Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

RICHMOND.

From the Times.

The Richmond papers, which were suspended last week, during the panic caused by the movements of Grant, resumed publication on Monday, and we have copies of the *Examiner* of that day's and Tuesday's issues, from which we this morning give extracts. The Rebels admit their successive repulses in the strongest upon our lines on the north bank of the river on Friday last, but claim success and nine hundred prisoners as the result of the same day's operations on our left. In its news columns the *Examiner* talks quite stoutly and falsely; but in the editorial, intended to affect the Rebel authorities, it speaks with a proper amount of fear, and we have no doubt quite truthfully. The *Examiner* cries out, and reiterates:—

"Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere. The safety of our lines cannot fairly be left to Lee's present army, which has to great a lead on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour—the hour of final trial, which is close at hand. That some new divisions of good troops should instantly be brought to Richmond, and that its vast population of negro women and children, who can do everything, should be sent forthwith away, are the evident and pressing wants of the occasion."

This indicates about as high a state of mental excitement as it is possible for a sane mind to be in. It is difficult, however, to tell where Lee is to get a sufficient body of reinforcements. The *Examiner* says they must be brought "from anywhere," but we don't know what portion of the Southern Confederacy that is.

COLD COMFORT.

From the Tribune.

It is almost too bad to expose the humbug of the loud crowing of the Democratic papers over the election the other day in Connecticut. They were in such distressful need of something in way of a tonic before going into the Pennsylvania contest, that we are half disposed to let them pass unquestioned with this poor comfort. But still, something is due to truth, and for the sake of truth we state—what very few people remember—that at this season about half the towns in Connecticut hold elections for Selectmen and smaller town officers; that the result, so far as reported in the local papers (we take papers of both parties) is—shall we confess it?—a Democratic gain of *three* towns!

Derby has gone Democratic—a gain; Bridgeport, for years the very citadel of Democracy, but recently Union by about 100 majority, has gone Democratic—another gain; Andover, which gave us five majority last spring, is now Democratic—still another gain. We believe the *World* manages to figure out one more as a gain, making four towns in all. Over this, in a stunning double-leaded article, the *World* tries the game it practised in the case of Maine, when it boasted of having made immense gains in every county but two, and cut down the Union majority by more than 5000.

That story was made to affect a ratification meeting, this about Connecticut to work upon the elections next week. One was a lie direct; the other of the *suppressio veri* sort, for the *World* omits the important fact, that while its party has gained three towns, the Unionists have gained *nine*, viz:—South Windsor, Suffield, North Brenford, Hebron, North Haven, New Milford, Barkhamsteed, Redding and Woodbury (and we believe Portland also). The fallest list we can find gives 69 Union to 49 Democratic towns.

The *World* prints the Democratic, but not the Union list. Is this fair, when pretending to enlighten the people? That there have been Democratic gains in some few places we do not doubt; that there have been more important Union gains in other places the *World* knows, but conceals; that the relative strength of parties in Connecticut is practically unchanged every sensible reader will admit—the vital issues of November are not settled, nor even affected, by a merely local canvass for town officers.

Another Democratic paper sings a song of rejoicing over Delaware, where an election for Judges and Inspectors of Election was held last week. There was very little interest taken (so says the Associated Press despatch) by the Union men, who carried only the city of Wilmington. The Democrats claim a majority of 1408 in the State—in 1860 they had 8409. The "great victory" in a State so inveterately Democratic, is not much to boast of; indeed, if the State should throw her three votes for McClellan, we doubt if anybody would be much astonished. For our own part, we admit that the Democrats have carried Delaware; also, that it is quite possible that they may carry it again; and also, further, that they could not well avoid carrying it, when the other party refused to make a contest.

If rejoicings over such "victories" does them good, let them indulge their joy, but common fairness requires that in setting forth the result of an election, one should publish the figures for both sides, accompanied by such facts as may give the reader a proper understanding of the case. This we endeavor to do—this the Democratic papers generally avoid with scrupulous care.

THE LOGIC OF THE PAST.

From the Times.

