A SPIRITED SONG.

[The fullowing soul-stirring verses have found their was 3 sto our drawer, with no author's name attached. They evince a poetle faste, a parriode arder, and a descriptive shilling of a high order. As a national ballad we should be pleased to see it generally adopted and sung. It is strendy extensively sung in the navy, and has been set to music.

The Banner of the Son. When Admiral Parrugut leoked round upon his decks at the termination of the tight in Medile Bar, he refused to see the Rebel commander, Bucharan, saying, that in view of the noble dead and wounded, he could regard Bechman only as an enemy. The Harvories decks were supporty with blood; literally:

"Each plank with gore run red."

yet how proudly did the heroic sailors look upon the dear
and brave old dag for which they were perilling his and
land. Farragat. Dapout, and Winslow! What simily
arms only loyal beare have they brought to the defense of
"The namer of the Sen." Of all the flags that float aloft

O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars, Give us the flag—Columbia's flag— The embien of the free,
Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars,
For Truth and Liberty.
Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine,
And rive it three times three,
And fling it out, mid song and shout,
The Banner of the Sea,

Beneath its folds we fear no foe; Our hearts shall never quail; Vith bosoms bare the storm we'll dare, And brave the battle gale; And though the carnon plough our d The planks with gore run red, Still through the fray our dag alway Shall gleam far overhead. Then dip it, lads, &c.

On every wave, on every shore, Columbia's flag shall go;
And through all time its fame sublime
With brighter hues shall glow;
For Freedom's standard is our flag;
Its guardians, Freedom's sons,
And we beade th' insulter's pride,
When we unloose our guns. When we unloose our guns Then dip it, lads, &c.

Its enemies our own shall be, Upon the land or main; Its starry light shall gild the fight, And guide our tron rain. No foreign power, nor treason's arts, Shall shake our patriot love, While with our life, in peace or strife, We'll keep that flag above. Then dip it, lads, &c.

TO LET.

It is an exceedingly unpleasant thing to live in a house which is, at the time, when you are

occupying it, to let. I have no doubt that the policeman's family at the untenanted mansion round the corner will respond to the fruth of this remark. What a time they have of it! How are they haunted from mansion to mansion, and from villa to villa! As soon as they get accustomed to the black beetles at the semi-detached cottage, they are transferred to the attentions of another and a larger species, at the "residence fit for a nobleman," which is the house agents' next venture. They must have a miserable time of it, and it is enough to make this constable's wife disparage the house which she is employed to show off, in order that she may be allowed to remain there

That woman "lives out of her box," as the saying is, for it is not worth while to mapack it when she way have to leave at a moment's notice. Under these circumstances, of course the children cannot be kept as slice as might be, and certainly they might be nicer. Those children are somewhat to be plited. Between the necessity of keeping quiet all the day, in order that father, who is a night policeman, may get his due amount of sleep, and the difficulty of accommodating their conduct to mother's temper, which her unsettled conduct to mother's temper, which her unsettled position renders irritable, they have enough to do. There is a nondescript dog however, who lives upon the area steps, and does not care a pin how often the family moves, which animal is a great comfort to the children. He allows him-self to be dragged about by them, and in return helps them off with their bread-and-dripping, which, with an occasional dy, keeps him going

which, with an occasional fly, keeps him going nicely.

These good people five rent-free all their lives, and have the opportunity of trying the air in different parts of the town, but they never seem to be happy. Their turn-up bedstead never has a permanent home, and their gridition and their kettle are ever banging on unaccustomed nails. It is not, however, of their troubles that it is just now my business to speak. I have to do with others, puriags of a less material kind, but perhaps to the man of feeling and emotion, yet more galling. It is bad, ho doubt, to grovel among the foundations all your life, to live in unfurthe foundations all your life, to live in unfurnished and everchanging basements. It is also difficult to keep inquisitive persons, who came to see the house, out of the pantry; where your husband is in bed, and snoring horribly—for the day enoring of a night policeman is a thing alto-gether out of the way and apart from all other snoring whatsoever. Still, there are other vexa-tions besides such as these, and this I hope, with the vexa-vision to also

tions besides such as these, and this I hope, with the reader's permission, to show.

