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ARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING

W TINGWALL & BEOME'S. 111 IL POPEZE SE

VOL. 8.—NO. 31.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

An Explanation of Very Common Mili-tary Terms.

We read in the letters of the correspondents from

ill our armies about lines of "abattis," and

" works," and "second lines," but those gentleme

knowing well what these affairs, are take for gran

ed their readers know also, and never vouchsafe t

explain. Now, a line of works, good, unsophisticated reader, consists of logs or rails, piled up about

the height of an ordinary four-railed civilized fence. On this side is cut a ditch about three feet wide

and the same in depth. The earth is thrown upo

this fence until it becomes a compact, extended embankment or line. Standing in the ditch, you

would be fully as safe from all manner of dan-

gerous missiles as you now are at home. Balls

hit men some distance behind the works, especially

if the enemy hold high ground, but you, behind the friendly pile of earth, will feel perfectly safe. Slits

are cut in these embankments wherever the cannon

are stationed. Outside of these works there are

often felled trees or "abattis," so placed as to make

it impossible for cavalry to ride over or infantry to

as it has been often on both sides during the war,

hundreds of the attacking party are slain by those be-hind the breastworks, whose aim in such cases is as

certain, by the nearness of the foe, as their own per-

Me These works are what are called the "second lines," and are always the strongest because they

are made refuges in case "first lines " are carried

"First lines" are usually occupied in force, but are

of a less formidable character to assailants. They

from a half to three-quarters of a mile in advance of

enemy will suffer, skirmishers are advanced, and

shelter themselves. They do not form a continuous

works and trenches of their own, which are designa-

ted as "rifle-pits." The occupant of each of these

is expected to keep up a constant fire on the inimical pit-dweller in his front or those within range, and his

work is called "sharp-shooting." In the first lines

the bulk of the army generally repose, relieved now

and then by the "reserves" in the second lines. If

artillery is used, and it generally is when armies

thus confront each other, "bomb-proofs" protect the soldiers. These are nothing more than holes

dug at the base of the works, and shaded by tent-

flies. It is almost impossible for a ball to enter

them, except where the enemy occupy elevated post-

logs superposed against the edge of the hole and the side of the embankment. These may be struck, but

the occupants rarely suffer by the concussion. If, as is often the care—is now, indeed, in front of Pe-

tersburg, and was in front of Atlanta—the duty of

kirmishing is impossible on some parts of the lines because of their exceeding closeness, the earthworks

holes are punched through the earth and rails for

making the hole in the form of a funnel with its

sides bent towards each other, the small end in-

"Mires" have already been fully explained in these columns. "Parallels" and "zfg-zags" are

nothing but earthworks modified in position. If an

line is built towards the point to be taken, each line sometimes only a few feet ahead and

parallel with the last. This course seems

to have been pursued by Granger in his operations

against Fort Morgan. But if the enemy are alert,

advances must be made either as Price made his

against Lexington, by rolling our fortifications be-

the left, for instance, at very neute angles from our

right, joining the parallel lines to the left. The re-

to draw a diagram from this description, a serrated

line, dignified in military parlance as a "zig-zag,"
He will see, also, that the working parties throwing
up these lines have almost a perfect immunity from

from our works, of which we have just spoken. By

means of these zig-zags, as at Vicksburg, Grant and Pemberton approached so near each other that at

particular points the men on each side could almost

cross bayonets, especially where the angles of the

rebel zig-zag were opposite the angles of our zig-

There are other terms, but their use is neither common nor general, and do not require illustra-

tion. We have given enough, we think, to make many future siege and battle-descriptions more in-

AFFAIRS AMONG THE COLORED TROOPS.

Engrestive Rebel Silence—Good Facting

between the Rebel and the Colored Pickets-Singular Desertion.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,

The 10th and 18th Corps having changed loca-

tions, I find myself now very pleasantly situated on

the north bank of the James river, about ten miles from Richmond. I visited the front of Petersburg

esterday and the day before. There is less enmity

than utual manifested against our pickets. Vester-

day there was scarcely any artillery firing. This

ccasioned a great deal of remark, especially as the

day previous had been noted for an almost un-

ceasing cannonading. Some argued from this sug-

gestive quiet that the rebels were contemplating a strategetic movement, but others jocosely asserted

that it was the respect for the day on which the Chicago Convention would probably nominate a

candidate for the Presidency. The rebels therefore

The rebel authorities are gradually improving in manners, if not in morals. Immediately in our

ront, an arrangement has been entered into, in

which the enemy has agreed to discontinue firing

red soldiers now converse togother on apparently

on this part of the picket line. The rebels and our

very friendly terms, and exchange such luxuries as

apples, tobacco, and hard tack, by throwing them to

each other. It was hardly deemed possible that the

enemy could be induced to refrain from firing on

black troops wherever they could be seen, but this

concession on their part is another evidence that the barbarous position assumed by the rebel Presi-

ent, with reference to our colored defenders, could

not be sustained in application. It is gratifying to

record this fact, especially so as the rebs were aware that the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, recruited in

North Carolina, are among those whom they knew would enjoy its benefit. Of course, it is a mutual

rrangement, conferring no more favors than it

This part of the army was startled on the 29th

ultime by the intelligence that Private Spencer Brown, Co. H, 5th U. S. C. T., had deserted to the

rebels. This being the first instance of the kind that has occurred in this corps which has come un-

der observation, it very naturally excited wonder

and amazement. As no cause can now be satisfac-

torily assigned, it is necessary to indulge in conjec-ture to find a mitigation, if possible, for this unfor-tunate man's conduct. He was heard to remark by

several of his comrades, previous to his desertion, that he was considering the matter, under the plea

that he was no better treated in the army than he

Silas Holly, Co. G, 38th U. S. C. T., was shot a

few days ago, by Lieut. Francis A. Bichinel, for alleged stubbornness, disobedience of orders, and

manifesting a mutinous spirit. The 36th was re

cruited in North Carolina. The soldier is still liv

ing, though but faint hopes are entertained of his

John Williams, of the 36th U. S. C. T., was acci-

dentally shot on the 29th inst., by James Williams,

of the same regiment. He is not expected to sur-

MYSTERIOUS PRIENDLINESS—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FOREIGN FOREIGN FOREIGN FOREIGN FOREIGN GRANT GUILDS, RAILEOADS.

REPORT PRIENDROVAGE

In my despatch of yesterday I mentioned the growing good-feeling which was manifested for the

colored soldiers by the rebels on our extreme right.

north of the James river, in front of Richmond. I

have also to add that the enemy before Petersburg

is also giving evidence of kindred inclination. Here

is where we were accustomed to see nothing but the

most vindictive manifestations on the part of the

Rebs against all Union soldiers, and especially the

colored ones; but now it appears that a change

has been made in the rebel programme, and the

graybacks and the blacks are daily exchanging such

articles as they possess, and such civilities as the

nature of the case may admit. These courtesies are

pelieved to be the outcroppings of some undeveloped purpose on the part of the Davis Government.

As the chief conspirator was not successful in frightening by threatening instant death to all colored men captured in the uniform of

the United States Government, he is proba-bly attempting a new dodge, with a view to encourage desertion, or thrown these troops off

their guard for the purpose of surprise at some

the 8d division, 18th Army Corps, has issued orders that any one detected in holding communication of

any character with the enemy will be instantly shot.

Yesterday afternoon I called to see an officer

BUILDING A RAILROAD.

did, when, to my surprise, I saw an engine and several cars passing before his quarters. Sixty minutes previous there were neither spade, rail, nor

was contemplated, and you may judge of my asto-rishment and the rapidity of the work, when I in-

form you that nearly a mile of track was laid and the

train was passing over it. As it is a part of the Commander in Chief's strategy, I will not say

which way it is proposed to run, but merely assure you that it will be a benefit to the army, and that

in a few days, at the rate at which it commenced, it

will soon be completed.

