The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. The Hartford Convention of 1815 and the

Chicago Convention of 1864. The Democratic party ruled the country from the election of Mr. JEFFERSON for of part of one Presidential term. During all that period it was a War party and a Union party, carried on two large wars, with Great Britain and Mexico, and two smaller ones, with Tripoli and Algiers, besides sundry wars with the Indians in Florida and elsewhere, and was prepared, under General Jackson, to fight with France if our just demands had not been conceded. It contended with incipient treason in the Hartford Convention, and with nullification and secession in South Carolina, and, under the lead of its patriotic Presidents, Madison and Jackson. successfully defeated these schemes to dissolve the Union. A sad change has come over this great party, wrought by Southern traitors, and it now appears as the defender of secession, of rebellion and treason, and of a dissolution of the Union, by immediately staying the progress of its victorious army and navy, and recognizing the rebel leader who is trembling for the safety of his beleaguered capital as the legitimate head of an established government. The late proceedings at Chicago foreshadow such a result, and present the lamentable spectacle of a great, patriotic party dwindling into a poor, miserable, puling Peace party, led by a set of Secessionists, whose only difference from their Southern friends is that, with exactly the same sentiments. they are too cowardly to risk their persons on the battle-field. What Jackson man, or what honest Democrat, can go to the polls on such a platform, or under such leaders, headed by the Grand Commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle, the immaculate VALLANDIGHAM, the sworn enemy of the soldiers of our patriotic and

gallant army? The war of 1812 commenced with disasters and incapable generals, and closed with victories on the Canada frontier and at New Orleans, and with two of the ablest generals in the world, JACKSON and SCOTT, devoted patriots, ready at any moment to sacrifice their lives for the honor of their beloved country. Our gallant navy, led | us, and a host of brave associates, HULL, DE-CATUR, BAINBRIDGE, BLAKELY, LAWRENCE. PORTER, JONES, PERRY, MACDONOUGH, PATTERSON, MORRIS, and our own townsman, Biddle, gained immortal glory on the ocean and lakes by their successful battles with the best commanders and picked vessels of the British naval service. In 1814 Washington was taken and the Capitol burned, and Baltimore was saved from the same fate by the gallantry of her citizen-soldiers. A large fleet in the Chesapeake, with an army of Welling-Ton's veterans on board, threatening to nized, and placed under the command of | to the sad fate of Chambersburg. eneral Thomas Cadwalader ralist, but a son of General John Cap. WALADER, of the Revolution, and the father of our fellow-citizen, General George CADWALADER. This body of true patriots, at Camp Dupont, were drilled and exercised and instructed in military movements, so that when they left their camp in December, after all apprehension of invasion was over, they were mistaken by General RIALL, then a prisoner of war, for

The same feeling prevailed in New York, where, under the patriotic Tompkins, sided by Martin Van Buren, the Legislature authorized the raising of 12,000 men for regiments, two of which were colored In ignorance of the operations at New

Orleans, a Convention met at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 15th of December, 1814, and adjourned on the 4th of January, 1815, composed of delegates from the Legislatures of three States, and from three counties in two other States. During their session occurred the celebrated night attack of the 23d of December, and four days after their adjournment the great battle of the 8th of January, ending in the total defeat of the British army. This news travelled slowly, and did not reach Washington until February, and the treaty of peace which had been concluded on the 24th of December was received at Washington by the President on the 14th of February, and was ratified on the 17th by the Senate, and the ratifications were duly exchanged. This nipped in the bud the contemplated treason, which has always been suspected to have been the ultimate object of the leaders, whose designs were masked under the disguise of patriotism. No man can peruse the proceedings of this Convention, with its report and resolutions, without seeing the inevitable results of a dissolution of the Union, if their unreasonable and unconstitutional demands had been listened

The first resolution calls upon the Legislatures of the several States represented in the Convention to adopt all such measures as may be necessary to protect the citizens of said States from the operation and effects of all acts which have been, or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments. The report had already shown that it regarded Mr. Monroe's plan of a draft as unconstitutional, and that Congress had no power to enlist minors into the armies of the United States without the consent of parents

The second resolution recommends these Legislatures to apply to the Government to permit their States, separately or jointly, to assume the defence of their territory against the enemy, and to allow them to appropriate so much of the United States taxes collected in their States as may be necessary for the future defence of the same. This was no less than a virtual proposal for a dissolution of the Union, and a direct violation of the Constitution which they had solemnly sworn to support, and was intended to relieve them from an offensive

war against Great Britain. Not one word of complaint is uttered against Great Britain, the leaders of her armies and fleets, their robberies, and the | make suitable addition; but we are glad to infamous destruction of the Capitol at say that, besides being a brave and capable Washington, in pursuance of the direct soldier, who has faithfully served his counorders of the British Ministry—all these are try, he is a gentleman of superior intellipassed unnoticed and uncondemned, to gence, and possesses a thorough knowvent their spite upon their own countrymen, and the Administration chosen by the people of the United States.

There are two other resolutions which close the doings of this body, which has arned for itself a notoriety which finally crove its members into private life. If the application above stated to the Government is unsuccessful, then it will be ex pedient "for the Legislatures of the several" vention, to meet at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the third Tuesday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require."

The last resolution authorizes a call of the convention before the new convention is chosen, if, in the judgment of the committee, "the situation of the country shall e equire it'-thus erecting this temporary convention into a permanent body to threaten and intimidate the constituted authorities of the country, and to hold out to its hereditary enemy the prospect of internal dissension' and civil war. Two of the States appointed commissioners to Washington to require them to accede to their proposition for separate defence. The commissioners never reached the seat of Government, and the convention never met

Constitution. The last is the Chicago Convention of August, a temporary body of delegates to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be voted for in November next, and to declare the principles upon which the canvass is to be conducted.

It met in the declining days of a rebellion initiated and carried on by their former political associates and leaders, who forty-eight years, with but a single interval | first, with a deliberate intention to secede. had cut the Democratic party in twain, and, relying on their knowledge of the weakness and utter imbecility of their tool, President Buchanan, after robbing our arsenals and navy yards, putting our troops in distant cantonments, seducing our officers of both arms, but not the private soldiers or sailors, whom they could not corrupt, and sending our vessels-of-war on foreign stations, carried out of the Union by fraud, cajolery, and force; eleven States, with a sea-coast stretching from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande. They were traitors, cruel and bloody traitors, shooting prisoners in cold blood, making drinking cups out of the skulls of their slaughtered fellow-citizens, and starving to death or insanity those who were unfortunate enough

to be captured by the rebel troops. At the meeting of the Chicago Convention, New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola were practically ours, Savannah and Charleston hermetically sealed, leaving only one port, Wilmington, blockaded, but into which a few blockade-runners might run the gauntlet of our ships. Texas, Florida, and Alabama fall whenever the tree is shaken. Practically, the rebels had but four States, only one of which, South Carolina, can be considered intact in the interior. North Carolina is ready to join us whenever the Southern army of Lee is defeated. Georgia was depending upon her army at Atlanta, which was taken the moment the Convention adjourned, and the rebel troops defeated and scattered. West Virginia is free from rebels, and of Eastern Virginia a large portion is in our possession, and the whole hopes of the rebellion are confined to LEE's army, who will share the fate of the braggar HOOD.