The "house to let" of which I would speak, is to let furnished, and you, its temporary owner, are living in littill another occupant can be found. This is unpleasant. In the first place, there is a bill in the window, itself a depressing thing, and that bill (which presents its reverse side to you in the house) you are always trying to read backwards. "This desirable Rosidence to be Let, Furnished," takes a long time in the spelling out, and the house agent's name and address take longer still; yet in this pastime you find yourself engaged diligently, whenever you are in the

and the house sgent's name and address take longer still; yet in this pastime you find yourself engaged diligently, whenever you are in the room in whose window the bill is placed. The bill, too, is always coming unions at the corners, for glass is a slippery substance. This does not matter much, however, as you can set things right with a little mucliage or a wafer, which holds for a good half hour at the least. That servants should be unsettled and disorganized while living precariously in a house with a bill up, and that tradespeople should be attentive in calling with their accounts, seems only natural. But what are such annoyances to those which are inflicted upon you by the people who come to see the house? They come at all hours, and catch you at all sorts of occupations. If you are a late riser there comes an early bird who has no time to lose, and who particularly wishes to see the principal dressing-room, in which you are affaid to lose a chance, and you let him in, and he takes the opportunity of overwhelming you with questions, which you answer at considerable disadvantage, on account of the incomplete state of your morning preparations. These househouses, let it be repeated, come at all hours. They come when you are at breakfast and at linchesn, and share at the shattered remains of these feasts. The empty erg-shells do not escape them; for them the striom is not streaked in valu. Again, they come when you are engaged in business; and, when your wife has friends around her, the house-hunters raily in the drawing-room. They raily in the kitchen. friends around her, the house-hunters rally in the drawing-room. They rally in the kitchen, moreover, when the joint is just "put down," and peep at it furnively behind the meat-screen.

Also, how they stare! At you, the proprietor, they stare so ferociously, that you ask yourself whether you really do bear the semblance of the human form, or whether you are an authropop, with your head beneath your shoulders? They stare at your papers, at your letters lying open on the table, at your egg-shells, and at your streaky beef. They back out of the room in which you are sitting, in order that they may see the last of you, and they make an excuse to get in again before they leave the house, pre-tending that they want the measure of a certain recess in this particular apartment, into which they think they could squeeze a sofa of their own—as if there weren't sofas enough already. And mark! this stare is always one of disap-And mark! this stere is always one of disap-

And mark! this stare is always one of disapproval and suspicion.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible for you to 'settle to anything.' You lose your time and neglect business. You don't feel as if anything in the house, or the house itself, belonged to you. The farniture wears a time-serving, sycophantic aspect. It will make itself uneful to somebody else in a week or a fortnight from this time. Your dining-table will groan, to use a popular phrase, under the weight of another's joint, and your own especial easy chair will adapt itself to the curves of another's legs. You might lock this piece of furniture away in the dark from upstalrs; but you have already put away a wast mass of things there for which you have a regard, and after all you must leave something in the sitting-rooms. They look a little bare and robbed of knick-knacks, so to speak, already.

speak, already.

As to the people who come to inspect your house, they are of various kinds; encouraging, discouraging, communicative, difficient. The fierceast customers are ladies. There are certain ladies of middle age, of plain appearance, sensibly dressed in materials that won't spoil, before whom any owner of a furnished house may reasonably quali. Terribly wise and practical are these ladies. You can't take them in with your ele-

gantly appointed sitting-rooms, and your china, and your gimeracks, which, by the by, you mean to shut up when you leave the house. The middle-aged ladies only give one glance round, administer the shake-test to a suspicious looking chair which you have put into the shade, but on which sverybody pouces—and then off they go to the bed-room and kitchen departments, where they are in their element.

go to the bed-room and kitchen departments, where they are in their element.

They lift up corners of counterpanes, and peer into bed-ticks. They want bed-curtains where they are present. They require additional chests of drawers, and are of opinion that your ward-robe with the looking-glass door takes up a great deal of room, and holds nothing. They object to your keeping one small room at the top of the house locked up; and, when they have done disparaging the whole of your bedroom arrangements, and have abused your kitchen-range, and quarreled with your boiler, and scorned your oven, they take to smifling in your little hall, and mattering the objectionable word "drains."

There is something gratuitously insolent about the beha, we of these knowing ones. I offer them the article I have to dispose or, a way and the control of these country and the control of the country and t

the behavior of these knowing ones. I offer them the article I have to dispose or, a warmen them to take it, or even to look at it. If they choose to enter, let them observe closely and form their own conclusions. We court examination. With the exception of that chair with the mother-of-pearl let into the back—which had obviously disagreed with its constitution—all is fair and allove-loand. We don't ask these ladies for their opinions, so let them keep those opinions to themselves, instead of delivering them in all parts of the house, and in a loud key, too. I even concede to these disagreeable persons a right to saiff in the passage, having done so myself on many occasions; but the results of such sniffings should never be communicated by these ladies to each

occasions; but the results of such sufflagashould never be communicated by these ladies to each other, til they get outside.

