Democrats of the present day. These men deny the true Democrats of the day like Gen. Dix and others.

The president then introduced Hon. Charles O'Neill, who spoke as follows: Speech of Hon. Charles O'Neill.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: At this late hour of the evening, and after the marked and constant attention you have given to the eloquent words of the speakers who have preceded me, I dislike to detain you; but I feel that I should say somewords of the speakers who have preceded me, I dislike to detain you; but I feel that I should say something, and endeavor to perform, in a brief period,
my duty in adding my testimony to the fidelity,
loyalty, and unceasing patriotism of Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] I desire to urge upon all in this
vast meeting the necessity of making every effort
for success in the present campaign, so as to
save our country from the widespread ruin and degradation which the nominees of the Chicago Convention, should they be elected, would inevitably
bring upon us. The only hope for this land of freedom and for this Union is in the re-election of
our great and glorious President—[applauss]—
and, with him, to elect the true-hearted and
noble-minded Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
[Cheers.] Abraham Lincoln you have tried,
and the history and life of Andrew Johnson, I know,
have satisfied you that his elevation to the Vice
Presidency will add another patriot to the coming
Administration of this Government, who will toil
and labor with President Lincoln to suppress rebellion, to uphold our flag, and to make the country
once more the glory of the world, happy and united
forever.

Fellow citizens. I have heard the Chicago Con-

forever.

Fellow-citizens, I have heard the Chicago Convention and its doings discussed to night. I have studied its proceedings, and I have looked in value for living loyalty and manly sympathy of expression in its members. The great tests of fidelity in that Democratic assemblage, and the real point in its substant is neared—neared—and the in its members. The great tests of nucroy in that phemocratic assemblage, and the real point in its platform is peace—peace at any hazard—and the result of its labors the nomination of candidates, pledged by its ineffaceable minutes, to the dishonor of the country, to negotiation with rebels in arms, and to the surrender to traitors of all that is dear and near to the hearts of loyal men, even to our very nationality. That party has made its platform, and upon it the country must form its judgment; but whether George B. McClellan stands upon it, or whether it stands upon him, it seems just now very difficult to decide, although I am confident that the candidate and the platform, upon the day of the Presidential election; will fall together, buried in ocean depths by the votes of loyal citizens, determined to crush planks and men daring to sympathize with rebellion or to uphold the treason of Jefferson Davis and his followers in this terrible confilet. [Cheers.]

My fellow-citizens, every one of you desire peace. followers in this terrible confilet. [Cheers.]
My fellow-citizens, every one of you desire peace.
Many of you have gone to the army and sent your
sons to fight for it. None of you desire war, but
when you want peace, and when you pray for it,
you desire not such peace as the Chicago platform recommends. ["No, no."] You do not want such peace
as the Seymours, the Vallandighams, the Woods, the
McClellans, or the Pendletons would bring you.
You look to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for that precious boom. You and Trely moon son for that precious boon. You and I rely upon such peace-making as they will give us; upon the Grants, the Shermans, the Meades, the Hancocks, and other patriot soldiers, who, not by cringing terms, but leading victorious armies to the very threshold of the rebellious capital, and into the very heart of a traitor-ridden Confederacy, domands it and will have it, at any cost of blood and treasure necessary to uphold good government, the Consti-tution and the laws, and to raise again that precious

necessity to uphoid good government, the constitution and the laws, and to raise again that precious
flag all over the land.

Fellow-citizens we must not forget the October
election. We have a ticket nominated for State
and city officers worthy of your support. You have
heard, during the evening, Hon. Leonard Myers
[cheers for Myers], the able, fathful and eloquent
Representative from the Third Congressional district, who has been deservedly honored by a renomination. Let me say to any of his constituents who may
be present, that the country looks forwards to his triumphant election. He has served you well; your interests are safe in his hands, and you can, and I
know you will, return him by a largely increased
majority. In fact, we must all work. Pennsylvania
must be represented at Washington by true and
loyal men, who will stand by the Administration,
ever ready to aid it, ever willing to satisfy the country that they will labor unceasingly to carry out its
views. A President whom the loyal voters of the
country will re-elect by a unanimity never before
witnessed must be sustained; the Thirty-ninth
Congress must be in harmony with him. One year witnessed must be sustained; the Thirty-ninth Congress must be in harmony with him. One year ago we stood upon this very stand, urging the reelection of Governor Curtin. The contest then was to decide whether Pennsylvania stood by the Union; whether her thousands and tens of thousands of patriot sons in the field shedding their blood and yielding up their lives for country should be upheld by their fellow-citizens at home. We succeeded in carrying the State by fifteen thousand majority! Again a momentous issue is presented. The contest now is of greater importance. In fact, upon us may depend the destiny of the country. Shall we fail now? Pennsylvania ever was true and loyal. ["She will be still."] Let us work on and bring the great old State into line with 30,000 majority for Lincoln and Johnson, ["We will"] our country and the Union. [Loud applause.]

Mr. O'Neill was followed by Mr. W. S. Peirce, of Mr. O'Neill was followed by Mr. W. S. Peirce, o this city, and by Dr. William Coates, but at this time the meeting on the main stand had adjourned, and the noise made by the bands of the departing delegations and by the crowd assembled, was so

great that the reporters, although seated close to

At half past ten o'clock the meeting at this stand

the speakers, were unable to hear them.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. Two Letters. The public opinion of the campaign is forming rapidly. General McClellan may at least claim the credit of calling forth as prompt a response to his letter as any public man in a similar position ever received. When the Chicago Convention adjourned he had a very simple and easy course before him. There was no mistaking the temper of that Convention or the tone of its platform. It was ruled by sympathizers with treason; it professed sympathy with treason; it placed George H.: PENDLETON on its ticket as the most plausible defender of treason in the last Congress, and added a little military man, as a swindle and a subterfuge, in the hope of making the combination popular during the canvass and available during the new administration. It would have been difficult to have arranged a more plausible scheme, and certainly difficult to have assigned a duty which a public man couldmore easily perform. If there was anything in George B. McClellan's record as a soldier, or in his little narrow record as a civilian, he certainly had no business with the Chicago Convention. He was a soldier, and he held in his hand a commission entrusted to his valor, loyalty, and fidelity. To paraphrase an almost classic simile, the Administration had taken him from the sordid dust and stamped him with fame and power. He might have given the gentlemen from Chicago a very ready answer. He might have simply said that he could not carry the standard placed in his hands by CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM—he could not adopt sentiments that no American could read without a blush-he could not make his whole record a lie. We admit the temptation. The honor even of being a candidate for the Presidential office is something that no American could regard with indifference, and particularly when there was a chance of the nomination being successful. We do not wonder that an ambitious man, the tenor of whose life heretofore seemed to be confined to the railroad

business, should yield to such a temptation.

