The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

The Secretary of War, in an official gazette, has stated that two hundred thousand men have already enlisted; that three hundred thousand are to be furnished by the draft. He further states that with one hundred thousand more men Gen. Grant will be able to end the rebellion before winter, and that the balance of the troops raised by draft will be used to garrison the forts, and take care of the guerillas. Words cannot add to the emphasis of this announcement. It should arouse the nation.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

The second great stronghold of the South has fallen. On the morning of yesterday the advance of General Sherman's army entered Atlanta, as we learn by announcement in the War Gazette of Secretary Stanton. This news, though not unexpected, is entirely welcome, and is a cause for national gratitude and pride. Sherman and his veteran army have nobly satisfied the promise of one of the most able and memorable campaigns of the war, and a crowning chapter has been added to the glorious record of the Western army.

To whatever cause the rebels may ascribe their abandonment of a position admitted to be indispensable to the success of their failing cause, we cannot err by looking upon its acquisition as a moral and military advantage of great value. Its capture has been effected within reasonable time. We should rather say, it has more than justified expectations, and as a military success it is thoroughly consistent with the plans and the career of the accomplished leader of the army in Georgia. We may judge the worth of this triumph from the confession made by Gov. Brown in his proclamation to the citizens of Georgia, and by the removal of General Jos. Johnston to give place to General Hood. The Governor of Georgia regarded the capture of Atlanta as a formidable step toward the ruin of the Confederacy. Gen. Hood was elevated to his present honor simply because he, of all the officers under General Johnston, most earnestly believed that Atlanta could be successfully defended.

The solitary advantage the rebels could derive from this colossal defeat would be the precipitation of a large force upon General Grant. There is great probability that the evacuation of Atlanta was hastened, and partially compelled, by the necessity of defending Richmond. In effect, it was impossible for the rebel army to simultaneously defend the two cities; one or the other was necessarily sacrificed to save the other. Gen. Hood will probably make no further attempt to resist the advance of General Sherman, for Atlanta was the chosen, fortified, strongest position in the Southwest, and in abandoning it Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are yielded to our arms. Part of Hood's army is possibly at this time on its way to Richmond, and the theory of the rebels must be that this movement will compel one similar on the part of Sherman. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the evacuation of Atlanta was caused by the weakness of the rebellion, and that Gen. Sherman has won a permanent and grand victory, which will contribute immeasurably to the speedy triumph of the Union. This resolute man said, early in the campaign, to his officers: "Gentlemen, I intend to place this army south of Atlanta." He has kept his word.

Democratic Success Desired by the Rebels.

Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, makes official announcement that "the separation of the States is an accomplished fact," and that Mr. Davis "has no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as *President of an independent Confederacy*, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him." Compare this uncompromising declaration with the meaning and spirit of the Chicago platform, its proposition to "restore peace on the basis of the Federal Union," and its stipulation for an immediate armistice to treat with the "independent Confederacy" of Mr. Benjamin. Who will dispute that this platform boldly risks dishonor for the sake of an uncertain gain?

It has long been the argument of the Opposition that the power at once to end the war and maintain the Union was in the hands of the Administration. It has been repeatedly asserted that the rebels are willing to negotiate with the Government, and are only prevented by the stubborn refusal of the Administration to agree to an armistice or a convention. The gentlemen at Chicago made this charge directly, and assume that their party, were it in power, could easily meet the South on common ground, and restore the Union without further trouble or bloodshed. These pretences need no other exposure than Mr. Benjamin has made, and the opponents of the Administration may say what they will, the great fact remains that the rebel leaders will receive no offers of peace that do not acknowledge the Southern States to be an independent nation. When the managers of the present Democratic party talk of peace as if it were something they had only to ask for to obtain, do they mean such a peace as this? They must mean it; for, if there is any sincerity in the declarations of Jefferson Davis and his Secretary of State, an honorable peace is only possible when their military power is destroyed.

It must be remembered, too, that the rebel papers which have so anxiously desired the success of the Democratic party in the fall elections have invariably assigned as their reason that the independence of the Confederacy would be the certain result. They have never said that under a Democratic Administration the rebel leaders would be willing to submit to the Government. General McClellan may have the benefit of this startling fact, that every rebel newspaper, and many rebel leaders, have openly insisted that Democratic triumph and disunion were inseparable. His party may profess what love it pleases for the Union, but cannot conceal that the Disunionists, North and South, are of all men the most anxious for its success.

One of our cotemporaries objects, as we also object, to the use of inaccurate and angry terms during this political canvass. General McClellan, it observes, should not be called "a traitor" by his opponents, although one of his own supporters at the Chicago Convention was ungentlemanly enough to call him "an idiot." We admit the rule, as, in common with the earnest and patriotic journals of the country, we have never transgressed it. What we ask in turn bears no reference to party, and we may submit it to the fair sense of all who boast a shade of patriotism. Is it proper for any journalist of the North to style the President of the United States "Old Abe," and, in the same column, recognize the leader of the rebellion as "President Davis?" Yet this is infinitely worse, by implication, than calling General McClellan a traitor.

In all the championship of the patriotism which met at Chicago, opposed itself to the war, and took our brave soldiers under its sovereign pity, we have found no such thing as a plausible defence for the lately-detected conspiracy in the West. Mr. Voorhees argues that the "constitutional right of citizens to bear arms shall not be infringed;" but, as every one knows, this does not include even an apology for the "20,000" rifles with which Mr. Voorhees sought to arm a secret political society vowing vengeance on the Government and death to the draft. Intelligent and *peaceable* citizens will withdraw their countenance from the affiliations of a party which, opposing war, shows no disposition to "keep the peace."

In the excitement of the Presidential canvass the merits of the Union candidates for civic, legislative, and congressional offices should not be forgotten. The nominations are, without exception, we believe, excellent; and some of the gentlemen named have national reputations for ability and patriotism. Every exertion made to elect the local and State ticket in October will also be felt in the November elections.

The Besieged Rebel Cities.

The campaigns against Mobile, Atlanta, and Petersburg have assumed, since we last considered them, an aspect greatly changed. Atlanta is no longer besieged—our flag floats over the city. Mobile but waits to fall into the hands of Farragut, and Petersburg alone holds out defiantly against us, promising terrible fighting and bloodshed. The advices we publish to-day from Petersburg are significant, and even were it not so, observation would naturally teach us to expect struggles fiercer than any in which the two armies have heretofore engaged. Despite the desperate efforts of Lee to drive us from the Weldon Railroad, we still hold enough of it to make it useless to him, and he will leave nothing undone to regain it. On it, indeed, as well he is aware, depends the existence of the Confederacy. For it he has sacrificed Atlanta; but, unfortunately for him, in the hour of his peril, Sherman, who has been carefully watching Hood, has in part at least defeated his plans. Atlanta, according to the despatches we print in another column, was evidently evacuated by General Hood by order of General Lee. But Sherman, who has undoubtedly been expecting such a move, must have discovered it as soon as it was begun; for we learn that a battle was fought at East Point in which the rebel army was cut in two. East Point is *nearly five miles* in the rear of Atlanta. Sherman must have pursued, overtaken the rebel army, and routed it. We do not know whether anything beyond a thorough defeat resulted to Hood, or whether any great part of his forces was captured, but we suppose not, or the fact, which is very important, would have been announced. They may have succeeded in continuing the retreat they began towards the Macon and Savannah Railroad, and also in pursuing the route they first intended—the route to Richmond to reinforce Lee. Hood is clearly not so skillful in evacuations as Johnston, his predecessor, and Beauregard and Lee. It was, as has been prophesied, a "black day" when Johnston was ousted from his command.

Lee *was forced to this, to him, sad step* by inexorable circumstances. He has failed to take the Weldon Railroad after the fiercest, most ably-devised, and courageous assaults. He was too weak; but to strengthen himself he dare not recall Early from the Shenandoah. Such a course would only have transferred his danger to a new locality. The Danville road was too important to lose, and, if the army which defended at once it and the city of Lynchburg were withdrawn, Sheridan with his forces would make short work of both. In this dilemma he calls upon Hood, and the telegrams furnish the sequel. Danger is to be apprehended if Hood should join Lee, but if his army is scattered it will take some time to render it available, and in the meanwhile Grant, now in full possession of the knowledge of Lee's weakness, by his own confession, will essay to carry his legions into Richmond and Petersburg.

THE VALUE OF ATLANTA.