Lieutenant McDonald, Co. K, 29th Colored

Troops, raised in Connecticut, who has been acting as assistant inspector general on General William

Birney's staff, went out to post some pickets yester-

day, and has not been heard from since. It is sup-posed that he was killed by a sharpshooter.

quarters by an indisposition which is by no means dangerous at present. General Birney is now in

command of the 3d division, 18th Army Corps.

General William Birney is now confined to his

ties, or any indication that such an improven

ss, promising to return in an hour, which I

il noint: However, General Paine, o

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 2, 1864.

was by his former master.

put themselves on their best behavior.

18th ARMY CORPS. DEEP BOTTOM, Sept. 1, 1884.

telligible than the hundreds in the past.

tion every foot they advance. The position

ncovered advance is not too hazardone, line after

erations. The circuit of range is increased by

tions. In such cases the hole is roofed by imme

line, but are stationed here and there in little breas

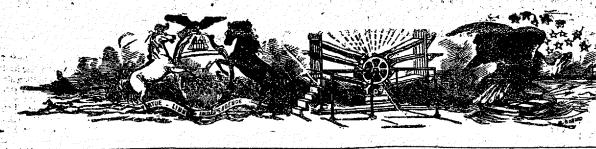
the second lines. Still further on, as near as the

are generally—that is, when circu

sons are secure by the protection of the works.

charge through them. When the attempt is made

my occasionally whistle z-z-z-zip over you, and



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1864.

THE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO. To one who looks upon the Great West for the first time there is something bewildering in its vast-ness. It is a raw, unfinished, rather slipshod country, and we miss the finish of the East-the moss and the ivy, the gray spires, and the walls blackened with time. "We cannot buy with gold the old associations," and we feel they are dearer than gold as we look upon this vast, fresh, and raw country. We cross the prairies with something of the feeli that we look out upon the ocean, and, as with the ocean, there is an insufficiency or want of variety -a feebleness and monotony that sate the eye, and make us turn again to the neglected and hal novel. I found more interest in the loves of Johnny Eames and Lilian Dale than in the prairie, for, al-though I looked forward to my first meeting with an eager interest, it became so dull and monotonous, be ore the train had gone many furlongs, that Johnny Eames, with his hobbledehovhood was a grateful re fuge, and quite won my heart. You have the same long, thin fibred sere grass; the same primitive line of insufficient fences; the same log cabin, with the father leaning on his axe and wiping his forehead, and the mother and many children huddling around the door, as the train whirls along. You become more and more familiar with the long, lank, brown, narrow-visaged, large-boned type of mankind, so common to the Western States. The men seem to partake of the country. You receive an impre of uncouthness from the farms and those who till he farms. There is a joyous, and sometimes exube rant, feeling of sociability among these people. They are not ceremonious. At each railway station we soon found ourselves on visiting terms with every village idler before we had taken in wood and water. They huddled around the car windows, and insisted upon hearing the latest news, and whether McClellan was coming to Chicago, and if Vallandigham was on the train. One buoy-ant Copperhead, who was not particularly sober, did service, by the desire of many waggish friends as "Vallandigham" at many of the stations, and was hissed and cheered in a manner that seemed to affect his temper. This was particularly the case when a soldier advised the temporary traitor to visit in this, that his rebellion was successful and his 'Confederacy" long since recognized. There were many humors of this kind on the train that brought us to Chicago. Wherever we stopped we had scores of good-humored antagonisms. Our Copperhead companions were not quarrelsome men, and we passed over the long fields and through the halfbuilt towns without making more noise than would probably have been made in an excursion train to the

ea shore or one of your suburban groves. Ohicago is an ambitious city, although I certainly could wish that its ambition were more constant and less like that of the Prodigal Son. It is a marvel of American progress, although scarcely a model of American taste. It impresses me very much like a half-dressed belle, with ribbons and flounces and dazzling silk, but rather ravelled and worn about the skirts and shoes. There are many magnif cent houses, and stores that rival in majesty and detail your own Chestnut street establishments, and neat, cosy dwellings where lovers might dwell, and a certain degree of regularity and comfort in some of the streets; but most of the dwellings have a wild, irregular manner of architecture—a hurly-burly method, verging upon every known style, but hur-ried, filmsy, unfinished, as though the people had sat down by the side of this lake for a period no longer than the Israelites' sojourn in the wildern intending at some early day to pack up their tents and wander off to the Pacific. Some of the most stately streets have wooden sidewalks like a village road to church, and as for the churches, I have seen very little taste or symmetry. They have what a police reporter would call a "seedy" look, and might have been built for a secular as well as a religious purpose. The newspapers have made a greater advance than any of their friends, and a given to the bupleasant to stroll through some of the commodious and busy newspaper offices. Blessed be those who give the printer light and fresh air! Thrice blessed those who woo the sunshine and breezes to brighter and cool his thoughtful, earnest, hard-worked face!
The Chicago newspapers have all the enterprise
and daring that belong to their great city, and

gradually show the finish and taste that the city so sadly wants. Let us hope for good. Where the journals so earnestly lead the city will speedily I find that in giving you the impressions that twenty-four hours in Chicago have produced upon a stranger that I am forgetting that my bus here is with the Convention. It would be difficult for a man to live in Chloago now and forget the Convention. The politicians have taken the town. tion. People familiar with the city tell me that there are twenty thousand strangers here, and I find no difficulty in believing the statement. The politicians awarm everywhere. The hotels are crowded not only to "overflowing," but namy of them have leased all the empty rooms in the neighborhood and filled them with beds. Many private dwellings are occupied, and the stranger who has a cousin, or aunt, or a mother-in-law in Chicago may consider himself a happy man. The homeless ones wander around rom hotel to hotel, following brass bands, extemporizing meetings for such profound and venerable statesmen as George Francis Train and Isaial

Rynders, and shout and cry for "McClennigan and "Vlangam" through the live-long night. Your Keystone Club is here in force, carrying mall banners, and followed around by a wage containing a small brass cannon. Its president, Colonel McCandless, is somewhat lionized for what is called "his devotion to his party" and his "re. sistance to the wiles and intrigues of Lincoln and his mercenaries." The spectacle of a Democrat who would refuse an office is so rare that Colone terest as Mr. Vallandigham or the giant lady in Col. Wood's show-to which all people are invited for a small sum, and children half price. Col. Mc-Candless has been making a speech to a tumultu crowd below my window for the last half hour, telling how he was "inveigled into saving his country" (the phrase has scarcely caught its echo, and I quote rom immediate recollection), and how many other Democrats were likewise inveigled, and the shouts that rend the air are fearful. How much sweeter to the soldier those cheers would be if they were the shouts of victory, and heard before Peters-burg! I can hardly imagine, and certainly do not envy, the feelings of a soldier who can throw down the sword of a brigadier general to carry the blue badge of a political club. The cheers rise higher and higher. Let them swell till the echo answer again, for if this young man has not earned them there can be no sacrifice that is not made in vain. On the shores of Lake Michigan a large circular building is erected. It is formed in the style of an amphitheatre, with an open space in the centre for delegates, galleries capable of holding tenthousand people, and a gallery set apart for ladies. On a small elevated platform is the chair of the president. It seems to have seen service in McViokar's green-room, and was probably last occupied by some indignant Macbeth. The newspaper men are huddled together around small pine tables that seem to have been arranged so that the reporters could neither write nor hear. (I may say here, in parenthes that the arrangements for the press are mean and

