrowers with the sinews of war, were four of our Senators, six members of the House of Representatives, two or three baronets, and a great many bankers, merchants, and newspaper proprietors and editors—what would be thought, and said of the transaction in England? What indignation would be expressed in Parliament, and what fiery remonstrances would that "Polite Letter-writer," fidgetty Earl RUSSELL, heap upon Mr. ADAMS, our sagacious and courteous diplomatic minister in London? Much more would be complained, and not without cause, that it was scandalous, in persons occupying high and legislative stations, thus to manifest their sympathy with rebels and traitors.

Now, this is precisely what has been done in England. The South attempted to break up the Union which bound all our States together into one great federation, which made us an Union, and certain persons in England, who surely ought to have known better, opened their purses, notwithstanding Queen VICTORIA's ostentatious proclamation of neutrality, and lent those rebels large sums of money to help them in their treason. Four peers of Parliament, namely, the Marquis of BATH, Lord CAMPBELL, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE and Lord WHARNCLIFFE, severally took stock in the "Confederate" loan to the total amount of $185,000. Six members of the House of Commons—namely, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, Mr. JOHN LAIRD, (who built the Alabama,) Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, Mr. W. H. GREGORY and Mr. GLADSTONE—went into that loan to the extent of $455,000. Two baronets and a dilapidated dowager (aunt of the Earl of WESTMORELAND) committed themselves to the extent of $1,075,000, not one sixpence of which they will ever see again—so, in their case, the crime carries its own punishment along with it. Yet, it seems, people may do this in England, against *us*, which, if done here, against England, would be put up by PALMERSTON, RUSSELL & Co., as a strong *casus belli*. In this case what is sauce for the female of the domestic fowl of the *anser* genus, is not sauce for the male bird of that family.

Still carrying on the imaginary case of eminent statesmen, law-makers, and others investing largely in a loan to aid, abet, and encourage enemies, or revolted subjects of England, suppose that our President, whose position closely resembles that of the British Premier, for the Queen's rank "is but the guinea's stamp"—if our President had a private secretary, grandson of his wife; that this secretary had attained the not immature age of thirty; and that *he*, disregarding the proprieties of his confidential position, had openly paid over $2,500 to the anti-English loan, what would PALMERSTON and RUSSELL say to *that?* We find that the Honorable EVELYN ASHLEY, grandson of Lady PALMERSTON, and son of the pious Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who was famous, before the rebellion, for his Exeter Hall orations against slavery—we find this young gentleman, who probably copied out PALMERSTON's draft of the neutrality proclamation—we find *him* investing $2,500 dollars in a loan, the avowed and specific destination of which was to make war against the United States, with which Queen VICTORIA proposed to be on the most friendly terms.

Lastly, suppose that any member of the Cabinet at Washington—we will say Mr. SEWARD—the most important, whose duty it is to maintain amicable relations between the United States and Foreign Powers—suppose that *he* should plant $10,000 in a Rebel loan, to be applied to the detriment of England. Say that, in addition, while thus secretly but solidly aiding the enemies of England, he were to make a public speech in their favor, after a public dinner in an important commercial city, in what terms would PALMERSTON and RUSSELL berate him for his unseemly conduct?

Reversing the picture—what Mr. SEWARD never did and never could have done—has been done by the Right Honorable WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, one of Queen VICTORIA's Privy Councillors, and a member of the Palmerston Cabinet, because he occupies the responsible position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. That man, bound as a British subject to obey the lawful commands of Queen VICTORIA; doubly bound by his oath of office; and who had himself attended the Cabinet meetings at which the neutral policy of England, during the late civil war here, was expressly and solemnly declared and commanded—*he*, playing false to his sovereign and trifling with his oath, paid out ten thousand dollars, or two fifths of his year's salary, into the "Confederate" treasury, and then, to "bull" that loan in the money market, went to Newcastle where he declared, after dinner, that *we* were fighting for conquest, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS, now of Fortress Monroe, was fighting for independence and had established a great empire in the South.

We state plain facts, which he who runs can read. When PALMERSTON's grandson and private secretary lent money to the rebels, and when GLADSTONE, his colleague in the Cabinet, did the same, who can wonder at sympathy for American treason among the aristocrats of England?

A BAD FIX.

