The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commuons. We do not return rejected manuscripts **P-Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will

Mr. W. W. REITZET, No. 504 Ninth Street, two doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of The Press. Mr RRITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRES In Washington, see that subscribers are regularly Served at their residences, and attend to advertising

The Chicago Convention. The Chicago Convention will meet on Monday. No body of men have had more momentous interests to consider, and none so grand an opportunity for conferring upon themselves immortal honor. Should they bend the efforts of a great party liberatly and honestly to the great question before them, future generations will thank them, and, should they triumph, their victory will not be disgrace. We regret that there is no reason to expect so favorable a condition in the elements which are to assemble at Chicago. The lesson of conspiracy has, perhaps, not lain long enough for learning, and the Convention will be too thoroughly swarmed with the organized support of the disloyal Peace leaders to make any other result possible than one of humiliation to the country. The best that we can hope is, that the Democratic supporters of Gen. McClellan will save their cause from overthrow and dishonor by retiring from the Convention, and thus defeat the nomination of a caudidate representing the views of Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM.

The Radical Democracy. The existence of the Radical Democracy. whose candidate for the Presidency is General FREMONT, has, it will now be confessed, been entirely overlooked by the constituency of the Chicago Convention. General FREMONT, in spite of the frequent appeals of the New Notion, is not even thought of by the enthusiastic admirers of McClellan and Vallandigham; and so fails the badly-considered movement for uniting the opposition to President Lincoln upon an Abolitionist war candidate. This exposes the real issue before the country, which is not a question between Mr. Lincoln and General FREMONT, or General Mc-*CLELLAN, but one between ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS. The descrition of General Fremont's cause by

so great a number of his former Wester adherents is not, for this reason, surprising. Viewing this situation, and fearing the result or division among the friends of the Union cause, a number of anti-slavery men have requested General FREMONT to withdraw from the canvass with Mr. LIN-COLN, so that all may unite "to place an Administration in power on a basis as broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs." In reply, General Fremont suggests an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, and thus defines his views of peace:

"For me, peare signifies the Integral establishment of the Union without slavery; because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution fiself is concenned by the enlightened liberal spirit of the age." This declaration is consistent with Gen. FREMONT's anti-slavery career, and, singularly, furnishes no principle for coalition with the Chicago Democracy. porters of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Fremont are left to consider whether the dissolution of parties and the withdrawal of candidates would afford a better ground for re-union than the present circumstances. In the danger of the cause, the greater should include the less, and the friends of Mr. FRE-MONT may best return to a party whose platform is, in all essential policy, their

" Muller, the Murderer."

It ever has been a practice of American as well as not guilty until he has been convicted of a crime by an impartial and sworn jury, after an honest, legalses, a public trial. No doubt time against the man charged with a thence against the law has been conteted, by public opinion, without are trial whatever—sometimes so without and cital whatever—sometimes so conviced without having committed the offince. It has been the usual practice of the newspaper press to avoid delivering an opinion, beforehand, on the innocence or guilt of the suspected or accused. Yet, to our surprise, several New York journals, in recording the arrival of FRANZ MULLER, in the Victoria, from London, and his surrender by the master of that vessel under the extradition treaty, heads the article thus: " Arrival, Identification. Arrest, and Detention of MULLER the Murderer." Hereby, the reporter assumes and simultaneously performs the various functions of prosecuting attorney, grand jury, witnesses, and petty jury, and with a single dash of his pen finds a true bill against MULLER, prosecutes him, bears testimony and sits in judgment upon him, and finally brings in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him. This is unfair. There may be strongly suspicious circumstances, with corroborative evidence, against Muller, but he has not yet been proven guilty. Nor, indeed, looking at his case as a whole, and finding it almost exclusively circumstantial, is it by any means certain that the man will ha convicted on trial. It is even possible, though circumstances may range pretty strongly against him, that MULLER may be wholly innocent of the crime imputed to him. Indeed, so persuaded are the German Legal Protection Society of London tast MULLER may be innocent, that they have taken his case in hand, and are making

that he was not on the railroad at the time of the murder, and that he could not have had any connection with it. The verdict of the Coroner's jury implicated MULLER as the murderer, on strong grounds of suspicion. But the inquiry before the Coroner is little more than that by a Grand Jury on a bill of indictment, where the evidence, all on one side, goes to show that there is a prima facis case, sufficient to be investigated in a regular and solemn manner by a jury before a judge and the public. Still, though the Coroner's jury names MULLER as the probable murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, the sus-

diligent inquiries, in every available quar-

ter, to ascertain what MULLER's move-

ments were on the day Mr. BRIGGS was

murdered. They have reason to believe

pected man may be innocent. It is clear that MULLER might have committed the crime. He was last seen about eight o'clock on the evening of the murder; he did not return home until after the hour when the crime was certainly committed; he lived at Old Fordroad, which makes it probable that he was during that evening near the locality where Mr. Eniges met his death. But supposing that he can account satisfactorily for the manner in which he spent the eveming of the 9th of July-where is the case against him? It was a Saturday evening in summer, when all places of amusement in the East-end of London are crowded with visitors, and a man in MULLER's position of life might very easily pass many hours in a tea-garden or a tavern without being able to produce any person who could swear to having seen him there when the crime must have been committed. He, alone, might have wandered about Victoria Park, which is near his lodging, or have spent the evening in a dozen harmless ways, without being able to prove an alibi, after the lapse of many weeks. How many who read these lines can produce legal evidence of how and where they passed the time between nine and eleven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 9th July? Let them look back, and judge, from the difficulty of ascertaining the fact, how hard it may be for MULLER, even if innocent, to account for himself during these two hours. Yet, most probably, his life depends upon his being

In criminal cases, a man's previous cha-

able to do so.

racter is considered, especially if there be doubt. It has been proved that MULLER was a well-conducted and steady workman; he was not shown to have been in pecuniary embarrassments; he was in receipt of regular wages; he paid his rent regularly; he is believed to have made purchases of some small amount shortly before the murder. He had announced his intention of leaving for New York, and stated the name

of the vessel, (the same in which he arrived,) a fortnight before his departure. He made no attempt at concealing the property he is supposed to have derived from the robbery committed on Mr. Briggs, and his whole manner of going on was, to say the least, like that of an innocent man. There is no direct evidence against him as

Circumstance, which Byron called " that unspiritual God" is much against Muller. He will probably be convicted, if it can be proved that the hat found in the railway compartment had beloaged to him; or that the gold chain which was exchanged at Mr. DEATH's, the jeweller, on the Monday after the murder, was the one worn by Mr. Briggs and was so exchanged by Muller, himself; or that the hat which he wore when he left Londer, belonged to Mr. BRIGGS. The New York papers say that Mr-Burges's watch and hat were found on his person when apprehended on board ship at Staten Island, and that he says he bought them from a man whom he met on the pier. in London, just as he was about going on board the Victoria. The woman MATTHEWS, wife of the cab-

man who was sent over here to identify the accused, is supposed to have recognized the bat found in the carriage as having belonged to MULLER. But, as there is a genesic likeness between hats and different species of hats, her identification does not amount to much. Neither, if young Mr. BRICGS should believe that the hat worn by MULLER on the voyage belonged to his murdered father-unless it possess some distinctive mark or writing-would a jury legally accept that belief as an identification. Lastly, is the selling of the Albert chain to Mr. DEATH, the jeweller, who also has been sent over from London to New York. On Monday, July 11, Mr. DEATH

from a person to him unknown, and gave him for it another Albert chain and a finger ring. Having been shown a photograph of MULLER he could only say it had the same character of face as that of the man he dealt with. At New York, he may identily MULLER as the man. It is on vidence that, after July 11th, MULLER pawned an Albert chain with a Mr. Annis. If Mr. DEATH can identify that chain by his private shop-mark as that which he traded off with MULLER, and if the chain he (Mr. DEATH) obtained is also proved to have belonged to Mr. Buiges, the case against Mul-LER will be black indeed. But one Albert chain is like another as one pea is like another in a pod, and, unless the first chain is proven to have been Mr. Briggs's. there will be a hitch in the case. The fact that the chain stolen from Mr. BRIGGS was broken, and that the chain exchanged with Mr. DEATH is also broken, is strongly

suspicious. The identity may be provable

ov comparing the broken link with the chain in Mr. Death's possession. The circumstantial evidence against MULLER is very great, and makes primû facie suspicion of MULLER's guilt. But circumstances alone are not evidence. It is very singular that the persons who first ed, in the railway carriage, that the crime had been committed, were two clerks in the same counting-house with the murdered man. No one suspects them, but the fact shows the necessity of not accepting a coincidence as conclusive proof of guilt. It is singular, too, the fact of two men baying been seen in the railway carriage with Mr. BRIGGS, as sworn to before the coroner's inquest. What became of the second man? It is hard to reconcile his presence there with the hypothesis on

which the charge against MULLER is hemis We have stated the leadirsmould be conremarkable case. .. Tried, but Moller is demned noy the newspapers proclaiming nm'a murderer on the mere impression of his guilt as a self-evident conclusion. If, after all, he should not be convicted, the boasted tharpness of the London detectives

will receive a heavy blow. ONE of the Richmond papers, in the course of an argument in favor of another invasion, illustrates its position as follows, with the help of the Paris Maniteur . "The Paris Moniteur, as an evidence of the refeeling of the North-weariness of the war-place

"The Paris Monitere, as an evidence of the real feeling of the North—weariness of the war—places prominent in its list of evidences of this weariness it he fluggishness with which the nilitia responded to the calls made upon them during the Confederate invasion of Maryland." The Moniterer revers not only to the wilitia in Pennsylvania, but to those of other States, as, for example, New York, where the flowerier was forced to "scover evenuess for the backwardness of his people. Bennett himself has discovered that his elegant assertion at the time of Early's first entrance into Maryland—that invasion bolled all parties down to two, those in favor of the country, and these opposed to it—must be modified; for the Herald has been not less bifter than the Times in its strictures upon the sluggish Dutch of Pennsylvania."