insufficient. In a hall which holds eleven tho people, the American press is given less space than is occupied by the reporters' gallery of the Senate, and this, too, in such an unpleasant, selfish way, that even a Copperhead correspondent of a Copperhead correspondent of a Copperhead correspondent of a Copperhead correspondent of the Copperhead correspondent of head newspaper did not think it indiscreet to tell a nember of the National Committee that if the Convention would be consistent it should strike out of its platform any allusion to the liberty of the press.) The hall is a temporary contrivance, frail and bare. There are no decorations, and it is somewhat of a relief when the Keystone Club enters with its small, insignificant banner. Long before the hour of noon the gallery assigned to strangers was filled, and filled so densely, so uncomfortably, that one could not fall to shudder at the idea of those weak timbers giving way. This reflection is intensified by a crash, a shout, and the rush of men in one of the rear galleries. The ralling broke, and for a moment there was a panic, but one was injured, and the excitement speedily

subsided. In the meantime the delegates dome strol ing in, and disperse in knots over the floor. The newspaper men, with the inevitable note-books hustle hither and thither, and surround their tables spending the moments in writing brief despatches, drawing caricatures of the leading members, or probably chaffing the crowd who swarm against the bannister. "Who is that man, smoking a cigar and leaning against the president's table ?" "That's McClellan," replies a sober-faced Western corre-"Hurrah for McClellan!" amid great spondent. xcitement. Thus the half hour passes away. Stephens of Georgia, and Lane of Kansas, and Charles Sumner, and Senator Sprague, are all duly poin crowd. There is an end to credulity, however, for when the co insist that Mr. McGrath, of Ponnsylvania, was Jefferson Davis, he found himself an object of scorn, as the bearer of false tidings, and had the mortification to hear from a frank and eager Democrat, who before took great interest in his communications, that he might think himself smart, but his hearers were Democrats and not members of the gallant corps of

It is nearly twelve o'clock, and the crowd becomes impatient. Mr. Vallandigham comes in early, and is cheered. The example is generally followed, and every delegate who presents an unusual appearance to loudly cheered. A gray head, or a fancy vest, of as coat with brass buttons, or a gold-headed cane, is received with rounds of applause. George Francis Train, by reason of his hair, creates great enthusiasm. Samuel S. Cox is not so fortunate. He has emoved his beard, and retains a long black mous. tache that gives him the look of a pirate captain The little man evidently wants to be cheered, for he moves around everywhere, hither and thithe in the most conspicuous positions, but with no avail. The crowd evidently regards him as an Abolitionist in disguise, and will give him no countenance. Vallandigham is the five-legged calf of the show. He wears a melodramatic costume—striking and easily noticeable—picking his way, and pressing his lips and showing his teeth, like the dainty Carker of Mr. Dickens' novel. He seems to be in sympathy with the prowd, which has nothing to do but shout to break up the monotony of the scene. Alexander Long is rather a favorite, and receives loud cheers as he fort in repose. The crowd had no resting place;

bustles up the aisle. Horatio Seymour is scarcely

recognized as he quickly moves to his seat on the

recognized as the datas and the seat on the dist bench, his face beaming with sulles, which illy become him. The Governor of New York has

not to speak it hastly—it would seem that to the Capitol, and was at that moment in the love could not dwell there. He finds himself greands playing on the violin, while Seward was the centre of a group on whom he smiles his going through the figures of a fascinating reel: that Butler had sold out his command for a certain chilling smile, and seems to purr with his hearers as he talks. I wonder if he would snarl or scratch sum in gold and gone to Richmond, and that Grant had killed a hundred thousand men for were any of his listeners to rub his hair the wrong way? Do you see that portly, large headed man, with a gold headed cane, and wearing a jaunty blue mutiny. How strange are the tricks of Ancy Just now we are in the centre of the vas hall. Hotatio Seymour is making a speech, coat, that might become a man twenty years younger? At a first glimpse you might take him. chipping hir sentences as though they were struck for Preston King—but the face has no resemblance. It is just such a face as the late Mr. Burton used to wear when he played Cap-tain Cuttle, a rough, gnarled, cunning face. I should more icy than usual. After he finishes the little pilnot wonder to see him draw out his hook and say, "Wal'r's drownded—ain't] he, lady lass?" That is still no applause, for the audience will not accept

the dapper little representative into its confidence Dean Richmond, of New York, the renowned manager of conventions, legislatures, and railroads, who Then there is another purring scene between Sey mour and his vice presidents. He is in great glee as they crowd around him, stroke and fondle him, finds scenes like this an amusement. Dean Richand command his oratory. I wonder if he would scratch, and I do hope those vice presidents will be mond is a remarkable specimen of a bold, sagaciou self-made man, in whom genius has done the work of education and culture. He is just now swearing, by many holy names, "that it's got to be did." He careful, and not rub his hair the wrong way. It would be so unpleasant to have a scene, and better even that few smile than an lev scowl. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, bends over the chair in conversa count the chances and win, and not disposed to dwell much upon theories or platforms. He is engaged in a new speculation, and if it pays it will be one of ion, and we have an opportunity of looking at one of the grandest faces in the Convention. It is a the hest investments of his fortunate life-better face one loves to dwell upon, and to wonder whe ther it is really fleah and bone, or the inspiration of some Michael Angele. The hand that created the gold mines. Quite a company are interested. Richmond, and Cagger, and Haskin, and Barlow, and Mr. Marble, of the World. There never was such a Moses might repeat the face of James Guthrie. him, in conversation with Amos Kendall, is Mr. Ward the Democratic chairman in Penn speculation! Gold in California or oil in Pennsyl requires no capital, and when Mr. Lincoln thraw it man and the scholar in the midst of this howlback upon the market; in 1862, it might be had for the begging. Was there ever such a chance? No in Pennsylvania no greater attraction than poli ties, or must we believe that man's highest excitewonder the portly Dean swears and says "It's got to ment is when he is writhing and struggling with his be did." What revenues, what dividends, what per fellow man? We no longer wonder at the mad, pas-sionate joy of the battle-field, for something of simi-lar joy is felt in these angry Convention halls. As centage, and no ugly bonds or mortgages, or preferred issues to absorb the gains! He is all their own, this little man McClellan, as absolutely a their watches or pocket-bocks; and if, by any means, I write the venerable Amos Kendall offers a repo and resolutions recommending General George B. e can be made President, what a time of revelry McClellan for the Presidency. The applause is u we shall have! The house and the plate and the pictures will all be repaid a hundredfold. Seymous shall be Secretary of State and Vallandigham Se counded. After all, there is a certain degree of sub limity in this enthusiasm of many thousands of men. The utter abandonment of thought or reason that cretary of War: Richmond shall have good things in the way of bids and contracts, and Belmont shall go to France-to drink Napoleon's good wine and deporting themselves like boys, throwing up hats smile upon Eugenie and the beautiful women, and and canes and handkerchiefs, cheering until the lungs seem to yield their office, and after a luli. spend his princely fortune upon entertainments that Persigny and De Morny and General Fleury may, envy and enjoy. "By Heavens! its got to be did." cheering again and again, until some, whose year would certainly forbid any such-weakness, weep and These are not men to submit to any nonsense in a augh and shout like women with hysteria. And peculation of this kind. What care they for peace or war, so they win? If Mr. Valianperhaps, not one hundred of those present ever gazed upon, and who, four years ago, was merely known as the author of an unreadable and unwieldy book; who had no ambition beyond keeping correct time tables on the Minois Central digham and Mr. Wood continue the scheme of forcing their investment upon a platform that will insure defeat they must be thrown over without ceremony. Their stock must not be Railroad. This man, whom the accidents of war forced upon a reluctant market, and these peace nade famous, and the fortunes of war a partisar men must be kept quiet until after the election eader—this man has something in his name to make Power is wanted. It is not particular how power is d, but power must be gained or the invest multitudes shout. "This is a great and enthusiastic crowd," said Oromwell, as he rode amid thousands ment will be thrown back upon their hands. Other men are floating around. Senator McDougal is onversing with Senator Richardson, perhaps re-