Colonel DAVIS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, denies that he is responsible for the very scandalous articles in his own paper, the Doylestown *Democrat*, in the dark days of 1864. He went into the service in 1861, and staid in it till 1864, and he never formally disowned the shameless utterances of his own journal till he became a candidate for office. This is a very sad record, dear Colonel, and we think you may claim to be the *only* soldier who fought for his country on the battlefield and at the same time allowed a notorious sympathizer with treason to prostitute his columns to the vilest abuse of the national authorities and the basest misrepresentations of the objects of the war. What would be thought of a common politician who left home, even for a few months, and allowed a stranger, with his knowledge and permission, to attack the people who were paying the expenses of his journey? It don't help the matter to say that Colonel DAVIS was risking his life, and was, indeed, wounded in fighting for the flag; and that he could therefore afford to lend his influence to the dissemination of disaffection among his people—for to admit this would be to say that our good Colonel did not believe in the cause he was serving, and risked his life *only for pay*. Let us imagine anybody taking such a liberty with GRANT, or SHERMAN, or HANCOCK, as to write copperheadism and put their names to it. How long would it be before the libel was repudiated and the libeller rebuked? It must be borne in mind that it was not one, but a number of articles of this kind, that the Colonel allowed his name to sanction, and not for one, but for three years; and that he never even whispered a dissent till he became a candidate for office. A very bad fix, indeed, Colonel DAVIS.

A NEW SCENE IN THE WORLD'S DRAMA.

The tedious trial of the wretched man WIRZ, before the military court of which General LEW. WALLACE is president, was yesterday interrupted by an incident not so unexpected in itself as it is significant. The trick, acute, and searching investigation into his horrible crimes, has made sad inroads upon his constitution, and when he was confronted by a witness that directly proved an act of deliberate murder upon him, he sank under the charge and fainted before his judges! It is said that conscience makes cowards of us all, but it does not seem to have induced hesitation or timidity on the part of this cruel and stony-hearted instrument of treason. The little brief authority he exercised blinded his sense of responsibility; but, once in the presence of the victims and the witnesses of his tyranny and his inhumanity, and absent from the influences that armed him with the fatal delusion of immunity from punishment, remorse began its work; and he who was deaf to pity, and insensible to the ordinary impulses of human nature, trembled and broke down before the fact that his doom was sealed, and that he who had sent so many unshrived to their long account must prepare for his own awful fate.

THE DEMOCRATS of Lancaster county have placed eight soldiers on their local ticket. This generosity of these brave fellows is the more characteristic when it is known that the leaders, whose empty honors they accept, never received news of any of their victories without regarding it as the defeat of their party.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE of New York on Thursday evening paid a generous tribute to the memory of General Schimmelpfennig. Addresses were delivered by several members of the society, and by General Stewart Woodford.

CITY ITEMS.

GET THE BEST.—Wheeler & Wilson's unrivaled Sewing Machines are admitted by all to be the best in use. 200,000 of these machines have been made and sold, and over 7,000 have been sold in Philadelphia.

The qualities which recommend them are:—

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

They hem, fell, braid, cord, gather, and sew on, and will do all kinds of sewing, except make button holes and put on the buttons. Every family not yet supplied with one of these instruments should go to 704 Chestnut street, and order one at once.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, CHOICE FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, &c.—The most tempting stock in this city, at A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut. Roasted Almonds, Chocolates, and a hundred other delicious things, adapted for the season, can now be had at his counters.

CHILDREN AT ALL GROWTHS.—A newspaper, stimulated by the example of numerous publishers in announcing works anent the boyhood of great men, is publishing a series of papers on "The Manhood of Great Boys." The writer sets it down as a remarkable fact that all boys who have exhibited signs of extraordinary talent have, when they arrived at the years of manhood, procured their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Heimbold, the well-known Druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Heimbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These Preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines," nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically-compound preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and at the present moment are more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At

HELMBOLD'S NEW STORE,

Next the Metropolitan Hotel,

in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. This establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES H. OWENS, 163 North Third street, southeast corner of Race, manufacturer of hand-made calf boots, sewed and pegged. Country merchants and others in want of prime goods would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

