GENERAL SP.ERMAN'S OPERA-

The active ope rations of the Virginia case paign and the late raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, have so occupied public atention that it compaterly movements of Gen. Sherman ha to not been fully considered.

To one w'ao has closely reanned the map of Northe in Georgia, and familiarized himeelf with the news of the day since this we have further particulars relating to compaig, a opened, it must be apparent that the crossing of the Chattahoochee, which in two months the army under Gen. Sherman b.as accomplished a vast work. Marching over 120 miles through a country unknown to them, skirmishing and fighting with three pontoons. Their works were the almost daily, butting up against works capable of resisting a force double the number under Johnston, only to gain some slight advantage, or meet with a temporary check, contesting every foot of ground from Ringcontesting every foot of ground from Ring embankments to their works. The engold to the Chattahoochee, without having trenchments extended along the river banks once had its lines broken, or a regiment for five miles, and were located in a posistampeded. It challenges the world to tion to sweep the surrounding country. show a better record. The secret of its great success lies in the superior material of which it is composed, and the foresight of the men who command. The same invincible host that under Rosecrans and Buell cut their way through Kentucky and Tennessee to Chattanoogs, and, when broken and shattered as at Chickamauga, reformed their lines, and held in check a vastly superior number, atili carries the flag of their country forward through bloed and fire. The following is an account of the

Retireat of the Enemy to Chattahoochee

On the morning of the 5th inst., the divi sion commanders of Howard's corps, at o'chok discovered that the enemy had disappeared from their front, at Neil Dow, and were in full retreat. Breakfast was hurriedly eaten, camp broken, and at 5 Howard's col-umns were in motion, Wood moving along the railyes. Newton following with the ex-ception of one brigade that was sent along the road to the left of the railway, in pursuit work wagon train and a battery of artillery ignarded by rebel cavalry who brought up the rear, but which failed to overtake the tenin. Stanly moved through the woods on the left of the railway, and picked up a l arge number of rebel prisoners and deserter wood took fifty-eight, and Newton se gathered up a respectable number. See 194th Corps moved on a road running prailed with the railway on the right. If morth of the river, with the enemy's ir guard, who retreated rapidly before our vance. Hoeker, who was on the right of mer, swung round his right and advancloward the river, meeting with but little osition as he marched rapidly to a posi-within about three miles of the river. fight, our line-was an irregular one, coningsomewhat to the course of the river, enter being two or three miles from it both flanks resting upon the banks, rd's Corps on the left at Pace's Ferry, LaBherson on the right, near where lack Creek empties its waters into the graters of the Chattahoochee, some uddi

ry large number of prisoners were the army, but these are our only taken b as the enemy got over with every capture Whe 4th Corps have taken about the other corps have done equally have no particulars of McPher-Lechofield's movements, on the som's and flank, as the command. They have been isolated from the reat of the command. They have had some accore fig. however, and have driven the enemy the enemy

lling:the Enemy's Rear. She

Wining's Station, it was dis-Arriving . the enemy's rear guard were covered tha he ferry one mile south of the crossing at station. At the right of the station are two very high m ountains, from the summit of which a plain \ wiew of the road leading from the rebel pont cons to Atlanta was obtained.

Falmer promp by ordered the 5th Indiana Battery, Capt. the mountain, and to open with one sec-

te-deposited into the road in The shots we. splendid style, and exploding in the road raised quite a distance the cavalry, who for over an hou could be distinctly seen with the naked e Fe rushing out at the hight | a miserable failure on the part of the rebels. of speed and goad ling their horses forward. Never have I with \essed cavalry so thoroughly demoralized; n lany horses fell down exhausted beneath t. beir cowardly riders, who flanked themselves out of the way with re- front of Petersburg. On this supposition markable agility. When all had been driven across who there in Howard's front, the enemy fired his pontoons, which were burned. Hazen, wl lo had the advance in driving the enemy at moss the river, inflicted | Capital, and know anything of the defences, considerable loss upo a them, losing five men in his brigade.

The Railwa V Tern Up.

The enemy on his restreat from Kenesaw tore up a mile and a half north of Marietta and a fourth of a mile between Fulton and this point. Wonder will Gov. Brown, of Georgia, carry out his t areat-of a counterrevolution! The railways men captured report that the iron was teken up and conveyed to Milledgeville far the purpose of constructing side tracts for the depots of Government supplies.