And there is yet another class of persons who might advantageously wait till they get outside to say their say. Thuse are the ladies and gentlemen who portion out your rooms, and discuss the changes they think it would be desirable to make in your abode, before your very face. They keep your wife waiting and standing while they talk in the drawing-room.—"Well, you know. keep your wife waiting and standing while they talk in the drawing-room—"Well, you know, dear, at a pinch we could put Jane into the room with the wit de benf—no. I forgot, that's to be locked up, very inconvenient." "But I'll tell you what we could do, breaks in another. "We could bring down the washing-stand out of the garret." "Yes, that might do, you know she's very seldom with us, after all, dear gift; so much with the Oreiments: Lady Oreiment told me with the Orpiments; Ludy Orpiment told me herself in se many words;" and so they go on.

There is, however, a possibility of simply wathing out of the room while all this is going on which is not the case when you get hold of one of those scourges of society—a communicative old gentleman, a class of individuals with whom, if you have a house to let, you will have very frequent dealings. He is is who once getting into the room in which you are served begins to how you have a house to let, you will have very frequent dealings. He it is who ence getting into the room in which you are secreted, begins to how, and grin, and apologize, and make inquiries about the healthiness of the neighborhood, or about anything else that promises to give him a start. "The fact's," he says, "that it's necessary for are to make inquiries as to that point—my wife, only—well, I won't mention her age, but as healthy a woman to look at as you'd see anywhere—is suffering from a throat affection, and I wish to be within easy reach of Dr. Flook, with whose name you are no doubt acquainted, and who seems to me thoroughly to understand the case, not that I expect that she will be in the doctor's hands, indeed, I hope and trust that in the course of a month or so—although a similar attack from which she suffered about five, no, six years ago, if I remember rightly, kept her contined to her room for cleven months—at the same time, Dr. Flook is of the opinion that the attack in this case is much less severe;" and so be goes on. Nor have you any chance of escape from him and his tribe. Sometimes, too, this old gentleman will have a son concerning whom he is loquacious. "The establishment would consist," this communicative person informs you, "of himself and his wife, and just one son. Indeed, it is on account of that son that they wish to come to town for awhile. The fact is, that the boy, clever lad, made his way remarkably well, hitherto, he sign an appointment in the Admiralty, an appointment of rather an exceptional nature too, his mother mainly instrumental in obtaining it through our cousin, Lord Terpedo, and as it will be necessary for the boy to be up in London, his mother thinks we ought to look after him a little, just at first. A young fellow coming up to town for the first time wants something in the shape of a home."

Sometimes these communicative people raise your hopes by the encomiums which they pass

fellow coming up to town for the first time wants something in the shape of a home."

Sometimes these communicative people raise your hopes by the encomiums which they pass upon your house, but it cannot be too distinctly understood that their praises, and even their promises, mean nothing. "Ah, very nice house, very nice house indeed," one of these individuals will say; "yes, I think it would suit me very well. I've got a house at present, a good way from here, at the other side of the town, a larger house than this, with more bedrooms. Indeed, it suits me very well, but my wife, she's taken a fancy to this particular neighborhood, and nothing else will do, and ladles, you know, must have their way. Yes, I think this house will do very well. I think I shall take it; house agent Mr. Smith, you say; Yes; oh, it will do very nicely." Of this gentleman you never hear again. He doesn't take the house, nor does he go near Mr. Smith, the agent.

There is a lady too, with a flattering tongue.

take the house, nor does he go near Mr. Smith, the agent.

There is a lady, too, with a flattering tongue, who is not to be relied on. She has a morose companion of the male sex with her, whom she in vain seems to warm into enthusiasm. She it is who exclaims, "Oh, what a dear little conservatory; what charming pictures; bed-rooms are nice and lofty, dear, arm's they?" To all which the gentleman only responds by uttering a sound which authors can only convey very inadequately by the monoryllable "Humph." Yet of that man who says "Humph," there is

Yet of that man who says "Humph," there is Yet of that man who says "Humph," there is more chance than of the lattering lady. It may be set down as an axiom, that when you have an article—house, horse, picture, what you will—to dispose of, and when a lady or gentleman praises that article very much, and says that he or she will call again, you may look upon such lady or gentleman thenceforth as non-axistent for your purpose. The disparagers are disagreeable, but they are to be nertified least, they are trustworthy.

And this stands to reason. Weald you, if you were going to take a house, praise it to the owner's face? It would be madness. You would tenut him on the sour of the moment, to chance

owner's face? It would be madness. You would tempt him, on the spur of the moment, to change his sow reigns into guineas, to turn the scraper, and the letter-box, and the very finger-plates on the drawing-room door into fixtures, and invent a premium on the spot for your special benefit. No, no; if you mean to take a house, you disparage it, you look about you with an appearance of disgust, you mutter to your companion that "really you think the other house round the corner would suit you better," and that this particular residence is very dear. By doing this, you humble the owner of the property, you lower the worth of it in his own eyes. You keep him he worth of it in his own eyes. You keep him humble and diffident, and dispose him to peni-

the worth of it in his own eyes. You keep him humble and diffident, and dispose him to penitence and abundant concession.