Our readers are fully in possession of the topography of the country around Atlanta—of the fact of its being a centre for the railroad system of Georgia. Apart from the fact that this system has now been destroyed, there are other considerations of perhaps greater importance, although, indeed, the tacit reduction of Georgia is important enough. It is to be presumed that Hood, since he has been badly defeated in every pitched battle with our troops, is entirely unable to cope with Sherman in the field. In the field he must fight—there are no more fortified Atlantas. If his army has been overtaken, driven—and on this fact we rest our speculations—then by rapid pursuit Sherman can render it impossible for either half to reach Petersburg, and he will end by entirely scattering the rebel army. But, even if one-half should reach Lee, we are taught to believe that it cannot be much more than 20,000 strong, and, in that event, Grant and his earthworks can hold Lee at bay until Sherman carries out the grand mission Providence seems to have assigned him. Planted in the very centre of Georgia, all of its admirably-complete railroads at his command, he is 270 miles from Mobile and 215 from Charleston and Savannah. His grand army (of which, by the way, he can readily spare, if needful, 30,000 men for Grant, to whom they can be transferred within five days from date), thus can at will operate on these three points with scarcely any opposition. He has railroads all the way. The residents along the lines, if there are any left, would scarcely dare to injure them, and even if they did, the history of Union railroad building from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, assures us that equal despatch would be used in repairing roads but slightly damaged leading to three "besieged rebel cities." No great damage indeed could be inflicted, as the country through which they pass is traversed by no mountains, and by no rivers larger than the narrow Chattahoochie. Thus the capture of Atlanta is a grand victory, the greatest of the war, for it lays the way open to us for the very heaviest blows the rebellion has received, and under which it fain must die.

Those vital points where the heart of the rebellion throbs, points which we have striven to reach so long in vain, will soon feel the bayonets of the Union. Alabama and Georgia are cut away from the Confederacy, and cease to be the bases of supplies for its armies, and Saturday, September 3d, dawns upon it the darkest day of its short and bloody existence. May we soon see the last.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ENLISTMENT—LARGE CREDITS ON ACCOUNT OF THE DRAFT—100,000 MEN ADDED TO GRANT'S ARMY WILL FINISH THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1864.

To Major General Dix, New York:

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits, required by the act of Congress, will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men to meet and take the place of first the enlistments in the navy, second the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion, and third the hundred-days troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in fort and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquillity in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following soldiers, belonging to Pennsylvania Regiments, have died here and been buried within the last few days: John Heiser, 53d; George T. Jack, 100th; William Hurlman, 105th; James Coleman, 2d Heavy Artillery; Amos K. Dillon, 13th Cavalry, and David N. Baker, 13th Cavalry.

A SUBSTITUTE THIEF.

George W. Brown, arrested for running a negro substitute off to Baltimore, has been fined five hundred dollars.

CREDITS FOR THE COMING DRAFT.

We have the authority of Col. W. H. Browne, Acting Provost Marshal General for Maryland and Delaware, for stating that volunteers will be counted on the quotas of the present call up to the latest practicable moment before the draft, and men are accepted and sent to rendezvous; and in all districts where an earnestness shall have been manifested in procuring volunteers, such volunteers will be duly credited as above, even if the volunteer shall have enlisted after the fifth day of September.

A FEMALE REBEL SPY.

Sarah Mitchell, alias Charley West, of the 18th Virginia Cavalry, who was arrested at Harper's Ferry as a spy by Captain Pratt, while loitering around our camp dressed in United States uniform, arrived last evening, and was committed to the Old Capitol. Sarah makes quite a neat-looking soldier, is fond of talk, and says she served two years in Co. A, 18th Virginia Cavalry, in Imboden's command.

ARREST OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN VIRGINIA.

Our troops stationed in Fairfax and Loudon counties, Virginia, having been greatly molested of late by bushwhackers, it has been determined to put a stop to it by arresting the disloyal citizens of the neighborhood, many of whom are believed to be connected with these rebel gangs. Yesterday thirty-two alleged warm rebel sympathizers, residing in the counties above named, were brought to this city, and were committed to the Old Capitol, to await an investigation. Thirty more of the sixty rebel sympathizers and suspicious characters, arrested in Loudon county, Va., a week or two since, were released from the Old Capitol yesterday, upon their parole of honor not to do any act injurious or detrimental to the United States Government.

THE ENROLMENT ACT—AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Little, Brown & Co.'s last volume of the statutes at large contain an error in the act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces. It states that in case the quota shall not be filled within the space of *sixty* days after the call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, etc.; but the official roll, from which a copy of the act was furnished to the authorized newspaper publishers of the laws by the State Department, provides that *fifty* days, as stated in the President's proclamation, shall elapse after the call before a draft shall be ordered.

SENTENCED FOR TREASONABLE LANGUAGE.

Frank Russell Reading, publisher of a theatrical sheet called *The Guide*, has been sentenced to an imprisonment for five years in Fort Delaware, for uttering treasonable language while the enemy were in front of Washington.

SKILLED MECHANICS.

The Secretary's order in reference to skilled mechanics is to be strictly construed by commanding officers.

PUNISHED FOR DESERTION.

Ten privates have recently been tried and convicted of desertion, and have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in Fort Delaware for two or three years, and to forfeit all pay and allowances.

VICTORY!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

THE CITY OCCUPIED BY OUR ARMY.

THE NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED

A BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR EAST POINT.

THE REBEL ARMY CUT IN TWO.

Gen. Hardee Reported Killed.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

THE REBELS REPORTED TO BE LAYING A NEW RAILROAD.

A UNION BATTERY SHELLING THE TOWN.

Early Still in the Shenandoah Valley.

HE IS OPENING TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

Official Despatch from Admiral Farragut.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Dishonorable Conduct of the Rebel Officers.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR NASHVILLE.

General Rousseau Driving the Rebels.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA—THE CITY OCCUPIED BY GEN. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—3 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon today. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA CONFIRMED—IT IS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE 20TH CORPS—THE REBEL ARMY CUT IN TWO BY GEN. SHERMAN—REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. HARDEE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—10.45 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegram from Major General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

"General Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the 20th Corps now occupy the city.

"The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point.

"A battle was fought near that place, in which General Sherman was successful. The particulars are not known.

"H. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen."

An unofficial report states that in the battle fought near East Point, by General Sherman with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that Gen. Hardee was killed.

Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

A CONFIRMATORY DESPATCH FROM LOUISVILLE—SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ENTERS THE PLACE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—Brigadier General Ewing, commanding the Western District of Kentucky, has just received a despatch from the front announcing that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at nine o'clock this morning. No further particulars have been received.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta this morning, at 11 o'clock, and the whole Federal force will enter to-day.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED—CANNONADING AT NIGHT—A REPORTED NEW RAILROAD TO PETERSBURG.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The *Chronicle* has received the following special despatch:

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The enemy were reported moving artillery to their right. In the afternoon slight skirmishing began along the Weldon road. The 5th Corps were placed under arms and marched into the breastworks. Some deserters came in during the day and said we were to be attacked at 4 o'clock P. M. With the exception of the slight skirmish along the railroad there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. Out on the skirmish line is a large frame house, from the top of which we can obtain an excellent view of the surrounding country. The object of the enemy was to drive away our pickets and regain possession of this vacant dwelling. Three men were wounded. The house is now in our possession.

Cannonading occurs at the regular hours every night. No damage is inflicted. It is very annoying, though, when one is anxious to go to sleep.

Frequent heavy rains, together with bad water, are causing considerable sickness among the men. This is confined principally to the new men, who are coming in continually. Quinine and whisky is given to men occupying trenches as a ration morning and evening.

The quietude along the entire front is as wonderful as unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it. We seem to be continually expecting a fight, and know not the time or the place of its occurrence. It is believed the rebels are bringing the Weldon Railroad into Petersburg by a new and formerly unknown route. This is very possible. There must be some trouble in getting rails to eke out the track.

PETERSBURG SHELLED FROM A RAILROAD BATTERY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is that Wednesday passed without any changes in the relative positions of the opposing armies which can be of any interest to the general reader.

The monster 15-inch mortar, mounted on a railroad car, has recently been sent up the road opposite Petersburg, and a few shells thrown by it into the city. The object of this was to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets, and it seems to have been partially successful.

There was a heavy artillery duel on the evening of the 29th ult., in front of Petersburg, continuing for over an hour.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

GEN. EARLY STILL IN THE VALLEY—HIS HEADQUARTERS AT BUNKER HILL.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The *American's* special despatch, dated at Charlestown, Va., Sept. 2, says: "I have been much disappointed on learning that the despatches which I sent you from Berryville have failed to reach their destination.

"I have not sufficient time in this despatch, as the mail closes at Harper's Ferry at 1.15 P. M., to enter into details, but will simply state the principal points of information which were obtained by a reconnoissance.