What the Rebels Abandoned.

A correspondent says: I visited and in spected a portion of the works built by the rebels in the rear of Kenesaw. They were located about five miles, a little west of south, from the mountain, and in front of the left of the 23d Corps; and I have not seen anywhere fortifications built with more solidity, regularly and finish in any portion of our system of defenses in this campaign. Crowning the summits of two elevations in a cleared field, surrounded by woods and com-manding a main road leading to Marietta, were two regular carth forts pierced for eight guns each. These forts stood a few rods in advance of a heavy line of breastworks crossing the road, and which were works crossing the road, and which were pierced within a space of 400 yards, for nine-teen guas. Thus, within the space of 400 yards, the rebels could have brought to bear upon an upproaching force thirty-five guas. No better evidence could the asked of the indomitable industry and resolution with which the rebels contest our advance into hausted all their feints and tricks, they be required for the purpose of suppressing this country, and of the obstacles the army has to encounter in making the advance.

Sherman Crosses the Chattshoochee.

A dispatch from Chattanooga dated July 11th, says :- Unofficial advices have reached this city that a large proportion of Sherman's forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee, and that at least 2,000 of Hardee's corps have been gobbled by the !

at not less than 5,000, but as we ded in sensations, we place them at 2.000. The rebels burned the railroad bridge, and also the common road bridge across the Chattahoochee river, yesterday morning. Gen. Sherman has crossed the river above and below the bridges, and effected a secure lodgment on the south bank. The rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications on Chettahoochee Hights, commanding the bridge, being again effectually flanked. It is uncertain in what direction they have gone. Our communications are in a favorable condition. No rebel cavalry are near the road in force.

Our Army in Front of Atlanta.

see highly interesting. The rebels, on Sun-day (10th inst.), finding Sherman had effect-ed a lodgment south of the river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together strongest found on the whole line, from Dalton, and were protected by abatis, so that a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow, and the bottom rocky, but no men could have forded it and charged up the Johnston had evidently been months in preparing them. After the flank movement commenced, the rebel General offered no resistance, but fell back. We pursued to the fortifications around Atlanta, which were but eight miles distant. We know of no other point at which a stand can be

The above dispatch about Sherman tells city. The long march, the hard fights, the indomitable patience, the abundant resource, and the inexhaustible strategy of Sherman, are illustrated and rewarded by his possession of the Chattahoochee line. The rebel works, says a dispatch were the strongest yet found, perfectly protected against assault, the stream impassable, the intrenchments extending for five miles. Nothing in the defenses proper of Atlanta can offer such hope of obstinate resistance as the position which Johnston has now abandoned. There may be some sort of siege or an assault, but we doubt not Gen. Sherman considers his work as good as done.

The Rebels on Sherman's Movements.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal, of the 4th of July, says: - A more probable solution of Gen. Sherman's policy is, that he will make a detour southward from Marietta, with the ried being in the advance. Skirmishing memenced about Fulton, one mile and a Point. Such a movement on his and West Point. compel Gen. Johnston to move to the left, and thus leave Atlanta uncovered. But if such really be the designs of the wily Yankee commander, we have an abiding faith that he will be foiled in his purposes, and brought to grief in advance of its accomplishment. We are not without the hope, moreover, that re-enforcements will yet come to the aid of our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invader of our soil. The trans-Mississippi Army is now lying idla, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the where its services are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behoves us to do the forces, it believes to to do the same thing otherwise there is no alternative left but to continue to surrender the country to the domination of the invading foe.

thereby, is dying out. We have no disposition to join the daily papers in the discussion of how many rebels crossed the Potentian of the fort; but these in the front threw too Misses A M and Maggie E Sharp, 58,20; toman. The only question of vital interest many large shell among them for comfort Alert Club, Osceola, 10, Christian Aid Soc; tomac. The only question of vital interest in regard to the matter now is the result of the pursuit of the invaders. The latest work this morning throwing up fresh riflenews is that the rebels have crossed the Potomac on their way to Lee's main army. The loyal public are anxious to know whether they will be permitted to reach their destination, after their stealing visit to Mary-