Great men had resisted even greater bribes

-CINCINNATUS, CROMWELL, WASHINGTON

-but there was nothing in the whole life of

this young man to lead us for a moment to

suppose that he would imitate an example

so illustrious. He fell. He went to the Chi-

to his valor, loyalty, and fidelity, became

their slave. After sealing FAUST's bargain

with Mephistophiles, he undertook to ex-

plain it with a letter.

We have all read his letter. It has a great deal about the Union, and a pious allusion at the end, which Mephistophiles could hardly relish. Indeed, that exacting and crafty personage is restive about the whole business. He threatens to tear the bond-but we know him better. It is very casy to unite lofty and religious phrases, particularly when there is a purpose in having them written, and when it is really intended that people shall believe them. We do not anticipate any release from the land, and as for Mephistophiles, his temper is of that facile character that can never interfere with his interests. VALLANDIGHAM will get over his petulance, and continue his speeches. The Woods will invest their lottery earnings in the campaign, and see that no money is spared and no trick avoided that may insure triumph, and the little hungry crew of home politicians will all rush to the polls with the avidity of men who hope for comething to cat. The people will look at this man, and those who surround him, and question him closely, and put their ingers through his professions. It is not the first time they have been deceived. They have before asked for bread, and received stones; they ask for bread now, but | political campaign for the Union with a they well know that McClellan has nothing but stones to give. He could not, which we find it impossible to adequately it he wished, not if he dared, refuse to do record, but which the people will long rethe bidding of the Mephistophiles who has member. Greater manifestations of the urchased his soul. Will his letter, or any 1 umber of letters, take him out of the lands of Horatio SEYMOUR, or WILLIAM B. REED, or CHAUNCEY BURR? Will it release him from RICHMOND, and HASKIN, and BELMONT, and those who own him, friends of the Union and the Constitution. and invest him, and put him in the market | and the noble war in defence of the national as so much money or so many shares of honor and safety. From now till Novemstock? Will it keep Vallandigham from ber the great, honest heart of the nation the Cabinet, or Firz John Porter from | will celebrate its continual victory over the the command of the army? Will it pre- foes of the Union. vent Lord Lyons from returning the visits | The meeting in Independence Square of the New York Democrats, and con- has struck the chord which will now vibrate cluding the arrangements for intervention? | throughout the State. Numerous meetings. Will it in any way lessen the joy that have already been held, and the fall of Atevery despot and anti-Republican in Europe | lanta has been the occasion of bringing the would feel at the triumph of treason and | true patriots of the State together. These

scaled; every condition has been fulfilled; and every infamous pledge will be exacted, even to the life of the Republic. Let us compare the humiliating spectacle this soldier presents with that of the Lieu-

tenant General of the American armies, the man who is to be superseded by Fitz John PORTER in the event of McCLELLAN'S triumph. General GRANT is certainly a greater soldier than General McCLELLAN. His early triumphs at Fort Donelson and Fort Henry threw upon McClellan's career the first glow that it ever received. This man, whose military eye discovered one of the finest soldiers of the time to be the same General SHERMAN whom Mc-CLELLAN buried away in St. Louis barracks as a crazy man, writes a letter which comes to us at the same time. General GRANT, were he an ambitious man, might have obtained the nomination of any Convention that has assembled during this year. He might have gone to Chicago and obtained, for the asking,

the nomination that McClellan and his owners have labored for two long years to secure. It is not doing injustice to Mr. Lincoln to say that he might have even obtained the nomination at Baltimore, and were he to-morrow to express any preference for this high office, his name would be the rallying-cry of thousands. General GRANT speaks with no dubious or uncertain phrases, but the words of a bold, sincere, simple, earnest man, anxious to fight his battle and go home. Read the letters we reprint to-day. He tells us that slavery and peace are incompatible; that when slavery falls the Union will live. He gives us words of comfort in a military point of view, and shows us that by one more carnest and united effort we can overthrow the rebellion. It is just such a letter as a soldier like Grant would write, and we

honor him with even a higher honor than we have ever shown before Compare these two men. McClellan sells his honor for a nomination, taking his place on a platform which he professes to disown, and asking men to vote for him on a false pretence. If he is sincerely for war, then his platform is false and his request for Peace men's support a deceit. If he is sincerely for peace, then his letter is false and his solicitations for War Democrats' confidence is a deception. There was one honest course, but that involved a declination of the nomination. He has taken a dishonest course. He must serve or betray one portion of his friends, and our great fear is that in his effort to reconcile a false and cowardly course he may betray the country. By the blessing of God this shall not be. We shall defeat this man so utterly that his name will only be remembered as a name of warning and pity, and his party will be among those memories of the Republic that our children will regard with hatred and scorn.

WE REGRET the construction that a correspondent places upon a paragraph that recently appeared in The Press. Colonel WILLIAM McCANDLESS is too well known for us to impugn his courage, and no statement of this newspaper should be rendered liable to such a meaning. Colonel WILLIAM McCanbless served his country during three years with great courage and skill, and we have always been glad to recognize form, and yet, while fearing it, and doubthim as a good and gallant soldier. While | ing it, and while writing a letter which he we say this we cannot recall anything we desires the people to understand as in op have said in reference to the course of this position to it, he yet coolly says in his letter gentleman during the past few months. of acceptance that he believes the views he ex-He had an opportunity such as has fallen to presses in that letter are the views of the Conthe lot of few men. The Administration | vention itself! I think no man, in or out at the expiration of his service offered him of public life, and no soldier, in or out a brigadier general's commission. He de- of the army, has ever deliberately placed clined, with the offensive declaration that | himself in a more inextricable dilemma. he could not fight in a war like the present. We do not stop to inquire into motives. If he disliked emancipation he should have resigned in 1862. If the Go-

vernment's policy was unpleasant, that policy was fully enough confirmed one year ago to excite his displeasure. He continued to fight until this campaign developed itself, and at the time when the Government wanted his services to aid in crushing the rebellion he declined. A soldier who does this thing deserves the severest censure. We prefer to leave the matter to this soldier's conscience and record. He has made a sacrifice for the Democratic party such as no young man ever made before, and now that he has taken his course we trust that the party will appreciate this sacrifice and reward him accordingly.