We have two admirals in active service, FARRAGUT and PORTER, equal to any in the world; two generals, GRANT and SHERMAN, of supereminent ability; a navy second to none other as to real effective strength; and an army larger and braver, and more patriotic, than any body of solby "Old Ironsides," who is still spared to diers in any of the military Governments

of civilized Europe. The nominal successors of Jackson, forgetting all their former patriotism, but recollecting only that they are not in power, have adopted unanimously a peace platform, which, if their candidates were now in power, would oblige them to grant an armistice at once to JEFFERSON DAVIS, draw off our victorious army and navy, dispense with GRANT and SHERMAN, FAR-RAGUT and PORTER, and all their brave associates-officers, soldiers, and sailorsexpose them to the jeers and contempt of their defeated enemies, and turn them out attack Philadelphia by the same route on the world penniless and without any which General Howe had taken in the employment. The result would be, as Revolutionary war, roused the spirit of the | Long and Vallandigham and Pendlecommercial capital of Pennsylvania, and a TON wish it, a recognition of the rebel Golarge body of volunteers, Democrats and vernment, a permanent dissolution of the Federalists, sinking all party names in Union, making Pennsylvania a border their love of country, was raised and orga. | State, and exposing our towns and cities

There is another feature common to both Conventions—abuse of successful Administrations, but not the slightest possible censure of Great Britain in the first instance, or of the rebels in the other. Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM had arranged that while sojourning in Dixie.

But Mr. Wickliffe, a Secessionist, who has been studying with great intentness the Hartford platform, caps the climax of resemblance between the two bodies in this way: "Mr. WICKLIFFE said the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again, the United States service, besides four other and he therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dis-

solved by adjournment, at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National ommittee shall designate." What does this mean? Changing into a

permanent body a temporary organization whose delegated functions close with its session? Is it intended to overawe the Government or the people? Does it hide some secret treasonable purpose? It is substantially copied from the last resolution of the Hartford Convention, and

the presiding officer of this Convention was the Governor of a sovereign State, who, by his unfounded assertions, and those of his partisans, produced a lamentable riot in its capital city, when the army of the Union was engaged in a bloody contest to drive LEE's rebel forces from the soil of Pennsyl-

What is the difference in the spirit animating the Convention of 1815 and that of 1864? Not a jot. Let us return thanks to God to morrow for FARRAGUT and SHER-MAN's victories.

An Excellent Nomination. In the district composed of Chester, Montgomery, and Delaware, the lastnamed county has presented the name of W. Cooper Talley for the concurrent action of Chester and Montgomery, as a can- | James Buchanan in his letter of acceptance didate for the State Senate. Col. TALLEY | earnestly pledged himself, strong as it was, is a resident of Delaware county, where he | was not so strong as the feeling now existis deservedly popular, and enjoys the en- | ing in the same section in favor of a vigortire confidence of the people. At the out- ous prosecution of the war, and against break of the rebellion he volunteered, and | every attempt to dissolve the Union. Hence was chosen captain of a company raised in the tone of General McClellan's letter of Delaware county for the 1st Pennsylvania | acceptance. Let us draw a contrast be-Reserves. He served faithfully, and with | tween the positions of Buchanan and distinction, in this immortal division of McClellan: The first had been nominated Pennsylvania soldiers, until their term of at Cincinnati, against the slaveholding inservice expired, participating in every battle in which they so nobly bore their part. He was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and during the latter portion of justed, and that the people of that disthe term of service of the Reserves commanded a brigade in the division. Soon after he was honorably mustered out of service, the President's call for one-hundred-days men appeared, and he was assi- | with many doubts. It is notorious that duous in his efforts to furnish the quota some of the Southern members of the comfrom Delaware county, which was among the foremost in the State to respond to the

In politics Colonel TALLEY was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and is now warmly supported for the State Senate by the unanimous voice of the Unionists of Delaware county. To a record of devoted Unionism and patriotic service such as Col. | as the course of Howell Cobb of Georgia TALLEY presents, no words of ours could | showed, without repudiating his pledges to ledge of political affairs and the highest character for unblemished personal integrity.

We trust that the action of Delaware county will be endorsed by Chester and Montgomery, thus securing to the Union party in the State Senate an able and upright supporter, and to the State and his tion came, and, indeed, several months bedistrict a capable and efficient legislator.

Two or Three Facts. The Copperheads assert that Mr. LIN-COLN has needlessly prolonged the war; history will say that General McCLELLAN has done more to prolong the warthan any other man in the North. The Copperheads complain that Mr. Lin-

arrests. The Copperheads charge it as one of Mr. LINCOLN's chief crimes that he has favored an emancipation policy; history will show that foremost among the practical supporters of such a policy was General Mc.

CLELLAN. The Copperheads have abused Mr. Lan-COLN for resorting to a draft to fill up the Union ranks; history will say that the first Buchanan when he was seeking the nomiman to advise a draft was General Mc-nation and the election had governed him. Thus passed the first great crisis of the | CLELLAN.

The Law of the "Georgia" Case. Some of the English papers are speculating on the seizure of the Georgia by the Niagara, and variously think that it will, or will not cause trouble between the British and the American Governments. One journal states the case fairly enough, thus: Journal states the case fairly enough, thus:

A Federal frigate has made capture of a vessel from an English port, and said to be under the English flag. The Georgia has been taken by the Niagara. The former was once a Confederate vessel, and wrought wild work with Federal commerce, but she has been sold to an Englishman, and he has had her chartered by the Portuguese, or so it is stated. Had the Niagara a right to seize her? Was her old character done away? Had she become an English ship? Will Earl Russell demand explanations? It she is not given up, thall we go to war with the North, recognize the South, and rush into the aftray out of which we have kept so long?

These questions may be briefly answer.

These questions may be briefly answered. First, Lord Russell cannot demand explanations, in the face of a judgment of Lord STOWELL, when Judge of the Admiralty Court, that it was lawful to seize a belligerent vessel after she had been sold. Second, the character of a pirate, or even of a privateer, is no more got rid of by the transfer o other proprietors, than the accusation of nurder or robbery against a man is got rid of by his quitting the scene of his iniquity, and going to another locality to follow some calling different from that by which he lived before. Lastly, no process of transformation or whitewashing could convert a Rebel pirate into an English trader, for the scent of her iniquity "would hang round her still." Above all, the Georgia, if sold, (which is doubtful,) was sold in Liverpool, and there is an express and stringent order of the British Government that "no ships of war belonging to either of the belligerent Powers of North America shall be allowed to enter any of Her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold." The question of the legality of seizing the Georgia appears entirely settled and indisputable. If raised, Mr. SEWARD, who is an excellent lawyer, as well as a good writer, eloquent speaker, and unflinching patriot, will know how to deal

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER speaks of General McClellan being raised to his "proper position as Commander-in Chief of the army and navy." Are we to understand that General McCLELLAN's friends claim this as an inheritance, and that in the event of his election we are to have him for a king?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1864.

A Presidential letter of acceptance is one of the convenient inventions of modern politics. Its ostensible purpose is to allow the candidate to endorse the action and the platform" of the nominating Convention, but it is frequently employed for a precisely different end. A platform, like a letter of acceptance, is also a contrivance of the new order of party management. Hence the people have come to regard both with

great suspicion. In the case of General McClellan and the Chicago Convention, this suspicion is more than justified. The General's letter will remind Pennsylvanians of another missive, indited and published, seven years ago last April, by a personage called James Buchanan. At that time, the controlling sentiment of the | there were no platforms nor letters of acfree States was intensely anti-slavery, ceptance. Andrew Jackson had no platstrous aggressions of the slaveholders upon the people of Kansas; and it was necessary that the Democratic candidate for President should go every length to conciliate | policy, that this system of pledges was inauthis sentiment. The Cincinnati platform was not direct and strong enough on that point. But the letter of acceptance was. I shall never forget the lovely morning in June, 1856, when the committee, appointed by the Convention held at Cincinnati, to inform Mr. Buchanan of his nomination, arrived at Wheatland, then, as now, his country residence. Among its members were such Southern magnates as Manning of South Carolina, Preston of Kentucky, Floyd of Virginia, and Slidell of Louisiana. After a sumptuous and costly dinner (for in the art of entertaining J. B. was always an artist and an adept). the nomination was tendered, and the letter of acceptance was read. I had known something of this famous epistle while it

was in course of preparation. My conviction was strong and intense that unless Mr. Buchanan pledged himself in the strongest terms to secure justice, and fair play, and humane treatment to the people of Kansas, he would be beaten outright by the Republicans; and this conviction was the result of a very exciting experience during my residence in Washington, and my knowledge of the dark designs of the slave-leaders of the Democracy in Congress. Besides, my personal relations and my attachment to Mr. Buchanan, and the fact that I had been previously placed at the head of the State Central Committee, made me anxious that he should so stand before the people of the free States as to give them the assurance that their wishes on the great question of the hour would not be defeated. And, to do him justice, he was himself sincere when he wrote

his letter of acceptance, and was always disturbed when any of the apologists for slavery sought to turn the people away from the great object of the campaign. The anti-slavery feeling of the free States in 1856, however, to which

terest. They knew that his friends in Pennsylvania were resolved that the Kansas question should be honorably adtracted country should have entire control of their own affairs, slavery included, and when they yielded to the decision of the Convention they did so mittee protested, when they waited upon him to inform him of his nomination, in