We are of opinion that so far as the great object of the raid is concerned, it has been The opinion is very general, and we think it correct, that the whole business was intended to divert Grant from his purpese in only can we account for the near approach of the raiders to Washington; for we presume there are few persons who have visted the aroud it, that ever believed for a moment in the ability of two, or even three corps of the best troops in the Confederacy to capture it. But the rebels, knowing how sensitive we are about the capture of Washington, and finding that their demonstrations around the battle of Monocacy. Baltimore, had no effect upon Grant, thought. no doubt, that a seemingly bold movement on Washington, would bring up the larger portion of the Grand Army of the Potomac, and give Lee a chance to fall upon what would have remained of the Yankee invaders. Those of our readers who have watched the progress of thiswar, will remember a similar movement on a similar occawas used by the rebels to divert him from no purpose. The rebels counted upon the it was neither Buell nor McClellan they had aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in to deal with. When they had done everything in their power to move him, and ex- risons and such military operations as may were compelled to come back to the starting the rebellion and restoring the authority of point and surrender Vicksburg. They have failed assignally now, as then, and if Hunter up to the occasion, these sham besiegers of

to tell their chieftan how they failed.

the Capital of the Union will never return

Great Flanker. Indeed, rumor sets the of the rebels around Washington is taken who may have entered the naval service dufrom the Washington Star, of the 13th:

When within a mile of Fort Stevens, we could begin to hear the picket firing, with its peculiar sound, like "chip, chip," as though some woodman was cutting down a be entitled to the bounty provided by the tree. We soon reached a line of sentries law, for the period of service for which they placed across the road to stop civilians. We got by without much trouble, and soon reached the top of the hill at the south of the fort, and about three hundred yards down into the valley, we could see the opposing skirmishers banging away at each other, at times very vigorously, then again lulling with only an occasional shot. Here we could see the ruins of the houses destroyed yesterday, so that the rebels could not use them for cover. The chimneys were all standing, reminding us much of the burnt chimneys near Richmond, where the sanguinary fights took place between McClellan and Lee, just before the seven

days' fight.
On Monday the rebels got within a hundred yards of Fort Stevens. It was only a thin line, the men being so far apart that the heavy guns of the fort could not be used against them. But the infantry in the fort drove them back, the dwellings that were afterwards destroyed giving them shelter on Monday, while our army was forming its picket line. Last night about ten o'clock, while the Federals were forming their picket line out on the Seventh street road, near the Widow Corberry's, the rebels assaulted them with some impetuosity, and drove them back; but the line was formed after a slight brush. After this quiet was preserved,

About midnight on Tuesday skirmishing was again commenced. The Confederates appeared in good force on the left between Fort Stevens and Fort DeRussey, in Widow Corberry's woods. The gunners in the fort (Thirteenth Michigan Artillery) threw a few a decisive story. Atlanta is at this moment shells in this direction, which had the effect either a closely besieged or a surrendered worked round to the right; endeavoring to get in between Fort Stevens and Fort Slocum. Here the First Brigade, Second Division of the Sixth Corps (General Wheaton), were posted in skirmishing line. At first the Federals got the worst of it, but finally the rebels were driven back, out of a field of low undergrowth and bushes, from which they terribly annoyed our troops. Two prisoners were captured, belonging to the Twenty-first and Twelfth Georgia regiments. They were dressed in grey jackets and pants and presented a terribly filthy appearance; as though they had marched many weary miles. Two other prisoners had previously-been brought in, one belonging to the Twen-ty-first Wirginia Cavalry and the other to the Forty-sixth Batallion Virginia Cavalry, of Gorman's Corps. These prisoners had very little to say, but seemed to take their capture with as much nonchalance as pos-

> Up to 11 o'clock the skirmishing was continued, the rebels endeavoring to reach a field of low bushes on the right of the Seventh street road. At one time they broke cover, and the Federal troops could be seen rushing across the road as though in pursuit. Soon a vigorous banging took place. Several Federals were seen to fall on the right of the road. Among them was Colonel Ballier, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, who was shot through the right thigh. The wound is very painful but not danger-ous. All this skirmishing took place within three hundred yards of Fort Stevens, the Oakland, 2. rebels occupying the house of Widow Corberry. Several shells were thrown at it, with what effect we could not tell, though smoke was seen to come from it for a time. It was too much smoke for a camp fire. The rebels, no doubt, desired to throw up whenever their detail attempted to work.

Retreat of the Raiders.