Let those who are inclined to be despondent always recall the great deeds our heroic armies *have* done in this war, and from those forecast our perfect success in achieving those things that yet remain to be done. The enemy are now harping that we can never take Richmond; but have they not in past times harped loudly that we could never take Vicksburg, that we could never take Atlanta, that we could never take Chattanooga, that we could never take Memphis or Columbus, that we could never take Donelson or Nashville, that we could never take Bowling Green or Mill Springs, that we could never take or keep New Orleans, that we could never take Fort Morgan, and many a score of other cities and strongholds?

As all these, one after another, have fallen, so in due time will Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Augusta, and Columbia fall. As the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Potomac are now dominated by our army, so in due time will we dominate the Alabama, and the Savannah, and the Roanoke. As the State of Tennessee, and one-half of Georgia, and the greater part of the Mississippi valley, are now occupied, so in like manner will we yet conquer all Virginia, and the Carolinas, and the whole of the Atlantic seaboard.

Just now, the Rebels are proclaiming that the great army of Lee can neither be forced from its position nor whipped behind its intrenchments; but how long is it since we heard the same thing declared as loudly about the great army of Joe Johnston, and about other great armies which will never fight again on this side of Hades? Only a few weeks ago it was proclaimed beyond our power to whip or drive the army of Early, so strongly was it posted, and so many impregnable positions there were to which it could fall back, one after the other. The ghost of Early's army now haunts the outermost verge of the world, terrifying not us, but itself terrified at its own skeleton-like aspect. *Nic transit.*

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A REBEL OFFICER TO HIS WIFE.

How Fort Gaines was Surrendered—Colonel Anderson's Statement.

The following letter appears in the Mobile *Register* of September 22:—

MILITARY PRISON, NEW ORLEANS, August 18, 1864.—Dear Wife:— * * * I was compelled to surrender Fort Gaines through feelings of mercy for my officers and men, who earnestly appealed to me. The position was utterly untenable, the fleet having passed, and an overwhelming force besieging by land, the only three guns which I could have responded with the fleet disabled, my picket line driven back to the last notch, the ditches and parapets swept from every direction by the enemy's shot and shell, no safe shelter in the miserable apology for a fortification, two sick men having been killed in what was considered the best casemate, threatened with a tremendous conflagration from the buildings within, and the magazines in great danger of being blown up, and all hope of escape, or of accomplishing the slightest good by holding out, gone. I did not consider Mobile in danger, for the enemy had evidently not come prepared for any thing except to gain the harbor for a safe anchorage, and as a preliminary step towards further operations in the fall. As soon as the fleet ran in, Colonel Williams retreated with his command, and therein acted more sensibly than any of us. The whole line ought to have been prepared for the same thing.

Under those circumstances my command was seized with the appalling conviction that our case was hopeless, and seemed paralyzed with the prospect of certain and useless destruction. I realized all these horrors of the situation, but said nothing, and continued diligently to make the necessary dispositions and give encouragement, being resolved on making the best fight that was possible. When, however, the officers came to me after midnight while I was hard at work, and expressed themselves so decidedly in favor of surrender, and assured me that their men concurred with them, I saw at once that nothing more could be done. You may imagine with what crushing humiliation this conclusion came upon me, for as yet I had only sixteen or seventeen men killed and wounded, and knew that it was expected of me to do something for the reputation and honor of the flag.

I expected to be ostracised; and as I could not maintain the etiquette of the military code without sacrificing too much selfishness nothing was left me but to commit the great natural and moral law, which prompted me to do exactly as I did. I might have got out of the scrape more dexterously to be relieved; but I thought that would only make matters worse, for had any other officer, the General Page himself attempted to fight that fort another hour, I feel satisfied that there would have been anarchy and a really disgraceful surrender at last.

I see it has been stated that I acted contrary to the express orders of General Page. This is not true. I previously intimated to him my condition, and that I would soon have to succumb, but he only charged me to do the best I could. He knew quite well that the fort could not hold out or make a fight, and that the time for orders from him had passed. I am also blamed for not answering his signals. My reason for this is, that negotiations were then pending under flag of truce, and therefore I had no right to communicate. As regards my not consulting him about the surrender, I was cut off and surrounded, and could only act on my own responsibility. Besides this, Captains Smith and Thom had visited Fort Gaines only the night previous, and foreseeing the inevitable result, they said that the General left the matter entirely with me.