There is one more particular kind of housementer, without mention of whom this small list would be incomplete. This is the timil visitor; and a more difficult person to deal with can hardly be imagined. There is no getting him to look at things. There is no getting him fairly into any room. He is so dreadfully afraid of intruding. He stands with his head thrust forward at the door. "This is the drawing-room," says the servant; to which the timid gentleman assents; but when invited to enter, emphatically declines to do so. "He can see from where he is; and it's very nice." Nothing will induce him to enter any room in which he catches sight of a human belog; on the contrary, he skips back as if he had been shot; nor will he even "intrude" into any one of the sleeping apartments. From these he retires, ghastly with lear; and, indeed, the impression conveyed by his whole conduct, is that of an individual who believes that if he once gets inside of any one of

his whole conduct, is that of an individual who believes that if he once gets inside of any one of the rooms which he is invited to examine, he will be then and there shut up, and not be delivered without payment of a predigious ranson.

This nervous gentleman may close the list of house-hunters. They are a timid and suspicious race, and seem to be on the look-out for snares and pitfalls at every turn. No doubt their fears are not altogether groundless, a house-like a horse-being generally one great conglomerate mass of defects, which do not declare themselves until we have paid our money and lost all power until we have paid our money and lost all power

until we have paid our money and lost all power of receding from the bargain.

[On reperusing these pages, I cannot help observing that they are characterized by a depth of feeling which might lead some persons to suppose that, in describing some of the troubles of a gentleman with a house on his hands, I am treating of my own case. Nay, on one occasion I remark that I have even spoken in the first person singular. Let me, then, now banish all disguise, and frankly inform the reader that he is right. It is my house that is to let. Perhaps this may act as an advertisement. It's a nice this may act as an advertisement. It's a nice house—Broughtis Buildings, Brompton, No. 6. Come and see it; and as to the chair with the mother-of-pear back, which stands in the drawing-rooms, behind the window-curtains—why,

the best and kindest thing you can do is to let i

-An English journal, comparing foreign travel

with travel in England, says :-"The discussion between England and the continent runs in this vain. The continent taunts us because we have no table d'hote. We lear at the continent because it cannot improvise a bath at a moment's notice. They fling in our faces the saussigns of Evreux, and we reply, as in the battle of the cooks in 'Glovernook,' with a volley of Leominster trout and ducks. It is unphilosophical to expect the same sort of comforts, or the same varieties of tastes, on both sides of any sea. We might as well insist upon the same language. Enjoyment is very often purchased by a proportion of discomfort."

THE NEW LOAN.

The Whole of it Taken and Awarded at a Uniform Rate of Over Four Per Centum Premium.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, September 10,-The bids for the new loan have all been opened and disposed of, These bids have been so extensive and favorable, that a selection has been made whereby the entire loan of \$72,703,750 has been taken at premium of over four per centum;

Naval Expeditions in Florida. Washington, September 10.—Captain Thoma-Green, commanding the East Gulf Blockading

Squadron, communicates to the Navy Depart ment the particulars of several successful boat expeditions from the United States barque J. L. Davis, Acting Master W.N. Griswold, commanding on the station at Tampa Bay.

The first was made on the 11th of July, and resuited in the destruction of some sait works be family and fancy lots; 1000 bbls. extra family longing to strong secessionists of Tampa, Mosses Haywood and Carter.

The second was made on the 16th of July to the factory of another strong Rebel named

McCloud, which was also destroyed. The third expedition was made on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August, by the tender schooner Stonewell, attached to the barque Davis, and comhis gig's crew of six men, proceeding up the Manitu river to the town of the same name, and a large saw and grist mill, with its steam engine

and fixtures, was completely destroyed. Learning here that about three miles up the iver was a sugar mill belonging to Jeff. Davis, the party ascended the river, and found an establishment which made last year over 1500 hogsheads of sugar, of which two-thirds was sold to the Rebel Commissary Department.

After breaking as much of the machinery as ossible, loaded shell were placed in various parts of the engine, and the building was fired and soon totally destroyed.

The expedition, without loss of life or limbshows a very commendable spirit on the part of the officers and men. The conduct of Acting Master Carter is particularly spoken of as highly creditable and pleasing.

Latest from the South

REPORTED CAPTURE OF

DUVALL'S BLUFF. Two Gunboats and Seven Transports

Captured by the Rebels.

HOOD DEFEATED BY THE GENERALSHIP OF SHERMAN.