DEMAND is the test of popularity, and never in this country has there been a fifth part of the demand for any toilet article that there now is for "Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus." The sales for the current year show an increase of one hundred per cent. over those of the same months in 1864. Sold everywhere.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—A finer compliment could not well be bestowed than that recently given to the above instruments—in a letter from Max Maretzek, the celebrated director of Italian opera—in which he says that "the best reed instruments in the world are made in the United States, and Mason & Hamlin's are the finest made here." Mr. Maretzek has had more than usual good opportunities to judge—inasmuch as one of these instruments is brought into almost nightly use at the opera—and in addition, his private parlor at Staten Island is supplied with one of these excellent auxiliaries to home music.—*Boston Universalist.*

INTO HER MIGHTY TRUMPET FAME has breathed a new word, Sozodont, and she is making it resound through the civilized world. It is the Greek for teeth preserver, but in plain English, Fragrant Sozodont, is the most effective dentifrice that chemistry has ever yet extracted from the Oriental vegetable kingdom.

McCLAIN'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Sold at 50 cents per bottle.
McClain's Night-Blooming Cereus,
Sold at 75 cents per bottle.
McClain's Night-Blooming Cereus,
Sold at $1 per bottle, according to size.
Other choice Toilet Extracts prepared at
No. 334 North Sixth street, above Vine.
sep9-tu

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE is "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—Old eyes made new without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. sep18-6t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

General trade continues very active. The demand for goods of all sorts is so great as to exhaust almost completely the stocks which it was thought would be sufficient to meet every want during the fall season. As a consequence, prices have largely advanced, notwithstanding which there is no falling off in the demand. In all parts of the country the hum of workshops that had been for four years hushed has resumed, labor meets with remunerative reward, and every avenue of industry invites new comers. The rolling-mills of this State are said to be in full working order. This general activity is a subject for general rejoicing, if for no other reason than this: that it confounds the theories of that large class of Northern and European friends of the rebellion who predicted that the close of war would bring anarchy and financial ruin on the North.

The stock market exhibited a fair degree of activity yesterday. Government bonds especially were in good demand and tending to rise. The 1881s went ¼ better; the 5-20s ⅛, and 10-40s ⅛. The 7-30s were drooping, and the tendency was for lower quotations. State loans are dull and unchanged. City 6s were somewhat firmer, and the municipals advancing a shade. The new sold at 91. There was considerable activity in the share list, and for Reading there was an active demand, and sales at the close were effected at 54⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad declined ¼; Catawissa common advanced 1, with sales at 19; Philadelphia and Erie was ¼ higher. The preferred stock of the Catawissa was a shade off; Norristown was steady at 55½, and North Pennsylvania at 27. Bonds, both railroad and canal, were in brisk demand, the sales comprising Lehigh 6s, '84, at 95; Camden and Amboy mortgage 6s at 100¼; North Pennsylvania 6s at 87½; Philadelphia and Erie 6s at 94¼; Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, at 98, and Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, at 79¼. Oil stocks were quiet, with prices firm. Bank and passenger railroad securities are held firmly. Mechanics' Bank sold at 29 and Girard at 53. The market closed strong.

In the purchase of Government bonds it is well to examine whether their numbers have been altered. In several cases where bonds have been stolen the numbers have been changed by inserting one or two additional figures, before or after the original number. The frequent thefts of these bonds that occur render caution on the part of purchasers especially necessary.

Startling and most rigid investigation is being made by Secretary McCulloch into the mystery of the $100 compound-interest notes. This is, undoubtedly, the most dangerous counterfeit which has yet appeared, and may well challenge the severest scrutiny of the bank-note companies and all who have been employed in any way upon the genuine securities and plates. The face of this note is a most accurate imitation of the genuine, while the back is either the genuine Government plate or an electrotype from it. It seems settled that either the original plates engraved by the American Bank-Note Company have been allowed to get into improper hands, or this *fac simile* was obtained by the electrotype process.

The following are the earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for August, 1865:

Receipts	$103,007.73
Passengers	95,920.25
Total	$206,927.98
Earnings for August, 1864	104,051.89
Increase	$102,876.09

Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad Company:

For the present week	34,147
Same week last year	59,980
Increase	24,167

Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:

For the present week	34,290
Same week last year	33,445
Increase	845

American securities were quoted in London on the 29th ult., as follows:

U. S. 5-20 bonds, 1862, 6 ₩ cent	68¼	@68¾
Virginia 6 ₩ cent	45	@50
Do. 6 ₩ cent	35	@37
Atlantic and Great Western, New York Scrip, 1st mort., 1880, 7 ₩ cent	74	@76
Do. 2d mort., 1881, 7 ₩ cent	72	@74
Do. Pennsylvania, 1st mort., 1877	67	@70
Do. Pennsylvania, 2d mort., 1880	71	@73
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	54¾	@55¼
Illinois Central, 6 ₩ cent, 1875	82	@84
Do. $100 shares (all paid)	76¾	@79¼
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, 7 ₩ cent	68	@70
Panama Railroad, 2d mort., 1875, 7 ₩ cent	100	@102
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent	85	@87
Do. $50 shares	35	@40

Satterthwaite's London circular thus refers to the market for American securities:

We have again to report a considerable business in the London market for American securities. There was a disposition to buy United States 5-20 bonds, on expectation of lower rates for gold, until the arrival of the Moravian, reporting the probability of a new loan, when quotations gave way, and, after hesitating 69¾, they dropped nearly one per cent., closing 68¼@68¾. For Erie shares there have been numerous inquiries, and we have to note an advance of more than one per cent. for the week. Illinois, on the other hand, have been more offered for sale, and, although they exhibit no alteration in price from last week, the tone is not firmer. Of railway shares there has been but little business, excepting Atlantic and Great Western. The first mortgage of the New York section have been in request, and have advanced ¾. The debentures have been more sought for by permanent investors, and close 80¼@87, with an upward tendency.

Cotton continues to pour into the Southern ports from the interior in amounts nearly equal to the receipts previous to the war, as the following figures will prove:

	Bales.
Receipts at N. Orleans, from Sept. 1 to 12	31,087
Receipts at Mobile, from Sept. 1 to 12	11,146
Receipts at Savannah, from Sept. 1 to 14	9,346
Total	50,498

The stock of cotton on hand at the above ports at the date given was as follows:

	Bales.
New Orleans, Sept. 12	92,957
Mobile, Sept. 9	29,778
Savannah, Sept. 15	6,377
Total	128,212
Stock at above ports Sept. 1	122,065
Increase	6,147

The collector of internal revenue for the district of Montgomery, Alabama, reports that there will be one hundred thousand bales of cotton sent to the market from that district alone in a short time.

The New York *Post* of last evening says:

The loan market is easy but inactive at 6 per cent., with a little business at 5. Commercial paper passes at 6@7.

The stock market opened with more animation. Governments are better and railroad shares firm.

Before the board New York Central was quoted at 93¾, Erie at 87¾, Hudson at 108¾, Reading at 108, Michigan Southern at 77¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 71¼, and Rock Island at 111¼.

After the board the market was strong. New York Central closed at 93¾, Erie at 88¼, Hudson at 109¼, Reading at 108¾, Michigan Central at 110, Michigan Southern at 68¾, Illinois Central, scrip at 128¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 71½, Cleveland and Toledo at 106, Rock Island at 111¼, Northwestern at 38, Northwestern preferred at 62¼, Fort Wayne 93, Prairie du Chien at 54¾, Alton and Terre Haute at 66½, Ohio and Mississippi certificates at 22¾, Canton at 41¼, Cumberland Coal at 46½. Later, Erie sold at 88¾.

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	107¾	@108¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness (new)	98¾	@ 99¾
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness (old)	99¼	@100
U. S. Seven Three-Ten Notes	98	@ 99¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	97½	@ 98
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	98½	@ 99
Gold	135¾	@135¾
Sterling Exchange	157	@158
Five-Twenty Bonds (old)	107½	@108
Five-Twenty Bonds (new)	106	@106¼
Ten-Forty Bonds	94	@ 94½

Sales of Stocks, Sept. 22.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

500 Big Tank	¼	100 McClintock	1.55
500 Mingo	lots 2	500 Crescent City	30
100 Sherman	22¼	100 People's Equitab	¼
100 Winslow	47½	100 Big Tank	¼

SECOND CALL.

100 Dalzell	2¾	300 Mingo	210.21¾
25 Butley	30½	100 Big Tank	810 ¼
100 Swatara Falls 2d	2¾	200 Mingo	206 ¼
100 Big Tank	830 ¼	100 Map Sh	830 ¾15 5
1000 Walnut Island	560 ¼	100 St. Nicholas Coal	4¼
200 Big Tank	815 ¼	140 Mingo	030 2.12

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.
Reported by Hewes, Miller & Co., No. 50 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 McClintock	1.55	200 Dalzell	2¾
500 Dalzell	b90. 2¾	100 Cataw R	830.19

FIRST BOARD.