"In the first place Early *has not left* and *has* no intention of leaving, the valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph line, and has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock.

"Early is receiving reinforcements, and Fitz Hugh Lee is known to have received 300 fresh horses for his cavalry, who are said to number 7,000.

"There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton, which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though he intended to leave the valley."

TENNESSEE.

A BATTLE NEAR NASHVILLE—THE REBELS DRIVEN BY GENERAL ROUSSEAU—WHEELER'S FORCE REPORTED ADVANCING.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1.—A rebel force, estimated 1,000 strong, with twelve guns, were within seventeen miles of Nashville, on the New Freedom pike, at daylight this morning.

Major General Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing ensued, with varying success. At the last accounts Rousseau had driven the rebels three miles towards Murfreesboro.

A messenger from the advance reports that Wheeler's whole force is between this city and Murfreesboro, and that there is a large rebel force at Lebanon. Prisoners and some wounded have been sent from Rousseau's front.

THE REBELS TEARING UP THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Passengers from Nashville report that Wheeler, Forrest, and Roddy are engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad, between Nashville and the Tennessee river.

The *Union* says that Rousseau has made such disposition of his force that these rebel commands cannot injure the road, and that Rousseau has gone out to give Wheeler battle.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S PURSUIT OF WHEELER.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad were burned by Wheeler's forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the rebel force within three miles of Lagrange, yesterday afternoon, with stubborn resistance. He reports that the head of Wheeler's column left the Murfreesboro pike about ten o'clock, moving from the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad in the direction of Franklin.

Rousseau is in close pursuit, and persons just in from Franklin report that town in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night.

Our casualties in the skirmishing of yesterday were 5 killed and 50 wounded.

A small body of rebels fired on a train on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, at Brentwood, eight miles from here.

The rebel loss yesterday was eight killed and fifteen wounded. The telegraph is open south of this point.

KENTUCKY.

M'QUADE'S AND JESSEY'S GUERILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Fifteen guerillas, under Billy McQuade, are reported to have thrown an engine off the track of the Lebanon Branch Railroad, this afternoon, six miles from New Haven. They burned the express and baggage cars and robbed the passengers, and left in the direction of Bardstown.

Jessey's gang of two hundred guerillas returned this morning from a raid to the Ohio river, and encamped four miles from New Castle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily expected an attack.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Navy Department to-day received the following from Admiral Farragut:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
MOBILE BAY, August 25, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor, in my despatch No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered, on the 23d instant, to the army and navy, though at the time that despatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place.

It was also discovered that General Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further, that some of those which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers at Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a position perfectly untenable and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend.

The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. General Page endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour of 2 P. M., for the surrender outside of the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages wantonly injured, and the arms, ammunition, and provisions, etc., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

In this determination he was supported by all his officers save one; but from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, whilst General Page and his officers, with a childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which they had said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies: for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the United States steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding W. G. B. S.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FORT MORGAN, August 23, 1864.

Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N., Major General Gordon Granger, U. S. A.:

GENTLEMEN: The further sacrifice of life being unnecessary, and my sick and wounded suffering and being exposed, humanity demands that I ask for terms of capitulation.

Very respectfully, &c.,
R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, August 23, 1864.

I have notified Admiral Farragut of your desire to capitulate. Until his arrival, hostilities will be suspended, when your proposal will be duly considered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. GRANGER,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

To Brigadier General R. L. PAGE, Commanding at Fort Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, August 23, 1864.

Brigadier General R. L. Page, Commanding Fort Morgan:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Captain Taylor, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are: 1st. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all of the public property within its limits, and in the same condition as it is now.

2d. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

3d. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

P. S. DRAYTON, Captain U. S. N.,
On the part of Admiral Farragut, Commanding the naval forces.

R. ARNOLD, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
On the part of Gen. Granger, Commanding U. S. forces.

FORT MORGAN, August 23, 1864.

Captain Drayton, U. S. N., Brigadier General R. Arnold, U. S. A., acting on the part respectively of Admiral Farragut and General Granger:

GENTLEMEN: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulation.

I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,
R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A SPECIAL AGENT SENT OUT BY THE INDIAN BUREAU—PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An official despatch received here to-day says the murders and depredations on the plains are committed by comparatively few of the several Indian tribes. It is understood the Indian Bureau has sent thither a special agent with a view to the pacification of the disaffected savages.

The fact may not be generally known that the Governor of Colorado has issued a proclamation urging either individuals or armed organizations to kill and destroy the hostile Indians, and seize their property, distinguishing between those which are friendly and those which are not so. This proceeding of the Governor is independent of the Federal authorities, and may increase rather than lessen the calamities to which settlers and emigrants are now exposed.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS BY GEN. SULLY.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Sioux City (Iowa) *Register* of the 27th ult. says that Mr. Sell, of the quartermasters' department, has just arrived from Fort Union, and reports that a battle occurred between Gen. Sully's command and about 5,000 Indians, on Knife river, on July 26, in which the Indians were defeated with a loss of 150. Our loss was 5 killed and twenty or thirty wounded.

CALIFORNIA AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Union Congressmen and Presidential Electors Nominated—A Coup d'Etat by King Kamehameha.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Arrived, ships Sumatra, Belvidere, and Daniel Marcy, from New York, and Winged Hunter, from Boston. Sailed, ship Mary L. Sutton, for Baker's Island.

The Union Republican State Convention have nominated for Presidential electors J. G. McCallum, Samuel Brannan, Rev. C. C. McClay, J. Wing Oliver, and William Crane, and, as a matter of precaution, have instructed them to cast their votes for Lincoln and Johnson.

A nolle prosequi has been entered in the case of W. R. Smiley, for keeping the treasure recovered from the steamer Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—J. C. McRuer, of San Francisco, has been nominated by the Union Republican Convention for Congress from the Southern district of California, William Higby from the Middle district, and John Bidwell from the Northern district. This is regarded as an excellent ticket.

Arrived, ship Milan, from New York. Sailed, ship Rival, for Hong Kong.

An arrival from Honolulu brings dates of August 13th.

The ship Mary Robinson became a total loss at Howland's Island on the 28th of June.

The ships Lady Washington and St. Charles were totally lost at Baker's Island on June 8th.

Sailed from Baker's Island, June 26, ship Skylark, for England.

King Kamehameha, on the 13th of August, after an excited speech, abrogated the Sandwich Island Constitution of 1852, and declared the Constitutional Convention dissolved. This arbitrary act is regarded as a regular *coup d'état* by the King, and, if submitted to by the Hawaiian people, will render the kingdom nearly an absolute monarchy.

HALIFAX.

A Lighthouse Burned—The Steamer Asia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.—The Flint Island lighthouse at Cow Bay was burned on Wednesday night.

The steamship Asia arrived from Boston at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed for Liverpool at 5 o'clock.

FORTRESS MONROE.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER—A RECONNOISSANCE TO SMITHFIELD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1.—A schooner, name unknown, ran the blockade yesterday, and got safely into Smithfield, Va.

A small force was sent to Smithfield, yesterday, and was ordered to make a reconnoissance, but was met by a party of guerillas and prevented from landing.

The mail steamer John Brooks has arrived from City Point, bringing twenty prisoners, but no new from the army.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HECLA.

NO AMERICAN WAR SHIPS TO BE SOLD IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES TERMINATED

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.—The steamship Hecla, Capt. Macauley, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The commissioners of customs in London have issued a general order to collectors, that in pursuance of instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, no ship of war belonging to either of the belligerent Powers in North America shall be allowed to enter any of her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

A Lisbon telegram of the 18th says that the Federal frigate Niagara is in the Tagus. It is said that her mission is to intercept a steamer bought at Liverpool ostensibly for navigation between Lisbon and Liverpool. The Portuguese papers further assert that the steamer will not sail, as the intentions of the Federals have become known. This, doubtless, refers to the steamer Georgia, which recently left Liverpool for Lisbon.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of August 8th, says: "Clifton House has become the centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which promise a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword." The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a Democrat for the Presidency upon a platform for an armistice and a convention of the States, and to thwart, by all possible means, the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for a re-election.

The *Times'* "city article" says: "Frankfort advices show a loss of faith in United States bonds, large sales having depressed prices to 38, which is three per cent. below the last quotations from New York."

The *Times* winds up an editorial on the present situation of the war in America as follows:

"As regards the final issue of the war, we consider the prospects of the Confederates to be as good as ever; but the Federals have shown such an insensibility to defeat, and such an inflexible tenacity of purpose, that we cannot anticipate any early termination of the strife. Perhaps the success of Sherman in Georgia, or Farragut at Mobile, might counteract the disappointment produced by the failures of Grant in Virginia, and one more inspire the Federals with expectations of absolute success. But in Europe we can only employ the lessons of eventful campaigns to confirm our convictions of the hopelessness of war and the necessity of speedy peace."