Reported Capture of Moseby.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 7th inst., which contain the following interesting news :-

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF DUVALL'S BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

Promite Middle Register, September 5,

From the Mobile Register, September 1,

A special despatch to the Register from Senatobia to-day says:—
Scouts report the capture of Duvall's Bluff,
Ark., with two gumbous and seven transports.
General Grierson, with cavalry and artillery,
has gone across the river from Memphis.
Twelve transports, loaded with troops, passed
down the river from Memphis on Friday night.
Their supposed destination is White river.
The circulation in Memphis of the Metropolitan
Record, Freeman's Journal, and Chicago Tribune
has been prohibited.
Nothing new below. Three Yaukse vessels

elow. Three Yankee vessel are off Dog river bar. THE POSSESSION OF ATLANTA THE PRUITS OF SHERMAN'S GENERALSHIP-CONJECTURES AS TO HIS PLANE-DESPATOR PROM GEN. HOOD, ETC. From the Richmand Examiner, September 7.

The most interesting item of news received yesterday is the following despatch from General Hood:-Hood:—
Lovesov, September 5, 1864.—General Bragg—
The enemy withdrew from my front in the direction of Jonesboro last night.

J. B. Hoov, General.

Sherman may have withdrawn to Jonesboro with the intention of remaining there until his ratiroad communication can be completed up to him; or he may be projecting another extensive flank movement similar to the one which has just given him Atlanta without a general engagement. He may try to throw a heavy body of his troops between Hood and Atlanta. It is plain, from his recent operations, that it is more an object with him to throw himself in Hood's rear than to storm positions. He no doubt reasons, that could be succeed in effecting a lodgment between Hood and Macon, Hood would be compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the compelled to attack him or absolute Macon, the control of the con pelled to attack him, or abandon Macon without a blow. A very few days will disclose his plans. We hope our general will penetrate them suil earlier.

THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA. We have learned little in relation to the aban donment of Atlanta which the intelligent reader might not have inferred from General Hood's official despatch, published on Monday. It ap-peared from that despatch that Atlanta had been abandoned suddenly and in the night, and the inference was inevitable that everything in the way of stores and munitions of war, except what our men could earry on their backs, had been destroyed, to prevent it falling into the hands

of the enemy—stores had to be burned, ammuni-tion blown up. Such was the case.

We have what we deem authentic information that our whole loss in killed and wounded in the fights at Flint river and on the next day at Jonesbights at Filint river and on the next day at Jones-boro was not a thousand men, killed and wounded. This fact has one had aspect. Those lights lost us Atlanta, and the smallness of our loss in killed and wounded, proves that by general-ship alone the enemy got possession of the city, in defence of which Hood had intended, as all the world knows, to deliver a desperate battle. The fact is, while Hood thought the bulk of the Yankee army was in his front at Atlanta it was twenty noises in his rear, on the Macon road. We hope he will be on the lookout for a repetition of the

novement. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF MOSERY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Septe For several days a report has been going about the effect that Moseby, our prince of guerdias. to the effect that Moseby, our prince of gnerillas, had been captured by the enemy. We have been unable to discover any foundation for the story, and think if it had been true, we should have heard it through the Korthern papers, if not through other sources.

THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

The Mobile Register announces that our Ex-hange Commissioner has received word from the Federal Exchange Agent at New Orleans, hat the surgeons brought there with the prison-re from Mobile bay, are ordered to be sent to Pagaragonia on the first flar of truce boar. Pascagoulis on the first flag-of-truce boat.

We are told that the Commissioners have arrived at a perfect understanding with regard to the exchange of the naval and Fort Gaines prisoners, and that in the course of two or three weeks, as soon as prisoners can be delivered on both sides, we may expect to see our gallant boys return.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG CONTINUED. -AN ENGAGEMENT LOOKED FOR ON THE SOUTH SIDE BAILBOAD, ETC.

on the Richmond Examiner, Bept. 7. From the Richmond Examiner, Rept. 7.

The Petersburg papers of yesterday report nothing new in the situation of affairs. The enemy keeps up his shelling as usual. On Sunday night it was furious. This clicited a response from our guns, and they opened rapidly from Fort Mahone on our right to the Appointation on our left. The bombardment was terrific, and the cannonading was heard to a great distance in the country. Many citizens could not resist the belief that a general engagement was pending, and quickly hurried into the streets. At one o'clock, however, the sound of the last gun ceased, and all was again quict on the lines.

Petersburg paper of yesterday thus speculates a the situation -

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

If the not at all improbable we think, that the next first this firm you are the strictly the first the possession of the first hands Side lattread. Grant is evidently streatly shappined that there may have gland a list of more glory than himself so far. He confidently a specified is outstrip all competitors in this and again saw, in thick that Sherman has thrown him competed in the shade is undeed a sitter juil to available. The nearly evidently have a bankering after the South Sale Railboad, but is afraid to venture after the had superiorized of the him has been rea mily subjected. He is darning above in out technique in sort belong at the find the weak place in our business that this he will find it a necessar madertaking. All quiet at Petersburg. The enemy three an occasional shell into the town, without any special object that can be divined.