Further nursuit of the rebel raiders has been abandoned, and they will probably succeed in reaching Lynchburg with their plunder in safety, unless they are inter-cepted between Staunton and Lynchburg. Scouts report to headquarters that the rebel rear guard passed through Ashby's Gap early on Friday, the 15th, and were making all possible haste up Shenandoah Valley. Persons residing near the Gap say that their train, composed of all sorts of vehicles, and over a mile long, was filled with every variety of plunder. Over 7,000 head of horses cattle and mules, and large droves of sheep and hogs were sent through the Gap by the rebels previous to their retreat, and pastured in the meadows along the river until the withdrawal of the main body commenced, which was early on Tuesday morning. Several hundred wounded, in carriages and am. bulances, were brought through the Gap. Among them were one Brigadier and sever al Colonels, beside a number of officers of inferior grades, most of them wounded in

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Call for Troops. Washington, July 18, 1864—By the President—A Proclamation.—Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for the enrol-ling and calling out the national forces and ber a similar movement on a similar occa-sion and to accomplish a like object. When President of the United States may, "at Grant had set himself down in front of his discretion, at any time hereafter, call Vicksburg, every possible piece of strategy for any number of men, as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service," and "that in the object of his visit. He was threatened case the quota or any part thereof of any with a large rebel force in his rear, who, it town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or was said were hent on cutting off his communication. Raids were made on Memphis fifty days after such call, then the Presiand other parts of the surrounding country | dent shall immediately order a draft for one held by the Union forces, but it was all to | year, to fill such quota; or any part thereof, which may be unfilled."

And whereas, the new enrollment heretowrong man, and they soon discovered that fore ordered is so far completed as that the the United States Government in the insurgent States;

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and those who are cooperating with him are President of the United States, do issue this, my call for 500,000 volunteers for the milithis call, shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th The following account of the operations of the aforesaid act, on account of persons \$26.

ring the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of all heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will

enlist. And I hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of the city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said 5th day

of September, 1864.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [L. S.] By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT INVASION. Our subscribers must not be surprised to have experienced some irregularity in the delivery of their papers. Mails have been delayed and hands have been irregular during the excitement of the past two weeks. We hope all will work smoothly this week.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by immediately informing us of any undue irregularity in serving the papers by carriers or the mail.

U. S. CHISTIAN COMMISSION.

Cash Acknowledgments for the week end-

ing July 8, 1864:-Philadelphia—Ladies' Chris Com of the Spruce St Bap ch, \$164, Wm. P. Wilstach, 100, Mrs Wm P Wilstach, 100, Mrs B C Martor, 10, Robert Leonard, 5, Asa Jones, 5, H S Gilbert, 5—389, per Mrs L Shumway; J Emory Stone, add'1, 600; Dr Newton and Dr Waushan committee 102. Groon Hill Pro-Waughan, committee, 123; Green Hill Pres Sab-sch, per P B Simmons, Esq. supt, 250, Ladies' Chris Com, 1st Ref Dutch ch, per Rev J B Suydam, 68,40; Ladies' Chris Com, Union M E ch, 1813; Chas A During, half proceeds of sale of paper carriage, 10; Mrs M Shinn, 20, Saml P Jackson, per J P, 10, Sab-sch 1st Pres ch, Southwark, 15; Ladies' Chris Com of West Spruce St ch, add'l, 24; Ladies' Chris Com 1st Ger Ref ch, add'i, 12,50; Teamsters of the Quartermaster's department, Schuylkill Arsenal, per Otis Stimmel, 11,20; "S P L," 10; Thomas Wister, 20; "C J," 50; Mrs Wm F. Weaver, 5; Cash, 1; Infant sch of the North Pres ch, per Miss EF Halloway, 6; Charlie and Lucie, 1; Stephen Howard, 2; Proceeds of a fair held by three little children, per D W C Moore, 9; Mrs Miller, 1; Rev Wm White Williams, 7,50; Bible class of Calvary Presch 4; A Friend, 1; Rev D X Junkin, 5; A C

Pennsylvania-Hon John Patton, Curwensville, Clearfield co, \$1,000; Proceeds of concert given at the Seminary of Miss R S Carr, Linwood Hall, Cheltenham township, and send a ball among them. Several stampedes were thus occasioned. One of these balls struck a negro in the jaw some fifty yards to the rear of the fort. The Parrott guns of Forts Stevens and Slocum and ville, 11,95; Ladies' Aid Soc, Jennersville, THE REBEL INVASION.