who surrounded him to do his genius honor; "but there would be a greater growd to morrow if I were calling earlier days, when they were citizens of the same State, with Lincoln and Douglas members of coing to be beheaded." What is fame? Are repubics ungrateful? or do great men come to us like the same bar. There is a slight bustle near the door, and a small, bent, venerable man is seen moving omets or carthounkes, or other natural phenomena Is there no toiling along the road to greatness? We in the hall. Loud cheers are given for Amos Kenhave only to sit and wait and gather the good gifts hat come to us like manua; we have only to keep peaked nose; sharp, narrow features; an eve whose our time-tables, and greatness will come to us stre age has undimmed, with hair and whiskers as. lmos Kendali was a great man before McClellan had laid aside his tops and marbles; he had retired white as snow, and on his face an expression of sweet to private life before the young cadet had left West Point, and yet Amos Kendall kneels down foremost ess and amiability, there is something touching and suggestive in the appearance of this venerab among the worshippers. A young man from New Jersey, named Stockton, a handsome young man, who has been carefully prepared, nominates the young General;; and Mr. Cox, in a dramatic man. As he passed along, amid the shouts of thousands, it was difficult to refrain from joining in the applause. This man was the friend and companion and Cabinet officer of Andrew Jackson; yet nearly speech, which is actually cheered, seconds the twenty years have passed since Andrew Jackson. died. The great Tennessean belongs to a past ge-neration. His policy has produced its effect, is fornomination. Then comes this weary chearing After a Juli-which finally comes-a Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware not the Mr. Saulsbury of the Senate gotten; and may be now read in histories. How near we are to the past, and yet how far removed! es Lazarus W. Powell, of Ker Amos Kendall whose name was in our fathers' and withdraws his name. Then come the Peace nouths when they raved and swore about nullifica nen with Thomas Hi Seymour, of Connecticut, who is cheered and hissed: The venerable Mr. Wickliff tion, and the removal of the deposits, and the great bank—this Amos Kendall—alas! that it should be nnounces the name of Franklin Pierce as the is now here, the friend and champion of a policy choice of Kentucky, and is followed by Mr. Harris, that his great chief warred upon and crushed. I' of Warviand who seconds Wr. Seymour's nomine wonder what the old man thinks, as he ascends the platform amid these many demonstrations of aption in a speech that I cannot, with all desire to use as mild an adjective as possible, refrain from callplause? "You do me wrong to take me out of the grave." Where is the Democratic party that used ing malignant. An exciting scene occurs, during which the speaker is hissed, amid loud countercheers and cries of "free speech." Governor Seyto shout over the great Jackson? Where are the high priests with whom he once worshipped? The mour makes an appeal for free speech, and again we party of Silas Wright, and Felix Grundy, and Thomas H. Benton is now controlled and maney. have the same weary, weary cheering. Mr. Harris has an opportunity of showing his wounds, and pro-ceeds to strip off the bandages. His denunciation red by Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, Henry of McClellan creates a profound sensation, and over the McClellan ranks a feeling of dismay seems Clay Desn, and O. Chauncey Burr. I wonder how the old man feels amid these tricksters and adventurers and mountebanks, and whether he wonders how Jackson would have thundered against the Seto creep. We no longer have the weary cheering. The silence is almost as wearisome. We are not doomed to a long silence. Mr. Harris is a cool, determined, carnest man—a Secessionist innists and rebels who are conspiring in Chicago Richmond, and Atlanta against the peace and dis-nity of the Union. feeling, and has that low order of courage that The hour has passed noon but a very few mo-ments; the music has ceased; the crowd has been prevailed upon to cease cheering every graybeard and fancy vest, and Mr. Belmont steps forward to mits-turbulent Conventions. He makes a direct assault upon McClellan and persists, notwithstanding the attempts to rule him out of order and or

the desk, and, after raising his hand for a mon

ing the attempts to rule him out of order and order him down. From page and document he reads the word of McClellan's "tyranny," amid cheers and counter cheers. Finally he makes an intemperate declaration that he will not support McClellan if nominated, and through the agency of Mr. Carrigan is ruled out of order by the president. All this time the Convention reminds one of a raging, boiling sea. The McClellan he offensive. Inst. now. o induce silence, proceeds to call the Convention to order. August Belmont is worthy of a sketch He is one of New 'York's most noted finencial orinces, although there is scarcely anything princely in his appearance as he awaits the silence of the Convention. He has rather a Broadway look. Bethe Peace men assume the offensive. Just now, however, occurs a little incident which is not relow the medium height, with a broad Hebrow face trimmed in the English style, a large head, and an expression of earnestness and sagacity—what might be called a "counting-house expression"—overported in the Copperhead journals, but, as I saw it with my own eyes, will bear recital. Mr. Harris spreading his features, he proceeds to make a brief and earnest speech in a tone of voice sufficiently left the platform in a high state of excitement. As ed down the aisle dividing New York from the New England States, in the rear of which was listinct to be heard and sufficiently German to the Maryland delegation, a gentleman rose from his seat, and as he passed along called him some make it piquant. He introduces, as temporary chairman, our brilliant and ponderous ex-Governor, Mr. Bigler. This gentleman looks as bright and offensive name that I did not hear. Whereupon Harris turned around and struck the delegat e as his family physician could a blow in the face, literally knocking him. wish. Care does not seem to sit heavily upon bis soul. He has been serving his country, during this wer, among the turnips and cabbages of Clearfield, and his arduous labors have evidently down. As the late Mr. Hyer would have said, Mr. Harris' management of his muscles was 'perfectly beautiful," and for a moment a great row was imminent. Peace was restored, the pucilisagreed with him. He makes a quiet, gentle spec ifestation was not even noticed, and the war which is properly applauded, whenever the speaker pauses, with a wild shout at the end. Then comes upon McClellan proceeded. Instead of going to a ballot, the friends of McClellan did what his enehe tedious business of all conventions, the arrange mies desired them to do. Their policy was certainly nent of committees, and a slight demo to force a ballot, for night was coming on, and as no arrangements were made to light the ball, there could be no evening session. One night of intrigue has ruined more popular men than Gen. McCdellan. from the Peace men in the shape of resolutions de manding all manner of things from the Government and the people. It is noticeable that every allusion to peace and every movement on the past of a peace leader is greeted with tumultuous applause. This General Morgan, of Ohio, appeared as McClellan's champion, making a weak and foolish speech about his knowing the General from boyhood, and his outside sentiment gives courage to the Peace men, who do not like McClellan, or rather profess not to having "the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion." Night falls faster, and the shadows belike him. Mr. Vallandigham makes himself more conspicuous. He finds occasion to walk up and me so heavy that the delegates begin to look like own the glatform more frequently, until his movements threaten to embarrass the organitors of the Convention, and some practical gentlemen, without an especial regard to the Democratic proprieties, suggest that he be committed to the custody of the ghosts. A vain effort is made to proceed to a balot, but the Peace men make filibustering speeches, and as Governor Seymour acts with them, seeming as anxious for night as the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, the Convention is forced to adjourn. Dean Richmond's investment is by no means sure. sergeant at arms, with instructions that he be kepi carefully out of view. The Convention, however We have one long night before us. The friends o appens to be hungry, and so hurries home to dinner McClellan are anxious and his enemies exultant, but I can scarcely think they will beat the young I am not one of those who believe that there has been any serious dispute between what are known as Democrats in favor of war and Democrats in faman. The hungry men are too numerous and too eager. With them, as I have said, it is neither peace nor war, but loaves and fishes; and who of all vor of peace. The majority of the Convention is composed of men who have no other purpose in this can the men named is more likely to gain the loaves and paign than the possession of power. There are three fishes than this same investment of Richmond and classes here, the War Democrats, the Peace Demo Belmont? Governor Seymour, of New York, is crats, and the Hungry Democrats. The Hungry De strong, and if New York can be induced to vote for mocrats are largely in the majority. They have no him the Northwest may give him enough votes to turn the tide. Pennsylvania, with its weak delega-tion, is not sincerely for McClellan, but it is compreference for men or principles. Instinct tells them that the little man McOlellan, on the stock list of Richmond, Haskin, and Belmont, would proposed, perhaps, of the most hungry men in the Convention, (so hungry, indeed, that they have a livid and painful aspect, and would seem to enjoy a supply oably be as available as any other person named He has that great merit of politicians—the merit o availability. He has no ugly record to bring upfron of ham sandwiches,) and will remain as firm to him forgotten years. His military record is as harmles