The enemy are reported to be massing near the Davis loonse, on the Weldon road, two miles south of the city. It is supposed by some they meditate an attack at this point. This is, however, all speculation.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, September 10 .- In Quercitron Bark we hear of nothing doing. We quote fire No. 1

The demand for Seeds is limited. We notice n sale of 200 bushels Timothy sold at 365 60 if

4f of the, and Flaxseed at SD-65000-70. Provisions are firm but inactive; the only sales we hear of is 25,000 lbs. bagged Hams at 241, and sait Shoulders at 184 cents.

bushel. Small sales of Cloverseed at \$13-50(c)14

There is but little or no demand for Flour, and we quote at \$11 for superane, which is scarce: \$11-50@11.75 for extra, and \$12@15 for extra sold on terms not made public. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change.

For Wheat the demand is very limited, 2000 bushels prime new Southern red sold at \$2.60. which is a decline; old at \$2.48(a)2.50. White ranges from \$2.80 to \$250. Bye is firm at \$1.85 60188. Corn comes forward slowly, and there is a moderate demand for it at \$1.72 for Western manded by Acting Master Heavy D. Carter, with mixed, and \$1.73 for yellow. Onto are in good demand at 88 cents for Southern, and 00 cents for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Bariey of

Whisky is very quiet, with only a few small sales of bbls, at \$1.85@1.87 for retified and Western bbls.

-The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day .-Flour, 1470 bbls.; Wheat, 12,560 bushels; Corp., 1500 bushels; Oats, DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street,

unte as follows:-American Gold ... 225 227
American Silver, 5's and 1's 208 209
Djmes and Haif Dimes 200
Spanish Quarters 200 Jay Consu & Co. quote Government Securi-tics, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:-

U. S. 73-10 Notes. 110
Certificates of Indelstedness, new 983
Quartermaster's Vouchers. 90
Gold 225
5-20 Bonds 111
New 1881's. 1063

VEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

\$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day teen awarded, and our bids proving suc casio', we are prepared to sell in customers at once i ergo or small sums, any amount of this most destrable

HAVE YOU CONSTANT PAIN AND

UNEASINESS AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH?

Boad the next column.

licad the next column.

Head the next column.

Read the next column.

Read the next column.

Bead the next-column

Read the next column

Read the next column

Read the next column,

liead the next column.

Have you Flatnlence and Acidity?

Have you Diarrhosa with Griping?

Have you Choking and Suffication?

Have you Costiveness and Loss of Appetite?

Have you Gloom and Depression of Spirita?

Have you Pain in all parts of the System?

Have you Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of

Have you Cough, with Phlogm in the Throat?

Have you Dimness of Vision and Headache?

Have you all or any of the feregoing symptoms?

Then rend the great cures of Dyspepsia performed by

DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS

AND PINE THEE TAR CORDIAL.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE NEXT COLUMN

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1831 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET. There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the

reaton will, in our opinion, advance rapidly. Parties having 5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and ENCHANGE their 5-26's for this

MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing o the Garman demand, for Five-twenties, a high rate car so obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF 7, 1864.

herens, substituting notice has been transmitted to the perioder of the Corrective that the capital stock of the cond Sational Bank of Finladeshuba. Pennsylvanis, a skitoid, has been increased in the sum of One Rundree Fifty Thousand Dollars (2159,000), in accordance with provisions of Ha Articles of Association, and that he summit of Such Increase has been paid in, and that paid use quital stock of said Bank now amounts to sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (2456).

he tum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand broads \$2.0,4,50.7.

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Dank of Philadelshia," Pennsylvania, noverand, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Bundred and Fifty Thousand Budars (\$150,000), that self increase of capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital as papered by the Compreher of the Correley. In a times whereof I become affix my official signature, \$1.50. March 1.1. Compreher.

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
For the general state of of Mathematics, Experimental
Science, and Natural History.
WILL RESPEN, with enlarged seconmodations,
(or MONDAY, September 12.
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS REOPEN September 19.
ARBIT A. ses ht. MARKET Street and WEST PENN Square

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL. COFRILAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth and Market Streets, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6,

#:27-hm PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAP of So. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th list. 5th per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [See law.]

SIGNOR N. PERELLI Having returned from Europe, has recomed in LESSONS IN SINGING.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MAISHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF FENNSLIVANIA.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE NAISHAL OF THE MAISHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF FENNS INVANIA.

OR JENNS INVANIA.