General Page also came over while I was at the fleet, and learning the whole state of affairs, why did he not assume command and illustrate, just for one day, the mad, furious, and unavailing desperation of making a human slaughter-pen of Fort Gaines? Instead of this, however, he returned immediately, thus avoiding any implication, which, for his sake, is exactly what I desired, as I entertained the highest possible regard for General Page, and felt conscientiously that I was doing the best that could be done under the circumstances. I regret exceedingly to say, that the General had not as much charity for me.

As for other calumnies so liberally bestowed upon me, I shall not trouble myself to refute them. I am heartily sustained by my whole command in the course I pursued, who alone could fully appreciate the circumstances of our position, and hence I confidently expect to be sustained by the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and little children represented in the command.

Rest assured that it will come right after a while. Meantime do not suffer yourself to be annoyed by what you may hear derogatory to me.

You cannot conceive the curious and absurdly false rumors about us that are in circulation even amongst the Southern sympathizers here, such for instance as "that I am a Baltimore Plug-Ugly and sold Fort Gaines, and that numbers of us are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States," &c. Our friends here are rapidly arriving at the truth, however, and the ladies, who are still fondly devoted to our cause, are vying with each other in doing us honor and kindness, though we are not permitted to look down upon their fair faces. The Federals will not allow us to do so, because they say they cannot control the ladies. Verily, a more loyal people to the South cannot be found.

I will write you in my next of my condition here, which is anything but pleasant. I am quite well at present. My love to all.

Affectionately, your husband,

C. D. ANDERSON.

FORREST'S RAID IN TENNESSEE.

Rebels Again Attack Athens.

THEY ARE DEFEATED.

The Condition of the Railroads.

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

NASHVILLE, October 4.—The latest in reference to Forrest is up to 8 o'clock last evening. He was then reported west of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, moving towards Florence and Muscle Shoals, apparently with the intention of making his way out of the district across the Tennessee.

A part of his force is reported moving on the Northwestern railroad. The river is rising, and it is hoped the enemy will be unable to cross and make their escape.

On Saturday and Sunday the enemy were operating on the railroad in the vicinity of Columbia, and succeeded in capturing five blockhouses and their garrisons south of Spring Hill, and burning three bridges over Carter's creek, and the Government saw-mill at Carter's station.

On Sunday afternoon an attack was made on our pickets near Columbia, and after several hours' skirmishing the enemy retired towards Mount Pleasant.

Heavy artillery firing was heard south of Pulaski, on Sunday evening, supposed to be an engagement between General Saxton's Cavalry and a portion of Forrest's command under Buford. At daylight on Sunday morning Buford attacked Athens, which place had been reoccupied by our forces since its surrender by Colonel Campbell. They shelled it for two hours, and then demanded a surrender. Lieutenant Colonel Wade, 73d Indiana, commanding, replied that he did not propose wetting his feet in crossing Muscle Shoals, and could not surrender.

The fight continued for some time, when the enemy were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss, and retreated towards the Tennessee. No casualties of the fight are reported. Columbia and Pulaski are safe. The wires are working to Pulaski, and will be in operation to Athens to-day. Colonel Doolittle, 18th Michigan, with part of his regiment, who were sent to reinforce Athens during the first attack, were reported captured.

Guerillas and detachments of the enemy are reported at various points, plundering citizens, &c.

Two trains on the Louisville railroad are reported captured by guerillas last night, near Bonnieville Junction.

The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad is safe, and trains are running regularly.

The Nashville *Times* of last evening says:—

On Tuesday last, Colonel Murphy's 2d Tennessee Mounted Infantry, encounce ed Colonel Biffle's band of guerillas at Noblesville, Perry county, and drove them to Bardstown. On Wednesday Biffle's band reinforced by 600 men, and attacked our forces at Beaver Dam. The Rebels were repulsed; but Colonel Murphy finding his forces outnumbered, fell back to Buck river, and finding the fords all occupied by the enemy, made a charge, cut his way through at a place called Nigger ford, and escaped. His loss was Lieutenant Barret killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was about eighty. One corps of Hood's army is reported on this side of the Chattahoochee, marching inward.