as any other State. In truth, this enthusiasm for as any Peace Democrat could wish. There are no careless speeches hidden away in dusty Globes to rise up and condemn him. If little can Modellan is merely a surface fever; it does not go beneath the skin. He is a swindle and a subterfuge, and if these men could only dare to think that with such men as Horatio Seymour, or Pendleton of Onto, of Seymour of Connecticut, they could at all-win, McClellan would be permitted to remain in be said in his favor, little can be said against him and he is chosen as the Hungry Demo-crats' candidate on the same principle that led-certain Hungry Democrats, and Whigs, and Repub-licans, in other days, to choose such men as Harrison and Taylor, Pierce and Fremont. What the little Belmont's banking house with the rest of the fancy tocks, and not even receive a quotation. Well, it is over and done-the cannon are firing, man would do in the Executive chair is of little mo ment. He would certainly feed those poor, anxious the band is playing the Star-Spangled Banner, the vast multitude is cheering with the same weary clahungry men, and as to peace or war, he might fight mor. The Peace men have given way to their apper keep quiet as he pleased. The Peace men are hungry also, but they clamor about a cessation of hostilities, and want no record but that of peace. They units in condemning McClellantite, and the hungry men shout with a joy that seems like the joy of the famished travellers who see the mirage in the desert. One or two adventurou young men are suspending a banner, on which Mc-Clellan is represented with very red hair and a light-blue coat, as though he were a major general in the They manage to make out of his record (ingenious men that they are)—his little, shivering, flimsy record—all manner of charges; that he is an Invalid Corps—not to speak of an expression of dis-dain that must certainly be intended for Mr. Har-Abolitionist, a disturber of public peace, and the author of many arbitrary arrests. To all this there ris, of Maryland, and indicates anything but a happy frame of mind. Ohio is reluctant, but finally Valleian's answer. For all McClellan's sins le the Administration that employed him answer; his virtues are for electioneering purposes. These Peace men must have something to live on; they must landigham picks his way to the platform, and, after showing his teeth, moves to make the nomination unanimous. The Convention comes to rest, and a number of anxious men make speeches. Mr. Allen, have some of the good things that make men fat and lusty; and so, although they shout and clamor of Ohlo, one of the interminable "Jackson men," for peace, they will quietly unite with the hungry makes a speech, in which he tells us how Jackson would have put down the rebellion with a proclamamen, and await their turn. I believe I spoke o War Democrats. I have seen one or two like Hiram-

War Democrats. I have seen one or two like Hiram would have put down the resemble with a production. After this the interminable Jackson man protection with a production.

After this the interminable Jackson man protection with a production.

After this the interminable Jackson man protection with a production. as a compliment to the Peace men, and is intended force of political comparison can go no further. This letter is written (I am afraid beyond the Thus, at greater length, perhaps, than you will.

Thus, at greater length, perhaps, than you will.

Care to print, I have endeavored to give you some idea of this great Chicago Convention. The campaign is opened, and now for sixty days of fierce political war. In the West our friends are hopeful r "harmony." limits of reasonable newspaper space) as I sit in this vast hall, in the midst of the seething, restless, and almost uncontrollable multitude. I pass ove the scenes of last evening hurriedly. The hungry and, in many cases, homeless Democrats spent the and earnest; they will do their duty, and they expight in revelry and speech-making. Every Democrat who had any thoughts to utter upon the ques-tions of the day found an opportunity and an audipect their brethren in the East to do the same. As for the Democratic Convention, the New York com-pany has succeeded in getting its stock upon the ence. Every hotel had its private mass meeting and its brass band. Beneath my window, in the Tremont House, the members of the Keystone market, and it will not be unkind to hope that it may meet with a ready sale. The country in November will rate it at its true value. Club held a meeting under the presidency of that "invelgled Democrat," Colonel McCandless. We A METROR has recently been seen at Cherbourg. It was conical in form, produced a strong light, and collowed the direction of southwest to northeast, and appeared to increase in size as it approached the earth. Its motion was so slow that it could be beerved for at least one minute. It burst in the had speeches from our Pennsylvania politicians far on into the morning. They created intense delight among a beyy of chambermaids who crowded an upper balcony. They were noisy and boisterous speakers, and could not be neglected, for Myer Strouse and John D. Stiles were of the number.

In vain a peaceable man like the writer of this ar-

and sat upon the curb-stones and cheered, aud, such

by like a rocket, and produced a vast number of parks. THE Empress of Mexico is writing most cheerful ticle, a quiet, domestic man, given to early hours leiters home to her father (the King of Belgium). She is highly delighted with her adopted country, and is full of hope and confidence. and undisturbed devotions, endeavored to find com-SAD DROWNING CLASE.—Two women and three children were recently drowned in Utah by a water spout, which deshed their wagon to atoms. It over took them when in a narrow gully. Three men with them were nearly drowned also. is the vanity of man, politicians were found eager and willing enough to shout for hours about Linoln and tyranny. My last recollections, as I sank not a smiling face. It is gold, keen, toy, and to rest, were that Lincoln had deliberately set fire

THE REBEL PRESS. What the Rebels Think of Armistices nething for the Peac and Peace-Sp

We have received a full file of the Richmond En on the 23d alt. to the 1st of Sentember, (last Thursday. It furniales nothing peculiarly striking in the way of news, but the editorials furnish many facts of importance, enough to merit the serious at tention of the Northern "Peace" fastion. In its issue of the 1st is a long article discussing an "armistics;" in which, after stating that if we offer it it will be because of our growing weakness, and total inability to hold the States" we assert we have already conquered," it continues: "Their arms have failed; they prepare forthwith o try negotiations:

"Their arms have failed; they prepare forthwith to try negotiations."
"Here thes our graciest danger. Notther General Grant nor General' Starvation have availed them anything against the still of our generals and the valer of our men. But when the contest is to be waged by wiley, cunning, and shrewd devices; the gentleman will always be victimized by the knave. In every debate on the floor of Congress, in every transaction, by treaty or comprorise, the brilliam eloquence and wise statesmanning of Southern men have proved inefectual against the trickery and knavery of our former allies. We have ever been too frank and liberal, too generous and gentlemanly, to use their weapons and meet them on their own ground. Hence, we shall need all our caution and all our suspectity, when we have to meet for the purpose of concluding an armistice or maiting a peace. We are kappy to know that in our President's singleness of purpose and lefty elevation of principle, we have a sure guarantee that no other basis but that of absolute sovereignty and perfect independence of the States will ever be admitted. We know the sagacity and subtle acuteness of the Secretary of State, also, toe well to fear that by oversight or want of watchildness, any advantage should be given to the enemy. But we do approhend that, the choice of agent's selected for this cunimently delicate transaction might not be such as to inspire general formed and familiar with the system of wire-pulling and log-rolling that has so largely contributed to the downfall-of the great. Republic: We want men of true, statesmanship, of large experience, and comprehencive views; men largely contributed to the downfall of the great Republic: We want men of true, statesmanship, of large experience, and comprehensive views; men who can read their adversaries hearts, and who look beyond the necessities of the day to the contingencies of the future.