The *Daily News* says there are rumors of a projected new Confederate loan.

Order has been restored in Belfast, where there has been no rioting since the 19th.

FRANCE.

The King of Spain has left France for Spain. He visited Queen Christina prior to his departure.

Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, who is on a visit to Copenhagen, is shortly expected in Paris.

The *Independence Belge* announces a prospective marriage between Prince Humbert and the Princess Anna Murat, and says it will strengthen the bonds between France and Italy.

Advices from Algiers, via Paris, confirm the rumors of fresh disturbances in the province of Oran.

Bourse flat and lower. Rentes 66f. 35c.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna, on the 20th, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians is said to have been decided upon.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered a reduction of the army, and immediate and unlimited discharge is granted to soldiers whose services expire on the 1st of January next.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates have been received from the Cape of Good Hope up to July 13th. The news is unimportant. Trade was dull. The recent alarm in regard to a possible Kaffre war proves groundless.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, July 30.—Cotton goods improving. Accounts of the indigo crop are better. Exchange 2s. 1d.

BOMBAY, July 30.—Cotton and cotton goods dearer. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.

CHINA.

CANTON, July 11.—Cotton goods unchanged; Tea higher; Exchange 4s. 11½d.

SHANGHAE, July 5.—Shirtings quiet; Silk drooping; Exchange 7s. 1d. No new movements by the rebels are reported. The Portuguese have been unable to obtain a ratification of their treaty with the Chinese Government.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Discount market unchanged; funds depressed; Consols still falling.

EGYPT.

The difficulties between the Egyptian Government and the United States have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 23.—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were 10,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and importers. The market is irregular and inactive. Quotations are generally unchanged, only choice parcels maintaining previous rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, August 23.—The Breadstuffs market is generally steady and slightly firmer. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co. and Richardson, Spence, & Co. report Flour steady; Wheat firmer—amber 8s.@8s. 1d.; Corn steady—mixed 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, August 23.—The Provision market is very dull. Circulars report Beef very dull; Pork very dull and unchanged; Bacon inactive; Lard firm, and partially advanced 6d.; Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, August 23.—Ashes quiet and steady; Sugar firm; Coffee steady; Rice steady; Rosin quiet and steady; Spirits Turpentine easier, at 67s.; Petroleum steady—refined 2s. 1d.@2s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, August 23.—Breadstuffs upward; Sugar quiet and steady; Coffee quiet; Tea firm; Rice buoyant; Tallow quiet and steady; Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 68s. 6d.

LONDON, August 23.—Consols closed at 87⅞@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The sales on the 23d were Illinois Central at 45@44 discount; Erie Railroad 40½@41.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—COTTON.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, market closing irregular with fair demand for good qualities at full previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull, except for Lards, which is firmer.

PRODUCE.—The Produce markets are generally quiet and steady.

LONDON, August 24.—Consols close at 88⅛@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were Illinois Central shares 45¼@44½ discount; Erie Railroad 41@42.

LATEST PER HECLA.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, August 24.—The difficulty between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Electioneering riots, with bloodshed, had occurred at Geneva, but they had subsided and quiet was restored.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from New York—19th, Alfieri, at Kingston; 21st, Cordouana at Gravesend; 22d, Georgiana at Queenstown; 23d R. M. Seafield at Dublin.

Sailed for New York—22d, Alma from Deal; Caravan from Deal; from Liverpool 23d, William Rathbone.

Sailed for Philadelphia 23d, Philadelphia from Liverpool.

Arrival of the Caledonia off Cape Race—Two Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 1, via CAPE HOOD, Sept. 2.—The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 26th, passed Cape Race at half past 7 o'clock this evening.

Her advices are two days later than those per the Hecla, at Halifax, but do not possess any items of great importance.

No commercial advices have been received by the Caledonia.

A despatch from Gen. Cameron, dated headquarters, Auckland, June 7th, says: During the next three months active operations will hardly be practicable in any part of New Zealand. A greater part of the troops have hutted themselves for the winter.

Tuesday's second edition ("*Times'* city article") says:

"The discount market shows no alteration. Among the more significant points in the present accounts from New York is the change of tone becoming observable with regard to the new order of things in Mexico. Reports sent from Americans in Mexico fully confirm the hopeful description obtained from other quarters of the rapid consolidation of the new Government.

"Advices from Frankfort state that recent facts have suddenly begun to disturb the eager faith of investors in United States bonds. Some letters received by German houses speak of the existing decline as owing to the fear of importers to enter goods at the present rate of duties. It was known at Frankfort that many German orders had been countermanded, apprehension beginning to be experienced that the new November dividend may be lost, and that it will not be paid in specie. The distrust was being increased by the circumstance that large sales were being pressed by parties hitherto looked upon as best informed on American affairs."

Arrival of the Steamer Jura.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 2.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, has passed this point, bound to Quebec. Her advices have been anticipated.

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 1.—The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 26th ult., has passed Cape Race this evening. Her advices are two days later than those furnished by the Hecla, but do not contain any items of importance.

No commercial advices have been received by the Caledonia.

THE CITY.

MILITARY.

THE ROUNDHEAD REGIMENT.

Colonel Daniel Leasure, of the 100th Pennsylvania, or Roundhead Regiment, is now in this city, en route for his home at Newcastle, Pa. He has been compelled to retire from active service by reason of ill health, having been confined to the hospital since the battles of the Wilderness. It is the intention of Colonel Leasure to resume his profession of the law. The time of service of his regiment expired August 31st. Forty-six of his men, who did not re-enlist, have likewise returned to Newcastle. The regiment was recruited in the western part of the State, and has distinguished itself in a number of historic engagements.

ISSUE OF CITY WARRANTS.

Warrants were issued yesterday morning for the payment of the city bounty to forty-five men, seven of whom were substitutes.

DEATHS.

The following deaths of soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday from army hospitals in this department:

Satterlee Hospital—William R. Hopkins, Co. I, 39th U. S. C. T.

South-street Hospital—Thomas Kraal, Co. D, 8th Michigan.

Summit-House Hospital—John Jackson, Co. A, 31st New York Vols.

Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital—J. W. Hooper, Co. I, 4th New Jersey.

White Hall Hospital—William Adams, Co. E, 1st Minnesota.

Chestnut Hill Hospital—Daniel C. Brown, Co. F, 109th New York Vols.; Charles Scheibelk, Co. E, 116th Regiment.

McClellan Hospital—Joseph L. Sawyer, Co. E, 13th Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, fire broke out in the large frame cooper-shop on the north side of Washington street, below Front, owned and occupied by Wm. E. Stevenson. The main building and a number of smaller buildings connected with the main one were entirely of frame, of one story and-a-half in height. The buildings were used for the manufacture, storage, &c., of coopers' materials, staves, hoops, &c. The principal business of the establishment was the manufacture of shooks and heads. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss will reach $10,000, and is partially insured in city companies. Adjoining, on the west is a block of three story dwellings. These were all more or less damaged, and the contents injured principally by water. One of the houses was occupied in the lower story by Mr. A. Nugent, tavern-keeper; the upper part by Mrs. Booth as a boarding-house. The adjoining building was occupied by Thomas Lombard. The family are absent. This house was completely unroofed, and the furniture was considerably damaged by water. Mr. Lombard has an insurance of $2,000 in the North American Insurance Company. The dwelling of Henry McLaughlin was slightly damaged by fire. His household goods were considerably injured by water. The flakes flew thick and fast, and, lighting on the roofs of houses to the leeward, caused quite a number of small fires. A large hole was burned in the roof of the committee-room of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The dwelling of Mr. Plant, on Otsego street, also took fire on the roof, but the prompt application of a few buckets of water suppressed the incipient flames. The hose belonging to the Cooper Shop committee was brought into use in the early stage of the conflagration of Mr. Stevenson's shop, and by the philosophical distribution of water by this means the flames were prevented spreading to much combustible property.

OPENING OF THE NEW HALL OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB—ARRIVAL OF THE CLUB.

Last evening the formal opening of the Democratic headquarters (Continental Theatre) took place. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. A number collected outside, and the street was well filled with many who, from the heat of the hall, were unable to remain within. The meeting was organized by calling Josiah Randall, Esq., to the chair. A large number of vice presidents and secretaries were appointed. Mr. Randall, upon taking the chair, made a few remarks, and was followed by Hon. Richard Vaux, Charles Ingersoll, Dr. Seitz, Mr. Burnett, of Monroe county, and others. Upon introducing Mr. Burnett, the Chair stated that he was one of the delegates to Chicago, and had just returned from the holy work that had been done there. After the meeting adjourned a procession was formed, headed by a band of music, and proceeded down Walnut street to Third, up Third to Chestnut, and out Chestnut street to meet the members of the Keystone Club returning from Chicago. The procession numbered about 1,200 men.