June of 1856, against his letter of acceptance, and regarded that letter as a strong evidence of his feelings against slavery. But, with the cunning and craft of their school, they allowed him to write and publish his views, and went into the campaign, the people of Kansas. They bided their time. Howell Cobb, it will be remembered, spoke all through Pennsylvania, taking the strongest ground in favor of the policy of the letter of acceptance. He traversed Chester county in company with John Hickman, at that time, as now, one of the most outspoken anti-slavery men in the Union, and other Southern men, as if to complete the deception, followed on his track. Now mark the damning sequel: When the hour for organizing the Buchanan Administra-

fore that time, it was apparent to all the

the men in the Democratic party who pro-

tested against his treachery, and against

the people of Kansas, who had begun to

look upon him as their guardian and their

friend. No honest man can now doubt

that we should have had no rebellion and

civil war if the same feeling that inspired

when he was seated in the Presidential which to desert.

earnest Democratic advocates of fair play

in Kansas that James Buchanan had surrendered his convictions, and would conduct his Administration in the interest of the enemies of that covenant. It is unnecessary to refer to the inaugural address. nor to the dark and shameless intrigue with COLN has sanctioned arbitrary arrests; histhe Supreme Court of the United States. tory will say that General McClellan which seemed to prepare the way for Buwas the first man in the North, or among chanan's subsequent treachery, in the autumn of 1857. No regard was paid to the the first, to authorize and direct such letter of acceptance—none even to the promises of the inaugural itself; but the whole Federal power was turned against

chair. Had he been faithful, he could have easily put down the bold, bad men, headed by Jeff Davis, when they seized upon the Kansas question to fire the South against the Government, and to use the Government itself to still further oppress our fellow-countrymen in the new Territory. And it stands to the eternal honor of a few men in the Democratic party that by their courage and perseverance they defeated the Lecompton Constitution and English bill. and finally gave to the people of Kansas their freedom and independence. Now, take George B. McClellan. Look at his surroundings. Unlike many of those who were the known friends of James Buchanan, and who stood forth for the fulfilment of his early pledges, the immediate friends and organs of the present Opposition candidate for the Presidency are men who have done nothing since the beginning of the rebellion (which, in fact, they assisted to precipitate) but oppose the war, sympathize with the traitors in arms, and denounce the Administration of the Federal Government, to whom the conduct of the war was constitutionally entrusted. If James Buchanan yielded to the South and defied the true Democrats of the North during his Administration, how long could George B. McClellan resist a pressure when all or nearly all his friends are such as we have described, and when there is not a rebel newspaper nor a rebel politician that does not, in spite of his protestations in favor of the Union, look upon him as an instrument to be used to consummate their disunion purposes? So far as the General himself is concerned, he has allowed the contrivers of his nomination to fill him with hatred of the Administration of the Federal Government. It is impossible for him to become President of the United States without revolutionizing the entire policy of Mr. Lincoln, disregarding the war measures of Congress, and more or less degrading those brave with it. The probability that Lord Rusmen in the army who are known to be the op-SELL will try to raise difficulties out of it ponents of his military theories. The poliare very few indeed. He would be crushed ticians with whom he has acted, an exby the forcible response that must be made. aggerated sense of his own injuries, the extraordinary relations he occupies to the leading generals in the army, his suspicious companionship with such men as Buell and Fitz John Porter, who are now out of the army, and who since their dismissal have busied themselves in making war

against the Administration, and acting in concert with the Copperheads of the North, would irresistibly impel him to this dangerous course. Hence the utter worthlessness of his Union protestations. He will, therefore, be accepted by Fernando Wood, and Horatio Seymour, and Wm. B. Reed, in spite of these protestations; and, as the rebel papers show, he is already accepted by them as one who, in a certain contingency, will be ready to make peace on their conditions precedent. The question now arises: Whether the war should be committed to the hands of a man thus complicated, or whether its prosecution shall remain with the present Executive? And this question becomes pertinent and powerful, when it is asked in the midst of constant victories achieved by the army and the navy under that Executive, and in the forefront of other great triumphs? Let us then be careful of such platforms and such letters of acceptance as those of the Chicago Convention and its candidate. In the old days wrote few letters when, as in the case of Martin Van Buren, the slaveholders thought it necessary to tie down the Presidential candidates to their gurated and insisted upon.

WASHINGTON.

LARGE NUMBER OF UNACCEPTED OFFERS

FOR GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Secretary FESSENDEN commenced at noon to-day the opening of sealed offers for bonds of the United

States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half millions, being the unaccepted offers under the

notice of proposals for the loan dated June last.

These bonds bear an annual interest of six per

centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and are re

deemable after the 80th of June, 1881. A large number of gentlemen were present, including:
Mr. Bend, representing Liversore, Clews, & Co., of New York, I. Norris, of the Ninth

National Bank, of New York; John Thompson, of the First National Bank, and Mr. Culver, of the Third National Bank of New York; C. H.

CLARK, of the First National Bank of Philadel-

phia; W. S. HUNTINGTON, cashier of the First National Bank of Washington; Mr. KETCHUM, re-

presenting the firm of KRTCHUM, Son, & Co., and

the Fourth National Bank of New York, and Hen-

The number of letters sent to the Treasury De-

partment was about eight hundred, or one hundred and sixty-five more than when the loan was hereto-

fore in competition. Those opened to-day required

five hours and a half for their declaration and nota-

tion, being but little over half the number. The

business is to be resumed to-morrow. The bids

opened to-day show an aggregate of sixty-two mil-

lions, or twice the amount of the loan. The offers between four and five per centum premium amount

to twenty six millions of dollars. There were pro-

posals from various individuals to take, in the ag-

between five and six per centum did not amount, in all, to more than forty thousand dollars.

Among the most prominent bidders who severally

rates of premium, were the following:

ffered for various sums, at different and the higher

First National Bank of Portland, Maine, \$31,000,

First National Dans v. from 4 to 4.55 premium.
E. T. Hillyer, Hartford, Conn., 60,000, at 41-100.
First National Bank, Buffalo, 55,000, at 4.80 to 4.65.
Benj. Huntingdon, treasurer, Norwich, Conn.,

Benj. Huntingdon, treasurer, Norwich, Conn., 100,000, at 4.05 to 4.76.

First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 175,000, at

4@4%. Tradesmen's Bank, New York, 50,000, at 4.01@

Stimpson, Frank, & Co., New York, 110,000, at 4

B4.60.

Bank of Commerce, New York, 400,000, at 4.

Colgate & Hoffman, New York, 50,000, at 4.02.

First National Bank, New York, 5,000,000, at 4.03.

Second National Bank, Boston, 4,250,000, at 4.03.

First National Bank, Syracuse, 133,000, at 4.03.