we plant our banner, and here, with God's help, we mean to maintain it for us and our children. The news of the recent nominations had not yet reached Richmond when the subjoined was written (August 30,) but the following marks out the course and the results in future of the Chicago Convention and the results in future of the Chicago Convention:

This Convention will be a momentous one, but we fear it may not bring us any nearer to peace. All that we can really hope for from the result of the deliberations held there, is that the question of peace and war may be brought up plainly and. peremptorly, before the people of the United States. If the Convention succeed in agreeing upon a platform, if they show a sufficient numerical strength to act for the whole Democratic party of the North, and if they can nominate really strong men then we

form, if they show a sufficient numerical strength to act for the whole Democratic party of the North, and if they can nominate a really strong man, then we may expect that they will compel Lincoln to place himself at the head of the war party and to make peace the issue of the coming election. But we are by no means certain that the Northern Democracy are ready to risk their success upon the question. They have, from the beginning, billerly disappointed their former Southern Decthern. At the very outset of the war they charged the South that she had sought defence against the ruling minority by leaving the Union, instead of remaining in it and trusting to their great conservative party for the protection of their rights. They promised to guarantee us every right in the Union, but they threatened, if we left it, to become our enemies. This they have done since, betraying every principle of their own creed, and, with a baseness beyond that of the Black Republicans, joining them in persecuting their own flesh and blood. So far from being able to guarantee the rights and privileges of otheir own, without one; blow in their defence, and without one manly protest. At the first demand of an upstart despotism, they have given up every privilege of freemen—f cedom from illegal arrest, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, liberty of speech and liberty of consclence in the worship of God, fights of property and freedom of their own persons from military rule. Let us not forget that it is the same party which will, probably, once more offer to guarantee us all the rights once due us under the Constitution, and let us well see to it, that before we consider their offers, they prove to us, by their own stern and successful resistance against their despot and his rule, their ability to fulfill their promises as well as their good faith.

For even if the issue should be thus simplified, and only two contending parties present themselves in the lists, arrayed under the white banner of peace and the red sword of war, the c ormer, we believe, is making arrange

For even if the issue should be thus simplified, and only two contending parties present themselves in the lists, arrayed under ihe white banner of peaces and the red Sword of war, the contest is by no means sure to end in the triumph of the better cause. Lincoln has two powerful agencies, neither of which he will hesitate to employ, without scruple and without measure, in order to secure his own re-election. The first is the immense patronage which the Constitution, the usages of preceding Administrations, and his grasping avarice, place at his disposal. The other agency, which he will not fall to employ, is simply military cocroion. The elect of nine millions in France, who first discovered the admirable manner of employing popular suffrage for the establishment of a despotism, has found a worthy pupil in Lincoln. There is no reason to hope that all these direct and indirect agencies being brought to bear by an unscrupalous despot on the coming elections, the Opposition can gain the victory at the polls. A civil war may follow, a separation of Western and Eastern States, a Fearth Invasking up of the once-powerful United States, but peace is not the fruit to be reaped from the sead now sown.

The civil war at home is perhaps the only ally upon whose assistance we can base any rollable hope for the future, beside the skill of our generals and the valor of our men, the one great and sure anchor upon which our storm-tossed vessel of State rides safely through the gale. The great capitalists of the frong the gale. The great capitalists of the frong the gale. The great capitalists of the North stand in daily lear of an uprileing of the proletarins of their large cities. They see with iterror the growing discontent of the people. They hear the force demand for higher wages and lower prices. Their nearle sind of pluck, in the men, the compensation of the frame of the properties of the properties of the properties of the compensation of the count of the future of the count of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum o

more in our inidst, shedding rich blessing on town and country and healing all our wounds.

A STINGING ACCIDENT.—A rather singular accident happened to George Alcook, last week, by which he lost a valuable horse, and which nearly cost him his life. Mr. Alcock informs us that while on his way home with a lot of lambs he had purchased in Seneca county, and when passing the garden of Mr. H. Wooden, a skip of bees, containing eight hives, suddenly gave way, and fell to the ground. The bees instantly attacked the horse, and completely covered his head and parts of his body. Mr. Alcock says he tried to urge the horse forward, but finding he could not, he got out of the wagon, took him by the bridle, and endesvored to get him, away. Finding he could do nothing with the horse, and suffering terribly himself from the stings of the infuriated bees that completely covered his head and face (his hat got off in the struggle), he ran down, the road nearly half a mile, when a man came out of a house and threw a quilt over him, and the bees left. Mr. A, says that while running he was constantly scraping the bees from his face with both hands, crushing and throwing, them down. After washing himself with salt and water, and dinking a quantity of it, he went back to look for his horse, which he found in the bemy-yard of Mr. Wooden, rolling, hicking, and writhing in the greatest agony, rolling, hicking, error has feets of the posson, but without wall. The horse died Sunday morning. Mr. Alcock believes that the free use of salt and water, and drinking as much whisty as he could, was all that saved his life. Geneva (Mess.) Gazette, was all that saved his life. Geneva (Mess.) Gazette. Friday.

Deserters to Be Shot in Canada.—Desertion from the regiments stationed in this province is be-

Priday.

Desertees to be Shot in Canada. Desertion from the regiments stationed in this province is becoming very common, and it would seem that the military authorities are determined to put a stop to it if possible. Recently several have been courtmartialled, and the severest punishment awarded them, two of the three deserters who tried to escape across the Nisgara river having been isentenced to be shot in this city on. Monday next. An endeavor is being made to, save, this city the sad spectacle of such an occurrence, and with that view petitions are being signed asking the commander of the forces to commute the sentence. Hamilton Specialori.

FOUR CENTS.

CAN GENERAL MOCLELLAN STAND ON HIS
PLATFORM This would seem to depend on the
question whether he has recented the opinions be
recently expressed; for it is not to be presumed that
he is regardless of his own words. But he, war
man, is tendered a manifest Feace platform, constructed and approved by those who avow their preference of peace over the continuence of the war in
any shape or manner. It demands that "immediate
efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," thus
implying that the war is a failure, and that to coatidue it is either weless or wrong, or both.
But in a report published a year ago den. McChallay said:

If I believe that a necessary preliminary to the reestablishment of the Union is the entire defeat or wirtual destruction of the organized mittiary power of the
Confederates."

We certainly have not arrived at that "meassary
we certainly have not arrived at that "meassary

Considerates."

We certainly have not arrived at that "meessay preliminary" yet. But in his letter in severe Judge Woodward, also, writter Oct. 12, 1983, Gen. McClielan, stating the harmony of the Judge's views with his own, raid:

"I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all he means at the command of the loyal States, will the additory power of the retefion is destroyed."

Nothing, certafaly, has yet transpired to distarb the complete applicability of such sentiments as these. But again, he says in his West Point address of the 16th of June; last:

"Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its appression or the destruction of our mattinhality."

Nothing certafaly, he may dismetrically opposed than Nothing can be more dismetrically opposed than these repasted declarations and the Chicago platform. The country will wait with come curiosity to sae whether General McClellan will make the fattle attempt to harmonize them, or whether he will bravely adhere to his avewals, so consistent with inspullificitie, and repudlate this feature of the platform. Silence on the subject would hardly segminossible.—(Boston Joseph).

possible.—(Boston Jourgal.)