Those members of the Keystone Club who had gone to Chicago returned home last night. They arrived in the city after midnight, and were escorted to their club house by a large delegation. The club house and *The Age* office were illuminated with candles.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

On Wednesday night, one of our reportorial corps, after finishing his labors, took a car to return to his home. While the car was waiting at a corner to pick up passengers, four soldiers entered. Becoming impatient at the delay, they soon got out to take a stroll. Presently they re-entered in great glee, which was soon explained to the other passengers by the appearance of a colored vender of hot-corn, on the steps of the car, exclaiming, "pay me for that corn." It seems that these men while they were out, had occupied their time in stealing several ears of corn from this poor negress, who is obliged to earn her living by this wretched trade. When she applied to them to pay they laughed in her face, and the car being obliged to move on, the poor woman remained unpaid. We learned from their conversation that these chivalrous representatives of our army were attached to the Nicetown Hospital. Upon such conduct comment is unnecessary.

COLLISION ON A RAILWAY.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a locomotive ran into an ice wagon at Twenty-second street and Washington avenue. The wagon was destroyed, one of the mules was killed, the driver was somewhat injured, and James Taylor, aged eleven years, who resides on Burton street, above Fifteenth, and who was in the wagon, had his arm fractured and head injured. He was taken to the hospital.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee held a meeting yesterday at their rooms, on Chestnut street, above Eleventh, when it was resolved to hold a mass meeting in Pittsburg, on the 14th inst. Daniel S. Dickinson and Charles Sumner are expected to address the meeting. It is expected that the mass meeting which was to have been held in this city on the 12th inst. will take place on Saturday night, 10th inst. This, however, has not been fully resolved upon.

NINTH WARD.

See the advertisement in this day's *Press* calling a meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward to adopt measures to fill the quota. Every resident of the ward should feel an interest in the all-important subject.

OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Prices for the most part remain about the same as last week, there being but little variation in any of the articles quoted:

Apples, per half peck	25 to 37
Beans, string, per half peck	20 to 25
Lima, per quart	14 to 16
Butter, per pound	60 to 75
Cabbages, per head	5 to 15
Cantelopes, per basket	55 to 60
Cheese, per pound	30 to 32
Cider Vinegar, per gallon	40
Corn, per dozen	12 to 16
Cucumbers, each	1
Egg-plants, each	8 to 12
Eggs, per dozen	25 to 32
Fish—Black, per pound	10
Dry Cod, per pound	10
Halibut, per pound	20
Lobster, per pound	10
Mackerel, salt, each	10 to 25
Perch, per pound	12
Pike, per pound	15
Rock, per pound	15
Shad, salt, each	40 to 50
Sheepshead, per pound	10
Salmon, smoked, per pound	50
Herring, smoked, per bunch	15 to 20
Huckleberries, per quart	15
Lamb—hind quarter, per pound	25
fore quarter, per pound	18 to 20
Lard, per pound	20 to 25
Meats—corned beef, per pound	15 to 20
beef, dried, per pound	30 to 40
rib roast, per pound	25 to 30
rump steak, per pound	25
sirloin, per pound	30
soup pieces, per pound	10 to 15
Mutton—chops, per pound	20
fore quarter, per pound	10 to 12
hind quarter, per pound	15 to 20
Onions, per half peck	60 to 62
Ochre, per half peck	25
Peaches, per half peck	15 to 50
Pears, per half peck	15 to 50
Plums, per quart	25
Pork—corned, per pound	25
hams, sliced, per pound	25
hams, whole, per pound	20
shoulders, per pound	28
steak, per pound	25
Sausages, Bologna	25
Potatoes, Irish, per half peck	30 to 37
sweet, per half peck	35 to 45
Poultry—Fowls, per pound	24 to 28
Spring Chickens, per pound	25 to 30
Squashes, each	2 to 5
Tomatoes, per half peck	10 to 15
Veal—cutlets, per pound	20
fore quarter, per pound	11
hind quarter, per pound	15
shoulders, per pound	12
loin, per pound	15 to 20
Watermelons, each	15 to 75

RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

The following were the retail cash prices of the leading domestic dry goods in this city yesterday:

Delaines—Manchester, Pacific, and Hamilton, 60c.

Brown Drills—Amoskeag and Indian Head, 80c.; inferior quality, 75c.

Corset Jeans—Amoskeag, 65c.; Lancaster, 50c.

Tickings—Amoskeag, best, $1.06; Pemberton X. L., 75c.

Striped Shirtings—Falls, standards, 62c.; Amoskeag, best, 87c.

All-Wool Flannel—Heavy twilled, ⅞ wide, $1; heavy twilled, ¾ wide, 85c.

Bleached Muslins—New York Mills, 4-4, 85c.; Wamsutta, 4-4, 80c.; James' Mills, ⅞, 62c.; Green Manufacturing Company, 55c.; Boott O, 53c.; Hamilton Q, 40c.

Brown Muslins—Amoskeag, Laconia H, Salmon Falls, Lawrence, all 4-4, 75c.; Pepperell R, 65c.; Boott Mills S, 70c.; Boott Mills O, 62c.; Boott Mills H, 60c.; Atlantic M, ¾, 45c.; Portsmouth P, 38c.

Ginghams—Roanoke, 45c.; Glasgow, 50c.; Lancaster, 60c.; Clinton, 52c.

Prints—Merrimack and Cocheco, 55c.; Pacific, Spragues, and Dunnells, 50c.; Duchess B, Allens, Arnolds, 45c.

Canton Flannel—Hamilton, best, 90c.; Franconia, 80c.; Pemberton, Nashua, and Park Mills, 75c.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

A CUBAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

A young man named Alfred Hernandez was arraigned at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of the larceny of three diamond rings, a diamond breast-pin, four bracelets, and a seal ring, the property of Rosa Herryman, who boards at a house on Spruce street, above Eleventh. The accused took boarding at the same house, about four weeks since, and he was esteemed as such a nice young man that suspicion was at once disarmed. Two hundred dollars in gold and United States treasury notes were stolen from one of the boarders, but not the least suspicion fell upon the defendant. On Wednesday night, according to the evidence of Mrs. Herryman, the jewelry was stolen from her apartment. She gave information of the fact at the Central Station, and Mr. Taggart, of the detective force, had private circulars printed and distributed among the pawnbrokers.

The articles were recovered at the pawnshop of Mr. Nathans, in Sansom street. They were given up by Charles Baer, the active agent of Mr. Nathans. It seems that he received the printed notice, but paid no attention to it. Mr. Baer was, therefore, bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court. After the prisoner had been arrested he acknowledged the theft, and said he would make everything good if he was not prosecuted. He was committed to answer.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Barbara Taylor *alias* Terry, a colored woman whom the police have had in custody once or twice within a year or two, was arraigned at the Central Station last evening on the charge of larceny. According to the evidence of Mrs. Mary Ann Aulentz, the defendant entered upon her duties as a domestic at the Metropolitan Hotel on Arch street, on Tuesday last, and suddenly retired on Thursday. A promissory note or draft for $300, and one hundred dollars in money were stolen from the room of Mrs. Aulentz. A dress also disappeared from the room of Mrs. Josephine Mays. The defendant, it is alleged, was the only person in the rooms during the absence of the witnesses. When taken into custody she offered $10 to Mrs. Mays to keep her out of the watch-house. The defendant was committed.

FINAL HEARING.

The New York thieves, a notice of whose arrest was made in *The Press* yesterday, were arraigned for a further investigation yesterday afternoon, at the Central Station. The three of the party, identified as crowding upon Mr. Detwiler, were committed to answer the charge of larceny. The remainder of the gang were committed to answer as accessories, the bail demanded being $1,800 in each case.

In regard to the visit of the above representatives of Mackerelville, N. Y., it is said they came for the purpose of enlisting, and then "jumping the bounty." They appeared to be under the direction of John Smith, who recorded the names of the party on the book at the Commercial Hotel, at which place they stopped on their arrival in Philadelphia. It was stated at the hearing yesterday that two other watches, besides that of Mr. Detwiler's, were stolen by the same gang from persons in the car.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY.