Winslow, Danier, & Co.5-New York, 200,000, at

Winslow, Danier, & Co., New York, 100,000, at

Third National Bank, New York, 500,000, at 4.03. Vermlye & Co., New York, 1,600,000, at 4.03. New York Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, 200,000, at 4.03.
Ninth National Bank, New York, 500,000, at

W. S. Huntington, cashler First National Bank, Washington, bid for 1,600,000; the latter at 4.03, and the former for a less amount; also, 12,000 at 5, and 105,000 at 4.

Livermore, Clews, & Co., 2,200,000, at 4.08, and

88.000 at 4.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, bid for a large amount for various parties, from 2 to 5 premium, and for itself 2,000,000 at 4.03.
Stewart Bros., Philadelphia, 200,000, at the same

Drexel & Co.. Philadelphia, 700,000, same rate. E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, 800,000, and for the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, 200,000, at

1.03. Dwight & Co., Philadelphia, 500,000, at 4. Dwight & Co., Washington, 2,750,000 at 4.03, and the same for Olarkson & Co., Philadelphia, 50,000 at 4.25.

Central Bank, New York, 100,000 at 4.

Phelps, Dodga, & Co., 200,000, at 4.02.

Pittston (Pa.) Bank, 180,000, from 4.05 to 4.30.

Corn Exchange Bank, New York, 340,000, at 4.02.

to 4.53.

Corn Exchange Bank, New York, 340,000, at 4 0: to 4.53.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, 180,000, from 4 to 5 ½.

Wm. Kitchen, president, 825,000, from 4 to 4.51.

John J. Oisco, New York, 100,000, at 3.08.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS DEAD.

The following Pennsylvania soldiers died here ye

terday and were burled: J. G. Malberger, 116th

ANXIETY TO ASCERTAIN QUOTAS.

itizens of this District are gratified in hearing to

day that the Department has allowed a naval credit to the District of five hundred and fifty-eight men

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

The Navy Department to-day issued orders that

the naval service for a less period than two years

THE 10-40 AND 7-30 LOANS.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, as reported to

the Treasury to-day, amount to \$42,000, and the 7-30

FORGERY OF DRAFTS.

Forged drafts, purporting to be signed by Hon.

JAMES HARLAN, Treasurer of the Union Congres-

sional Committee, are being presented to postmas-ters in the West by some swindler, who claims to be

duly authorized to collect for the committee. No draft has been drawn on any postmaster, and no

agent employed to collect from them by Senator

A SCOUT THROUGH LOUDON VALLEY.

Major Lypnow, with a detachment of the 8th Till

major Ludlow, with a decountable of the Stat Hil-nois Cavalry, returned to Muddy Branch yesterday, after a successful scout through Loudon Valley, by

way of Leesburg, having proceeded as far up as Purcerville. They heard of no force of the enemy

in Loudon Valley except Mosery's men. Major Ludrow brought in four prisoners and nine horses,

captured in Leesburg. These prisoners were run down while attempting to escape, and one of them was severely injured by his horse falling on him.

PERSONAL.

sition, took his seat yesterday in the court. Gen. MEADE was at Willard's yesterday, but left

for the front last evening.

GEORGE HALL, keeper of a public house, has been

Judge Fisher, having recovered from his indispo-

red and seventy.

ng the quota to about one thousand four hun

There is great anxiety expressed here to learn the

Ivania; William Shoulter, 184th; Urial

regate, about one million at par. The bids ranging

RY D. COOKE.

OCCASIONAL.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1864.

was not for medicinem (ii) it was a giorineation over the evacuation of Atlanta. Stimulated by these (for them) wonderful successes, the enemy will make a clever fight for the Southside road—provided Grant, by dodging hither and thither, can manage to find a weak place for them. Should he succeed in doing this, it will not be the first discovery of the sort he has made. He found a weak place in our lines at Spectraylvania Court House, on the 12th of May, and again at Petersburg after the explosion of the mine. We leave it to his own soldiers to say what profit they derived from these very soft places. They have nothing important from the valley. They have nothing important from the valley. Only an unauthentic report of the capture of Mose

(Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1864. THE NOMINATION to prove equally satisfactory to both the Republica it will insure the elevation of their own candidate. Mr. Fenton ranks not only as a statesman, but as the votes of his party entire, without any of that fatal shredding off of friends from personal or political dislike.

pressed upon the shocking bad hats which coneads soon to be smitten off by the inexorable knife of the Remover. It is rumored that this mornin numerous Inspectorial hopes have been annihilated Jones, Smith, and Robinson have gone the way of all political flesh. To wander through the corridors of the Custom House now is to meet sullen-eyed Pathos face to face. Broadcloth and rusty satinet stand upon the same equivocal plane; plene which seems rickety. Office has con one of its periodical revolutions, and as the micro cosm spins more furiously, the old centripetal power s overcome by the centrifugal, and the cohering nass of humanity shreds off in frantic tangents.

ointment. It is not known whether the match will e re-made this season.

[By Telegraph.]

A TEANSPORT STEAMER CHASED BY A PIRATE. The transport steamer Nightingale, from Key West, reports that she was chased by a suppose pirate on the 6th. RETURN OF THE STEAMER YAZOO. The steamer Yazoo, hence on the 7th for New Or

Gold closed to night at 229.

srox, Sept. 9.—The United States gunboat Paul Jones, Commander Shirley, has arrived here o day, (via New York, where she put in for coal.) after 28 months' service in the Southern blockade She brings home from the squadron 58 men, whose terms have expired. Acting Master George R. Durant and two of the rew were captured on Ossabaw by the rebels, while The steamer Mahaska, from the blockading quadron, has also arrived.

BALTIMORE, September 9 THE CITY A QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT. man that, in answer to his petition, Baltimore has een made one of the principal depots for the Quartermaster's Department. The draft will take pla n a few days, and it is thought we are about 1,200 hort of our quota. THE MARKETS.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis, brings one hundred and seventy-eight bales of cotton for St. Louis. Two hundred and twelve hogsheads of tobacco have been received in two days from the Tennessee river for reshipment Arrest of a Bebel Officer.

to day, on a telegraphic order from Deputy Collector Bird. He was on his way from Sackville to SIGNOR BLITZ.—The Signor continues to delight, mystify, and amuse at the Assembly Buildings. The canaries contribute their fair share to the outer tain-

CONTINUED QUIET IN GRANT'S ARMY. LEE FEARS A MOVEMENT ON THE WELDON RAILROAD.

NO NEWS FROM ANY OTHER QUARTER. REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

THE WAR.

ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. THE RAILROAD FROM CITY POINT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Passengers from City supled by our troops on the Weldon road is being apidly pushed forward, and it is expected the road will be in running order on Sunday next FORTRESS MONROE.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL.

EORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—Among the deaths in Hampton Hospital since the last report have been Matthew Dodd, of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Samuel Frick, 58th Pennsylvania. Captain Orgood Eaton died at Fortress Monroe, last night, of dropsy. Captain L. M. Rogers, 88th Pennsylvania, has died of his wounds. Major General But-ler returned last evening from his trip North, and

oft at noon to-day for the front. LAWLESS CONDUCT OF REBEL CAVALRY. FORTRESS [MONROE, Sept. 8.-Col. Michael] Donahue, of the 10th New Hampshire Regiment as gone to the frent to command a brigade. He is a brave and efficient officer. By the arrival of a sloop loaded with cotton from Elizabeth City, N. C., we learn that fifteen men, belonging to the 15th Virginia Cavalry, are prowling about that place, robbing and plundering unarmed citizens. The citizens are organizing for mutual protection

Extracts from Richmond Papers-Movements at Important Points-Rebel Ideas and Comments. We have received the Richmond Whio and Richmond Examiner of the 7th. Discussing affairs at Atlanta, the Examiner says:

The most interesting item of news received yesterday is the following despatch from Gen. Hood:
"Lovejoy's, September 8, 1964. terday is the following despatch from Gen. Hood:
"Lovelov's, September 8, 1964.
"General Bragg:
"The enemy withdrew from my front in the direction of Jonesboro last night.
"I.B. Hood, General."
"Sherman may have withdrawn to Jonesboro, with the intention of remaining there until his railroad communication can be completed up to him; or he may be projecting another extensive flank movement similar to the one which has just given him Atlanta without a general engagement. He may try to throw a heavy body of his troops between Hood and Atlanta. It is plain, from his recent operations, that it is more an object with him to throw himself in Hood's rear than to storm positions. He, no doubt, reasons that, could be succeed in effecting a lodgment between Hood and Macon, Hood would be compelled to attack him or abandom Macon without a blow. A very few days will disclose his plans—we hope our general will penetrate them still earlier.

THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA. We have learned little in relation to the abandon-ment of Atlanta which the intelligent reader might not have inferred from General Hood's official de-spatch, published on Monday. It appeared from that despatch that Atlanta had been abandoned suddenly and in the night, and the inference was inevitable that everything in the way of stores and munitions of war, except what our men could carry on their backs, had been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy—stores had to be burnt, ammunition blown up. Such was the case.

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

The Whig, discussing affairs at Petersburg, says:
The telegraph informs us that the enemy is massing his forces on the Weldon road, with the intention of making a raid or attempting a descent upon the Southside road. Corresponding movements have been, we presume, made by our forces; and a fierce collision may be looked for at any moment. Grant's troops have been not a little tickled by their good luck in obtaining possession of the Weldon road and by the fall of Atlanta. The cheering which was heard behind the Yankee trenches a few days ago. PETERSBURG APPAIRS.

by, "the prince of guerillas," is given.

The Examiner has an interesting article on Atlanta and its importance, but the crowded state of our columns forbids its publication to-day.

NEW YORK CITY. of the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton for Governor seem his name will carry with it victory; the latter tha gentleman, and these characteristics assure to him

THE CUSTOM HOUSE grows gloomy. A timid, expectant air reigns behind the desks. A new significance has been im-

REMORSE AND SUICIDE. Still another crime stains the miserable catalogue of sin which is daily made up in this city. A well-known founder, named Thomasson, pistoled himself known founder, named Thomasson, pistoled himself yesterday, dealing out retribution upon his own misdeed. A member of the church, a man of family, and well-to-do in a world whose loosest ethics he had outraged, he tossed himself as a sap to the Cer berus of righteous social laws. The history of the case turns Frenchily enough upon a liaison between himself and his housekeeper. The parents of the woman upbraid him with his unmanliness. Out he and, within the hearing of all, pistols himself

Such is the end. THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BAGE between the "blk. g. General Butler," and the "br. s. George Wilkes," the prospect of which has for some time excited the wildest anticipations in sporting circles, has ended inciplently. The course was thronged with eager spectators, the bettingooks were prepared, when it was accertained that John Morrissey, owner of Wilkes, had withdrawn his noble beast, and paid a forfeit of \$2,500 to the manager and proprietor of the other superior ani-mal. Many hundreds of foreigners from New Jersey and neighboring States had congregated, and were loud in their denunciations of whichever whatever, or whoever, was the cause of this disap-

broken her discharge pipe when twenty-four hour

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES,

Assistant Secretary Dana writes to Mayor Chan-Flour very dull and heavy. Wheat dull, at \$2.68 @2.70 for white. Whisky dull and nominal. Gro-

BALTIMORE.

beries. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—John G. Lewis, a contractor on the Norfolk County Railroad, was robbed of \$2,500, last night, on the highway between Woonsocket and Blackstone, by three men who probably followed him from Boston for the purpose-Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—A safe containing \$15,000 was stolen from the stage coach between Portland and Gallipolis on Monday last. Shipments of Cotton and Tobacco.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Col. Hamilton, late of the Confederate army, was arrested at Island Pond

ment. Those who have not seen the Signor do not know, what enjoyment they have falled to expe

CITY ITEMS.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY-THE AGE OF PRO-GRESS AND INVENTION.—We are lost in ama-ment when we look around us and contemplate t ment when we look around us and contemplate the numerous inventions and improvements that have been made in labor-saving machinery within the last few years. To enumerate the wonders that have been accomplished in this direction would, indeed, be a herculean task. Could our forefathers leave their peaceful graves, and revisit the scenes of this "mundane sphere," they would certainly think they had made a mistake, and had gotten into the wrong world, so changed is the aspect of thingsince they bade it adieu. Imagine their surprise a seeing the earth hooped with iron bands, and thou sands of mighty, never-tiring iron horses, with long trains of human freight, coursing in every direction at what would seem to them a break neck speed And what would be their astonishment at learning that their descendants are doing business by light ning, and are holding converse with each other, a thousand miles away, between the rising and the seting of the sun! Think, too, of the delight of those who were "tillers of the soil," on beholding the

same mighty agent! Honor and thanks, then, to the noble men who ave bequeathed to us and posterity such inestima le blessings, and rendered labor a pleasure rathe than a drudgery. Let "Stephenson and his steam engine," "Fu ton and his steamboat," "Morse and his telegraph, McCormick and his reaper," "Goodyear and hi rubber goods," " Hoe and his press," and all the in ventors and inventions that have contributed vastly to the comfort and prosperity of the nation of the earth, ever be held in grateful remembrance gentler sex"—the fair daughters of America. es pecially—unite in expressing their gratitude to one who, anxious to emancipate them from constant toil, and afford them opportunity for healthful re creation and intellectual improvement, strugglewith poverty through many weary months in the pursuit of his cherished object—let them ever re-

work of the farm rendered easy and expeditious by machinery, whilst their children are performing

the larger portion of their household duties by the

nember Elias Howe, Jr., and his wonderful Sewing Of all modern inventions none have proved more important than the Sewing Machine, and none, we believe, have been more susceptible to improve-ment. For years after its introduction, though constantly subjected to improvement in the hands of skillful artisans, it retained certain crude, imperfect features that unfitted it for general adaptation. But time and talent have triumphed, and to the "Florence Sewing Machine Company," of Florence, Massachusetts, belongs the honor of producing the Arst perfect Sewing Machine—a ma-chine that as far excels its cotemporaries as a chronometer does the old wooden clock, or an Eric railroad locomotive does a Conestoga ox-cart! Tndeed, so great is our faith in the "Florence" that, were the enterprising manufacturers to invoke us for an inscription for its "coat, of arms," we should declare "the Acme of Perfection" the most appro-

priate.

Hundreds of the "Florence" are now in practical operation in Philadelphia and vicinity, and if throngs of people, busy clerks, and rows of cases awaiting transportation, be at all indicative of prosperity, then must the "FLORENCE" Company be on the high road to fortune, for their salesroom daily present one of the most active, business-like scenes in our city. In conclusion, we would advise all those who fee an interest in the "wonders of the nineteenth cen tury " to visit the "Florence" salesrooms, at 630 Chestnut street, and examine what may justly be termed the perfection of Sewing Machines.