The New Democratic Secession. M'CLELLAN REPUDIATED BY THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, METROPOLITAN\_ RECORD, AND FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The Democratic camp is already demoralized, and war among friends has engulphed the question of peace. The New York Daily News of the 10th takes bold and open ground against the letter of General McClellan, and declares that it cannot find it possible to support him. It calls for the reassembling of the Chicago Convention in the following terms:

"George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to day? He does not. He has renounced the platform in his letter accepting the nomination. It is as if the bridegroom should accept the bride's property, but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principle betrayed and then do homage to the betrayer. They demand all that is nominated in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declined the Chicago nomination, and stands before the people self-nominated on a platform of his own creation. The Democracy must seek a candidate who will stand upon the platform, for they cannot "George B. McClellan was nominated upon creation. The Democracy must seek a candidate who will stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. If the platform accords not with the nominee's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the Democracy. The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved. It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and, if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the Convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform."

That Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, VOORHEES, and the leaders of the large Peace party in the West will imitate this cago gentlemen, and, with the sword given act of secession, cannot be reasonably doubted. Preceding and following the disclaimer of the Daily News, the Metropolitan Record, and the Freeman's Journal, organs of the Irish Catholic sentiment in New York, have declared roundly against Gen. McClellan's usurpation. Mr. Mullaly,

editor of the Record, says: "General McClellan says: 'I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view;' but he certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact that the 'record' of his 'public life' was the great obstacle to his nomination in the minds of the Peace Democracy, and that it was only upon the assurance that he was in favor of the immediate cessation of hostilities that they withdrew their objections to him as a candiavor of the immediate cessation of hostilities that they withdrew their objections to him as a candidate. It was their wish that his 'record' should be kept out of view, and they believed that he himself was not desirous of giving it a more extended publicity than it had already obtained; but they never supposed that he would refer to it as a matter of pride or satisfaction. Are we to understand by this ill-timed reference to his 'record' that he regards his arrest of the Maryland Legislature as a justifiable act, and that if elected he will continue the system of arbitrary arrests inancurated by ticularly unpleasant to the industrial classes—that he was the first to urge and press upon the President that most despotic of all despotic measures of the present Administration—the odous conscription. As he intimates his intention to carry on the war, the public should understand what that me it means renewed conscription; that means; that it means renewed conscription; that men shall be forced; by the strong arm of military power, from their homes to wage a war of subjugation against a people who claim the right which we ourselves should be the last to resign—the right of self-government."

The Popular Opening. The great demonstration of Saturday evening in Independence Square opened the wide-spread enthusiasm and earnestness popular patriotism are yet to take place, for the canvass in favor of the re-election of other Presidential campaigns in the unmingled rejoicing of the true and zealous

the downfall of American liberty? Let | meetings will multiply in all quarters of the as not believe it. The bond has been | Commonwealth, till the great work of the

canvass is achieved. The cause is worthy of indefatigable and universal effort on the part of its friends, for the triumph in the end will not be the victory of a party, but the vindication and salvation of the coun-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, September 10, 1864. "Believing that the views here expressed ar those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination." These words are contained in the last paragraph of the letter of acceptance of Major General George B. McClellan. Are they true? That is the question. When we reflect that the man who writes these words was educated at West Point, and claims to be, on that account, one of "the chivalry," and especially a soldier and a gentleman, we may well wonder at an assertion like this. He "believes" that the views he expresses are those of the Convention that nominated him, and, as he does not reject the platform, it is a fair presumption that he approves the resolution of that Convention which demands that "immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities." In other words, that he sanctions the monstrous idea of an armistice between the Federal Government and the rebel traitors. But how are these two positions to be reconciled? The Convention practically declares in favor of an armistice. General McClellan declares in favor of continued war for the preservation of the Union; and in view of the fact that the one position defeats and rebukes and destroys the other, he coolly tells us that he believes his opinions expressed in his letter of acceptance are those of the Convention that nominated him! We remember nothing in the tergiversations of party politicians so discreditable as this. General McClellan certainly could not have meant to say that the Convention declared in favor of an armistice and for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and yet approved his letter. Can he believe as he says? If it be so, then the Convention is a fraud, or General McClellan himself has violated the truth. Now mark the difference between McClellan and Lincoln. When the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention were presented to Abraham Lincoln, he said, in a single sentence, 'THE NOMINATION IS GRATEFULLY AC-CEPTED, AS THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CON-VENTION, CALLED THE PLATFORM, ARE HEARTILY APPROVED." No qualification here; no false and dishonest front, but an earnest and emphatic endorsement of the work of the men who had put him before the people for re-election. He heartily approves the Baltimore platform, because in that platform there is not a word nor a sentence that has not been inspired by carnest. attachment to the Government, by gratitude for our brave men in the army, by a desire to conclude peace on the basis of the restoration of the Union, by hatred to slavery as the cause of the war. by a determination to maintain the national faith inviolate and to redeem the public debt, and by an utter ignoring of all sects or parties until the war is happily concluded and the Republic vindicated. But it would seem that General McClellan fears his plat-

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1864. AN EXPEDITION AGAINST FLORIDA SALT WORKS AND SUGAR MILLS-JEFF DAVIS

Captain Thomas P. GREEN, commanding the

East Gulf Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of several successful boat expeditions from the United States bark J. L. Davis, Acting Master W. N. GRISWOLD, commanding, on the station at Tampa Bay. The first was made or the 11th of July, and resulted in the destruction of some salt works belonging to strong Secessionists of Tampa, Messrs. HAYGOOD and CARTER; the second was made on the 16th of July, to the factory of another strong rebel, named McCLOUD, which was also destroyed. The third expedition was made on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August, by the tender-schooner Stonewall, attached to the schooner Davis, and commanded by Acting Master HENRY B. CARTER, with his gig's crew of six men, proceeding up the Manitou rive to the town of the same name, and a large saw and grist mill, with its steam engine and fixtures, was completely destroyed. Learning here that about three miles up the rives was a sugar mill belonging to JEFF Davis, the party ascended the river and found an establishment which made last year fifteen hundred hogsheads of sugar, of which two-thirds were sold to the rebel commissary department. After breaking as much of the machinery as possible, loaded shells were placed in various parts of the engine, and the building was fired, and soon

totally destroyed. The expeditions, without loss of life or limb, show a very-commendable spirit on the part of the officers and men. The conduct of Acting Master Carter is particularly spoken of as highly creditable. THE NEW 75,000,000 LOAN. In the list of successful bidders for the new 75,000,-000 lean, as published in Saturday's papers, the name of Messrs. C. B. WRIGHT & Co., of Philadelphia, who bid for \$500,000 at four per cent. premium, is incorrectly printed as DWIGHT & Co. The open ing of the bids was resumed on Saturday. The amounts were not so large comparatively as in those opened on Friday, but the average premium is about he same. According to present indications, about

wo-thirds of the entire proposals having been opened, the loan will be taken at four per cent, and The aggregate of the bids for the new loan is 572,762,750, and the entire amount awarded is near-\$32,000,000, nine-tenths of it at over i per cent. premium.