MCCLERLAN AS A STATISMAN.—The following estimate of Mr.Clellar as a politician and states man (for the Presidential recuines of a large participation to the title of Statesman) is from the has claims to the title of Statesman) is from the has claims to the title of Statesman) is from the particit purposes, he is wanting in that high moral coarage that does and dares in its behalf. He waits, he hesitates in disperse, of greek opportunities—he confirmed by the time and with truth; and he is no, it man to deal with the sharp occasions and the subline exigencies of this heur. He wants and would try to save the country; but he would hinder rather than help the people, who will save it, in the long run, despite their own occasions in the length of the people, who will sto see and use quickly the moral and material

large experience, and comprehensive stews, find who cantread their advirearised hearts, sood who lost beyond the necessities of the day to the contingencies of the future.

"For the very offer of an armistice is freight with serious combergessment for the South. Liscool ovidently knws full well what an advantage he gains in playing this, his last card. If he accept the treacherons offer, he will not only reap the treacherons offer, he will not only reap the will also claim, before his own people, the moritor of having yielded to their wishes and procured for them rets for the moment and the preparatory stops for a peace to come. If we refuse he will hold us up to all Yankeedom and to foreign powers as having made false protessions of a desire for peace, and as having rejected the very first and indispensable step; towards reconciliation. How to refuse such negotiations as he is made offer, his representations will, nevertheless, have a certain effect in the United Sisters and shore only, but upon conquest. Hence it will require all the moderation and all the cirrumess of our peace only, but upon conquest. Hence it will require all the moderation and all the cirrumess of our peace only, but upon conquest. Hence it will require all the moderation and all the cirrumess of our peace only, but upon conquest. Hence it will require all the moderation and and refuse all contingent arrangements. The simple recognition of full and absolute independence of the Confederate States is the one great condition upon wikeh alone we can conclude peace. We ask for nothing more; we can accept not his support years and the results of the payment of the nations—of the recognition of a manuly, straightforward course. Let us reject all its what we are equally propared for. Our recognition of a manuly, straightforward course. Let us reject all the moderation and and refuse all contingent arrangements. The simple recognition there can be no compelled to the condition upon wikeh alone we can conclude the peace when continued to the condit

tions were laughed at, and the ability of Jost Davis was exultantly eulogized." AN AMENDMENT PROPOSED.—The New York Tribune says that the following message was sent from that city by a War Democrat, atter he had lead the platform of the Democratic National Conention:
"Hon. James Guthere: Amend your resolutions by adding one apologizing to Joff Dav his bloody conspirators for our conduct toward and all will be complete." VERMONT STATE ELECTION.—The election of State efficies for Vermont will take place to

- When the news of the Chicago nominations arived at Orange, N. J., where General McClellan now resides a number of his neighbors-went to Dev t night, the General came out on his balcony and made them the following speech:

MY FRIENDS: The events of the day are so new and of such vital importance to us, to our children, and to our country, that I cannot as yet realize them; nor do I yet fully comprehend the position in which I am placed. I thank you sincerely, for coming here, for I know from my daily experience the fatiguing walk you have taken, and the difficult hill you had to climb. I am sure that you will not expect me to make a speech. If the action of to-day leads to the results we all expect, I think you will have no cause to regret what has been done. Most sincerely do I thank you, my friends and neighbors, for this kind visit and these hearty congratulations.

Can Butter nessed through Few York on Sa. ade them the following speech : furday on his way to Lowell. He has a brief furlough.

— It is said that Mrs. General Grant is now the quest of Mrs. General Meade in this city. The

up a permanent residence in this city. "When this cruel war is over" Philadelphia will therefor eckon among its inhabitants her distinguished hus-- Preparations are being made at Florence t celebrate the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dante. The municipality of that city sent a reor Danie. The numericality of tast city sentaries quest to the authorities of Ravenna, praying that the ashes of the great poet might be restored to his native city. The answer was, that, since Italian unity had been effected, Dante could no longer be onsidered as an exile at Rayenna, and that he was onsequently as much there in his own country as if he were at Florence.

- A venerable old lady, named Sarah A. Ezeli, a. native of South Carolina, died in Memphis, last week, at the age of one hundred and soven years and eight months. She was the oldest "rebel" in the country.

An Incentous Whishy Shiuggles.—The guard at the Long Bridge arrested Honry Vock and seized his two horses and wagon for attempting to smuggle whisky into Virginia. When Vock approached the bridge with his wagon it was apparently empty, but the guards thought they "smelt something," and immediately instituted a thorough search, when they discovered a large number of canteens, containing in the aggregate thirty-two gallons of whisky, snugly hid away in the sides of the wagon, which was provided with false or double, sidebeards, the top of which were covered with slats securely nailed down. Vock was committed to the Central Guardhouse to answer the charge of smuggling whisky in violation was committed to the Oentral Guardhouse to naswer the charge of smuggling whisky in violation of military orders, and his stock of liquors, horses and wagon were confiscated and turned over to the property clerk at Colonel Ingraham's office.— Washington Star.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The weekly statement of the public debt of the Inited States to Tuesday last, August 80, shows the

Total deht......\$1,878,665,234 \$1,859,274,374 The progressive increase of the public debt, of all escriptions, since the 5th of July, when Mr. Fes senden took, charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

Increase 55 days......\$35,693,194 Average daily increase of principal....... Average rate of interest per annum, 4.17 7 cer The brokers of the Stock Exchange are fairly sup plied with money on call loan at 7 % cent. Lender who are making time engagements, avail in many instances of treasury certificates of indebtedness one, year to run, at 6 # cent., at 931/@91 # cent. one, year to ruly at 0 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ went, at \$0.5\text{2005}\$ \$\text{in take}\$ merchant paper, except at large rates, say from \$\frac{1}{2}\$010 \$\text{in case}\$ cases. For interest is already very decided for large and numerous bidders for the remnant of the 1881 gold-

bearing 6 % cents., advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury. The whole amount to be awarded is about \$31,090,000. The bonds are all prepared at the engriment, and will be delivered immediately after the awards are made, or by instalments up to the 24th September, as the successful bidders, whether large or small, may desire. The rate at which the new loan must be bid for "to take" is being widely considered, and parties wanting the bonds must be careful and not be too sharp for their own interests, for the whole amount is soon to command a handsome premium. Representations have been made to the Treasury Degart-ment of the injury cene, to the national credit throughout by neglecting to deliver bonds and trea-eury notes when sold. The absolute certainty that hands will be promptly de cent. to the price list on all large amounts.

The stock market was quite dull on Satzrday, the decline in gold carrying with it stocks of all descriptions. The Gavernment 5-20s closed at 110%, and

tions. The Gavernment of the 1881 lean sold at at 102% with coupon off. The 1881 lean sold at 107%. City sizes were steady at 106. State securities were unchanged. Oil stocks were dull and lower. Story Oil closed at 4%; Globa at 2%; Mo-Olintock at 8%; McElheny at 8%, and Dalzell at 12%. The Commercial Last says "that there are in this city one hundred and five oil companies, representing a capital of more than fifty-two millions of dollars. Thus far only twenty-nine of these companies. Thus far only twenty-nine of these companies have declared dividends, although some of those which are backward have been on the market long enough to have paid their stockholdess their long enough to have paid their stockholdess their lis undoubted that many of these companies. The fact is undoubted that many of these companies. The fact is undoubted that many of these companies are undoubted swindles, whilst a considerable portion of those which are organized will never do more than pay expenses, leaving the stock valueless to holders who expect to be able to dispose of it by the attraction of big dividends." Bank shares are very quiet; soft a M Collins, Brown, Hoston. Schr Am Chevict, Cole, Boston. Schr Am Chevict, Boston. S Clintock at 6%; McElheny at 8%, and Dalzell at

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as hey affond very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRESS, To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwerty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

the market is dult; Chestnut and Walnut sold at 59%; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Teath and Eleventh; 39 for Spruce and Pine, and 34 for Creen and Coates. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPTEMBER 3.