Now that our Families have, for the most part, returned to the city, we would advise our ady friends to bear in mind that the Wheeler Wilson Company do all manner of sewing, in the most elegant style, at reasonable prices. They also send out obliging and competent young ladies, with or without machines, by the day or week. The most useful and economical article in every family is a Sewing Machine, and we know the Wheeler & Wilon to be the best, most simple, and cheapest Sew ing Machine in the world. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satis factory. Instruction given at the residences of the purchasers. Go to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh, Philadelhia; and examine these wonderful machines. Send or circular and specimens of work

IN THEIR PRIME.—Reed bird suppers are now in rogue at the popular dining saloons of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestan treets. These birds are now in season, and the finby Mr. Price, who has a style of serving them for his guests peculiarly his own, and one which the most accomplished epicures endorse as very superior; nor is this surprising, inasmuch as Mr. Price ow leads the catering department of Philadelphia. His dinners are the very perfection of good taste, good cooking, and good cheer. His tables have an air of neatness that assists the appetite of a fastidious man wonderfully; and what is not known and practiced in his extensive establishment in the way of culinary art and science is scarcely worth learn-

ing. His large, airy saloons are daily thronged with the very first gentlemen of our city. A POETICAL NAME,-Shakspeare is responsible for the saying that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The discoverer of "Lu-bin's [Floriline," finding it impossible to enumerate by name all the beautiful flowers which enter into the composition of this Gem of the Toilet, sums up their united sweetness in the musical and suggestive name—"Floriline." It is certainly the best Hair Tonic and Preserver ever discovered, and possesses the new and peculiar property of retaining the hair in any desired position petter than curl papers, crimps, or curling tongs. The finest perfume in the

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS. - All seasons have their distinctive charms. Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, are public benefactors in giving to each an additional grace, by offering at their counters a variety of the delicious new nfections expressly adapted to the various seasons. Their elegant Autumn preparations 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 house holds are sadly delinquent in the discharge of a very

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Gentlemen who have a due regard for their personal appearance should secure their Clothing at the famous old importing and manufacturing establishment of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. The stock of ready-made garments now presented by this firm is the most attractive in the city; and the fact that their purchases were made before the late advance in prices enables them to sell uncommonly cheap.

THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, is the finest in the city, and his celebrated Prize-Medal Shirts," invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, are unsurpassed by any others in the world in fit, comfort, and durability. A TEMPTING SCENE,-Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, now presents a very tempting display of the choicest Fruits of the season, pears, grapes, etc., together with the finest Confections in

the world, among which his Sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, French Mixtures, and delicious Chocolate Preparations are great favorites. GLORIOUS NEWS .- The news from all the military departments is most gratifying, and no less gratifying to housekeepers is the intelligence that Mr. W. W. Alter, at his fam. New Yard, No. 957 North Ninth street, is selling the purest and best

Coal in the city at the lowest prices. Give him a "WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE."-It is not doubted that there are several Sewing Mathere is a wide difference between what are regarded first class," which any one will appreciate by examining and comparing. For some months past the praises of the celebrated "Florence" Machine, sold at 630 Chestaut street, have been upon almost every tongue, and it is very certain that these encomiums are not without foundation. The "Florence" performs all that any other sewing machine has ever attempted; performs it more neatly, and with less labor; every one is provided with a "Barnum Self-sewer" free of charge, and sold with

a guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or the money led to the purchaser. Buy the " P! GENERAL MCCLELLAN ACCEPTS .- General Mc-Clellan has written a letter accepting the Chicago nomination; Mr. Lincoln has accepted the Balti-more nomination, and General Fremont is "in" on the Cleveland platform. The ball is fairly opened, and there will be brisk times between now and November. In the meantime all the world and the rest of mankind agree upon the broad platform of procuring their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 608 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

DRAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, ASTHMA, CA-TARRH.—The apparatus constructed by Dr. Von Moschzisker for the treatment of deafness, throat liseases, catarrh, and asthma, has been, by universal consent, pronounced the surest agent for their cure. With it he is able to apply his remedies to the actual seat of the disease, and in the most certain manner remove all causes and accomplish a cure when all other means have failed. SIGHT .- All maladies of the eye requiring medical treatment or surgical operations to restore sight, attended to by Dr. Von Moschzisker. Office 1027 PROFESSOR SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE .- The under signed has wholly withdrawn—during the usual scholastic hours—from all public employments, to

exert himself incessantly in training boys, youths,

and young men to habits of truth, honesty, kind. ble energy. By daily, judicious, earnest, tender, sympathetic appeals, a careless, indifferent, uninterested pupil can be waked up to manly efforts, and can be so wrought upon as ever after to appear in a new character. The writer would not make this assertion if he did not know what his distinguished assistants and himself, by united and zealone efforts, can accomplish.

In order to serve the country, and to prepare his pupils for any emergency in these unsettled times, pupils for any emergency in these unsertied times, he pledges himself to spare no pains to preserve, and even increase, the reputation of the "Courtland Saunders Cadets" in military tactics, including artillery drill. One hour a day spent in drilling will make a company of interested pupils more healthy, more studious, more systematic, attentive, bediend, both at school and at home. Our friends will be pleased to learn that the Institute has not, during its existence of fourteen years, entered upon a new session with so much success as at the present time. E. D. SAUNDERS.] A. S. DOTTER, 304 North Broad street, Coal A. S. DOTTER, 304 North Broad street, Coal-dealer, would respectfully advise his friends and the public in general not toldelay in buying their coal, and run the risk of paying further advances, but buy at ence of his superior stock of large nut, small stove, stove, egg, &c. None to expel, for quality, durability, or cheapness. THE TRABS OF BRECKINRIDGE. Tears for a horse! while men are dying, Victims of your treacherous part. Victims of your treacherous part, Think ye of Libby's sufferers lying? Touch they not your stony heart? Do their fleshless forms ne'er haunt you? Can you hear unmoved their groans? Their maniac laugh, tells it not truly

What their sufferings, why their moans? Tears for a brute may dim affection's eye, Thine but prove thy selfish woes. "What care I who dies or who's forgot If Stokes & Co. make my clothes? Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House

Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel. BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing

No. 609 Chestnut Street.

Bargains in Clothing At Granville Stokes' Old Stand At Granville Stokes' Old Stand, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. No. 609 Chestnut Street.

No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW .-- The Fra grant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known thave a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. ves all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco It speedily removes those ravages which childre ustain in their teeth owing to improper use of swee and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy ther

EYR AND EAR most successfully treated by . Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artistical eyes inserted. No charge for examination. jy26-i

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. CF Flamant & wf. Wash
Thos Smith, Baltimore
W J Ware, Wash, D C
H Billa, Baltimore
Edw L Fuller
ET Lindsley
Isaiah Richard, Penna
A Redsecker, Penna
Tobin Murray, New York
F H Park, U S A
J M Steele, U S A
J M STEEL W S A
J M STEEL W S A
J M STEELE, U S A
J M STEEL W S A
J M STEE The Girard. Mrs Fitts, Connecticut
Saml Pond, New York
Jas Watson, Montreal
Saml P Brodie, Montreal
W P Reynolds, Pittaburg
H L Delphy & son
Miss Delphy & son
Miss Delphy & son
Miss Delphy & son
Miss Britts, Wash, D C
Miss H Mitchell, Princeton
Miss Gibert, Princeton
Miss Barden, Princeton
Miss Barden, Princeton
Miss Barden, Princeton
G T Ford, St John
Miss Schenck, Trenton
G R Messersmith, Penna
J B McMickon Fenna
J B McMickon Fenna
J F Sarran, Baltimore
R G McCord, U S A

The Continental.

n, Prov. R.I

MON TA Jenks, Prov. R
W Mitchell, New York
D M Cheshon & bro
J B Murray, Wash, D C
W D Price, U S N
G M Williams & wf. Was
Jas Evelett, Wash, D C
T J Lea. Baltimere

mrs E Stevenson, Ft Mor P C Hollingshead, Ky W Mitchell & lady D Smith, New York Bartlett, Chicago

Brown, do F Smith, W Chester Means, U S A Tarns & la, West Va

Massaora setts

Christian, Holindaysb'g':
Tomilinson, Memghis
I Alexander, St Lonis
Presbury, Jr, &wf, Md
ter Sykes, Maryland
J Peet, New York
D Birgess, New York
McNicol, Liverpool, Eng h
D F Fetter, New York
Sharpless
V

The American.

The Merchants'.

The Barley Sheaf.

The Bald Eagle.