The remainder will be divided pro rata among those who bid at four. Among the successful bids opened to-day, in addition to those telegraphed yesterday, are:

Bowery Savings Bank, \$200,000 at 4.05. Bowery Savings Bank, \$100,000 at 5.05. First National Bank of St. Paul, \$50,000 at 5. Bank of Freemansburg, New York. \$20,000 at 5. R. N. Shoemaker, Cincinnati, \$12,000 at 4.25. Battengill Bank, Vermont, \$10,000 at 6. R. W. Bush, Louisville, \$6000 at 6. T. Steele, Louisville, \$10,000 at 5.
T. Steele, Louisville, \$10,000 at 5.
Thos. Cornell, Rondout, N. Y., \$25,000 at 4 12 %.
First National Bank, Akron. Ohio, \$16,000 at 4 50. Jorn Exchange, Philadelphia, \$60,000 at 4.056

Fourth National Bank, Waynesboro, Pa., \$25,000 4.50.
J. Caswell & Co., New York, \$50,000 at 4.50.
Granite National Bank, Maine, \$15,000 at 4.08.
Home Insurance Co., New Haven, \$22,000 at 4.05.
South Berwick Bank, Me., \$10,000 at 4.25.
J. Gulliver, Philadelphia, \$15,000 at 4.25.
J. Gulliver, Philadelphia, \$15,000 at 4.22.
J. Gulliver, Bank, Baltimore, \$10,000 at 4.25@4.50.
Haddock, Reed, & Co., Phila., \$20,000 at 4.25@5.
Philadelphia Bank, \$200,000 at 4.50@4.75.
Bank of the State of New York, \$250,000 at 4.00.

Bank of the State of New York, \$250,000 at 4.056 Market Bank, New York, \$50,000 at 4.50. There were numerous successful bids from individuals and corporations all over the country for amounts smaller than the above. It is stated that some of the offerers prefixed remarks to their bids saying that if these should not e accepted they would take seven-thirties at par. Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan there were two, amounting in the aggregate to over \$6,000,000, at from 3.3716 to 3.75, and another bid for \$1,400,000 at from 3.07 to 3.3712. A party of three citizens of New York subscribed together for \$500 worth, offering the bighest rate of remium of all others, namely, 10 per cent. It will be interesting to bidders to learn the bonds in payment of the loan will be ready for delivery at the Treasury Department to morrow

morning, at 10 o'clock. Such prompt delivery is unprecedented, and is due to the arrangements made by Secretary FES-SENDEN and Assistant Secretary HARBINGTON, previous to the opening of the proposals, the blanks having been printed and otherwise prepared so as to require only the signatures of the proper officers. Parties, therefore, who have subscribed to the loan, will not be subject to the inconvenience of delay heretofore experienced, as the facilities of the Freasury Department, in this respect, are more imple than ever before. The adjustment of the bids, with a view to the

Saturday night. FOREIGN CEREALS PERMITTED ENTRANCE TO PORTUGUESE PORTS. The State Department has been officially inform ed of the promulgation of a Portuguese royal decree, that from August 12th last until March 31st, 1865, the importation of foreign cereals, whether in Adramam Lincoln promises to exceed all grain or flour, is permitted in the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and also by the Eastern railway and the

ward, was not completed until eleven o'clock on

THE TREATY WITH ECUADOR. The United States and the republic of Ecuador ave exchanged the ratifications of the Convention for the mutual adjustment of claims, which are to be referred to a board of two commissioners to be appointed by each country, with an arbitrator is ases where they may disagree.

REVENUE DECISION. It was decided on Saturday, at the Internal Reveue Bureau, that in reassessing licenses under th provisions of the new revenue law, full credit is to e given to parties holding licenses issued under the old laws, for the same business for which the new essessment is made, although the new law may de-

eribe the business under a new name. REPORTED SURRENDER OF MODILE. It is reported here that Mobile has fallen. The news is said to have been received from rebei de serters, who assert that Dog river bar was passed by the entire fleet of Admiral FARRAGUE, and that, after a brief shelling, the city surrendered, the troops having withdrawn into the interior. This statement may be correct. It is well known that Admiral FARRAGUT'S appliances for removing the obstructions in the channel of Dog river bar were simple, and that the torpedoes could be removed with the greatest facility. Then the channel would be perfectly clear, and an uninterrupted passage given the fleet close up to the city.

ARRIVAL OF A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. The 83d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arved here on Saturday evening, under command o Lieutenant Colonel D. C. McCox. It has suffered severely in numbers, and returns with one hundred and three men and seven officers, all that is left of a total of eleven hundred who were once in its anks. Colonel McLEAN, killed at Gaines' Mills, belonged to this regiment.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE. General Spinola, the United States Treasurer. yesterday received a letter of which the following is

Please put into the treasury the enclosed \$6, the excess paid me as a witness at a court martial in a neighboring city. The acting quartermaster, knowing the fact that I had come and was about to return the same day, made out an account for me which he said was correct and usual, paying me for an additional day for coming and another for going. This sum in itself is no object to the treasury, but if it be the means of drawing the attention of the Government to the like abuses in this department o the public service, it may save hundreds of thousands of dollars."

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER. The Charleston Mercury chronicles the loss of the new blockade-running steamer Mary Bowers, which ran on an obstruction near Long Island on Thur day week, proving a total loss. The officers and NO COMMISSIONERS SENT TO RICHMOND.

The President denies that commissioners has

een sent to Richmond.

PERSONAL. SAMUEL H. JEMSON, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery ALEXANDER HANE, 1st Delaware Cavalry; George BRINK, 184th Pennsylvania; PATRIOK, CONDEN, 69th Pennsylvania, died and were buried on Friday Twenty-four of the rebel sympathizers arrested in Loudoun county, about a week ago, upon suspicion of being connected with the bushwhacking gangs infesting that neighborhood, have been transferre

from the Old Capitol prison to Fort Delaware. Berks county Union Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Press.] READING, Sept. 11 .- The Union party of Berks county met in Convention on Saturday and made the following nominations: For Congress, William M. Hiester; Senate, Major William Briner; Assembly, Louis Custer, Dr. E. E. Griese. mer, and George W. Yeager. This is an excellent ticket. The Hon. William M. Hiester represented Borks county in the State Senate for many years, and was afterwards Secretary of State during Gov Packer's administration. He is a gentleman o high character and ability, and when we say that he is the exact opposite of Ancona it will sufficiently define his political position. He will receive the enthusiastic support of all the friends of the Union in Berks. Major Briner i also a War Democrat. He went out at the begin ning of the war as a captain in the Pennsylvania rank of Major, and acted as such until his term o service expired. Dr. Griesemer was also a Democrat when the name meant something more than utter submission to the slave power. All these gentlemen give a hearty support to the National Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and the whole ticket deserves every effort that the friends of the Union in Berks can make in its behalf.