A bundle of papers are now in the hands of a shrewd officer of the police department that may lead a certain magistrate and one or two other parties into the penitentiary. For prudential reasons all names are withheld at present. The documents are very well calculated to facilitate fraudulent transactions. If the magistrate's name has been forged, then the sooner an opportunity be given him to prove it to be such the better for himself, his particular constituents, his official honor, integrity, and honesty.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Jury trials in this court for the August session have ceased. A number of bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury, charging the passing of counterfeit postal currency and the enticing of soldiers to desert. A man named Chew was convicted of the former offence, and Robert Cunningham, who was tried upon the latter charge (that of procuring or enticing soldiers to desert) was acquitted. These have been the only cases tried during the term, which has now lasted more than two weeks. The expense to the Government during this time must have been considerable. Grand jurors are entitled to receive two dollars per day, and petit jurors, of whom there are two or three times the number, the same compensation. The pay of jurors forms but a small amount of the expenses of the court when in session. The pay of witnesses, &c., must amount to no insignificant sum. Nobody, of course, can be blamed for the fact that all of the cases, except those above-named, were postponed for various reasons offered to the Court under oath, and which were regarded as sufficient to secure postponement. Be that as it may, the Government of the United States has been put to much cost, and very little business has been done. Jurors have been dismissed for the term, and there will be no other jury trials for the present.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

This Court was busily engaged with the current business. There was nothing of sufficient importance for a report.

We call attention to the school advertisement (found in our Educational column) of Mrs. Cornelia Badger, who will be assisted by professors of noted ability, and is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to render her academy all that can be desired.

Thomas & Son's sale, Tuesday next, will comprise over $100,000 in stocks and loans, besides a very large amount of real estate. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

CITY ITEMS.

Economy in Housekeeping.

The recent cool evenings and mornings have set prudent housekeepers thinking about their Stoves and Heaters, and how to manage them to the best advantage. In some measure, we apprehend that the present unprecedented high price of fuel will work a revolution in this department during the coming season. Many persons, for example, in order to economize fuel, will employ Cook *Stoves instead of Ranges*, and for the same reason parlor and chamber Stoves will take the place of the more expensive Heaters. To persons intending to make any changes of this kind, we wish to say that a handsome per centage can be saved and prompt attention received by calling at what we have long since denominated "The Stove Headquarters of Philadelphia"—the celebrated establishment of Mr. James Spear, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street. In calling at his well-stocked warerooms, yesterday, to see what the season had developed, we found him prepared to furnish, at immediate notice, his renowned Anti-Dust Cook Stoves, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best Cooking Stove in the world. This stove, as some of our readers are already aware, is so constructed as to consume the gas arising from the fuel when the latter is ignited, which has the effect of producing a much hotter stove, with less fuel than any other stove in use. In addition to this advantage, it has a sieve and ash pan attached to it, by which the ashes are thoroughly sifted before their removal from the stove, thereby saving the unburnt coal which passes through the fire-grate. For economy in fuel, cleanliness, and superiority for baking and cooking purposes, *this stove is certainly without its equal.*

The same high praise for their superiority may be justly awarded to Mr. Spear's splendid Anti-dust Parlor Stoves, which for economy, cleanliness, and beauty are not only unrivalled, but cannot be excelled. They are manufactured from the best *imported* Russia Sheet Iron, and, what is not a little singular, while almost everything else is twice and three times former prices, are sold by Mr. Spear at the small increase in prices of only about fifty per cent. He is only enabled to sell at these low figures by the fact of his having purchased his stock of materials in advance of the rise. Nevertheless, our readers must not expect these moderate rates to last very long, and they had, therefore, better send their orders to Mr. Spear at their earliest convenience.

EXAMINE, COMPARE, AND BUY WITH CARE.—The value of the Sewing Machine in every family is too widely acknowledged to require proof, yet the great difference between the various machines in use renders it policy to look into the merits of the different ones before purchasing. And it is this comparison that the "Florence" Machine (sold at No. 630 Chestnut street) invites. This machine, for all practical purposes required in a family, is the best in the world—a statement which its proprietors are submitting to the most rigid test of comparison. Not one buyer in fifty but decides in favor of the "Florence," after comparing it with others. Then again, the purchasers run not the slightest risk in selecting the "Florence," as every instrument sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money is refunded after trial.

FOR A LONG TIME Philadelphia has felt the want of an establishment where a lady could go and secure a complete outfit. Formerly, a bride would have to depend on her friends to advise what to get and where to get it. Now we have in this city a first class establishment, where a person can have everything made at the shortest notice, in the most elegant manner, and at very reasonable prices. We recommend our lady friends to go to the Wheeler & Wilson salesroom and examine specimens of their work. We have never seen anything at all equal to it, either in this country or Europe. The Wheeler & Wilson company do all kinds of family sewing, quilting, tucking, &c., at their office, or are prepared to send out obliging and competent young ladies to sew by the day or week, with or without machines. Now is the time for families to have their sewing attended to. We all know that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine does the best work and is the most economical in the use of cotton. Salesroom, 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh.

CHANGE OF CLOTHING.—The delicious weather of the past few days has suggested to the minds of all prudent people the prospective necessity of changing the nature of their apparel. New suits of fall clothing are hence in immediate demand, and the place to select them, either ready-made or made to order, is at the popular old house of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. The stock of these gentlemen is unsurpassed in richness and variety by any other in the city, and, having laid in their fabrics at far below the present rates, their prices are remarkably moderate.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—A thousand years ago the Saracens conquered Egypt, and the exportation of paper, or rather of papyrus, to Europe, was stopped. The Europeans were "hard up," as we are ourselves, about this time, for the needful medium to convey our thoughts, and many rare old manuscripts were rubbed out for the sake of procuring a fresh writing surface. This would not have been so serious a matter for regret if the freshly-cleaned surface had been devoted to writing notices of the elegant suits for gentlemen and youths made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

THE GREATEST HAIR RESTORATIVE OF THE AGE—Besides being the greatest beautifier of the human hair, "*Lubin's Floriline*" is found to be the most successful restorer of missing locks that has ever yet been blessed with. It has never yet proved a failure, when used according to directions. The "Floriline" contains no pernicious drugs or alcohol, but is purely vegetable, and extracted from the fragrant and nutritious flowers of Southern France. One carton costs but little, and a trial is the best criterion.

AUTUMN LUXURIES.—All the seasons have, in turn, their distinctive charm to make their return to us welcome. Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, are public benefactors in giving to each of these seasons an additional grace, by offering at their counters a variety of the delicious new Confections expressly adapted to the various seasons. Their "first fruits of Autumn" are now ready, and if they do not carry sunshine and glee into the bosom of every well-regulated household in this city, it will be because the heads of such households are sadly delinquent in the discharge of a very important duty of husbands and fathers.

LINCOLN, FREMONT, AND MCCLELLAN have been placed on the Presidential track for the White House; but as the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the most sanguine of their friends will be in more or less suspense until the election. There is no such uncertainty about Mr. Alter selling the best and cheapest coal at his splendid new yard, No. 957 North Ninth street.

A BEAUTIFUL ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut, has the most attractive establishment in Philadelphia. His delicious sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, Chocolates, fine mixtures, and the pure Confections, together with his luscious grapes, pears, and other fruits, make his store a perfect temple of luxuries.

SONG OF THE TELEGRAM.

I'm out in the *Ledger* at first blush of day,
In the *Bulletin* and *Argus* ere the twilight is gray;
I'm here and I'm there, and, wherever I fly,
"How sweetly," 'tis said, "does the Telegram lie!"
Then off to the mountain and over the moor,
I pause, and I lie at the cottager's door;
And as I pass onward, I hear low and high
How the people are pleased with the Telegram lie!
And the papers, they take me and send me along;
Though I'm often a knell, I seem ever a song;
And I flatter and smooth, and deceive till I die,
A trusty, though heart-breaking Telegram lie.

But bear in mind, *no telegram was ever yet used* to announce the merits of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing, under the Continental.

THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES are eye-preservers, literally so. We have never heard a person who had given them a fair trial who did not commend them in the most unequivocal manner. The Parabolas have a universal focus, hence, in using them, there is no strain upon the eye; the action is the same throughout. For sale *only* by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street.

IN THE *Inquirer* and *Ledger* of to-day are published some valuable statements from well-known citizens who have been restored to their hearing, and cured of catarrh, by Dr. Von Moschzisker. Let those who are affected with those maladies not fail to peruse.

DEAFNESS, EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, 1027 Walnut street. See a card headed "Medical Triumph."

WE direct special attention to a card headed "Medical Triumph." Let those who suffer from deafness, catarrh, throat diseases, or asthma, not fail to read it.