There is another story told of Pennsylvania, and the argument concludes: "At this moment, nothing is needed to make the "At this moment, nothing is needed to make the city of peace universal and overpowering but the presence of Confederate armies in the mid-North. Could Washington and Baltimore be captured, weighty largesess of gold be levied in Philadelphia and New York, and Boston laid wholly in ashes, there would not be left in the North so much war spirits a would serve to recruit a single company of three-months men."

This, if we understand the subject would only make matters worse. But when rebels feel licensed to say, besides such sneering words as these, such others as that "Peace, the pearl of great price, is only to be found in Pennsylvania," Pennsylvanians, for their own honor, have something to cherish against the day of

HON. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, a Democrat, who voted against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, intends to vote for him in 1864. He was advertised to speak at a recent McClellan meeting, but did not make his appearance on the stand. His reasons may be inferred from a remark he subsequently made to a friend. After claiming to be still a Democrat, and to differ from the present Administration in certain respects, he added: 'As the rebels went out under the present Administration, they shall, by the grace of God, come back under it! I shall vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN." These words will be echoed by thousands of Democrats who followed the Douglas while he lived, and still cling to the imperishable principles of his stern patriotism.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER .-We have received the September number of the merican Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated, from Professor Capen, No. 25 South Tenth street. In addition to the usual portraits, phrenological de scriptions of public characters, and their biographies, the present number contains a highly-inteognomies," pointing out the signs of character depicted in the human face. This article alone is illustrated by wood-cuts of Gen. Grant, Martin Luther, Jonathan Edwards, Gen. Butler, Parson Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Gen. Hooker, Black Hawk, Gen. Hancock, Heenan, Gens. Thomas, Foster, N.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR .- The September number of this valuable publication is out this morning, with a full list of over twenty-two new counterfeits. Subscribe at once, if you want a first-class detector.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS .- The season of one wee will commence at Concert Hall on Monday evening. This popular organization, at one time, caused a great furore in Philadelphia. The public may, therefore, expect one week of rare entertain

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1864 ACCIDENT ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. The Eastward-bound train on the Indianapolis and Cinciunati road was thrown from the track,

near Lawrenceburg, yesterday, by the breaking of a flange of one of the driving wheels of the loco The engineer was instantly billed, one man fatal y injured, and three others severely.

Governor Morton and John McDonald, his poli-

tical opponent, were on the train, but escaped un FATAL ACCIDENT. Three men, whose names are unknown, while returning from Green township yesterday, were thrown from a buggy. One of them was killed and the

others badly bruised.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1864 THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COM The Executive Committee of the National Unio committee 1 ad a long session to-day, but no bus

ness of a public character was transacted. They will adjourn to-morrow, and their next meeting will be held in the city of New York. So far from there being any probability whatever of President Lincoln withdrawing from the can vass, as some have suggested, the gentlemen com posing the committee express themselves confide NO PROPOSAL OF AMMESTY - HOW PEACE

MAY BE OBTAINED.

You may rest assured that all the reports attrib dry to the Government any movements looking to ward negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody Ningara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negtiations or conversations with the rebei emissarie on the subject of peace. The Government has no entertained or discussed the project of propostog as armistice with the rebels; nor has it any intention f sending commissioners to Richmond for the put pose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or o negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled But if anybody doubts its willinguess to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposi tion from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to est the purpose and disposition of the Governmen . He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject. CONVERSION OF THE 7-30 BONDS. The Treasury Department has issued a circula positiving the holders of 7-30 notes dated October 1 1561, that they may be presented immediately in any amount to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds

alling due atter June 30, 1881. The interest on the seven-thirty bends will b ettled up to the date of Saturday, October 1, and the 6 per cent, bonds will bear full coupons July 1. SHESCRIPTIONS TO THE 7.30 LOAN. The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan, as reported to

the Treasury Department to-day, amounted A NAVAL OFFICER MISSING. Among several other naval officers who have re cently mysteriously disappeared is Acting Easign 3. O Shaw, late of the United States steamer Ta ona. The Navy Department has in vain sough r information concerning him. EXECUTION OF A PERJURED GUERILLA.

Some time ago CHARLES FENTON BRAVERS, who had belonged to Moseny's guerillas, took the oath of allegiance, but this he violated, and was captured as a guerilla. Having been convicted of the crime received a broken Albert gold chain he was to day hanged on the Old Capitol prison pre PAYING THE TROOPS.

Several paymasters left yesterday to pay off the troops in the Army of the Potomac. Money is being rapidly furnished by the Treasury Department, and run ler of paymasters will probably leave to mor tow to pay off the Western troops. PUNISHED FOR DESERTION. Four privates have been tried and found guilty o

esertion and and re-enlistment in other regiments, and have been sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States, and to be confined at ard labor in Fort Delaware for a period of three THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The Post Office Department is engaged in classifying the post offices throughout the country, in order o determine the proper salaries to be paid posturus

ers, under the act of Congress of abolishing commis-DESPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERMAN. Desputches from General Supply av state that everything is moving right in his department. The ebeis assure us of this fact. PERSONAL.

General RAMSEY, Chief of Ordnance, is to be relieved. Major Ranch will be ordered elsewhere. Major DYER will have command of the Bureau. The Militia Law of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, August 26. - The following is a summary, for popular use, of the principal points of the militiz law of the State, as amended by the Legis-

lature which has just adjourned: THE MILITIA. The militia consists of able bodied white citizens between twenty-one and forty-five years, excep idio's, lunatics, drumards, vagalonds, paupers

The citizens exempt from earolment are chose physically disabled, members and officers of the Legislature, hends of State departments at Harrisburg, judges and clerks of courts, sheriffs, recorders of deeds, registers of willis, prothonotaries, and district actorneys; militia officers who have served seven, or volunteers who have served three years. DRILLING.

The enrolled militia must drill by companie turice, and by regiments at least twice a year. The penalty for non-attendance is five dollars or diem for officers, and three dollars (vidances). The Divience into twenty militia "Divisions." Each county is a separate "Divience and Pittsburg

cept Philadelphia (which is four) and Pittsburg (which is one). UNIFORM. The enrolled militia must uniform themselves The State allows for each uniform \$6. The penalty

for neglect or refusal is \$25. ACTIVE SERVICE. The militia is not liable to be called into active service, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot, or tumult, bade or threatened or in chadiana to the orders of the Governor. When in service the militia receive the same pay as United States troops, and the families of dead or wounded are entitled to pensions.

A SPECIAL STATE GUARD. The Governor possesses all needful powers to organize the entire State militia, and in additi n has special power to organize as many regiments as he ink proper (not exceeding fifteen), to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard. The comosnies of this organization elect their own officers, but the Governor appoints the regimental officers This State Guard may be kept in service as long as deemed necessary, not exceeding three years, and ire men may be raised by draft in the whole or any particular part of the Commonwealth. When drafted, either in the State Guard or the regulapilitia, the man must appear in person or by substitute, or else "suffer such punishment as a court martial may determine."