BEFORE BOARDS | BEFORE BOARDS. | 200 Dillarsmore | 14 | 400 Bill Creek | 27 | 200 McClintock | 539 | 63 | 200 McClintock | 539 | 63 | 200 McClintock | 539 | 63 | 200 Balz | 100 Story Ferm | 4 | 44 | 200 Reading 830 2dd in 66 | 50 Globe Oil | 22 | 200 McClintock | 23 | 200 Balz ### BOARD

250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 165% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 165% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 McClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 W 8 5-20 mcClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 W 8 5-20 mcClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 U 8 5-20 mcClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 U 8 5-20 mcClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 U 8 5-20 mcClintoth Oil c'h 6;
250 U 8 5-20 byth ep off 162% 100 U 8 5-20 mcClintoth Oil byth 162 mcClintoth FIRST BOARD.

AFTER BOARD. | AFTER SOARD. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1

Brexel & Co. quote: New United States Bonds, 1881.... New Certificates of Indebtedness. New United States 7. 810 Notes.... vise, for the month of August, 1864 :

Imports at Philade Iphia, both foreign and coast Coffee, bags..... Bides, No..... Honey, pigs Lead, pigs Brimstone, tons Fish, bbls.... Logwood, tons 7,100 278 The following will show the value of the importa lons of dry goods at New York fo three calendar years:

36, 351, 400 41,843,600 goods at New York for the past eight months : Entered for Ware-Entered for

38,424,745 14 443,621 14,443,621 Total marketed \$52,568,366 Same time 1563 38,132,135 Tetal imp. \$60,652,429 The following will show the value of the differen descriptions of dry goods imported at New York for the past eight m

Philadelphia Markets.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for shipment or home use, but holders continue firm in their views. Sales comprise about 1,400 barrels, at \$12.50 for extra family, and \$13 \pm bbl for Western fancy. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$10.50@11 for superfine, \$11.50@12 for extra, \$12.50@ 12.75 for extra family, and \$13@13.50 \$\text{#} bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$10.50 \$\pi\$ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce. Grain.—There is not much doing in Wheat, and the market is dull at about former rates, with sales of 7,500 bushels at 250@255c for old reds; 255@270c for new do, the latter rate for prime Deiaware, and white at from 275@300c \$\pi\$ beshel, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 185@190c \$\pi\$ bushel. Corn is firm; about 1,000 bushels. Western mixed sold at 1720; and 500 bushels yellow at 1730 \$\pi\$ bushel. Oats are fixmer, with sales of 6,000 bushels at 88c for new Delaware.

Bark.—Quiercitron is scarce and in demand at \$51 \$\pi\$ ton for 1st No. 1.

Corn on.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices are rather better; small lots of ales, but prices are rather better; small lots of niddlings have been disposed of at \$1.88 \(\frac{1}{2} \) b, cash. GROGERIES.—The market is very quiet, and wear of no sales of either Sugar or Coffee worthy

GROCERIES.—The market is very quiet, and we hear of no sales of either Sugar or Coffee worthy of notice.

IRON.—Manufactured Iron is in demand, and selfing at full prices. Pig lictal is scarce but firm, with small sales of Anthracite to notice at \$67@15 \$\times\$ to not the three numbers. Scotch Pig is selling in small way at \$77\times\$ \$\times\$ ton.

FRUIT.—Domestic continues plenty, and sells at from 22@30c \$\times\$ basket for Apples, and 60@200c \$\times\$ basket for Peaches, according to quality.

NAVAL SPOEES.—There is not much doing at the decline. Small sales of Rosin are reported at \$43@45 \$\times\$ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$3.60@3.70 \$\times\$ gallon.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$20@31 \$\times\$ ton.

RICE is scarce, with smallscles of Rangoon to notice at \$64@66.60 \$\times\$ bill.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but the market is firm, with small lots of Mess Pork to notice at \$2\times\$ bbl. Bacon Hams are selling, in a small way at 10@25c \$\times\$ b. Izard is soarce; small sales of oblis and tierces are making at 24@25c \$\times\$ b. Batter is scarce and high, with sales of solid-packed Pennsylvania at 48@50c \$\times\$ b.

PETROLEUM.—Prices are unsettled. Small sales are making at from 49@50c for crude, 50@35c for refined in bond, and \$7@90c \$\times\$ gallon for free, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Timothy is selling in a small way at from \$6@6.50 \$\times\$ bu. A sale of Flaxseed was made at \$3.65 \$\times\$ bu. Clover is scarce; small sales are reported at \$14@15 \$\times 64 \times\$.

WHISKY.—The market is dull, with small sales to notice at 180@186c for refilled bbls, and 187@183c \$\times\$ gallon for Western do.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at his port to-day:

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day: Boston Boos and Shoe Market. The Reporter, September 1st, says: With the close of the month of August we notice no change worthy of record in the boot and shoe market. The opening of fall trade in other cities will naturally create a demand for goods here, and we may expect an additional call for shoes during September. The coming draft, as well as the approaching Presidential election, will combine to make trade more quiet, as the minds of our people will be turned into political channels, and she draft, if enforced. will, by taking many able-bedied men from our midst, make the manufactura of shoes to supply any additional demand an impossibility. Prices of stock and work continue as high as ever, although for the former there is less demand.

there is less demand.
The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the past week have been 9,842 casss. Of this number 8,445 cases have been sent by railes follows: 2,994 to New. York and Pennsylvania, 1,464 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 3,997 to the Western States, including 81 for California. The clearances from the Custom House were 1,397 cases emore which we notice 355 for San Francisco. LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Ship Lody Emily Peel (Br), Penny, Londonderry,

soon. Bark Roanoke (Br), Cooksey....Laguayra, soon. Brig Agnes, (Br), Willar.....Barbados, soon. Brig Primus, (Old), Sohwarling, Port of Spain, soon. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JAMES MULIKEN, ADDREW WHEELER, ED. Y. Townsend, Committee of the Month. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADEAPHIA, Sept. 4, 1384.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Brig Vincennes, Hodgdon, I days from Newburyport, via Newport, in Salisst to Baugh & Sons.

Brig Albert Adams, Gummings, from St. Barts

18th ult, via St. Morting 20th, with salt, cution, and
18th ult, via St. Morting 20th, with salt, cution, and
18th ult, via St. Morting 20th, with salt, cution, and
18th ult, via St. Morting 20th, with salt, cution, and
18th, bence for Now Orleans, 5 days out.

Schr C L Vanderwoort. Baker, 4 days from Warebam, with mose to Growell & Collins.

Schr Thos Bordon, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall
River, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mintus, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del,
with fee to captain.

Schr Mantus, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del,
with grain to Isa Barratt.

Schr Carthagene, Kelly, 3 days from New Bed18th oil be, 1 R. A. Allen.

Schr J Trunani, Olibes, 3 days from Gleucester,
with fish to Growell & Collins.

Schr O. A. Stetson; Oroxall, from Boston, with
mose to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Jaseph Hay, Hethampy, 3 days from Cohasset Nerways. In bulset to captain. mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Jessph Hay, Hathaway, 3 days from Cohasset Narrows, in ballast to capitain.

Schr Jes McColley, Darborough, 1 day from Camden, Dah with grain to Jas Rerratt.

Schr. J. I. Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Lewst, Del, with grain to Jas L. Baxley & Co.

Schr. Ready, Callaway, 3 days from Galestown, Md, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Shr S C Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from N. York, with mase to Wm. M. Baird & Go.

Str Sarah, Jonas, 24 hours from New York, with mase to Wm. M. Baird & Go.