A despatch at noon to-day, from Columbus, says:—Forrest, when last heard from, was on the main road to Florence, below Mount Pleasant.

General Thomas F. Meagher is in this city, awaiting orders from General Sherman.

Major General Thomas arrived in the city yesterday, and took rooms at the St. Cloud Hotel.

The 150th Ohio, one year regiment, has arrived from home, and is on duty here.

—The people of Detroit are much delighted at the safe arrival at that port of the first vessel of the direct Liverpool line.

—Ten thousand muskets were shipped from the Springfield Armory last Monday, for Washington, and three hundred and twenty thousand remain, subject to the order of the Government.

—Professor Agassiz proposes to give a course of lectures on Fridays, beginning October 14, at the Museum in Cambridge, on the "Natural History of Domesticated Animals." All farmers and dairymen will be admitted free.

—There are 101,000 Odd Fellows in the United States.

—Mosby, the noted guerilla, sent word to his men that he would not soon rejoin them, and that a Major White would command them.

—General Yorke (Rebel), who lost an arm in the battle of the Opequan, died at Harrisonburg on Monday. General Lomax (Rebel), who was wounded in the same fight, was lying very low at Staunton on Saturday.

—New Haven is building a ten thousand dollar school-house for colored children.

—Citizens of Harrisonburg state that when Early passed through that place his army was completely demoralized. Longstreet is trying to moralize it, and the Richmond papers are moralizing upon Early's defeat.

—A reporter's pew has been established in a fashionable London church. We are afraid it will not be occupied much.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM G. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 7, 1864,
The performance will commence with the Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. William Warren
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Josie Warren
Mr. Marlowe.....Mr. Charles Barron
Mrs. Hardcastle.....Miss Emily Mithgar
To conclude with LIVE ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, second Family Matinee, when the SEA OF ICE will be presented by special request, at reduced prices.

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VESTVALI—BEL DEMONIO.
First Nights of the great Lyric Artist.
VESTVALI.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING,
With new Scenery, Costumes, &c.,
Procrustes's Sensational Drama of
BEL DEMONIO.
BELVO.....VESTVALI.
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARINO."
For particulars of Scenery, Incidents, &c., see Bills.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—No. 1,111 CHESNUT Street.
ALLISON & DINCKEN.....Proprietors.
MORAN'S MINSTRELS
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MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 2. 10-1-5t

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The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT commenced for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania at SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminates MONDAY, October 10, 1864. AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS. Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. Each game is to be 500 Points, Carom. Push shots debarred. The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—V. Estephe, C. Bird, J. W. Montgomery, Robert T. Ryall, E. H. Nolms, H. W. Howes, J. Fenner, and E. J. Plunkett. Messrs. RAVANAUGH, FERLAN, GOLDTHWAITE, and other prominent players are expected to be present. Single Admission, 50 cents. Season Tickets secured seats, $5. For sale at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.
VICTOR ESTEPHE, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and R. T. RYALL, Committee of Arrangements.
ORDER OF PLAYING.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON—Howes and Ryall; Montgomery and Nolms. EVENING—Estephe and Palmer; Bird and Plunkett.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON—Howes and Palmer; Montgomery and Plunkett. EVENING—Estephe and Ryall; Bird and Nolms.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Bird and Ryall; Estephe and Nolms. EVENING—Estephe and Plunkett; Montgomery and Palmer.
MONDAY AFTERNOON—Howes and Nolms; Montgomery and Ryall. EVENING—Estephe and Plunkett; Bird and Palmer. 10-6-4t