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE LAW. The militia bill and its two supplements compr end an immense mass of details, and define the duties and ; owers of officers, enrollers, and assessors he method of arming, equipping, etc. The three laws, consisting in the aggregate of about two hunand will be printed, by authority of the Legislature, at an early day. The militia of Pennsylvania, like hose of any other State, are made subject to the call of the General Government at any time.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK. August 26, 1864. Sions in the Aic.
At present writing fold is declining; provisiondealers very confidently assert that the necessarie of life will be "no higher;" coal is tumbling, and wherever you go there seem to be anticipations o some favorable event. Whether these signs result from a general unavoidable consciousness that na tional affairs have reached a crisis which cannot be passed without a decisive turn, or whether they are simply the fruit of the continual peace-smoke visi-ble in the air, I leave wiser beads to determine. The immediate effect, short-lived as it may be, is, a

THE CHICAGO DELEGATES from this city to the Convention of red noses have been commanding considerable personal attention in the icurnals, and are discussed eulogistically, veraciously, according to the politics of the respective papers. Our delegates at large-Gov. Sev nour, August Belmont. Dean Richmond, and Isaac Butts-are, at least, known to fame; but the majority of the sixty-two district delegates appear be principally of the scrub pattern, and promise an immense impetus to the retail liquor trade of Chi delegated supporters of Mr. McClellan comprise the apparent wealth and intelligence of the party but they include scarcely any of the veteran "engineers," and the scrupulous absence of the latte from the recent McClellan mass meeting in Union cago. Mr. McClellan bimself, I understand, has quietly returned to his native railroad business, and is servering for a new line, from Boonton, Now

Jersey, to some one of the Erie stations. Sensibl THE DISLOYAL EDITOR of the Metropolitan Record, Mr. John Mullaly, en trial for using his paper to incite sedition under the draft, has had a hearing before United States Comm s loner Osborn, and will please wait a day o wo urtil that functionary shall have determined What judgment to render. Wr M. is defended h his bridian: fellow-countryman, Mr. Charles O'Connor, who waxes fee-oclously indignant over the possible motives inducing the nation's tyrants to interiore thus demnibly with the humble literature of his gifted client.

A JERSEY COUNCILMAN, named Sturman, has been arrested for failing t report to the provost marshal, after receiving durantification that he had been drafted under the las conscription. The heroic man, they say, advised bis fellow councilmen to convoke a warlike meeting of the populace by a peal from the City Hall beli, in case any attempt should be made to arrost the contempors of the draft, and proplaimed his own ntention of resisting personally with a revolve battery. When taken into custody, however, the lion suddenly became a lamb, and the "conscription suddenly became ather" went to the Newark guard-house as meekly

The steamer Mississippl, from New Orleans on the Sili inst., arrived here to-day with sick and wound d. M. Owen, of the 2d Massachusetts Battery; (Coy, of the 8th Vermont, and E Simpson and V. Carey, of the 30th Maire, died on the voyage, and were buried at sea No papers were receive RELEASE OF HOWARD AND MULALY FROM FOR

as you please.

estercay.

JOSEPH Howard, the proclamation forger, and John Malaly, editor of the Metropolitan Record, were both discharged from custody to-day. Francis Maleson, the assistant of Howard in preparing the arged proclamation, is still in continuoun. PRICE OF GOLD. Gold closed to-day at 25827.

Execution of Spies and Guerillas.

CAIRO, Aug. 25 - Nine guerillas and rebel spie

vere shot by the military authorities at Paducah

THE WAR.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG The Weldon Railroad in our Possession

to Reams' Station. THE REBELS DISAPPEARED FROM THE LEFT FRONT

TOTAL LOSS IN THE 5th CORPS ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE IN THE SHENANBOAH VALLEY.

GEN. TORBETT'S FIGHT WITH THE REBELS. The Enemy Driven Back to their Reserve EARLY'S WHOLE FORCE IN LINE.

BRECKINRIDGE IN COMMAND. ARRAGUT RECONNOITRING THE OR STRUCTIONS AT MOBILE. OUR BATTERIES PREPARING FOR ACTION.

> CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM THE ADMIRAL Union Prisoners in Texas to be Exchanged

THE PURSUIT OF FORREST. Oxford, Miss., Occupied by Gen. Grierson

REBEL ATTEMPT TO INVADE MARYLAND, THEY ARE SEVERELY REPULSED BY GEN, AVERILL.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSRURG. EVEN MILES OF THE WELDON RAILROAD IN OUR POSSESION—THE LOSSES IN THE 5TH CORPS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ngust 24-Evening.-Everything is quiet here tolay, excepting the usual cannonading on the right front of the 18th Corps, which was commenced at o'clock P. M., and still continues at to o'clock to On the left the line has been extended about six

or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Wel-lon Railroad securely to Reams' Station, a distance of about seven miles. No rebels are to be seen on our left front, and heir line has evidently been contracted in this diection. The losses in the 5th Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday are now computed at about 5,000. (in Sunday this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

HE OPERATIONS ON THE 23D—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD—BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS TO

HEADQUARTERS, 5TH ARMY CORPS, SIN-MILE HOUSE, August 23, 1864. Advancing our skirmish line some three-quarters of a mile, sending the 3d Division to tear up more of the railroad track, and completing the barial of the rebel dead, are the three and only fact Our men tearing up the railroad presented ar arimated though not altogether notel scene. An attempt has been made to use a modine brought here for the purpose; but the machine did not prove superior to manual labor, and was atandoned; for our soldiers have had experience in this kind of eark before. They do the work very apidly. The track has now been destroyed to within four miles Petersburg, in front of us, and, wih the assist

once of the 2d Corps, nearly double this distance in

the opposite direction.
WHAT GEN. BEAUTREGARD SAID BEFOR! THE FIGHT. It is now conclusive from the statements of rebel wounded and prisoners that Gen. Beauregard, whose troops first confronted us here, made them an address before leading them into action, setting Boys," said be-for so the speech is reported to me in substance-" we have lost this railroad, and we must get it back. You are now, as you know, living on half rations. If you don't get this road back again you will be living on quarter rations within four days. Boys, you know your duty; now go in." The boys did go in; but they were soon glad to get out again It has been stated that some four hundred cap-

tured from the 3d division were armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and the fall of these arms into the possession of the disay was deeply re gretted. We have it now from most positive sources that the men having these pieces—the Bucktail Regiment nearly all had them before the enen y got them. It was their first thought and finding that there was no possibility of voiding capture. THE WORK OF THE 2D CORPS

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, August 23-Eveping.—Though the 2d Corps has not been engage: actual fighting since the recent operations under Harcock on the north side of the James civar it ha erformed a good deal of hard and important serdee; for, recrossing the James on Saturday night. portion of the corps, by one of those marches which are almost unparalleled except in the annals of the 2d Corps, unexpectedly to many appeared on oleting the operations which had been inaugurated by the troops of the 5th and 9th Corps. Yesterday the 1st division, under the temporary command of General Miles, during the iliuess of General Barlow, moved along the railroad from the left of General Warren's position, destroying several miles of the track. The ties were burned and the rails bent in the most affective manner-This evening the road has been destroyed as far as

Reams' Station, and the work of destruction is being continued. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A SHARP PROAGRAENT WITH THE REBELS. IN THE FIRLD, August 25, 1864 - Yesterday a convoissance was made by a detachment from General Crook's command, consisting of the 9th and 14th Virginia and 84th and 91st Ohio, of Johnson's brigade. Duval's division, with a regi ment of cavalry, under Colonel Lowell, which latter was composed of two squadrons of the dred sections, are in the hands of the State Printer, 22d Pennsylvania, commanded by Major Myers, This reconneissance was to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front. This force was instructed to move quickly on the right flank of the enemy's skirmish line, and, if possible, get in their rear, while another force, consisting of the 10th, 14th, and 15th Virginia infantry, of Thoburn's division, moved out to attract their attention in front. It was intended that the force thus deployed should capture the whole or a greater portion of the enemy's skirmish line. At precisely twelve o'clock Duval moved his force to the front, and advanced in two battalion lines, keeping his rear as much as possible under cove o prevent the enemy from ascertaining his strength or probable intentions. He had not proceeded far when he encountered the advance of the enemy's skirmish line, who were under cover of rail-pens bastily thrown up, each affording shelter for five o

yards in advance of our skirmish line, and an oper field with a belt of woods on the right and left, and a large corn-field in the rear. As soon as the enemy's advanced line discovered the approach of our force they hastily retired to the com-field in the rear, where a portion of their reserve was stationed. and who were immediately drawn up to resist our further advance. Col. Duval continued to move forward his force, a portion of which was completely bid from the enemy's observation, until he got nearly four hundred yards in the rear, when, saddenly discovering him, they wheeled into line and opened a heavy fire on his flank, compelling him o change front and face our line to the right. hortly driven to the rear, when our cavalry were ordered to advance and charged them, which they lid in fine style, killing and wounding quite a numof Charlestown, and moved one battery of artiller

was wounded by a splinter of a shell in the log. As soon as the enemy became convinced that we medi-tated an attack on his skirmish line they brought reinforcements rapidly forward from the direction o a commanding position in a piece of woods, the fire from which enfiladed our advance. As soon as the enemy's battery commenced firing, Battery B, 5th U. S. Artillery, commanded by Capt. Dupont, and Battery D, 1st Pennsylvania, com-manded by Capt. Ramsey, opened on them with marked effect, and an artillery duel was commenced enemy's battery was withdrawn? Our forces then no part of the General's plan that they should bring a general engagement. On the contrary, they received strict orders to avoid fighting as much as possible. The result of the reconnoissance established the fact that the enemy were still in our front in considerable force-The prisoners captured state that Rhodes' and Ramseur's divisions are detailed for picket duty in our immediate front, and that the rest of the rebel orces, under Early, are at Charlestown. They difer in their statements with respect to Longstreet. and some of them positively assert that he is here n person, whilst others are equally confident that he is not here, but that two of his divisions have

ed under command of General Picket. Our tal loss in Crook's command will not exceed fortybree wounded and six killed. After we fell back esterday, the enemy resumed his old position, and icket skirmk hing was kept up until dark. A BATTLE NEAR ANTIETAM NOT IMPROBABLE. BALTIMORE, August 26 .- The rebel movements s recorded in the information received here from the Shenardoah Valley, indicate another invasion Maryland or a feint. General Sheridan's position t Harper's Ferry gives him the shorter line of traval into the Middletown and Rloomshore valleys. rd a battle somewhere in the vicinity of Antietan s not an improbability. The activity with which our reconneissances have been made shows that the

enemy will not be permitted to get the start of our GENERAL TORBERT'S CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE-DRIVEN BACK ON THEIR RESERVE—THE WHOLE OF EARLY'S FORCE IN LINE. BALTIMORE, August 25 -A special despatch to the American says: A reconnoissance was made | Street,

early yesterday morning by a large force of cavalry under command of General Torbert.