As we write, the third annual invasion of the States north of rebeldom by Lee's minions, together with the excitement caused

THE REBEL INVASION.

As we write, the third annual invasion of the States north of rebeldom by Lee's minions, together with the excitement caused

THE REBEL INVASION.

As we write, the third annual invasion of the Seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a dwelling was on fire. It was to much smoke for a camp fire to the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a dwelling was on fire. It was to much smoke for a camp fire to the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a dwelling was on fire. It was to much smoke for a camp fire to the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three miles, a heavy black smoke was observed as though a fire of the seventh street road at least three mil ton co, 50-81, per J J Sanderson; Ladies' Aid Soc, Williamsburg, Blair co, 15,50; Osceola, 19,75-29,75 per Mrs H C Roswork; A large number of Contrabands were set to A Friend, Philipsburg, Centre co, 5, C A work this morning throwing up fresh riflepits between the forts; this was severe on the men during the scorching heat. Samuel Miles, 8,50; Mrs A Heebner, Port Carbon, 5; James G. Matur, Mechanicsburg,

l ; Joseph Hoerner, Union Deposit, 1; Cyrus Shron, Bloomfield, 1.

New Jersey—Citizens of Lambertville, \$200,58, Citizens of New Hope (Bucks co, Pa,) 261,51, Coll'n at celebration, Lambertville, July 4, 1864, 84,65, Ladies' Aid Soc, Lambertville, 115,35–662,09, per J A Anderson; Chair'n Army Com, Ladies' Aid Soc, Belleville, per Mrs G De Witt, Sec'y, 216,73 Coll'n at Mount Holly, per Rev. Saml Mil er, 48, J W and Chas Brown, Mount Holly, 100-148; Proceeds of a musical entertain ment given by the ladies of Progess, per Mrs E Hartley, 110; Dr. Wm. Elmer, Bridgeton, Cumberland co, 50; Proceeds of tableaux by ladies of Moorestown, 50,50; Presb SS Bloomfield, per M W Dodd; 25; Cold Spring ch, per H T Williamson, 99; Miss Annie Conover, New Brunswick, 8; Williamstown, 6,10.

Delaware—St Andrews Epis SS, per Bishop Lee, \$24; Coll'n by Jas A Massey, Harring-

ton, Del, 7,25.

New York—Coll'n in First Ward Pres ch, Salins' \$164,90, Coll'n at quarterly concert of S S of same ch, 30-194,90, per Miss S M Porter; N Y Branch U S Chris Com, 374,75; Coll'n at Pres ch, Binghamton, per Dr Hall, 137, 50; Ladies' Soldier's Relief Soc, Waterford, per Mrs G W Eddy, Sec'y, 100; Coll'ns made by Young Men's Chris Union, Lockport, per C Haines, Treas, 647; Ladies of Bovina, Del co, per Rev J B Lee, 169, 25; Ladies of Andes, per Mrs L Wheeler, 92,35; Coll'n at Bap ch, Norwich, 62,10, S S of same ch, per Rev M L. Ward, 10-72,10; United Pres ch, North Argyle, Washington co, 38 Pres ch, Ogdensburg, per Rev L M Miller, 20; Ladies Chris Com, West Kortright, Del co, per Mrs John Rippey, 70,45; Church at Lysander, per Geo C Wood, 36; York and Covington, United Pres cong, Wyoming co, 21; Collected by Wm H Curtis in Thompkins co, 55,77; Collected at Pompey, Onon-daga co, per Rev Isaac Harris, 20; Miss Sarah Beebe, Ithaca, 10, J. B. Williams, do, 3, Three ladies, do 3–16; S S of Pres ch, Delhi, per Rev T F White, 51,50, S Tappan, Trov. 6.

Connecticut-Proceeds of a children's festival by boys and girls of school at 44 Grove t, New Haven, per C R Churchill, 150; Sab sch. Westport, per M A Leavenworth, 80; coll'n at prayer-meetings of 1st and 2d Con'l che, New London, 50,20; Coll'n est schoolhouse, Williamsville, per Rev M H William, 7,40; L L Dean, Milton, 1; "A R G," Scotland, 1; Coll'd by N Windham, 3.