450 U S 6's '81	coup. 105¾	400 Reading R	lts. 54.31
2500 US5-20 B	lts. ch. cp 107¾	100 do	b10. 54⅝
2000 do	lts. coup. 107⅝	100 do	s10. 54.31
100 do	coup. 107	200 Cataw pref	lots. 30
15900 US10-40 B	lts. cp. 94	500 do	lts. b30. 30¼
10000 do	lts. coup. 94¼	200 do	b30. 30
300 City 6's new	lts. 91	200 Cataw R	lts. b5. 19¾
12900 do	lots. 90¾	100 do	b30. 19¾
2200 do	lts. cash. 90¾	200 Phil & Erie	lts. 22½
5000 do	lots. 90⅞	200 New Creek	1
1000 do	municip'l. 90⅞	100 do	s5 1
2000 do	m'l. Monda 90⅞	1100 Dalzell O	s30 lts. 3
200 Sch Nav 6's	82. 79¾	900 do	s10. 2¾
3000 Leh Val Bonds	89	300 Maple Shade	lts. 6
1 Girard Bank	53	200 do	cash. 6
15 Penna R	53¾	100 Sugar Creek	s30. 5
5000 Phil & Erie 6's	94½	600 McIlhenny	1.31
400 Reading R	lots. 54¾	900 St Nicholas O	lts. 4
200 do	cash. lts. 54¾	100 Tarr Homest'd	3¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

500 Sugar Valley	1¾	40 Reading R	b4 54¾
500 do	b30 1⅞	100 do	s4ys 54⅝
100 Cata'a pfd	b30 30	100 do	24ys 54⅝
100 do	b30 29¾	200 do	s5ys 54¾
100 Catawissa R	19	100 do	54⅝
400 do	lots 19¾	21 Lehigh Nav Stk	50¾
1000 T S 7-30 T Notes	99¼	12 McClintic' Bank	29
2500 City 6s	Mun'l 90¾	2 Penna R	60¼
1500 West Chester 7s	100¼	10 N Penna R	27
3818.50 Lehigh 6s, '84	95	2000 Cam & Am 6s '83	89
1000 do R	1.29 95	800 Dalzell Oil	lots. 1
100 Reading R	s30 54.31	7 Northern Bank	53¼

SECOND BOARD.

100 Maple Shade	5¾	500 US 7-30s	in 10s Aug 99
100 do	5¾	1000 do	in 10s July 99
100 Wm Penn	1¾	1000 McIlhenny	1⅞
100 Caldwell Oil	b30 1¼	100 Dalzell Oil	3
500 U S 7-30	Aug 99¾	100 Cataw'sa Pref	b30 29¾
200 do	Aug 99		

AFTER BOARDS.

200 Tarr Homestead	3¾	60 Reading R	s10 54¾
10 Schuylkill Nav	29¾	100 Reading R	s30 54¾
100 do	29⅝	400 do	s5wn 54.31
100 U S 7-30s	Aug 99	100 do	s30wn 54¾
1000 U S 10-40s	coup 94¼	100 do	54⅝
79 Lehigh N S	b5 5th 59¾	2000 Cam & Am m	6s. 100¼
1000 N Penna 6s	lots 87¾		

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 22—Evening.

The markets during the past week have been rather dull, but prices are without any material change. Quercitron Bark is less active. Cotton is in fair demand, at about former rates. Coal is in good demand, and prices are looking up. Flour continues dull, and the sales are limited. Wheat is dull, and prices are unsettled. Corn and Oats have advanced. There is no change to notice in either Rye or Feed. Iron is in good demand, at full prices. Naval Stores have advanced. Fish Oils are more active, at an advance. Linseed Oil is without change. Petroleum is in good demand for shipment, at full prices. Provisions are firm, but quiet. Sugar is in fair demand, at full prices. Cloverseed is more active. Timothy is firmly held at the advance. Flaxseed, no change. Whisky is in demand at the advance. In Wool there is no change to notice.