A portion of our cavalry, under General Wilson, who were stationed at Halltown, moved out to

Kearneysville, and their met, by arrangement. General Merric's Division, which had been stationed near Sheppardstown.

Tietwo forces were combined under the command of General Torbert and moved out in the direction of Lectown,

The Colonel had not proceeded more than a mile when they met the enemy's skirmish line, which was composed of infantry belonging to Eurly's corps. mand and seni them in to skirmish with the enemy's

advance line of skirmishers, while another portion of his con mand was sent around by a circuitous route to strike them, on the flank and rear The effect of this move was to completely double-op their skirmish line, and cause them to fice in all confusion, whilst a portion of our men, mounted and held in reserve, charged upon them with the stre, killing, wounding, and capturing quite a rumber. The charge was only desisted from when our mer came upon the enemy's reserve, all infantry, drawn up in line, and presenting a front nearly two miles in length. On examining the prisoners captured in the skirmish and charge, it was ascertained that Early's corps, now commanded by Breckinridge, had broken

camp in the vicinity of Charlestown at daylight that morning, and had marched in the direction of This was the force that now confronted General Torbert, and having ascertained these facts he commenced withdrawing his command. In the meantime, the enemy had thrown a force around on the Shephardstown road, which pre-vented General Custer from retiring in the direc-The column under General Wilson had reached its destination in safety, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was about going into camp, when a courier arrived with the information that Custer was cut off, and ordering him out to make a demonstration on the enemy and protect the road from Halltown

to Duffield's Station. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Shephardstown, which continued until dark, and some fear was enferialized that Caster might find the enemy too much for him, but those who knew him better, and were adjusted with his dashing qualities and fertilily of resources as a cavalry leader, made up their minds that he would cut his way out in some way, and time has proved that they were correct, for, ear'y this morning, his courter arrived with despatches, informing General Shoridan of his arrival at a point of safety, from whonce te can watch the further movements of the enemy.

Our losses have been comparatively small. They will not exceed 150 killed and wounded, all of which were brought off the field. Among the killed is Major Schleck, 22d New York, and the following staff officers were slightly wounded: Lieut, Blunt, 5th New York, serving on the staff of Gen. McIntosh, shot through the ear; Lieut. Chester, U. S. Army, of Gen. Torbert's staff. wetinded in the foot, and Capt. Baily, 1st New York, also serving on the staff of Gen. Torbert, had his left shoulder strap shot off, and his shoulder slightly

A charge was made vesterday afternoon by Col. Duell, with a small detachment of cavalry, on the cnemy's skirmish line to the left of Halltown, which resulted in the capture of some prisoners, from whom we received important information, which leaves no doubt but that the enemy are in force and on the qui vive, prepared to take advantage of any weakness in our lines. In the charge we lost Captain Iderhoch, of the

d Massachusetts, killed, and some three or four

men wounded. General Duffie reports there is no force of the enetry anywhere in Loudon county.

The fords from Williamsport to the Point of Rocks are well guarded, and the enemy would find t a difficult operation if they should attempt to ATTEMPTED INVASION OF MARYLAND—THE ENEMY REPULSED. BALTIMORE, August 26 .- The Baltimore American pas received a special despatch to night from Har-

per's Ferry, which says : "The enemy made an attempt to cross into Maryland, to-day, at Williamsport, with two regiments of cava'ry and some intentry. After a spirited fight of several hours' duration, they were handsomely repulsed by Gen. Averill, with heavy loss. A reconnoissance was made by Gen. Crook to-day, shich resulted in the capture of six commissioned officers, among them one lieutenant colonel and inty-three privates.
The enemy still show a force on our front.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

DMIRAL FARRAGUT RECONNOITRING-THE REBEL GUNBOAT MURGAN AT WORK-CONGRATULA TORY ORDER OF PARRACET. CAIRO, August 25 .- New Orleans advices of the 18th have been received. Admiral Farragut made a reconnoissance on the 14th of the obstructions near Mobile. He found the Nashville was sunk across the channel, making ac The gurboat Morgan came down and cannonaded ur vesseis from a safe distance. There are still

two iron-clad rams and several plated butteries near the city. Our batteries will be ready to open on Fort Moreap in a few days. Admiral Farragut has issued a congratulatory order tempor the fiest for their gallant, during the engagement on the 5th, and for the noble ard implicit confidence reposed in their leader. Two hundred rebel prisoners at Fort Gaines had

petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of alle-THE SHELLING OF FORT MORGAN-PROOPING DESERTERS-THE SURVIVORS OF THE TECU: The New Orleans Era, of August 16th, contain The United States steamer James Battle, com manded by Captain Phillips, arrived at 3 o'clock on Monday morning at Milneburg, having left Fort Gaines on Sunday, the 14th, at 10½ o'clock. Everything was progressing favorably for our cause over

there. By the arrival of deserters from Fort Mogan, Admiral Farragut is advised that the rebel General Page, in command there, is determined in make an obstinate detence of the fort, and will not surrender it until he is forced to do so. The monitors and the ram Tennessee have been engaged alternately in shelling the fort at intervals; but had not succeeded in provoking an attack. Whenever they can see men apparently working they throw a shell and scatter them, thus keeping up a continual approvance. We understand that Admiral Farragut is confident that success will crown our arms, and that we will have all the forts, and Mobile too, in due time. We must bave a little patience, and hope that the noble of forts of our pavy and army in Mobile bay may achieve all that the country can desire. We understand the James Battle brought over twelve or fiteen deserters from Fort Morgan, mos

of whom have taken the oath, and have been re-A letter from eight of the survivors of the monitor Tecumseh states that 'as far as we can learn there have been twelve more of our comrades saved, eigh in Fort Morgan." CAIRO, August 25 .- General Cauby has authorized Col. Dwight, our commandant of exchange, to make just claims upon the Government to effect the immediate release of our prisoners. Some 3,500 The officers of the steamer Rob Rov. which is re-

ported to have been captured and destroyed by guerilles, have arrived at New Orleans. They report the steamer safe, but aground below Monroe, There is a fair-inquiry in the New Orleans cotton narket, at \$1.46½ for strictly ordinary, and \$1.55@ 1,60 for low middling. Flour declined. Small lots of super of ered at 23@24c.
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

"United States Flagship Hartword, "Mobile Bay, August 6, 1864.
"The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the versels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight of yesterday. "It has never been his good fortune to see men "It has never been his good fortune to see med to their duty with more courage and cheerfulness; for, although they knew that the onemy was prepared with all devillsh means for our destruction, and though they witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the Teeumsch by a torpelo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates, and gunnates on our decks, still there were no evidences of bestation in following their commander-inchief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we knew nothing excent from the evenue. of which we knew nothing except from the exagge-rations of the enemy, who had given out that we hould all be blown up as certainly as we attempted For this noble and implicit confidence in their

leader, he heartily thanks them.
"D. G. FARRAGUT. Rear Admiral,
"Com'dg W. G. B. Squadron." THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

HE PURSUIT OF FORREST-OXFORD, MISS., OCCU-PIED BY GRIERSON. CAIRO, August 25.—Blemphis advices of the 23d inst. say that the 7th Illinois Cavalry have returned from their pursuit of Forrest. The last account was up to Monday, when the rebels crossed Gold Water iver, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating n the direction of Panols, grumbling over the fat lure of their expedition. They expected to create a liversion in General Smith's expedition. Sunday, that General Grierson occupied Oxford,

IMPORANT RAID BY GEN. A. J. SMITH.