P. H. Lehr, Allentown
Sylvester Engleman, Penna.
A F. Shiek, U.S. A
A L. Delley, Penna.
W. R. Blemmer, Allentown
H. Hatriot, Reading
Philip Reese, Jr. N. Jersey
M.S. Sherwechter & la, Pa
M.Gree Fister
J. W. Ba; ness, Bath, Pa
Jacob Beck, Penna.
Geo F. Herman, Penna
Geo F. Herman, Penna
Geo F. Herman, Penna
Geo F. Herman, Penna
G. H. Green
G. H. Gr

The Black Bear.

Julius Holstein, Penna Frank Christman, Penna Chae Wieand, Allentown By Janney, Yardleyville E P Feaster, Holland E P Feaster, Holland E P Feaster, Holland E P Feaster, Holland E P Feaster, Hartsville A Buckman, Mechanicsby Sami Merrick, Penna Chas B Leedon, Penna Chas C Perkeskia, Hartsville A S Roads, Southampton W R Neal, Yardleyville C Harper, Jenkintown C Harper, Jenkintown

The Union

The Union.

H Bonner, Penna
H Gurkle, Chester co
C Beniers, Pittsburg
hos Armitsge
I Housholder, Del
I K McKnight, Pittsburg
I Messer, Philada
I Harnis, Columbus, O
L Wis Pellack, Parkesburg
J L Cooper & wf. Allentown
Bourner, Boston
Matthew Perrine, N Jersey
Jas L Mooney, Pittsburg
J S Perrine, N er Jersey
J S Perrine, N er Jersey
J Housholder, J Lendisburg
Miss L Clark, Hagerstown

The States Union.

JL Gibson, Defaware
HE Bawley
A R Joyce, Bucks co
CN Taylor, Bucks co
H Clinton, Pittsburg
G Sterling
J M Allan, U'S N
J R Taylor, U S N
T H Joyce, Easton

auli-im

The States Union.

In Shaler, Wash'in, Pal John Maxwell, New York awithare
I Kennedy, Delaware
I Kennedy, Delaware
I Kennedy, Delaware
I Kennedy, Delaware
I C Harrison Kinglom
Brown & Wi, New York
Obt Nelliis, Phila
I Grane, New Jersey
I Herrison & la

Sa Starer

The States Union.

John Maxwell, New York
Obe Harrison

E Moyer, Wilkesbarre

E Moyer, Wilkesbarre

E Kaldwin

A C Norton, New York
Own Risler, Maryland
Jos Moore, Maryland
Jos Moore, Maryland
Jos Moore, Maryland

B P Jefferies & Wi, Penna
Daniel Sullivan, Baltimore

The Commercial.

The National.

A Glover, Mahanoy City
B Shaffer, Reading
F Green, New York
Kurtz & ia, Wheeling
jee G Wesman, U S A
C Frederick, Wilkeab're
J Buckley, Pottsville
J M Littig, Baltimore

The Madison.

V Emerson & Ia. Delaware C W Janney, Penna Chas M Bratton, belaware Chas Mathews, Delaware C Knight, Delaware C Knight, Delaware C E Ellis, New Castle, Del J Cres: man, Penna C E Traidler, Milford, Del

SR Hall, Chester co.
SR Hockenberg, Penna
C Haye, Chester co
F MicKenny, Chester co
T Durang, Chester co
T Durang, Chester co
J H Huddleson, US A
C H Miller, Easton
J Rubb, Millin co
H C Pease, Salem, N J

The Bald Eagle.

imply, Albany
Liuphy, Albany
Pickering, Bucks co
Rearson, Buckingham
J Parry, Attleboro
Ely, Buckingham
Lirbuide, Attleboro

Moses Fister J W Baynes, Bath, Pa Jacob Beck, Penna Geo F Herman, Penna T M D Hiret, Bath, Pa B W Smith, Bucks co

bleakley wellsyill Stewart. Kittanning SLong, Wheeling Samuels, Indiana Miller, Ohio Hahn, Petersburg, C Aarons, Clucinnat, C Minor, Cincinnat, A Clements, Virginin P Kennedy, Penna. Waddle, Bellefonte

Keyport y, Pittsburg Pittsburg

LOCK-STITCH USA ane, Old Point ompson, Harrisb', me, Baltimore me, Baltimore
g, lowa
dla, Mineral Point
Weber, Mineral Pt
ich, St Louis
son & Ia, Erie
Hearnon, Erie
Hier, New Mexico
Sherwood, Virginia
Gerner, Pottwille
M P Boyer, M D, U S A
I Weiser & wf, York, Pa
ss Suel, York, Pa
ss Suel, York, Pa
ss Suel, York, Pa
Suel, SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST. Salesrooms, 704 CHESTRUT Street, above Seventh-DIED.

KOLB:—On the Sth inst., Emily Paine, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth K. Kolb., aged 4 years.
Farewell, dear little one, loved one, farewell;
A mother's heart can tell;
And none but her's can fully know
How hard to say the parting word, farewell.
They hard to say the parting word, farewell.
The relatives and firends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Germantown avenue, above Seventh street, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Cedar Hill.
GARRIGUES.—On the 9th inst. Elizabeth M. with residence, Germantown avenue, above Seventh street, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Cedar Hill.

GAERIGUES.—On the 9th inst., Elizabeth M., wife of James R. Garrigues. in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son into the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son into the family are invited to a family of the family are invited to a family of the family are invited to a family of the family o

SPECIAL NOTICES

BY THE BARD OF TOWNE HALL. Like "Uncle Abe" I like, When "little stories" strike Me as useful, the same to relate:

And I have one in view

There was a noble gent

Then a courtier of note,

To his country friends wrote:
"Lord Portland's a wonderful peer

Acts with dignity's weight,

And he's always so dress'd

idvantage his elegant person.

Such praise is in your power,

That I have so oft made verse on !

eason, to which we are making large daily additional very one may depend upon being suited from our took without delay or trouble.

AT HOME AGAIN.—DR. STEVENS, ELEC.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES will commence

October 4th, 1864, a course of Lectures and full instruc-tion for applying the different modifications of Electri-

make application early.

All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of Electricity at 1220 WALNUT Street, Philads. 85 tt

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal de-

nand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD

and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENT.

ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon

the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.

"OAR HALT."

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium

Best-slass goods at moderate prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth S.

ity, for the cure of all Acute and Chronic city, for the cure of all Acute and Chronic Dissipa-the Institution, 1220 Walant street. Medical men and others desiring to attend the Course, are requested to

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

dealers,

TRICAL PHYSICIAN, 1418 S. PENN Square. 583 3

TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Fires

BENNETT & CO

fe28-tathsly

We have a large and varied assortment of Clothing Men's and Boys', suited to the present and approaching

If you'll go to that To

That is perfectly true, The moral whereof is first rate.

As amoustator sent
from England to Louis the Grand,
-And the Frenchmen, of course,
Put their optics in force,

Till all o'er, the stranger was scanne.

Yet how sweet with the ladies -oh dear

THE MODEL AMBASSADOR.

JOHNSTON.—On the 7th instant, James F. Johnston, aged 46 years.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1705 Pine street, Monday, 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Larrel Hill Cemetary.

BRUNER.—On the 7th instant, Elizabeth B., widow of the late William Bruner, in the 7th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the salence of har son, John A. Bruner, No. 812 North Front street, on Monday afternoon at 30 c'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetary for the 18th year of her age. Higgins, in the 6th year of her age. While Of Rev. 5. Higgins, in the 64th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend her funeral from her late residence, 637 North
Twelfth street, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o clock. Ty
proceed to Laurel Hill. o Yas Eventett, Wasia, D C
Tabee, Baltimore
Tabee, Baltim BESSON & SON, MOURNING STORE.