Ohio—Ref Pres ch, Cedarville, per Messrs Garrett & Martin, Phil, \$100; Sab-sch of Cong'l ch, Believue, per Rev Jno Safford, 15; Mission Sab-sch, Jefferson, per Wm Clark, 10; Miss "A K," Columbus, 40; Pres tary service; provided, nevertheless, that ch, Senecaville, per Geo W Brown, 13; T J Brown, Toledo, 3; Four little girls, Toledo, 2. West Virginia-E Phillips, French Creek,

Michigan-Soldiers' Aid Soc, Osser, per Irs R Underhill, \$55. Illinois—Samuel Howe, Chicago, \$20; Augustus Bruce, Somanauk, De Kalb co, per W S & A Martien, Phil, 5; Sab-sch, Jacksonville, per Rev. D D Holmes, 5,50. Wisconsin—F Lawrence, Sheboygan,

\$14,14. Oregon—Ch at Diamond Hill, per Rev

Edw R Geary, \$65; Ch at Pleasant Grove, per Rev Edw R Geary, 70. Army—"U S A," \$5; Surgeon Burk, 139 \$7,916 56 N Y regt, 5.

Amount previously acknow-638,647 59 ledged,

\$646,564 15

JOS. PATTERSON, Treasurer. The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores, up to July 7,

Philadelphia-1 bundle, Mrs Ogden; 1 pcl, J C W; 3 bbls, J B Bussier & Co; 1 pkg, W P Johnston. Bridesburg and Whitehall —2 boxes, Sol Relief Asso.

Pennsylvania-Greenfield, Chester co. 1 box, 1 bbl, Honeybrook Aid Soc. Jersey Shore, 2 boxes, Ladies' Sol Aid Soc. Mont-gomery, 1 box. Easton, 2 boxes, St John's

New Jersey-Fairmount, 1 box, Sol Aid

Few York—Utics, 1 bundle. East Salem, 1 box. Buffalo, 7 boxes, 5 pkgs, Ladies' Chris Com. New York, 10 pcls, Com U S CC, Troy, 1 box, Branch USCC, Columbus, 1 pkg, Ladies' Aid Soc. Shusan, 1 box Ladies, Aid Soc.
Massachusetts—Boston, 21 boxes, 5 pcls

Army Com Y M C A. Maine-Portland, 1 box, Branch USCC

Connecticut—Hartford, 1 box, 2 bbls, Sol Aid Asso; Windsor, 1 box, 1 bbl, J B Wood-

Ohio—Cincinnati, 51 pcls, Com USCC. Michigan—Fairfield, 2 boxes, Ladies' Aid

Unknown-1 box, wine, slippers and clothing.

The Commission desires earnestly to call

the attention of its friends and the people generally, to the urgent need there is for orwarding to General Grant's army around Petersburg large supplies of onions. There are doubtles many hundreds of farmers throughout the country who would gladly aid in this work of practical benefit and Christian mercy. Others may contribute to the same end by giving money to purchase with. We trust our friends will not forget this call. It is exceedingly important that continued and ample supplies should be sent to the army in Virginia. The Commission with its large force of volunteer delegates on the ground-offers a channel of communication which is prompt and effective. Send the stores at once to

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman, 11 Bank Street, Phila.

HOME MISSIONS.

On application received from the churches they serve the following ministers were commissioned by the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions at their last regular meeting, eleven of

whom were under commission last

Rev. A. C. Stuart, Roseville, New Lexington and Unity, Ohio,
John Campbell, Taberg, N. Y.,
E. E. Gregory, Corunna, Mich.,
P. R. Kinne, Virgil, N. Y.,
L. M. Smith, Texas Valley, N. Y.,

J. J. Wilson, New Hope and Brick
School House. Mo..

E. Vine Wales, Laurens, N. Y., E. E. Meriam, Salem, Pa., E. P. Quick, Flushing, Mich.

B. G. Riley, Synodical Missionary, Wis Jas. Knox, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, E. S. Weaver, Blue Ball and Mason,

Ohio, H. Gaston, Prairieville, Mich Thos. A. Steele, Mithcell, Ind., J. B. Little, Lima, Ohio.

Advertisements.

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Strawberry street is between Second and Bank

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NEW STYLES, MODERATE PRICES.

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Cheap Carpet Store. S. WIS & IVINS.

PROSPECTUS

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND THE

BANNER OF THE COVENANT.

FOR 1864.

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