Nashville, August 17.—The importance of Gen.
A. J. Smith's movement from Momphis cannot be valued too highly. His force is large—larger than is generally supposed—and he goes to hold, possess, and basicge; he goes to sweep the country of rebels until he has freed both the Stares of Alabama and Mississippi of the insurgents forever. He will meet with little or no opposition. S. D. Lee left the greater portion of his forces under his command at Dalton. I feel pictry sure that we shall hear of the lail of Montgomery very soct, for that is dubtless the object of part of the expedition, and not Mobile. As some suppose. That place, however, will fall in due time. If Gen. Smith pushes on he will prevent reinforcements from reaching the beleaguered town. Capture of a Celebrated Blockade-Run-On the 24th ultimo, latitude 34 deg. 11 min. north, longiture 76 deg. 20 min. west, the United States gunbout Gettysburg, assisted by the gunbrats Keystone State and Massachusetts, captured the Anglorobel steamer Lilian, loaded with 660 bales of cotton, from Wilmington, bound to Bermula. She was hove to, after an exciting chase by the three steamers, by a shot from the Gettysburg, which struck and penetrated her starboard bow below the water line. The Lilian has formorely been commanded by the notorious pirate Matfirt, and he is still surposed to be in command, and no doubt will manded by the notorious pirate Mattict, and he is still supposed to be in command, and no doubt will be recognized by some of his old classmates when the vessel arrives at Beaufort, N. C., whore she was ordered to stop on her way to Boston. The Lilian is a new English steamer of great speed, built in 1864, and of splendld model, and will make a valuable addition to our pavy.

BUSTON. . BOSTON, August 28, 1864. Seventeen thousand dollars in five-twenty United States bonds were stolen yesterday from the bank-

ing house of Brewster, Street, & Co., on State

The Presidency. CORRESPONDENCE WITH FREMONT—PROPOSAL FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF LINCOLN AND FREMONT, Boston, August 26. - Several prominent cutzen f Boston have written to General Fremont, some ing of the diseatisfaction existing in the Republic w ranks, and advising that the Bultimore and Cleve land nominees both withdraw their names as Presi dential candidates, and that a new convention be

dential candidates, and that a new convention be called to select a new candidate.

These gentlemen conclude their letter as follows:
"Permit us, sir, to ask, whether in case Air. Linc oin will withdraw, you will do so, and join your felto solitzens in an attempt to place an Administration in power on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs?"

Gentral Fremont, under date of Nahant, August, 25, replies at considerable senath. He does not feel tilberty to withdraw his proper from the country to withdraw his proper from the constitutions. 25, replies at considerable enerth. He does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without first consulting the particle party who nominated him pat sungests that a direct effort be made to ortain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and theveland nominustions, in order that the friends or both may coalesce and units upon an early day for bolding such a Convention.

The following is extracted from General Fremont's letter:

"Much has been said of late about peace, and you will, therefore, excuse me if I say here what I understand by it. For me, peace signifies the invegral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political disconlons, and because the institution tast' is condenned by the onlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the e-sential conditions of de age. These are to me the e-sential conditions peace."

The Murderer Muller. TWO HEARINGS BEFORE THE U.S. COMMISSIONER IN NEW YORK. The formal application of the British Consul for the extradition of Franz Muller, the murderer, was made on Thursday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Newton.

The British Government was represented by Mr. The British Government was represented by Mr. Francis Mowbray; no one appeared for the accured. Builter was asked by the Commissioner if he desired coursel, and answered inter some nestation in the affirmative, adding that he had no money.

Ex-Judge Brebe was then requested to act as coursel for the prisoner. He consented, and asked for a postponement of the case, as he would like to have an interview with the accused.

Commissioner Nexton then adjourned the hear ing until eleven o'clock on Friday.

Mulier will be confined in the county jail until a Munier will be connoted in the country last until a decision is made in his case.

The hearing was resulted this morning. The court-to in was crowded with spectators, including a number of ladies. The accused preserved the same stolid expression of countenance as he did on Thursday, securing the least interested of all who Thursday, seeming the least interested of all who were in attendance.

After considerable delay the Commissioner announced that the engagements of Judge Heabee prevented his attendance, and under those circumstances he would be obliged to assign other counsel. The accured was consulted as to any preference he night entertain, and responded that he was a stranger to all, and had no preference. He stated that the only friend he had in this country was a sister, who resided at No. 139 Nassau street, and that he believed she was in court. Messrs. Blankman and Shafler were thereupon assigned as his course! counsel. Mr. Mowbray, on behalf of the British Govern-

Mr. Mowbray, on behaft of the British Government, called the attention of the Commissioner to the provisions of the treaty under which the extradition is claimed, commonly known as the Asinther that the extradition is claimed, commonly known as the Asinther that the provisions taken before Mr. Henry, the majistrate of How street, London, were offered in evidence and objected to by the counsel for the accured non the ground that no exparte evidence can be used unless the witnesses are produced for cross-examination by the accused.

Mr. Mowbray claimed that under the act of Congress in relation to the treaty, such proofs were ad-Mr. Nowbray claimed that under the act of Congress in relation to the treaty, such proofs were admissible. The act was produced, but the counsel for the accused still claimed that the deposition offered were not competent proof in the absence of the proper authentication provided for by the act of Congress. He claimed that the certificate of the maristrate and of the American minister at the Court of St. James were insufficient.

The evidence was admitted, and Mr. Mowbray proceeded to rend the depositions of the following persons: Thomas J. Briggs, Benjamin Ames, John Death, Jonathan Matthews, Edza Matthews, Toos. Lee, Mr. Ferris, Alfred N. Bereton, Edward Dugan, and the other witnesses examined up the magistrate.—N. Y. Evening Post, yusterday.

Prof. Saunders' Statement and Sugge tion Respecting Naval Enlistments. It having been made the duty of the undersigned investigate alleged abuses in the entistment of the naval rendezvous of the city, he found the rumor that Philadelphians had been created elsewher against their will, by improper means, underlably He laid the complaint before the highest authori-

rate. N. Y. Evening Post, queterday,

ties, at the navy yard and rendezvous, and found these officials ready to co-operate in removing the The Mayor instructed the police to perform their part; still, so bold had the offending parties beme, that things remained for days entirely unarged. Whilst Philadelphians were crowding charged. the doors for admittance, but two on a page of thirty the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to go with him to the rendezvous. The Judge instantly said, "I will put an end to this evil in one way or another in an hour. siding, a thorough reform was effected; out of the ten next enrolled, seven were credited, as they dereceived in the order in which they came. A line of applicants is formed, as in one of our banks. The undersigned subsequently observed, however, that agents repeatedly took men from the line, leaving ubstitutes in their places. This is now prohibited.
The writer would respectfully suggest, as there are yet unfavorable indications, that citizens of in uence, properly appointed, visit the rendezvous and see that the present regulations continue to be Government be requested to open at least anothe aval rendezvous, as not one-third of the applicants

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMONE, August 28 — Flour firm; sales of 500 bbls Onlo extra at \$12. Wheat firm; Southern advanced 1@2c. White Corn steady; yollow very dull. Whisky firm at \$1.90. Groceries dull. LARE DWELLINGS.—The "Pfahlbauten" are not conflued to Swi zerland or Bavara, it seems. At Clautz, in Austria, some of the very oldest struc-tures of tris description have been discovered, and the southern end of Lake Garda, in Peschiera, con-

tains such dwellings, abounding in curious bronzes THE CITY [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] NATIONAL UNION CITY CONVENTION.

The Convention reassembled yesterday morning, and proceeded to ballot for City Commissioner, with First Ballot.—John A. Houseman, 18; John W. Hukic, 3; James M. Moore, Sr., 13; Parkhurst McLaughlin, 18; Peter Glasgow, 1; Goo, N. Everly, 1; Goo, C. Riekards. 7; Harrison Lavis, 19; Lewis Gordon, 8; Abraham H. Dunlap, 20; Caus. M. Taylor, 3; Benj. F. Urwiler, 29; Jas. Shaw, 26; Amos A. Gregg, 14; Thomas Dickson, 27; James W. Biaylock, 13. A. Greeg, 14; Thomas Dickson, 27; James W. Biaylock, 13.

Second Ballot.—Houseman, 22; Hinkle, 4; Moore, Sr., 18; McLaughin, 16; Glasgow, 7; Everly, 0; Rickards, 7; Davis, 18; Gorden, 10; Dunlap, 19; Taylor, 3; Urwiler, 23; Shaw, 20; Greeg, 11; Dickson, 24; Blaylock, 11.

Third Ballot.—Houseman, 19; Hinkle, 2; Moore, Sr., 5; McLaughlin, 15; Glasgow, 1; Everly, 2; Rickards, 3; Davis, 19; Gordon, 10; Dunlap, 13; Taylor 1; Urwiler, 26; Shaw, 27; Greeg, 13; Dickson, 19; Blaylock, 7.

Fourih Ballot.—Houseman, 14; Hinkle, 3; Moore, 5; McLaughlin, 14; Glasgow, 1; Rickards, 1; Davis, 22; Gordon, 8; Dunlap, 6; Urwiler, 12; Shaw, 18; Greege, 12; Dickson, 20; Blaylock, 8.