The Flour market has been dull, there being very little demand either for export or home use, and prices are unsettled. About 7,000 barrels sold at $9@9.12½ for Northwestern extra family; $9.50@10.50 for Penna. and Ohio do., and $11@12.50 for fancy lots. The trade continues buying moderately at from $7@7.50 for superfine; $8@8.75 for extra; $9@10.50 for extra family, and $11@12.50 ₩ barrel for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $5 ₩ barrel. Corn Meal is dull, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is limited, and prices are unsettled and drooping. About 2,600 bushels sold at from 190@200c for new reds; 220@230c for common to prime old do., and white at from 235@240c ₩ bushel, as to quality. Rye is selling at from 60@105c ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at the advance, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 91@96c for prime to choice yellow. Oats are in good demand, and prices have again advanced; 15,000 bushels sold at 50@53c ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very quiet, and the sales are in small lots only at full prices. Mess Pork is selling at $33@33½ ₩ bbl. Mess Beef ranges at from $18@18 ₩ bbl, the latter rate for city-packed. Bacon is scarce; small sales of Hams are making at from 20@20c ₩ lb for plain and fancy canvassed; Sides at 19@20c, and Shoulders at 18¾@19¼c ₩ lb. In Green Meats there is little or nothing doing. Shoulders, in salt, are selling in a small way at 16¾@17c ₩ lb. Lard is very scarce, and prices are advancing. Small sales of bbls and tierces are making at 27@28¼c, and kegs at 28¼c ₩ lb. Butter is in fair demand, with sales of solid-packed at from 24@30c. 500 packages fancy Ohio sold at 30@31c ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 16@18c ₩ lb for New York, and Eggs at 28c ₩ dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron continues in good demand, with sales of about 1,000 tons at Reading at $42.50@45 for No. 1; $40@43 for No. 2, and $40 ₩ ton for No. 3. 2,000 tons of Glendon sold at $46@48 ₩ ton. Scotch Pig sells at $48 ₩ ton. Manufactured Iron is in good demand, and prices are looking up. Lead is scarce, and quoted at 10c ₩ lb. Copper—Yellow Metal is in demand at 30c ₩ lb.

BARK.—Quercitron is in fair demand. 100 hhds 1st No. 1 sold at $32.50 ₩ ton.

CANDLES.—Prices are well maintained. 6s are selling at 22c, and 12s at 30c ₩ lb. Tallow Candles are firmer.

COAL.—The demand is good, both for shipment and home use, and prices are looking up. Cargo sales are making at from $8.50@10 ₩ ton, delivered on board at Richmond.

COFFEE.—The stock is light, and prices very firm; about 300 bags Rio sold at 35@36c ₩ lb, and parcels of Domingo, and 22@22½c ₩ lb, in gold, for Laguayra.

COTTON.—The demand has been fair at the advance, with sales of 600 bales of Middlings at from 45@46c ₩ lb.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is more doing in all kinds, and prices are firm. Indigo is selling at $2.25 ₩ lb for Bengal, and $1.35@2 for Kurpah.

FISH.—Mackerel are in good demand, and prices have advanced; about 2,100 bbls sold from the wharf at $6@6.50 for shores; $16 for No. 3, $15 for Bay No. 1s, and $14.50 ₩ bbl for No. 2 do; sales from store are making at about $1 ₩ bbl higher than the above rates. Pickled Herring are firmer. Bank at $5 ₩ barrel.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign, as we have noticed for some time past, continue scarce. French Lemons are selling at $6@10 ₩ box. Dried fruit is without change. 100,000 lbs Dried Apples sold at 10c ₩ lb; Green Apples are selling at from $1 to $3 ₩ bbl, and Peaches at $2@3 ₩ basket.

FREIGHTS.—West India freights continue dull, and the rates are unchanged. Five vessels have been taken with coal off to the Continent on terms kept private. Some engagements are reported to Liverpool at 15s ₩ ton. A schooner is loading with coal off for Boston at 75c ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS are scarce. Prime Western are in good demand at 90@100c ₩ lb.

HAY.—Baled is selling at $18@20 ₩ ton.

HIDES.—There has been an active inquiry for hides *for consumption*. Slaughter hides have been freely taken and the market is quite bare. The association are selling at 13½c for heavy hides, 13c for middle weights, and 12c for cows; stock fair.

HOPS.—Small sales of new are making at 30@35c, and old at 35@37c ₩ lb.

LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing for the season at about former rates.