## THE CHICAGO PLATFORM,

WHAT OUR GREAT GENERALS AND STATESMEN SAY OF IT. Opinions of Generals Grant, Hooker, and Lowis Cass.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT ON THE CONDITION OF THE RE BELLION, THE RESTORATION OF SLAVERY, AND THE AIMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., August 16, 1864.

To Hon, E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union. Is a determined unity of sentiment North The rebels have now in their ranks the last man The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners. guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will be only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might

give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like "Micawber," they hope for something to 'turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mislaken. It would but be he beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly, GENERAL GRANT IN FAVOR OF THE ANNIHILA The following is an extract from the letter of Seneral Grant written in August, 1883, after the

fall of Yleksburg:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice President Stephens acknowledges as the corner stone of the Coniederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to take possession, and had guaranteed to the South all her constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist; not even what would be called anti-slavery; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind very early in the rebellion that the North and South could never tive at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled." GENERAL HOOKER'S LATE SPEECH AT WATER-FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have come here to re-oice at the success of the Union arms, in which I

am ready to join you heart and hand. My business is fighting, not speech-making, but let me tell you that the army of Sherman is invincible, and cannot be disheartened. We must treat this rebellion as a wise parent would a victous child—he must whip him into subjection. No milder discipline will an swer the purpose. Some are crying peace; but there can be no peace as long as a rebel can be found with arms in his bands. Woe be to those who cry peace when there is no peace. This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to the death. This rebellion is tottering now while I speak; it is going down, down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Politicians may talk to you about the cause oi the war, but I say, put down the rebellion, and then, if you choose, inquire into the cause of it. But first put down the insurgents—first whip them, and then talk about the cause if you have nathing else to engage your attention. I believe in treating the rebellion as General Jackson treated Indians—whip them first and treat with them afterwards. The Union cannot be divided, let politicians talk as they may; for if division commences, where are you to end? First the South would go, then the Pacific States, then New England, and I hear that one notorious potitician has advocated that the city of New York should secede from the Empire State. In such case there would be no end to rebellion. Gentlemen, every interest you have depends upon the success of our cause; every dollar you possess is at stake in the preservation of this Union. It will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our dollar you prostreads. peace when there is no peace. This Union must will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our glorious country extended, rather than cir-cumscribed, and we may feel it a national necessity to enlarge our borders at no distant day. This Union, gentlemen, cannot be dissolved, as long as the army have guns to fight with. Furnish men and muskets, and the Union is secured.

HON. LEWIS CASS OPPOSED TO SURRENDER. HON LEWIS CASS OFFUSED TO SUBSEDIED. The Chicago Tribune learns from undoubted autho-ity that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Demo-tratic platform a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says he cannot support it.

The Pever at Key West-Death of Brig. Gen. Woodbury. ondence of The Press.] KEY WEST. Fla., August 21, 1864 We are still subject to the visitations of that monster, Yellow Jack. Almost every Northerner here has had a tussle with him. Many have died Our commanding officer, Brigadler General D. P. Woodbury, who had been sick with this fever some ten days, died suddenly on Monday evening last, at half past six o'clock. As soon as it was known, the business people closed their stores, and the flags on shore and on the vessels in port were lowered to half mast. The town looked sad itself at the loss of such a good man. It had been difficult for a long time to place a man in command here who could be satisfactory to all parties. Such a man, however, was the General. Never before have I witnessed such a gathering of the people of this city as there was on the day of his burial. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock. Previous o proceeding to the cemetery, the corpse was taken to the Episcopal church, where funeral services were held, Surgeon Anthony E. Stocker, of Pennsylvania, officiating. The procession, composed of five companies of the 2d U. S. Colored Troops, commanded by Colonel B. R. Townsend; the hearse containing the corpse; the General's horse, unsaddled and unbridled; navy, army, and civil officers; Band of Hope, (a Temperance Society); and citizens on foot and in carriages—then proceeded to the Soldiers' Cemetery, where the usual ceremonies were read when the detachment fired three volleys over the The fever seems to be abating ; most all strangers have gone through the process; but it is almost certain death for a stranger to come here at present. Everything is dull. Nothing doing, and the absence of the blue jackets renders it more so Died at Key West, Fla., August 19th, 1864, of yellow fever, Mr. Charles Schultz, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was in the employ of the Government, as engineer on the United States steam-tug W. B. Reaney, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

VETERAN. Vallandigham will not Support Mc-Clellan.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Mr. Vallandigham arrived here yesterday, en route for Pennsylvania, to address the people of that State, at various places; but on meeting Gon. McClellan's letter of acceptance he promptly authorized the Democratic committee of Ohio to withdraw his name from his appointments, and returned home. The peace men are determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY CON-CENTRATED AT ATLANTA.

WILSON AND STEADMAN OPERATING AGAINST WHEELER.

flood Claims that Gen. Sherman is Retreating. REBEL REPORTS FROM GEORGIA

AN OMINOUS QUIET AT PETERSBURG.

HOW THE REBELS ARE SUPPLIED. A HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL ON THURSDAY. LEE REPORTED MASSING TROOPS

ADVANCE OF THE SECOND CORPS. CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF RE BEL ENTRENCHMENTS.

ON GEN. GRANT'S LEFT.

One Hundred Prisoners Taken DESTRUCTION OF MILLS IN THE SHE NANDOAH VALLEY.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. SHERMAN STILL AT ATLANTA—THE PURSUIT OF WHEELER-NO MOVEMENTS AT MOBILE, PETERS

BURG, NOR IN THE EHENANDOAH. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10-9 o'clock P. M. The Department has received despatches from General Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday orning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta His troops are in position, and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him, as Gillen did of Morgan. The weather was beautiful, and all things were bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from No movements are reported from the Shenando Valley or in the Army of the Potomac. Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most the States. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY. LITTLE OF VALUE LEFT BY HOOD AT ATLANTA NASHVILLE, Sept. 10 .- Hood left very little of value at Atlanta, most of the Government stores and railroad material having been previously removed to Macon. . REBEL REPORTS FROM GEORGIA-SHERMAN SAIL TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF JONESBORO-THE REBEL LOSS STATED AT 1,500. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 9-Evening.-The Richmond Examiner of to-day

contains a despatch from Hood's army, dated September 7th, which says : "Yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Jonesboro and captured the hospital, containing ninety of our wounded. Sherman continues to draw back towards Atlanta for the purpose, it is reported, of strengthening the works on the eastern, western, and southern approaches thereto. "Fifteen hundred will cover our losses from all causes in the battles and skirmishes of the last week. The army is now in fine spirits."