Fith Ballot.—Houseman, 18; Hinkle, 5; Moore, 9; McLaughlin, 13; Glasgow, 2; Davis, 28; Gordon, 9; Dunlap, 20; Urwiler, 25; Shaw, 12; Greeg, 11; Dickson, 21; Blaylock, 18; Klexards, 2.

Stath Ballot.—Houseman, 18; Hinkle, 6, Moore, 10; More, 10; More, 12; Greeg, 11; Dickson, 21; Blaylock, 18; Klexards, 2. Sixth Bullot.—Houseman, 18; Hinkle, 6, Moore, 0; McLaughlin, 20; Davis, 21; Gordon, 15; Dunlap, 16; Urwiler, 22; Shaw, 24; Gregg, 14; Dickson, 2i; Blaylock, 12.

Seventh Ballot.—Houseman, 23; Moore, 13; Mc-Laughlin, 17; Davis, 23; Dunlap, 21; Urwiler, 2d; Shaw, 29; Gregg, 16; 1-ickson, 25; Blaylock, 13.

Eighth Ballot.—Houseman, 19; Moore, 13; Mc-Laughlin, 22; Davis, 26; Dunlap, 18; Urwiler, 23; Shaw, 18; Gregg, 15; Dickson, 29; Blaylock, 25.

Ninth Ballot.—Houseman, 26; Mc Laughlin, 25; Davis, 39; Dunlap, 23; Urwiler, 31; Shaw, 28; Dickson, 33.

Tenth Ballot.—Houseman, 26; Mc Laughlin, 27; Davis, 27; Dunlap, 27; Urwiler, 29; Shaw, 38; Dickson, 38.

Eleventh Ballot.—Mc Laughlin, 31; Davis, 31; Dun-Urwiler, 28; Shaw, 24; Gregg, 14; Dickson, 27

on. 38.

Eleventh Ballot.—McLaughlin, 31; Davis, 31; Dunay, 30; Urwiler, 36; Shaw, 41; Dickson, 44.

Treefth Ballot.—McLaughlin, 35; Davis, 44; Urwiler, 43; Shaw, 44; Dickson, 52.

Thriteenth Ballot.—Davis, 44; Urwiler, 54; Shaw, 45; Tilekson, 61. 57; Dickson, 61.
Fourteenth Ballot.—Urwiler, 64; Shaw, 82; Dick-

Fourteenth Ballot.—Urwiler, 64; Shaw, 82; Dickson, 74.

Fifteenth Ballot.—Shaw, 108; Dickson, 120.
Total number of votes cast, 228.
Necessary to a choice, 115.
The crowd outside was very great, and much interest was manifested in the balloting. So full of faith are the candidates for nomination in the mal victory of wheever may be the nominee, that neither expense nor labor is spared in securing the nominations. As an evidence of this, we may state that, during the day, the weather being very oppressive, there were several hundred fans distributed amongst the delegates, and on each was inscribed the name of a candidate for Receiver of Cases. The final ballot for City Commissioner was very close throughout; and, while taking the 228 votes, a tie occurred no less than 50 times. As the last built drew to a close, and when only eight more members were to vote, and it was apparent that should the remaining eight vote for Mr. Bickson, considerable existence in the room, and a grand rush to the windows which, and by restores or the total windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of the content of the windows which, and by restores or the content of t ment arose in the room, and a grand rush to the windows (which had, by previous vote of the Co whiten hau, by previous vote of the Convention, been closed) and doors took place. Upon the announcement of the result there was greather the result was announced, a motion to make the nomination unanimous carried. NATIONAL UNION WARD CONVENTIONS.

The following nominations were made last even ing by the National Union Conventions, in the different wards:

First Ward—Select Council, Thomas A. Barlow Ucummon Council, John Montague; Alderman, Jesse Ronsall.

Third Ward—Common Council, Charles Sandgran. Constables, Morrison and Henry.

Fourth Ward-Postponed till Tuesday evening Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Thorans Moore; William Henzey. Constables, Jacob Burne, Wm. Pance, Sixth Word—Common Council, Madison R. Harris. Aldermen, Christopher Brazer, Charles Welding. Constables, Aloxander List, Henry Y. Young, school Directors, T. G. Magear, Asa Jones, J. Alekiniet, Jr., Dr. Wm. Gregg, T. Taylor.

Seventh Ward—Common Courcil, Thomas Litale, Alderman, George Patchell. Constables, Joseph Mirkel, Jobn Donnell, Thomas Henderson.

Tenth Ward—Select Council, Joshua Spering. Common Council, E. V. Machetto. Constables, John Tenth Ward—Select Council, Joshua Spering Common Council, E. V. Machette. Constables, John Hollick, Adam Maising, Aiex. Omester, R. W Belfick, Adam Maising, Aiex. Omostor, R. W. Cushman.
Twelfth Word—Select Council, Chas. M. Wagner. Counton Council, M. H. Stanton. Constables, W. H. Myers and Wm. Britton.
Thirteenth Ward—Common Council, A. M. Eox.
Thirteenth Ward—Common Council, H. W. Gray.
Common Council, Eli Krupp, Thos. Matthaws. School Directors, Samuel Danie's, G. Holiman, Thos. Wood. Jr., W. Cherk.
Sixteinth Ward—School Directors, Geo. (Hillingham, Chris. Culsm, David? orrence; One. (Car., John Detwiler. Solget Council, Jonathan Gilkingham. Common Council, Thus. Fairen. Aldermon, A. H. Shoemaker. Frederick Eli. Shoemaker, Frederick Fil.

Nineteenth Ward—Select Council, James Ritchle
Common Council, George Derbyshire, Joseph Common Council, George Derbyshire, Joseph Earnest.
Thentiell Ward—Alderman, Edward Fitch. Common Council, Joseph F. Marcer. School Directors, Fletcher Hartiey, Geo. W. Hill, Jas. Packer. Coastable, Chas. P. Coward.
Treenty first Ward—Select Council, Charles T. Jores. Common Council, Wm. A. Simpson. Alderman. A. L. Ramscell. Constable, Wm. Adams.
Treenty third Ward—Select Council, Edward Snall-cross. Common Council, Samuel C. Wilkams.
Treenty fourth Ward—Common Council, J. R. Mo-Curdy. Alderman, John Maull.
Treenty-sixth Ward—Select Council, Wm. Pollock.
Common Council, Robert Armstrong. Alderman, Charles Mink.

FATAL SHOOTING. Yesterday afternoon, while two lads were engaged on an oyster boat, lying at Mead-street wharf, in cleaning a pistol, the weapon went off in the hands of one of them, and passed through the right lung of the other, and killed him instantiv. The corpore will held an inquest this morning. The boy who was clot was 17 years also shot was 17 years old.

FALSE ALARM. The plarm of fire about 8 o'clock last evening as caused by some mischievously inclined person triking on alarm at the fire slarm box at Frank-ord road and Vienna street. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS. Lord Lyons, the British Vinister, and Vrs. Gene of Grant and five children, are at the Continenta

MILITARY. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
The United States transport Atlantic arrived at
this port on Thursday night, bringing a large number of wounded from the mattle-field near the Weldon Railroad. They are principally from the 5th
Arina Corps. The Atlantic brought the following
commissioned officers:
First Lieut. Thomas W. Cones, H, 118th Penn'a.
First Lieut. John M. Steele, A, 190th Penn'a.
First Lieut. Isaac Francis, Jr., H, 142d Penn'a.
First Lieut. Charles Kinsee, E, 15th New York
Heavy Artillery. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS. First Lieut, Charles Kinsee, E, 15th New York Heavy Artillery. Captain Thes H. Warkins, B. Purnell Cavalry, Second Lieut, John Kuhn L, Purnell Legion, Second Lieut, John Kuhn L, Purnell Legion, Second Lieut, Wm. Lafrance, E, 143d Pa. Captain H. B. Chamberlain, L, 97th N. Y. Captain A. C. Williams, D. 4th Muylard, First Lieut, Robert Neely, G, 18th Maryland, Second Lieut, H. P. Felch, F, 32th Mass, Second Lieut, H. P. Felch, F, 32th Mass, Second Lieut, H. D. Santie, H, 39th Wiss, First Lieut Robert T. Bourne, 22d Mass, Second Lieut, B. H. Dussault, H, 39th Wiss, First Lieut, Critt Welmanger, G, 4th N. Y. Heavy Art, Second Lieut, Ranstord B, Webb, I, 187th Pa. First Lieut, Oritt Welmanger, G, 4th N. Y. First Lieut, Charles A, Connor, D, 7th Md, First Lieut, Prank W, Perry, A, D, C., 14th U, S. Infantry.