WHERPAS, The District Court of the United States in acid for the Fastern Postrict of Pennaywania, rightly and only preceding on a Line, flict in the mans of the United Plates of America, but befored all persons in general who have, or pricend to have, any right, title, or increast in text itered bales of cotton, and the proceeds of sale thereof, explored by the element "Arosinok," a vessel of war of the Whites States, under command of N. R. Franklin, Lieutenand Commandier, and from the effect persister expressed (institute of pricent description). You are therefore, charged and ricity entities so resulting. You are therefore, charged and ricity entities so resulting. You are therefore, charged and articity entities so resulting. You are therefore, charged and articity entities or resulting. You are therefore, charged and articity entities or reason and published in the city of Fillandightia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you demonstrate the have, any right, title, or interest in the sain forty three phases of colloin, and the proceeds of the vale thereof, to appear before the Homerable JOHN CADWALABER, the Junge of the said Court, at the Hastrict Court room in the City of Philandightia, on the twentieth day after publication of those presents if it he a court day, or she on the next court day following, between the ment leaves of the said forty-three bales of colon, should not be prenounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the said capture, she and contains of the said capture, the said papear and safe colon should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the said capture, shall supper and subject to combinate of the said capture, which and subject to confidential to the said capture, and may pronounce that the said forty-three bales of colon and the proceeds of their chemics of the minuted, and as goods of their chemics of the capture of the said capture, an

DYSPEPSIA. A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPERSIA HAS THE POLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

let, A constant pain or mnuariness at the pit of the

96. Fjaintenes and actility, 36. Confirences and loss of appetite, 6th. Gloom and depression of apirite, 5th. Diagrous, with griping. 6th. Patt in all parts of the system

7th. Consumptive symptoms and pulpitations: the heart s.b. Cough, with pliegts in the threat, 0th, Nervous affection and want or sleep at night, 10th, Lacs of appetite and veniting. 11th, Distlaces, discoused vision and loss of sight.

12th. Headacter and staggering in walking, with great Out of the thousand of cares of dyspopola that have

need Dr. Wichard's Great American Transports Pills, not one of them has fulled of a perfect cure. We warrant a care in every case, no matter if of twenty years stand-ing. Sold by all drugglets everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philacelphis, Pa. All examinations and convolutions free of charge, Semi for a director. Price Si per box, Sauthy mall, free of charge, on receipt of money.

This is to certify that I had dysappula in the worst form for three years. I was treased by some of the best plly-sichnes to Annelles wone of then were Frafessors at Jef. beroof College. Principleiphia, but they all me no proof. I grew worst energy more. I would be taken at three with dreathin pains in my breast and stemach; as great was it that I could heliber sit, its, more and, but would rove about from one room to another; any friends exposed in sea, me die, as there applied to be no relief for me. In this populars would not be medicined to be no relief for me. In this populars would not a three dies as the sea of t DVSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPERSIA, DYSPERSIA, DYSPERSIA. was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspersis Pills as the remaily. Having within three weeks taken below hills, according to the directions, I mand arrest entirely cured, and for two works clace my health is greatly inspected, and for two works clace my health is greatly inspected, and I can can without figs of pain or involvements. I enterestly recommend them to all smallerly articles. Bi-hunon street, Four doors below Hancows. Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I. John Lench, do certify that for four mouths past I was stracked with scuts dyspepsia; I was so severely handled hat I could do nothing but what It would till me will dreadrid distress; my nervous system was pertraired; my whole trains soon became weak and trembling with a confused noise and disciness in the lead, followed by a nabritation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspopsia Pilis and Pine Tree Tay Cordint, and I do truthfully and fauthfully say, that I am perfectly cared or Dyspopola, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years

No. 1831 Poptar street, Philadelphia, Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Btreet, Philadelphia, Pa. All cambinations and convolta-tion free of charge. Price, \$1 per box. Sent by mail on receif to thomesy.

Rebeie. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are

at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my doty to do al

DVSPEPSIA 1 DVSPEPSIA 1 Dr. Wichart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dys pepsia for the last eighteen years, doring which time I can not say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. Therewere times when the symptoms were more accravate than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great re lief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in in head, but latterly my autterings so much increased that became almost unfit for business of any kind; my min was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebox ings, and if I attempted to change their current by resilled at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the atomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the coninnal war of losing my reason. I also experienced crea lassitude, debility, and nervoussess, which made it diffi-cult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to security, and disposed only to seclusion, and having the the skill of a number of eminent physiciens of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this diseas at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in exist cace. But, through the interference of Divine Providence to whom I devonity offer my thanks, I at last Saund a severeign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pitts and Tar Cordia which weem to have effectually removed attend the last trace of my long list of aiments and lead (cellings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS, No. 450 N. Second street, Philadelphia,

Formerly of Woodbury, N. J. Dr. WISHART's Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Pol-