The following despatch appears in the Richmond "Headquarters Army of the Tennessee,
"September 6, 1861. To General Braxion Bragg:
"Sherman has continued his retreat beyond Jones

HOOD CLAIMS THAT SHERMAN IS RETREATING

J. B. Hood, Major General." THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. AN OMINOUS QUIET-HOW THE REBELS OBTAIN

SUPPLIES. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept 9-Evening.—The past two days have been omi nously quiet. Hours have passed without a single gun being heard. The enemy were reported mass ing on our left, with the intention of attacking us if they found our lines penetrable, but have evidently given up the enterprise, which they would have found to be a costly one. At the centre of the line the pickets have been very friendly of late, but within a day or two strict orders have been given against intercourse. A battery on the Jerusalem road opened on a

working party of the rebels this afternoon about five o'clock, and quite an interchange of compli pliments took place, but without much harm to either party. The enemy sent us a Whitworth sho vesterday, weighing thirteen pounds, beautifully olished and steel pointed. It landed in rather close proximity to our quarters, and had travelled a distance of a mile and three quarters. September 9, A. M.-A number of contrabands came into our lines last night from Chester county. burne has authorized the organization of a regiment They report that trains are running on the Weldor Railroad as far as Stony creek, where the supplies are loaded on wagons and hauled to Petersburg via Dinwiddio Court House. Between 500 and 600 wagons are engaged constantly in this business. They also state that all the corn in that county is being pressed by Confederate officers and fed to the animals, leaving the farmers none for next season, excepting just enough to justify them in saying that

LEE SUPPOSED TO BE MASSING TROOPS ON OUR WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- News is received from the Army of the Potomac that a heavy artillery duel took place on Thursday, with no important esult, and that Lee is still massing troops on our left. A FIGHT AT DAVIS' HOUSE.

they did not take all.

W. D. McG.

There was a little fight on Thursday morning at Davis' House. A small party of rebels attacked our force at the house, which contained some twenty or thirty men, and three or four rebels were killed, but they captured all of our men save eight. Afterwards our forces attacked the rebels and retook the house, which we now hold. On the evening of the 7th, a guard of pickets in front of the corps was attacked by a superior force. The officer in charge was killed, and fifteen or twenty men captured. THE REBELS FIRING AT GRANT'S NEW RAILROAD.

THE 8TH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. -Evening.-The batteries on the right and centre of our line kept up quite a lively fire to-day at intervals. The noise made by the cars as they passed towards the front attracted the attention of the enemy, and they endeavored to interrupt the workings of portions of the road, but without success. Among the regiments whose term of service is about expiring is the 8th New Jersey. It has lost a large number of men at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and elsewhere. Major Healey has been in command during the campaign, and was wounded seven different times. None of his wounds were, however, of a serious character. New Jersey will, loubtless, give these veterns such a reception as is due to their bravery and the important services which they have rendered.

INCIDENTS OF THE INVESTMENT-ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

(Special Correspondence of The Press. ] BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 9, 1864. A few shells were thrown at our works near the extreme right of the 5th Corps. This is the first attention we have received from the enemy's batteries at this point since settling down after their last issault. No injury being inflicted, notice was not taken of their cannonading, which was soon discontinued. The artillery practice will not be confined to one or two places on the right, but be varied by occasional discharges on the left. In this locality is a large corn field. Our pickets hold one-half of the ground, the rebels the remain. ing portion. For a day or two back our men have been pressing the confronting pickets, and showing a disposition to encroach upon their territory. This was resented by the rebels, who warned our men to keep to their own half of the field. I have read the wish of a Petersburg editor that Hampton's cavalry would drive in our skirmishers, that he might thus get one of our newspapers and learn the result of the Chicago Convention. I do not think their horsemen are in the habit of doing so, although an innocent reader of the Petersburg Express might think such was the manner in which they procured late copies of our newspapers. Our pickets heard of watermelons being in the further extremity of this field. They determined on having some, and took the same way of procuring a supply that the Petersburg editor ded Hampton's cavalry to pursue in getting him a "Yankee paper." They rallied and drove the rebel pickets from the field, gathered what corn and melons could be carried off, and returned to their former posts. Such men laugh at danger. There are others who practice every little deceit to keep them from endangering comfort or safety.

When the rebels made that partially successful assault upon our works at the Weldon Railroad, wounded men came to the year in great numbers. Some of the stretcher-bearers shrank from exposing themselves to stray shots, and, hoping for a brief cessation of the leaden shower, suffered many a wounded man to lie uncared for on the field longer than was absolutely necessary. Near a group of outbuildings alongside of the railroad, and about one mile from the Yellow House, were three men. One was evidently wounded, the other two had assisted him from the front, and brought him int place. They examined his foot where apparently entered, and found it d. The bullet had passed through is foot, slightly lacerating the skin From the freshness of face, and ss of uniform, the man is unmistakably lew recenit. His comrades made light of the "mere scretch," and have persuaded him to take his musket, and go back with them into the fight. Just then appear two new personages. They

ave a stretcher between them. The tallest seizes a friend of the wounded man, and inquires; " Hurt, ain't he?" "No. suree." is the answer. "Well, you are," he exclaims, as our friend with the fracfrom perils they knew not of. I never thought of day and part of the evening, without intermission, The rebel artiflerists endeavor to get ine range of | 284 Market street.

our new railroads. Some shells from their Whitworth guns come very near the mark occasionally,

line captured.

but the majority of the shots fall wide of the mark, Engineers working near the front were fired on yesterday for the first time, and forced to desist. This acrimonious disposition of the rebels increases and may soon lead to a battle. R. H. M. ADVANCE OF THE 2D CORPS-A REBEL LINE OF EN-TRENCHMENTS TAKEN-ONE HUNDRED PRISO NERS CAPTURED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept 10-A. M.-At a point of our line just west of the Jerusalem plank road, occupied by the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, the pickets have been so close to gether that they could converse without difficulty. On a part of this line and some distance in the rea of their advance the enemy had thrown up a line of slight works, with the intention, it is supposed, o falling back to them when occasion might demand. It was determined last night to drive them back o this line, and thus strengthen our own. About midnight, when all was quiet, the division was formed in line of battle, and the picket line being reinforced was ordered to advance. The rebels were evidently not prepared for such a movement, as they were completely taken by surprise, and nearly the entire

They made every effort to retake the lost ground but did not succeed, and our men now occupy the line and are securely entrenched. We took about one hundred prisoners, while our Desultory firing has been kept up in that violnity all the morning, and the enemy evidently feel sore at being so taken by surprise. Some of them called out to our men, saying, "That was a d-d mean Yankee trick, anyhow, but we'll pay you up for it

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. EARLY REINFORCING LEE-NO ENEMY BELIEVED

TO BE IN THE VALLEY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- Intelligence from the front and Shenandoah seems to lead to the conclu-sion that Early's forces must be reinforcing Lee. It is quite certain that Lee is massing reinforce ments in front of the Weldon Railroad, and they are believed to be from Early's command. Whether it is a portion of his original force, or the return of Anderson's division of Longstreet's corps, lately sent to reinforce Early, is not known. Parties on the mail boat from City Point believe that the enemy's attack for the possession of Weldon is near at hand. Our own position and that of the rebels is strongly fortified, and it is doubtful if infantry can take either. A reconnoissance toward the Shenan doah from this direction failed to find the enemy in large force.