First Lieut. Frank W. Perry, A. D. C., 14th U. S. Infantry.
Pirst Lieut. Alfred Foot, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Itenuis Dayley, Gen. Cutler's S. V.
Capt. Lieut. Bobert Ponsch, A. 15th N. Y.
Adjutant J. B. Colony, 18t Md.
First Lieut. Robert Ponsch, A. 15th N. Y.
Adjutant J. B. Colony, 18t Md.
First Lieut. W. G. Brashears, H. 1st Md.
Socond Lieut. I. Clark, 2d U. S. Infantry.
First Lieut. W. Wier. 14th D. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. Edward Williams, I. 1st Md.
Capt. H. W. Mot'all. A., 2st. Pa. day.
Second Lieut. Homas Henry. D. 1st Md.
Second Lieut. Alfred Tomlinson, H. 18th Pa.
Second Lieut. Alfred Tomlinson, H., 18th Pa.
Second Lieut. Henry A. Simmons, A., 38th Mass.
Capt. H. H. Da Winstanley, G. 5th N. Y. V.
Majr Robert W. Bard, 95th New York.
Capt. Ira W. Barratt, 2d Brigado Inspector, 4th
Division. Eth Corps.
Capt. Jacob Fox. G. 44th New York.
First Lieut. C. B. Stout. C., 143d Penna.
Capt. John A. Meck. G. 7th Independent Bat.
Wiscorsh V. Univeers.
Second Lieut. Innes A. Hopkins, 17th U. S. Inf.
Capt. Lewis Mahrlein. I. 15th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Assistant Surgeon Bradley Crippen, 16th Mich.
First Lieut. D. B. Torisst, C. 15tth Penna.
Cupt. Wm. Young, C., 187th Penna.

First Lieut, D. B. Torbett, C. 15tth Penna.
Capt. Wm. Young, C. 187th Penna.
Lieut, Cal. J. P. Ran sey, 187th Penna.
Capt. J. B. First, D. 20th Mainte.
Cal. Richard N. Bowerman, 4th Maryland.
Capt. V. G. Plorce, D. 147th New York.
Second Lieut. Ebentzer Hamilton, U. 97th N. Y.
Capt. H. B. Piper, E. 11th Pennsylv Mia.
Adjutant C. McKibben, 14th Regulars.
Capt. J. Baily Orem. O, 4th Maryland Vol. Inf.
Adjutant G. Schimmel, 15th New York H. Art.
Second Lieut G. Rilling, 15th New York H. Art. Adjutant G. Schmingt, 15th New York H. Aff. Second Lieut, G. Billing, 15th New York H. Aff. Capt. R. D. Martin, C. 4th Penns, Vet. Cavalry Major S. G. Leutz, 9tt Pennsylvania.
Licut, S. M. Crare, A. 118th Pennsylvania.
Licut, J. Lypley, F. 147th Pennsylvania.
Capt. A. G. Alexander, K, 97th New York.
Capt. J. V. Hunterson, E. 118th Pennsylvania.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FACT THAT A MAN DINES, or at least ough to dine, as often as he lives days, should render the 3:hilosophy of doing it well no mean feature of his ambition. We have, on more than one occasion, spoken in approving terms of the splendidly-ap pointed Dining Saloons of Mr. J. W. Price, south-west corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, as being the best place to obtain a first-class dinner. the shortest notice, in Philadelphia. Hundreds of gentlemen in this city, merchants and men in every profession, will second us in this opinion. The meats, venetables, fruits, pastry, and wines served by Mr. Price are not excelled, if they are equalled n any similar establishment in the United States. Within the last few days reed birds have been added to his bill of fare. The manner of preparing this favorite member of the feathery tribe for the lovers of good eating differs materially in different restaurants and hotels. Mr. Price's plan of cooking

them is inimitable. SECURE A BUDGET FOR WIFE CHILDREN OF SWEETHEART.—There is nothing more conductive to the peace and happiness of home than an occasional budget of pure, healthful confections. The place to get them in greatest perfection, such as are not found in any other establishment in Philadelphia is at the popular old house of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co. No. 218 Chestnut street next door Adams' Express. The trade of this house in fir confections is larger than any other in the city, and for this reason their prices are correspondingly

moderate. f a blooming maiden of eighteen dressed with "Lubin's Floriline," which we are free to pronounce the most wonderful and effective toilet article in the world? While it beautifies and enriches this any objectionable leatures. It contains no oil of alcohol, and will not stain or soil a lady's hat. It may well be styled "a peerless article for the hair." Chestnut screet under Jayne's Hall, we predict will sell more garments than any other two cothing

garments is proverbially superior, fits unexceptionble, and prices remarkably reasonable from fact that their ma nincent stock of fabrics was most entirely imported by themselves before the late advance in prices. PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!-This is now almost the riversal topic of discussion and conjecture among intelligent people of all political shades. Whether however, we shall have peace or war, one unalterable fact remains, to wit: That the best place in Phila-

establishments in this city. The style of their

delphia to buy first class coal at moderate rates is t Alter's splendid large new yard, 957 North Ninth MAUNIFICENT SPECIMENS OF FRUIT-GROWING. -The enormous bunches of grapes, EBlack Hamburgs, white, and others now displayed at the popular Confectionery establishment of Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, are attracting much attention. They are certainly the finest spe cimens ever displayed in this market eant always has the best of everything in his line. ways considerable, especially with those whose eye-sight is fading away. The Parabola Spectacles are

not only eye-helpers, but eye-protectors; using them gives, as it were, new eyes hek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street. How THE LOSS CAME ABOUT .- "Nobody ever ost anything by love," said a sage-looking person. 'That's not true," said a young lady, who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights' sleep." The young gentleman who caused this loss were s full suit that was made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest-

nut street, above Sixth, "which accounts for the milk in the cocoanut." NATURE'S CHANGES .- Every seven years, we are old, the human body is renewed; every particle of which it was composed at the beginning of that period will have disappeared before the end of it, and fresh matter will have been drawn from th earth, air, and water, to supply the void. So with the sea; it is continually ascending to the clouds in vapor and descending in rain. Even the clothing upon our backs comes to rags, and from that to paper, and that paper may have printed upon i ing was formerly bought, as at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the "Continental," me

THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE, a compilation of t evised acts of Congress passed June 20 and July 1, 864. Alphabetically arranged for the use of bus ness men, by Thompson Westcott, of the Philadel-phia bar. This little work is one of the most useful publications of the day, and especially adapted the needs of the whole community. Every man er gaged in any kind of business is interested in it Though condensed into a small space, it comor by the banker, the broker, the merchant, the many facturer, the dealer, the speculator, the mechanic, and the farmer—in a word, everybody. It treats of "The Excise Tax," "The License Tax," "The Stamp Tax," and the laws in force in relation thereto, and all arranged in alphabetical order, so that any one can find just what he wants in a moment's time. A. Winch, publisher, 505 Chestnut street. 1 CHEAP FEBTILIZERS .- The editor of the Bridge on (N. J.) Pioneer, says: "The Agricultural Che-mical Co. Fertilizers are a genuine article. Last

vear we used a moderate quantity of their Pahr year we used a motion reduced an abundant crop both of straw and grain. The grain was much more abundant, and the heads better filled, than where e used other fertilizers in the same field. The cost of the Pabulette was much less, while the crop pr duced was much greater, than where phosphate of ime or barn yard manure had been liberally used." Office of the Company, 4131/2 Arch street, Patia. A. S. DOTTER, 304 North Broad street, Coal dealer, would respectfully advise his friends ar.; the public in general net togdelay in buying their total, and run the risk of paying further advances, but buy at once of his superior stock of large nut, amall stove, stove, egg, &c. Note to excel, for quality, durability, or cheapness. EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by .)

Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Arrificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination, 1926-tf STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF GOING, but. go once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant sozudoni You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the Teeth, and arrests decay, but leave he mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose. All Druggists sell it. au23-tuth-sit

SPECIAL NOTICES. BELLIVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. shall reduce the price of BOARD at the above-tamed louse on, and after the 18th instant to \$21, 201; week. It is well known that the BELLEYUE HOUSE to one of

the best houses in Nawport. JOHN A. PARKS, Agant. NewPort, R. I., August 16, 1364, 2024 wamit COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated POILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST meaterfuls, is MIT. and EMOLEJENT in linuature, FRAGRANTLY SCENT. ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon

the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goads dealers. fe28-tuthaly THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA. OAK HALL." Best-class goods at moderate prices.
WANAMAKER & DECUM S. E. corner SIXTH and MANKET Streets. n Department (to make to order) No. 12, Eizth St. THE PIO NIC. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. Rob Simmons on a pic-nic went. Bit, I must say Had very little of content Yet there the fairest belies did meet; The rural scene
Looked gav and green,
Nor did there lack good things to eat But Bob had on a thick black suit, Did on him beat. He felt dejected, past dispute,

The dust nigh turned his brack to white Of dingy bna, And, ('Iwan bard, too.) The ladies all laughed at his pright Since then, he has with truth confessad It can destroy, If one unsuitably is dressed.

But none to suffer thus have reason, At prices small, Seils clothes to suit each time and season, Balance of Summer stock selling at old prise, a case than present cost of same gone.

TilWhit Hall,

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PRED LOCK-STITES SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST

Saleszooms, 704 CH ESTNUT Street, abov. DIÈD. SHEFVIN.—On the 26th that, Walter Phings of ild of James T, and Roberca L Survein, aged 19 Denothes, and 22 day.