DYSPECSIA! DYSPECSIA! I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county cath itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspopula. employed in that time five of the most eminent physician in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medi chies and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me say good, and offilmes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I do termined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishari, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my suffering to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myrely under his treatment, and although I had been for months veniting nearly everything I ate, my stemach swellen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description I bought a box of his Dyapepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Penasylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBLY,
Cheftenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPRESIA. BEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BARCOCK SAYS. No. 1028 OLIVE Street, # Philadelphia, January 22d, 1865. { Dr. Wishart-Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am

new able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepaia Pills, I have been entirely cared of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepais. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I are filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belotting was sure to follow. I had quentry. A continued bearing was sure to some, I had no appetite for any kind of meals whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Fills, that I frequently wished for death, I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspopais, without reeriving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been carried by them, I concluded to give them a trial, aithough I had no faith in them. To my utter astonishment, I found myzelf getting better before had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box I am a well man, and can est unwithing I wish, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I cat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheer fully give all destrable information to any one who may ca en me. Yours, respectfully. JOHN H. BARCOCK.
For anle at Dr. WISHART S Medical Depot, No. 10 N.
SELOND Surget, Philadelphia, Ps. Price one dellar per
box. Sem by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

1. Hammel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with throne dyspepsia and inflammation or the kidneys for three years. I comployed three or four of the most control physicians of Fulladelphia, also of Burtington county. Sew Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose, I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant beiching of wind and sour acid. My founds was covered with a winter coating of mount mill it cracked in large furness, and was dreadedly socretisms, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to dod that he would direct me to some physician or anothers. It was not for read an advertisement of Dr. Wisharri, in the Fulladelphia "Ledger," of a great one made upon Mr. John Babsock, of No. 1985 Olive aftest. Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspopsia Pile. I want to the bestors office, and plassed myself under his treatment, and told him if he falled to cure me, it would be the six effort I weald make. It has been any weeks since I commoned the use of his medicine, and I am now a well mab, free from all pain and distress, and can est three learny means a day with comfort and feel perfectly well. Ir. Wishard, it want you to publish my case, as I want every poor despeptic, enfecting as I want, to call on any our invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAYEN.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Corner of Yenango and Lambert streets, near Hickmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey. Dr. WIEHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street. The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We

have hundreds of betters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they never prescribed er sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Fills are sold by Druggists everywhere.

PROPOSALS,

DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF RESIDENCE TRITES FIXTED.

CASHING OFFICE, ADDRESS, 1884.

FEALED PROFOSALA Will be received at this of the United States, and the United States, and House of Happensentsives the United States, and quastro post paper, extra superfactor many white commercial note paper, extra superfactor will be added to the paper, extra superfactor will be added to the paper, extra supface reasons white commercial note paper, extra supface reasons white commercial note paper, extra supface reasons white commercial note paper, extra supface, pager.

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To reason white commercial and the superflue, for

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10 summs hat cap paper, plain.
16 reams that cap paper, it is 15 inches, weighing
to reams Mari a paper, it is 15 inches, weighing
pounds per ream, very finals and smooth,
according Marilla paper, it by 25 inches, weigh
12 promise per ream, nat, very smooth a
tunch. 200 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 lackes, weight

42 jounds per Ivana, fist, very smooth a tonet.

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I doesn punction.
In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly require a furnish articles full squal to sample.
Troposals must be secondaried by the names of the suites into the of to be affored.
As required by law, preference will be given to the placetons of American industry, if equally cheap and of

of the bidder.

The person effering to furnish any class of articles, the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a construct for the same on executing a sould, with two or most of the same on executing a sould, with two or most of the same on executing a sould, with two or most of the same of the same under a far intro of twice the contract price, in case of failure, while bone must be filled in the office of the said tork within the dise of the office of the said there within the forest and the office of the said tork within the forest of the office of the said the reason of the said to th

of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gon to defend the city from invasion by the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE WARRINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.
HORSES: HORSES: HORSES!!

Burses suitable for Artifers and Cavalry service will be purchased at GREBORO DEPOT, in open market, the GCI OHER I, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lower Moor.
A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Artiflery Horses, \$155 each.
Price of Artiflery Horses, \$155 each.
Price of Artiflery Horses, \$155 cach.
Colonel First Division, Colonel First Division, Guartermaster-General's Office,

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invitious sighs;
If to be a thousain flower;
If to be a thousain flower;
If the beat thousain flower;
If the have a heat of friends;
If for vice to muce amonds;
If with hist-bern blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH! If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing live as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to greece—Hualrut If you wish a life of pleasures; If you value this world's treasures; If every confort you would see, Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty, Ey a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIGH YOUNG'S No. Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be restly every one. Sold by Rooksellers generally, and at 12 Dector's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 7 cents.

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