DESTRUCTION OF MILLS BY UNION TROOPS. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Herald's Berryville espectch of the 10th states that Col. Lowell, with the 2d Massachusetts and two other cavalry regiments, yesterday destroyed four flour mills and several other smaller mills on the Opequan creek, apturing several prisoners. A Harper's Ferry despatch of the 10th says that he rebels are still in force near Winchester and

Bunker Hill. All was quiet at the front. A RECONNOISSANCE—RETURN OF GENERAL WAL-LACE TO BALTIMORE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-Advices from the Shenandoah Valley state that a reconnoissance found the enemy in a strongly entrenched position. General Wallace has returned from the army to Baltimore, to retain command of the 8th Army Corps.

THE REBELS AT WINCHESTER. BALTIMORE, September 11.—The American's corespondent at Berryville, Va, says that reconnoissances show the rebels to be in force at Winchest TENNESSEE.

ROUSSEAU, STEADMAN, AND GRANGER MOVING TO-WARDS THE TENNE RIVER-REPORTED UNION OF DICK TAYLOR! SCRIPTION IN M. NASHVILLE. eptember 9th, f Major R. H. Polk. A. A. G., state that G eau has concep trated all the forces of Generals Steadman and Gra ger with his own at Athens; and has moved towards the Tennessee river.

General Milroy has returned to Tullahoma. The cars will reach Columbia this evening, (10th,) coming north, the railroad being all right. The outh country is filled with strolling bands of rebel. stragglers from various commands, and also a part of the Tennessee brigade which was disbanded for thirty days. A report has reached General Starkweather's headquarters that the rebel General Dick Taylor

has crossed the Mississippi, and is concentrated with Forrest for the purpose of enlisting in West Tennessee. A scout who has just come in from Savannah says that all the males between 15 and 45 have been conscripted in Mississippi. The loss in Starkweather's

brigade was very small. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

REBELS RAID A PLANTATION. CAIRO, Sept. 10 .- The Vicksburg Herald says that one hundred and fifty rebels, under Captain McNeil, made a raid on Wilkins' plantation, near Goodrich's Landing, on the 25th ultimo, and carried off seventy mules and horses and two hundred negroes, after killing the plantation guards and burning the stables. SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ARKANSAS + PURPL LEGISLATURE CALLED-SUPPRESSION OF TREA-SONABLE JOURNALS.

ST. Louis, Sept. 10.—General Payne, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, has called a special session of the rebel Arkansas Legislature. The circulation of the Chicago Times, Cincinnati nquirer, New York World, New York Day Book, reeman's Journal, and Metropolitan Record, has been suppressed at Memphis. The negroes of Memphis having expressed a desire o assist in the defence of the city, General Wash-

of colored troops for that purpose. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. en. Herron's expedition—Large destruction OF REBEL STORES AT CLINTON-REBEL DEMON-STRATION AGAINST BRASHEAR CITY—MILITARY PREPARATIONS AGAINST MOBILE. NEW YORK, Sept. 10 -Advices from New Orleans o the 3d instant have been received by the arrival of the Evening Star.

It appears that our forces occupied Clinton only o days and two nights. The rebels had made a demonstration on Brashear City, but accomplished nothing. They are reported to be preparing a formidable xpedition to attack Brashear City or some other

General Banks will come North, probably on the steamer of the 15th. The captured rebel guns of Selma and ram Tennessee attract much attention in front of New Orleans. Guerillas are still hovering in the vicinity of lexandria. They visited the farm of E. H. Delahay, three miles south of there, on Thursday eve-

ning, and robbed him of six fine horses, valued at The steamer Creole, on her last trip to New Orleans, was chased by a pirate. A letter from Fort Gaines, of the 2d, states that General Granger has not yet returned from New Orleans, and there will be no military operations. till he does. In the meantime preparations for the

work are going on. The New Orleans Times contains the following despatch : "HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WES-Mississippi, New Orleans, August 27 .- Majo General Herron has just come in from the expedition. The breaking down of a bridge near Port Hudson delayed the infantry column; but, notwithstanding this, the result was a success. Gen Herron inflicted a loss upon the enemy of at least 150, besides destroying a large amount of stores at and near Clinton, Louisiana. Our loss in killed and wounded about thirty."

CALIFORNIA.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS—NEVADA POLITICS. San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention completed their work last evening by the nomination of E. G. Lewis as remaining elector, and Jackson Temple as the remaining Congress-

At night a large mass meeting was held to ratify General McClellan's nomination. The Democrats have carried Story county, Nevala Territory, owing to the presence in the field of wo Union tickets, and there is probably a majority in favor of the State Constitution. The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair has closed, having netted over \$20,000 in gold. The markets are quiet.

Dreadful Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. MIFFLIN, Pa., Sept. 10.-A frightful accident occurred last evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles west of Latrobe, which resulted in the death of three men, the injury of a fourth, the destruction of a locomotive, and the total denolition of six loaded cattle cars. The freight engine No. 237 left Pittsburg yesterday with a long cattle train, and proceeded at the usual speed until she reached a point one and a half miles west of Latrobe, when her boiler exploded, tearing the locomotive to pieces, and destroying the tender and six

r. Charles Garriken, was instantly killed, and his body was found about fifty yards from the track. He was mangled in a shocking manner. He resided in Pittsburg, and leaves a family. William Walter, the conductor, is missing, and it is supposed his body has been blown to pieces. He also resided in Pittsburg, and leaves a family. R. Jones, the fireman, must have been instantly killed. His remains were found about one hundred feet from the wreck of the engine, with his intostines, kc., strown upon the earth. The brakesman, whose name we were unable to

learn, had his knee crushed. The accident occurred at Beatty's station, where the track was torn up for some distance, and most of the cattle in the forward cars were killed. We have never witnessed so complete a wreck. The passenger train which left Pittsburg at 8.49 on Friday evening, was detaind six hours. The wreck has been removed, and the trains are now running regularly.

Democratic Congressional Nomination. DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Sept. 10.—Henry Pross, o Doylestown, has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth Congressional district by the Democratic Convention.