The relatives and friends of the family age fully invited to attend the funeral, four there to be parents, No. 223 North Ninth street, or a stemeor, 25th inst, att 40 cicek.

COOKE.—on Theeday, the 23d instant, Mary Anish of which is to John and Elizabeth Took.

COLLINS.—On the evening of the 25th instant, Morris, instant daughter of Percival and Social. Morris, infant daughter of Peroval and South intermediate the property of the partity are fully invited to attend the filter information of the family are fully invited to attend the filter information. The rests third ward, at 20 clocked the property of inst., Sarah B., while of Orgas Corson, in orgon harrige, Trefels and relatives are invited to funeral, from her latere is core, in Lower Monig, mery county, Pa., on Sunday, 23 hololook A. M. Funeral to proceed to Monigor o'clock A. M. Funeralto proceed to Monigon, tery, at Norristows.
Ery, at Norristows.
BRIGGS.—On the evening of the 24th tystesidence, in Newtown Bucks county, I'd Briggs, in the 56th year of his age.
The relative and friends of the facility artilly invited to attend the funeral, Tomestally in First-day, the 25th inst., at Friends M in Newtown.
Still Lie.—At his resticute, Tackaboa, N. a on the 24th instant, John Stille, in the 68th years. age.

The relatives and friends of the family are fully invited to attend his functed, from his dense, on Sueday morning, the 28th instance of the control o donce on Sueday moraing, the 28th instance clock, here & E.I. —O. Wadabeday, Anguergitta, 1861 of short and severe timess, Josephine B., daught late John Powell

Fineral services at St. Stephen's Churchou in next of to clock

CROSM SN.—Rilled in tarrie at Weldon Enter returning, Vs., First Lieut, F. E. Croffeld State Infanty.

Belatyres and friends of the family, and he arry and next, see respectfully toyled to functal from the reidunge of by Chir. (Crosman, T. S. A. N. 2014 West De Leibis cay, 27th inst., at 12 of clock M. Interact Woodland Cemetery.

Obituary. FREDFRICK EATON CHOSMAN died year. He was born in Rondory, Maye entered the regular army as lieutenent, O He received his death wound on the 19th a sanguinary fight or the Weldon Raire at ment belonged to let prigade (Gra. Ayre-) oth corps (Gen. Warren). This was, per the most bloody and disastrous encounter has ever seen, as the following will show: returned from the fight of the Regular Brisa 10th Intertry, three officer. Fourteen men; it: officer, fourteen men; 12th do., five officer. men; 14th do., no officers, thirty five mea: officers, thinty-three men. A distinguished ing to Col. Crosman, says:
"With grief I inform you of the death of He was shed by my side. Our regimen; bud tioned on the right of the Weldon Railrand water reterracts, but the tedes having one at the division on our right, came down one at Hoops were much discrete ed in consequers, given orders for the battalion to march by the left of the railroad, intending the plan of embarkment. Your con was assisting to inly; the flank fire of the enemy, as we from the front, was too much for the mon-they broke wildly. Your son was by my towards the rebels coming on our flank, was strack by a bullet in the body; as he did me, I thought he was instantly killed, and where he lay, as the rebeis were then very there was danger of my being captured I. hour, our troops being railied, we retook of none, our troops bying rathed, we recook circular body, but it could not be found, and I did not be found, and I did not be found, and I did not be found. It seems that your son these autil the more 20th, but in an unconscious state. I have give tions that the body should be embalined and for trous that the body should be embalined and for to you. His watch, money, and other articles the hands of Capitain Dallas, of General Patrick. Capitain Dallas wrote to me that he had forwaryon an unfinished letter which your son had will his wife. He was writing it when the enemy menced the attack. I cannot well express to whigh admiration! had for your son's character: conscientious and correct in the performance duty as an officer. In the Lave lost a countrie of the law age to the countrie of the law age to the countrie of the law, he was struck by a ball, but his set and his watch broke its force. I write this in We are momes tarily expecting an attack we are momes tarrily expecting an attack.
Licentenant Cosman was married, in January;
Miss Josephine Phillips, of Pittsburg, oang of
late Captain Phillips, of the army, and greater
of the late Oliver Urmshy, of that city. He have
taken for a soldier's life, but when rebellion tare the life of the country, he would have endeted rate in support of the national cause, which his whole heart, had he not received

Beloved by all who knew him, he dies univer-mented. A more dutiful son was never borot b-no mother - ver boasted a child more lovius. BESSON & SON, MOURNING ST No. 918 CHESTAUT Street, have received Black Dominos all wood Mousselines, single width and White Delaine, acouste with and P. rple Delaine, and P. rple Delaine, and White all, wool Mousselines, and Purple Tamises and Bombazines.

Marin es and Cashmeres, Reps. Empress Gloths, Alpacas, &c.

1864. EYRE & LANDELL 186.
1,000 Woolen Plaid SHAWLS.
200 pieces colored PARAMATTAS.
150 pieces "Shdaw BEEs 1225" 150 pieces th dark DELAIMES. PLAIDS, PRINTS, FLANDELS, &c., &c.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHS opened for Divine Service To-MORROW, 280, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. et 10 A M., and at 4 P. M., "Radicalism," oy a THE NORTH BAPTIST CHIEF EIGHTH Street, above Master.—The be HALL preaches bis last Sermon as Paster of ATH next. At 10% A.M. from Pail, i. a. a. M. Hall man der i. 10. The Vonty to the Nation. Gittens of the Twentiet ome and bear.

CENTRAL CONGREGACION CHURCH-CONCERT HALL -Public Wevery SABBATH MORNING and EVENING E-MUNKOE, of Obio, will preach TO MORROW & A. M. and S.P. M. Seats free. STOND EMFORMED D(f. STOND, SVENTER STORMED D(f. SVENTER Street, BONG BANDS EATH MORNING, at 10 5, and EVENING, and o'ctock. UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOIRS

Street helv w ARCH. SABBATH, August
Rev. T. IA. FERNIET WILL preud in the more
10% o'clock, and Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK a
vening. at 80 clock.

SPRING GARDEN BIALL. Y. COURSE OF STRING GARDEN and TENTH Streets. The insertings of the CHIST. Assembling benesting to the CHIST. As THE COURSE OF THE CHIST. AS THE CHIST. AS THE PRESENT OF TH SEA, SHORK, -THE YOU NO ME CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION and office of

SKA. SHARK. THE YOU AWA. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WILL give Excursion of the Scient to "ATLANTIC CITTLESDAY August 302b. Tickets, 31 501, to to at the Knows 1649 CHESTNUT Street; Fract 929 CHESTNUT Street; Fract 929 CHESTNUT Street; Fract 929 CHESTNUT Street; Tract 929 CHESTNUT Street, and at the Boat or the Excursion. Last Boat feaves VINI. Where at 3 o' dock A. M. Tarce hundred W. Solders from the City Hospitals (in charge Chaplains) will accompany the Excursion. AN INTERESTING MEETIN AT LANTING HEEFT AT LANTING HEEFT AT LANTING CITY, in Cannection with cursion of the Young Mon's Christian Association in the PRESENTERLAM CHURCH of the United States City-time Commission. Sing addresses with be made by GEORGE H. Seq., President of the United States City-time Commission. Sing addresses with the United States City-time Lanting addresses with the United States City-time Lanting addresses with the United States City and States Conference on the Commission of States and States

TRICT The Del antes elected to a tion of the National Discussors party to Laminal disc for Compression Despessed the second stoned District, will be a second to the second to the second W. corner of CHESTNUR and ENTH Arrest W. Corner of CHESTNUR and ENTH Arrest Day Evening, August 29, 1844, at 8 of close and the second party Evening. SCIENCE, SEVENTEENTH STREET, St. ROW (Subbath) ASTERNOON, at SPENNELL SCOMBE. Sents Free FIGHTH-WARD SOUNTY FO

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

cue visiu minarient his best aforts. Rarri got to credit laerzestyes to the Ward out! b sonal exerticus of each individual interested pating the requirements of the draft. Sa' should be anado at once for this perpose, au-out delay to J. G. Ross-Bogarren, Tro-au27-6t. S. E. Corner SiXTH and WALNUT TOUNG MEN PREPART

the Counting Mouse and Susiness Visites, corner of Seventh
Lastruction in Reads keeping, in all its branching Morranite Calculations Telegraphy
Evening Sessions after September 16.

OFFICE OF THE HIBBER COMPANY, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the H Bit COMPANY are hereby notified that critical are now ready for delivery. H BNKY C. COMPANA, Aug. 29, 1861. (aux3-22-1). See AN ADJOURNED MEET the subscribes to the Stock of the I TIONAL BANK of Philadelphia wal bale W. corner of SECUND and POPLIA! Structure DAY Evening next, 29th inst., at 75, o'of transaction of such business as shall be brothern pertaining the preparation

au26-31* GEO. J. HAMILTUN, sec