BRONCHITIS is an inflammation of the bronchi, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or a soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure, by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough, and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked. Prepared only by D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chestnut street. se3-2t

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Teachers, Parents, and Scholars in want of School Books will find them, of all kinds, and at the *lowest possible prices*, at the Cheap Book Store of Smith, English, & Co., No. 23 North Sixth street, opposite the "City Bank." se3-2t*

THE WORD "SOZODONT," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, *Sozo* and *Odontes*. "Sozo" translated means to preserve, and "Odontes" the Teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the Teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists. au31-tuths3t

A. S. BOTTER, 334 North Broad street, Coal dealer, would respectfully advise his friends and the public in general not to delay in buying their coal, and run the risk of paying further advances, but buy at once of his superior stock of large nut, small stove, stove, egg, &c. None to equal it in quality, durability, or cheapness. [illegible]

EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. [illegible]

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental.

J L Hodson, Maine
Geo F Wilson, Rhode Island
Miss Montague, Maryland
W G Nixon, New Jersey
Josiah Colby
B R Haines, New York
J W Boteler, Wash, D C
N F Handy, M Chunk
J McMurtrie, Summit Hill
Dr Thompson, Summit Hill
T B Kennedy & son, Penna
C E Ferguson
S B Derrickson, New York
W E Ellis
Joel A F Fithian, U S A
Dr J R Richardson, U S N
John Butler, Lewiston, N Y
H D Gelston & wf, Wash
L A Thomas & wf, Balt
S Crowell, St Louis
Mrs E Dickinson
Major T O Allen, Fort Del
W Farrar, Fort Delaware
A S Fallonsbee, Fort Del
A Chambers, Pittsburg
H W Snow & wf, Wash, D C
W C Anderson & wf, Cal
I Chase, Jr, New York
W Booth, Illinois
L Booth, Illinois
J B Freenough, Illinois
B Jones, Pittsburg
W B Shaw, Wash, D C
O Dresel, Columbus, O
J M Brown & wife
A M Adams, Wheeling
J H McKelvy, Pittsburg
R J Grier, Pittsburg
W H DeWolfe, New Jersey
W Huyler, New Jersey
G R Jones, Wash, D C
J M Lamb & la, Baltimore
J C Sedgwick, Syracuse
C W White, U S N
A C Massey, Boston
R Brown & wf, Baltimore
G D Bigelow, New York
H G Sherriff, Wilm, Del
W R Shenk, Lancaster
A S Laighton, U S N
J Hoyt, Washington
A H Simmonds, London, Eng
S W Greer, Minersville
F A Nims, U S A
G Andrews, Cincinnati
C Andrews, Jr
D Tatum, New York
J T Logan, Pittsburg
W M White, California
H K White, Boston
C R Duxbury, New York
J Kaufman, New York
G P Smith
Sergt W H King & la, Penn
C C Comstock & wf, Ohio
C R Pomeroy & wf, Ohio
A W Pomeroy, Ohio
Mrs Fant & 4 ch, Washing'n
C W Hellen, Washington

Wm G Billings
T G Yates, Germany
D T Crockett, New York
Wm T Poole, Wash
Edw Hendricks, N J
J G Jordon, Iowa
S Barrett, Wash, D C
J H McCullough, Penna
Jas McLain, Pittsburg
Chas Scarritt, Chicago
W W Dunn, Penna
H Fallis, Cincinnati
Capt W Young, U S A
E M Clymer, Reading
C Stolz, Reading
F Haines, West Chester
Thos Butler, Penna
G Davenport, Boston
W S Wood, New York
D B Sackett, Wash
Mr Sackett, Wash
Dr Verci & wf, Wash
W Gunther, Wash
Miss Gunther, Wash
Miss Temple, Wash
J Mulliken, Maryland
C A Ax & fam, Wash
T C Theakes, Wash
Rev Mr Scheurk & la
G B Davies, New York
J D McVey, New York
T T Boone, Boston
R Savage, Boston
S R Dummer, New York
Miss Bauber, New York
G Schad & fam, Balt
E Temple, Maryland
Mrs M A Starkweather
Mrs S W Starkweather
R H Robbins, Boston
Mrs Shaw & child, Pa
G S Walsh, Baltimore
J J Gibbons, New York
Col W H Boyd, Penna
Mrs McNeven
J McKeehan, Carlisle
Miss L McKeehan, Carlisle
Miss A B McKeehan
R E Clark, Boston
C W Tracy, U S A
S Story, New York
W N Traver, New York
J P Westervelt, Newark
R P Williams, Newark
G W Dike & la, Boston
G W Stone, New York
J Turnball, New York
C N Ellis, Baltimore
S W Moore, Wilkesbarre
J Baur & son, New York
Mr Williams, Baltimore
Miss Williams & la, Balt
S Dickinson, Trenton
W H Valentine & wf, N J
Mrs W A Hood & son
W M Innes, Baltimore
Mr Foles & la, New York

The Girard.

H A Fisher, Philadelphia
Mrs Riley, Chicago
W J Hunter, Wmsport
Thos Harrington, N Y
Stephen Frasier, New York
P G Leach, New York
John Markriter, Wash, D C
Lieut G T Curvin & la, Pa
Jas Burnes, Lewistown, Pa
J Kerrley, Chicago
W Boyd, Ireland
Dr M G Lofland, Milford, Del
D E Simes, Wash, D C
E H Pearson, U S A
H T Franklin, Eastport, N Y
W H Taylor, Philadelphia
Geo Hemphill, Phila
Chas Hemphill, Phila
D T Crockett, New Jersey
D W Clark, Wheeling
J W Bicknell, Rochester
Mrs Harrison, Buffalo
E Markle, Hamilton, C W
J Treacy, Pittsburg
John W McClowry, Pittsbg
J Vance, New Jersey
Jacob Shell, Harrisburg
Henry Evans, Pittsburg
W Andrews, Wheeling
Geo Armstrong, Wash, D C
S Generio, New Castle
Miss E P Allison, New York
C J Ball, Delaware
John Lafever, Ohio
John Simpson, Ohio
W Anderson, Ohio
C B Harman, Ohio
Jacob Keller, Ohio
Cyrus Hampton, Ohio
Saml Musselman, Chicago
Saml Williamson, Chicago
John Porter, New York
W Brown, Penna
Robt Sterritt, Illinois
Saml Bell, Penna
Robt Falls, Penna
Henry Simpson, Ohio
A McCully, Hartford
P R Atkinson, U S A
D Kimble, U S A

Henry Springer, Balt
Jas Smith, Baltimore
B Frank Boyer, Reading
E G Byers, St Louis
C M Dyer, St Louis
Rev Jas Potter, Pa
Miss Morrell & sis, Conn
J Custere, U S A
Jacob L Smith, New York
J B Wing, New York
W Colder, Pennsylvania
J A Smith, U S A
W H Knapp, Rochester
L H Smith & la, Indiana
J B Lewis, Jr
G C Hasen & wf, Boston
W H Brinton, Delaware
J S Doly, Harrisburg
J P Dinsmore, M D
Mrs McNear, New York
A G Comstock, Boston
Thos T Turner, Boston
Geo E Morton, New York
W T Swordon, New York
W H Hodson, New Jersey
G W Simmons, Harrisburg
Robt Gill, U S A
Geo Williams, Penna
David Cooper, Penna
G Rupp, Penna
H Diffenbaugh, Penna
Cyrus Martin, Penna
O P Hunter, U S A
H Wankley, New York
Jas Wilson, New Jersey
Jos Vansant, Baltimore
H Cheesebro, New York
C H Mann, Harrisburg
John B Simon, Harrisburg
Howard Challen
Mrs Dugan
Miss C Power
N Wagoner
P Wise, Williamsport
Mrs Truman, Ithaca, N Y
Jas Curtin, Centre co
J C Corum, Baltimore
John Clark
Com Crabb, U S N
G W Cruikshank, N Y
John W Causey, Del

The Merchants'.

Jos A Stoltz, Williamsport
Wm Weaver, Williamsport
John Dorey, Williamsport
I Smith, Williamsport
A Minich, Williamsport
D H Williams, Allegheny
Rev. W B McIlvaine, Pa
C F Jones, New York
J McCarron, New York
Wm Miller, Ohio
Ekw Akers, Baltimore
Jas Akers, Baltimore
A C Mellon & ly, Baltimore
Jos B Wistar, Salem, N J
Jacob S Frank
John S Cox, New York
Wm Watson, New York
Miss L C Green, Baltimore
C C Cuttell & wf, Illinois
H W Carter, Michigan
M Barry, Lancaster
F G Wiese, Bordentown
Lieut S Henry, U S A
R B Frost, Charleston, N H
W Pergo, City Point, Va
L R Ford, Burlington, N J
E Bry, New York

L Sanders, New York
C A James, California
Frank Turner, Plymouth
A B Broom, New Jersey
J M Kirkendale, Pa
J Penman, Scranton
Geo Gall, Maryland
P Tolman, Harrisburg
A Godfrey, Scranton
James Hasie, Scranton
H D Seaman, Scranton
Samuel Isett, Bristol
C Bromelt, Stroudsburg
Jas J Kinkade, Oil City
John Wood, Missouri
B Baum & wf, Evansville
Miss J Johnson, Missouri
Miss T Coons, Missouri
W J Dickson & wf, Pa
Francis Alexander, Balt
H Williams, Boston
J Putt, Stonestown
J M Clark, Trenton
Miss E Osborn
Geo E Thompson, Delaware
G A Reinaking, Indiana

The American.