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At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
VERY LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. EARTHENWARE.
In open lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers,
On Tuesday morning,
At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's auction rooms, No. 826 Market street.
FLINT GLASSWARE.
A No. 1 fine assortment of tumblers, nappies, dishes, bowls, and other glassware.
KEROSENE LAMP BURNERS.
60 dozen lamp burners, 0, 1, and 2.
Purchasers for the country can get their goods carefully packed at the auction rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the Medical storekeeper's Depot, corner F and EIGHTEENTH Streets, in this city, on
WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1864,
A QUANTITY OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE,
Consisting of Iron Bedsteads, Hair Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Stoves, Chairs, Knives, Forks, Spoons, empty Boxes, &c. &c.
These articles have been condemned as unfit for hospital use.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Major-General Augur
C. SUTHERLAND,
10-7-4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor, Depot of Washington.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
On Saturday morning next,
At 10 o'clock, comprising about
SIXTY HORSES.
Full descriptions at sale.
Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, light wagons &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, &c.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Sale of horses, &c., on Wednesday next.
Third annual sale of blooded stock October 19.
Carriages and harness at private sale.
It ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals, near the Observatory in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864, a lot of
MULES,
condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-7-12t Depot of Washington, D. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE Brigade, 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1864.
Members of the Reserve Brigade who have not received pay for service during the riots in the county of Schuylkill, in May, 1862, will call at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, on RIDGE Street, near Race, on THURSDAY or FRIDAY of the current week, between the hours of 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.
Commanders of companies will notice the above, and issue orders accordingly.
10-6-2t* JOHN E. ADDICKS, Paymaster.

BIRNEY'S ZOUAVES.—HEADQUARTERS, No. 535 CHESNUT Street, below Sixth. This Regiment will be organized as Sharpshooters, and will be under the command of Major J. C. Briscoe, a member of Major-General Birney's Staff, who has received authority from the General and State Governments to recruit the organization.
HIGHEST CASH GOVERNMENT, CITY, AND WARD BOUNTIES
Paid immediately on the mustering of any man into the regiment, at the headquarters, No. 535 CHESNUT Street.
COMMITTEE.

George J. Richardson,	Colonel Wetherill Lee,
Hon. William Millward,	D. S. Wistebrenner,
O. W. Davis,	John W. Everman,
John Thornley,	C. F. Schoner,
Jos. F. Tobias,	H. W. Arnold,
Benjamin Bullock,	Alfred Adcock. 9-27-12t

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Quartermaster-General's Office, HARRISBURG, Pa., October 3, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder (in accordance with act of Assembly, approved August 22, 1864, Section 9), at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, commencing at 10 A. M., the following unserviceable ordnance and materials, the property of the State of Pennsylvania:—
Ten 6-pounder Brass Cannon, casting French, date 1766 to 1794; weight about 5400 pounds.
Eight 6-pounders Iron Cannon, casting of 1836 and 1837; weight about 6000 pounds.
One 24-pounder Iron Cannon, weight about 1500 pounds.
794 Gun Barrels (old casting), weight about 3300 pounds.
4 Gun carriage Axles, weight about 466 pounds.
do Tires, do 1900 pounds.
do Hub-rings, do 261 pounds.
do Strap-iron, do 211 pounds.
Scrap iron, weight about 7402 pounds.
The above will be sold in lots for cash.
Payments to be made in national or State currency of solvent banks, and the articles purchased must be removed with but little delay, and will be at buyer's risk until removal.
10-4-1w&f-6t JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Quartermaster-General of Penna.

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1841. Incorporated 1855.
Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
9-9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—CONVENIENT three-story brick Dwelling, with back Buildings, situate on Twentieth, near Race street. Possession immediately. Price $5,000; clear; one-half can remain on mortgage. C. F. FOLWELL & SONS, 9-7 No. 32 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "H," 10-6 3t* No. 2748 THIRD Street, Room No. 26.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut streets. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-6

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 151 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HARBLETON, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9-15-12t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.
By order of the Board of Directors.
9-29-13t* W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared their Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty Cents per Share) on the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, October 10, free of State Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 4, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th. JOHN F. GRANT,
10-4-1t Secretary and Treasurer.

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.
9-28-10t C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have declared a fourth monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 8th instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant. [10-1 6t] CHARLES A. DUY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 1609 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company,