MOLASSES.—Prices are rather better, with sales of Cuba on private terms; Cienfuegos at 60c, and Porto Rico at 50c ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is in good demand at an advance, and selling at from $8@15 ₩ bbl. Tar is selling at $5.50 ₩ bbl, and Spirits of Turpentine at $1.15 ₩ gallon.

LEATHER.—The market continues active, and prices are fully and firmly sustained, with an upward tendency. The important sales have mostly been made to actual consumers from our own and adjoining markets. The stock of good Leather is light and scarce.

OPIUM.—Is in fair request. Prices are firm at last quotations. We quote finished at $3@3.25 ₩ foot; in rough at $2@2.50 ₩ lb.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The demand for sole leather has not been so active as that of previous days week, and the stock of heavy and middle weights is scarce; prices are the same. We quote city tannage at 45@50c, and country do. do. at 40@45c ₩ lb.

SPANISH SOLE.—The market has been more active for dry hide leather during the week. Prices are advancing, and we quote Buenos Ayres hides at 48@55c; do. common, 40@45c ₩ lb.

HEMLOCK SOLE.—The market has not been so brisk for hemlock sole, during the week as that of the previous week, and prices are in dealers' hands continues light. Buenos Ayres hemlock is held at 40@2.20; Rio Grande, 36@38c; for middle and over weights, hemlock light, at 250@2.60; do middle, 240@3c ₩ lb.

OILS.—Linseed Oil is in fair demand, at $1.55@1.57 ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce; small sales are reported at from $1.40@1.45 ₩ gallon. Coal Oils are more active, and prices better; sales of crude Winter Oil are making at 41½c, and bleached winter at 81.85 ₩ gallon. Petroleum is in good demand for shipment, and prices have advanced; 20,000 bbls sold—mostly refined in bond—at 36@38c, including crude at 33@35c, and refined free at 70@80c ₩ gallon, as to quality.

PLASTER.—A cargo of Soft sold at $4 ₩ ton, which is advancing.

RICE.—Small sales of Rangoon are making at 9½@10c, and Carolina at 11½@12c ₩ lb.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales of about 1,000 bushels at from 9½@9¾c ₩ lb. Timothy is in request at the late advance; 1,500 bus sold at $5.50@5.75 ₩ bu, and Flaxseed at from $3@3.05 ₩ bu.

TALLOW has been active and firmer, with sales of city rendered at 16½@17c ₩ lb.

TOBACCO.—Manufactured is in fair demand at full prices, but Leaf is very dull.

WOOL.—There is rather more doing in the way of sales, and prices are well maintained; sales of fleece are making at from 60@77c ₩ lb for medium to fine grades, and of pulled at 62@65c ₩ lb, as to quality.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The *Reporter* says: Trade since our last review, has been large, and the demand for Shoes continues unabated, while the sales of the week have been larger than that of the week previous. Buyers are in town from all parts of the Union. West, Northwest, South, and the Western States are represented. Pennsylvania trade continues to improve, while that of the city is as yet dull. Our manufacturers are earnestly engaged; but many are unable to make goods as fast as desirable, on account of the large orders that have been given them by the jobbers of Boston. The inquiry has been chiefly for men's and boys' heavy goods. There has been quite a rush for men's and boys' boots, while the market is poorly supplied; stock in jobbers' and manufacturers' hands is light, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. Material of all description used in manufacturing has advanced, Morocco, Calf and Sole Leather has advanced about 10@15c during the present month; rough Calf is light and scarce, and it continues to manufacturers cannot make use of it at that rate.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:

Flour	9,320 bbls
Wheat	47,300 bus
Corn	27,100 bus
Oats	28,300 bus

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Coal Oil at this port during the past week:

Crude	5,244 bbls
Refined	15,413 bbls

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Sept. 21.

The crude market yesterday was not very active, the sales being confined to a few small parcels, there being but little stocks to operate with; hence sellers were firm, while buyers manifested some anxiety to operate. The Allegheny river receipts were large, amounting in the aggregate to 6,337 barrels, which leads us to inform the reader that the principal portion of it had been sold to arrive, hence the demand was very limited. The receipts by the river to Oil City were quite large, and the navigable order the in the trade made their trips with great regularity. Holders of Crude were firm at the following rates: 20@20½c ₩ gallon, in barrels; 20½@22c, for packages included. Our refiners are disposed to purchase to a fair extent at these prices. Refined Oil was active; the sales continue liberal