J R Mitchell, Delaware
B Watson, Delaware
H F Spear, New York
E S Tarr, Jr, Wash, D C
J Francis, Delaware
Robert Thompson, N York
M Heymann, New York
G Lewis
George C Grut, Davenport
Wm Carter, Boston
John T Power & la, Mass
A T Johnston
John Reid, New York
R Ondercliff & wf, NY
A E Reese & la
W Dewett
Morrison Keck
W M Somerdike, N J
John Clark
J R Evans & la, Washington
W Mills, N Y
A F Crane, Baltimore

Wm Paul & la, Penna
J J Gordon, Trappe, Pa
Wm F Boozher, Maryland
Geo Rayfield & la, Trenton
James M Horton, Baltimore
H M Norton, New York
J H Bailey, Delaware
J W Andrews, New York
H McCollum, Cincinnati
John B Heich, Cincinnati
W B Thompson, Pittsburg
Capt J W Gilray, U S A
A M Bogardus, Trenton
Jos A King, Wilmington
T J Lewis
Mrs Hogins, N Y
A Z Matthews, Va
S W Taylor, Berlin, Md
W C Karsner, Newark
Benj Brooke, Media Pa
G N Spier

The Madison.

J Crissman, Penna
H J Pierson, Newark, N J
G Moore, New Jersey
D Dodd, Delaware
Jas H Maull, Delaware
R Huston, Stroudsburg
R W Swink, Stroudsburg
A H Davis, Stroudsburg
J T Robinson, Lewes, Del
J T Thompson, Lewes, Del
J T Barns, Narrowsb'g, NY
J B Stockton, Germantown
R K Gearhart, Danville
Thos H Fenny, Delaware
Geo Mecke, New Jersey
M R Miller, New Jersey
T A Eberhart, New Jersey
Thos S Neal, Concord, Del
J Baker, Concord, Del
J C Howe, New Jersey
J G Howe, New Jersey
Wm F Adams, New Jersey
J H Stratton, New Jersey

W H Bigelow, New Jersey
John Foley, Lambertville
J W Barnes, Lambertville
M Meeken, Lambertville
J Q A Ziegler & la, Pa
Garret White, New Jersey
W W Raggle, New Jersey
J Marsh, Stroudsburg
P Allen & la, Vineland
P A Beau, Millville, N J
G A Howns, Stroudsburg
Chas Staples, Stroudsburg
P Butz, Stroudsburg
E Staples, Stroudsburg
Geo Dutot, Stroudsburg
W J Sneden, New Jersey
Lewis Kunist, Stroudsburg
G B Armitage, Stroudsburg
W G Flory, Stroudsburg
Jos Fenner, Stroudsburg
S W Shaw, Bucks county
R B Gowdy, New Jersey

The Barley Sheaf.

Isaiah Potter, Hammonton
W Crook, New Hope
Miss E N Rowe, Bridgeton
C P Smith, Easton
S Moore, Newtown
B M Phillips, Newtown
M Pearson, Solebury
S H Wetherill, Attleboro
T Ely, Northampton
J A Kirk, Buckingham
W Comrod, Bucks co
N Nelson, Jr, Bucks co
A Stockton, New Hope
R M Knight, Byberry
R B Newbold, Bucks co
C Kirkbride, Attleboro
H Watson, Buckingham
T Alley, Mt Union
D McNair, Bucks co
W Morris, New Jersey
J W Briggs, New Hope

J E Parry, New Hope
R M Knight, Bensalem
W Cadwallader, Yardley
J Palmer, Bucks co
P Townsend, Bucks co
B H Comly, Phila
J Richardson, Attleboro
J Potter, Washington
W Black, Hammonton
J C Bryant, Hammonton
E S Packard, Hammonton
G W Davis, Hammonton
J Davis, Hammonton
J Smith, Bucks co
G W Trejoy, Hammonton
W Baker, Hammonton
A Longshore, Bucks co
H Woodbury, Salem
W Andrews, Hamilton
J Winslow, Hammonton
W P Winslow, Hammonton
L Monifort, Hammonton
D Blair, Bucks co

The Black Bear.

S P Dunkell, Danville
D Roberts, Danville
S Bishell, Danville
Mrs Lenhart, Danville
W N Treichler, Penna
C Helfrich, Kutztown
G S Herbst, Berks co
W Hayett, Rocklay
W Bothweje, Hartsville
S Hogeland, Byberry
S Janney, Yardleyville
Dr E Wildman, Yardleyve
A Buckman, Mechanicsve
B Tomlinson, Byberry
Jas Buckman, Yardleyville

S E Fetters, Southampton
Hiram Carr, Hartsville
W Livezey, Attleboro
W Thompson, Jenkintown
Chas Harper, Jenkintown
M B Vanartsdalen, Penna
E M Woodward, Moreland
S Shutt, Doylestown
I S Trexler, Yardleyville
F T Beans, Yardleyville
S Roads, Byberry
Allen Jones, Moreland
Frank Merts, Lehigh Co
Robt Wenkler, Bucks co
J H Crooker, Moreland

The Union.

R H Williams, Norfolk, Va
Rev D Harbison, Penna
Mrs Harbison & ch, Penna
J W Andrews, New York
D W Coffin, Indiana
C C Smith, Columbus, O
J W Johns & la, New York
N S Byran, Indianapolis
N N Rex, Albany, N Y
J R Jones, Baltimore
B T Briggs, Delaware
F Horner, New Jersey
F McGear, New Jersey
Miss Tillie Cramer, N J
Miss Nettie Ramsey, N J
C Jaggard, Altoona

C W Strohm, Canton, O
Mrs Diehm, Reading
J F Potts, Washington
Mrs Diebert
G G Price, Hollidaysburg
Watson Twining, Bucks
S Corbin
G M Randolph, New Jersey
A Newell, Penna
Wm W Stewart, Jr, Del
R A Williams, Norfolk
David Hurlburt, Penna
Jas Kell, York, Pa
E L Lewis, Perryville
Rev W Y Brown & la, Wash

The Commercial.

J S Paxson, West Chester
W H Eder, Elkton, Md
D Walton, Chester co
S J Miller, Harrisburg
Jas Carry, New York
H M Williams, New York
Jacob Fisher, U S A
Sam'l Cooper, Parksburg
W L Penn, Parksburg
R C Armstrong, Parksburg
C L Armstrong, Parksburg
P Sheardon, Parksburg
P Whitmore, Parksburg

J T Nichols, Virginia
A Bunting, Delaware co
R Johnson, Delaware co
J Starr, Jr, Chester co
E P Passmore, Maryland
R H Brown, Maryland
G W Jacobs, Chester co
H L McCance, Oil City
E W Lewis, Chester co
Mrs Smith, Chester co
Mrs Cruff & sis, Delaware
H C Pease, Salem, N J
Wm Moores, Penna

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LATEST COMET.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Astronomers have late been gazing,
With all their telescopic might,
At another bright guest blazing
Amid the azure halls of night.
These visitors unto our sky,
Though by them we're little lighted,
Are, in the sage star gazer's eye,
Too important to be slighted.

But yet, we own, that high-flown guest
Showed no such taste as we admire,
Being, they say, completely dressed
(For August) in a suit of fire.
And his indifference to denote
Concerning Fashion's mandates strong,
This stranger sported to his coat
A tail that was immensely long!

Though airy rovers, such as he,
Soar above criticism's powers,
Quite different the plan must be
Of those who tread this earth of ours.
They like the newest styles to wear,
And cooling stuffs 'neath Sol's hot ray;
And 'tis for this such crowds repair
To Bennett's Tower, each busy day.

Balance of Summer stock selling at old prices, *less than present cost* of same goods.

TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET Street.
BENNETT & CO.

It

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENTED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. [illegible]

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.
"OAK HALL."
Best-class goods at moderate prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Custom Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.
Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Seventh.