Delaines.
all-wool Mousselines, single width.
double width. and White Delaines, and Purple Delaines, and Purple Delaines, and White all-wool Mousselines, and Purple Tamises and Bombazines, Merinose and Cashmeres, Reps, Empress Cloths, Alpacas, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY GOODS. 5,00 New Shawls. Richest New Silks. Richest Figured Meri

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.
CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MOST.
GOMERY Avenue.—Rev. D. L. GEAR. 10% A. M.
"Christian Manlines." 7% P. M.: "Neglecting Public Worship; its Cause and Evils." H Easter, Battimore
I B Cummings, New York
I C Ellis, New York
J Juderwood, Boston
V McGee, New York
I Siss McGee, New York
Campbell GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Appropriate THANKSGIVING SERVICES,
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.
Thanksgiving Sermon at 10% A. M., by the Pastor,
Rev. H. F. Hurn. J Sharpless Awf. Louisville J M Sheese W I Rogers & wf. Louisville J M Wieting & la, N Y I M Wieting & la, N Y I M Wieting & la, N Y ork J H Meluizek & wf. N York I M M M Anderson & wf. N York SECOND CONGREGATION ACCHURCH, RIGHTH and GREEN. Rev G. W. SMILEY WILL Dreach SABBATH 10% A. M., and T. ADVENT CHURCH, YORK AVE-NUE, above Buttonwood street. This Church will be reopened To. MORROW Service by the REI-TOE, at 10% o'clock A. M., and 7% P. M. CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. GIORGE GOULD, of Wircester, Mass., will preach at CONCERT HALL. TO-MORROW at 10% A M and 7% P. M Seats free to all 20

The American.

Col Whiting
L E Casey, Baltimore
J E Platt, Baltimore
J E Platt, Baltimore
G Warles, Delaware
A Gartman, York, Pa
A B Sievens, Scranton
C J Baldwin, Luzerne co
Edward Ide, Luzerne co
John Carr
John Sharp, New York
John G Rose
Chas A Knight, Wash
R B Burrows
A Jones & wt. New Jersey
J Morchead, Baltimore
J Morchead SECOND REFORMED DUTCH
CHURCH.—Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.
Pastor, will., on SABBATH RVENING, begin a seconi
series of Sermons concerning "The Women of the
Bible." First Sermon—"Hagar in the Wilderness."
(hurch, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Service 1):
A. M., 7% P. M. A. M., 72 P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN. FIRST NEW
JERUSALEM SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.
corner of EROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets, above
spring Garden. Services will be resumed on SUNDAY
MORNING. 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Sulject"Ground of the Nation's Hope and Confidence." Rev.
B. F. BARRETT, pastor. David Winternitz, Balt L. H. Neudecker, St. Lonis J. P. Kauffman, Pittsburg T. M. Rogers, Penna W. Bleakley, Wellsville CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

FILBERT Street. above Seventeenth.—Divins
act vice TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½?

M. The Rector will (D. V.) preach morning and evening.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LU-THERAN CHURCH.—The Lecture Room of S. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on SPIRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth, will be opened by Divine Service, on and after TO-MORROW, Services commencing at 11% o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH, NEW STREET, below Fourth, between Race and Vine. Services by the Pastor, Rev.
B. W. HUTTER, TO MORROW MORNING. 10:
o'clock. Evening service commences half-past 7. 10: J Brown. New Haven, Ct
B Ellily, New Jersey
F Benediot, Bedford
J B Achman, J G
J P Woodautt, Wash, D C
S G Winterniz, Baltimore
Mrs S Oliver, Easton
Mrs S Oliver, Easton
Mrs S Oliver, Easton
Mrs S Oliver, Easton
Mrs Mars, Burnside, Pa
J Myars, Burnside, Pa
J Miss A Dowartz, Lane, Fa
J Miss A Bowartz, Lane, Fa
J Miss M Keller, Lane, Pa
F A Page, Wilkesbarre
D W McCauley, New York
D W McCauley, New York
O W Garmany, Potisville
O W Garmany, Potisville
O W H Robinson, Pittaburg

J Shelmier, Chester co NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.
Spring Garden-street M. E. Church, TWEY.
TIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. JAMES
With a request of the President of the United States, at
the Nation. ''.

The Color A. M., TO MORROW. Subject.—'Gol in

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, R. W. Henry, D. D., pastor elect, will preach TO. MOR.
ROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and administer the
Communion at 3½ in the afternoon. BEDICATION.—THE TWENTYFOURTH WARD UNION MISSION CHAPEL,
situated on HAVERFORD Street, east of Logan, will
be Dedicated TO MORROW (Sunday) Preaching at 30 o'clock by T. A. Fernly, and 7½ by Prof. Barnhart. WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE SEVENTEENTH Street, above Columbia Avenue—Freaching at this Institution TO MOZEMOW AFTERNOON at 40 clock by ker. FRANK ROBBINS. Seats free. Invitation general. SPIRITUALISM.—THE FIRST 45SOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS OF PHILABELPHIA having received sufficient subscriptions:
oncourage them in the belief that they will be able of the course of FREE LEGUTURES, they resolved open their Meeting without any admission fee at one of there will be meetings on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. m. 15 P. M., at which addresses will be delivered, in accordance with the recommendation of the President the United States, by Dr. CHILD, Mr. RICKER, M. REHN, and others. The public are invited. REALLY, and others. The public are invited.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE MILK DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, at the city of Philadelphia, held September 8, 1864, at WASINGTON HALL, EIGHTH and STRING GARDET Resolved. That, in consequence of the great advanced of everything connected with the being neity of everything connected with the being neity of of office of of Milk to TEN CENTS per quart, commencing Monday, Sept 12, 1864, By order of at President. [8810 247] S. M. BANES, Secretary.

COLLEGE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

637 CHESTNUT Sirect, corner of Seventh.

Stablished 1844, incorporated 1855.

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Thorough and practical instruction in
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and business men.

PENMANSILED. Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penamen.

Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Dateding Counterfeit Notes, &c.
by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experience! Operator.
Students instructed separately, and received at 2.7 time. Evening Sessions after September 15.
Catalogues containing the names of 471 students terms, &c., furnished gratis on application sell-31.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO. THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFES. IRS.—The Ladies Committee for the relief of the Distressed Citizens of Chambersburg acknowleds the receipt of the following articles:

Evon Miss. R. P. Gill, 5 bonnets; Mrs. Sticker, Small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to of disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since of first small to the disbes; Mr. Dall 2 since

small let of disbes: Mr. John Doll. 3 pieces of gas-cioth, 2 quilts, 5 bonnet frames; Mrs. Cuip, lot of clothes; James K. Howell, 2 caps, 1 vet; Mrs. R. Hammer, piece musin; Miss Rikabeth Fisher, 2 quilts, 1 bonza-lakir; Mr. W. T. Griffiths. 1 bedstead. Thither donations of all kinds of merchandise clothing, from stores or private individuals, thanking received and promptly forwarded. Contributing should be sent to the Central Office, No. 115 2013. Money sent to E. A. Souder, Esq., Treasurer, M. J. DOCK btreet. It Chairman Pro Tem. Ladies Committee MANDAN MINING COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an instance ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on each and every shar the capital stock of the MANDAN MINING COMPA has this day been called in, payable on or before 28th day of September 1881, at the Office of the Pany. No. 324 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. By order of the Directors, B. A. HOOPES. acto-tocl

JOIN IN THE BATTH WARD, ARCAUTED THE LOYS.

Zens of the THIRTERNTH WARD will meet This turday) EVENING, Sept. 10th, 1984 at 70 closes, at the League Boom, corner of FRANKLIN and STON WOOD Streets, preparatory to marching in Property to the Constitution of the Constitution of the Committee.

JOHN ESCHEFFER, Secretary.

The Loyal Citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, AROI'SZ
The Loyal Citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, are quested to meet THIS (Saturday) EVEN NO. of clock, at the house of JOERH ROSE SS. Sixteet, above Beaver, and to march thems benedence Square, to attend the Grand Mass Residually order of the N. U. A.

Its ARAG A. SHEPPARD, President THIRTEENTH WARD, ARGINE

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