Robbery of Adams' Express Company, RHINEBECK, New York, Sept. 12.—The office of Adams' Express Company, in this town was entered. by burglars last night and robbed of \$1,800. LARGE POSITIVE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE F 900 LCTS OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, THIS DAY,ured boot is noticed washing the blood from "his The early particular attention of dealers is requestfoot." Before reply or remonstrance could be made ed to the valuable assortment of French, German, ne was thrown on the stretcher and carried to a safe | Swiss, and India dry goods (including large lines of place far in the zear in spite of his struggles. I give Paris and Saxony dress goods, dress silks, shawls the man credit for not wishing to return to in great variety, bonnet and velvet ribbons, Paris langer which he had so narrowly escaped a short gloves, cloaks, &c., &c.), embracing 900 lots of ime ago, but cannot confess too much respect for staple and fancy articles in cotton, worsted, woolthose who were so zealous to be useful that they ens and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue carried a sound man from the front. True, it saved on four months' oredit, commencing this (Monday) hem from incurring further risk by taking them morning at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued al by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 252 and BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 10. CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER. The steamer Robert Morris, Captain Bennett errived here to night, after a voyage of twenty days from New Orleans. She reports that on Thursday last the United States steamer Keystone State captured a fine blockade-running steamer, the Elzey, and sent her into Beaufort, S. C.

GENERAL NEWS. Major Henry Z. Haynor, assistant provost marhal and A. D. C., has been relieved from duty in the 8th Army Corps. Thomas Hunter and John Neale were arrested by Government detectives upon the charge of having

grain, and if this prove true, the stringency anticle pated will hardly bring with it any serious regret:

We shall probably continue to have large supplies of money from the Eastern banks, as the manufacturers of that section are receiving large profits upon their products; and are likely to now have heavy deposits in the banks; but at present a considerable proportion of the Eastern funds sent here is invested in certificates of indebtedness, and tends little to supply the current wants of the money market.

The exports of breadstuffs from the United State.

to Great Britain and the continent of Europe lor

the year ending September 30, 1864, as compared

The decline here is very great in quantity, being

for the year equal to 9,165,617 bushels of wheat and

10,174,753 bushels of corn—a decline equal in value

to \$16,000,000 in gold, or \$40,000,000 in paper. This

decline has been the effect of the good harvests abroad, that have sunk prices below the rates of

ordinary years, and below the rates that would have

ruled here as a consequence of the stoppage of the Southern trade by means of war.

The New York Evening Post of Saturday 82 vs.

The New York Evening Post of Saturday says:

Mr. Fessenden has every reason to congratulate himself on the success of the new loan. At twelfy P. M. the bids were opened, and three offers, at a fraction over 104, are reported to give a total it twenty two millions of dollars. The aggregate blid are estimated at sixty millions of dollars, of which deposits for thirty two millions have been made with Mr. Stewart, at the Sub-Sreasury in this circle Gold opened heavy at 235, and after selling as low as 253%, closed at 235%. Exchange is duil, and is freely offering at 254% (255, or 109 for gold.

The loan market is moderately active at 7 m cent. The stock market opened dull and closed steady. Governments are quiet, State stocks firm coal stocks heavy, bank shares neglected, railroad bonds fim, and railroad shares steady. Before the first session, gold opened at 235 and sold down the coal of the coal

bonds im, and railroad snares strady. Before the first session, gold opened at 235 and sold dewa to 235%. Erie at 107%, Reading at 131%.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yes-

Philadelphia Markets.

The rapid decline in gold and foreign exchange

has unsettled the markets generally, and prices are

drooping. There is very little demand for Flour,

either for shipment or home use, and the market is

very dull. Sales comprise about 1,000 bbls extra

family, on private terms, and 400 bbls Jenny Lind

at \$13.25 # bbl. The retailers and bakers are buy.

ing in a small way only at from \$10 50@11 for super-

fine; \$11.50@11.75 for extra, and \$12@13 \$ bbl for

extra family and fancy brands, as to quality. There

is very little doing in either Rye Flour or Cor-

\$10.50 P bbl.

FRUIT.—Domestic is less plenty. Apples are selling at from 50c@\$1 P basket, and Peaches at from 75c@\$2 P basket, as to quality.

GRAIN.—There is more Wheat offering, and the market is unsettled, and prices have declined 5@6c P bushel. 2.000 bushels prime new Southern relsold at \$2.60 P bushel. Old red is offered at \$2.50 P bushel. White ranges at from \$2.80@2 90 P bushel. as to quality. Rye is quiet, with small sales at \$1.85@188 P bushel. Corn is scarce; small sales are making at \$1.73 for prime yellow, and \$1.73 P bushel for Western mixed. Oats are quiet, with sales of new Delaware and Pennsylvania at \$3.990c P bushel.

sales of new Delaware and Pennsylvania at \$3.3992 \$2 bushel.

Bark.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron is dull, and offered at \$51 \$\pi\$ ton, but we hear of no sales.

COTTON.—The market is very dull, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales; middlings are quoted at \$1.84@1.85 \$\pi\$ h, cash.

Petroleum.—The receipts and stocks are very light, and the market is dull; small sales are reported at 49@50c for crude; 30@83c for refined in bond, and 85@90c \$\pi\$ gallon for free, as to quality.

Groceries.—Sugarand Coffee are very quiet, and there was little or nothing doing in either.

Seeds.—Flaxeed sells on arrival at \$3.70 \$\pi\$ bu. Timothy is scarce and firm, with sales of 200 bus at \$6.50 \$\pi\$ bu. Clover is seiling in a small way at \$11 \$\pi\$ 64 bs.

# 64 ks.
IRON.—Manufactured Iron is firmly held, but there is less doing. Pig Metal is rather scarce. Small sales of Anthractic are making at \$6.2073 p

ton for the three numbers.

Provisions.—The market continues firm, but the transactions are limited. Mess Pork is quoted at \$41@42 \( \text{#} \) bbl. 25,000 \( \text{ bs bagged Hams sold at 21\( \text{#} \) b, and a lot of Shoulders in salt at 18\( \text{#} \) \( \text{#} \) in the salt at 18\( \text{#} \) in the sa

# h, and a lot of Shoulders in sait at 15% H h. Lard is scarce, with small sales to notice at 24@25c # h for bbls and tierces. Butter is firm, with sales of solid-packed at 48@50c # h. Whisky.—There is very little doing, and the market is dull. Small sales are making at 635 @186c for Pennsylvania bbls, and 187@188c # gallon for Western.

or Western.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Greia

Flour 1,470 bbls.
Wheat 12,590 bus.
Corn. 2,009 bus.
Costs

t this port to-day:

Meal. Small sales of the former are reported at

United States 55, 1881, reg. 107 United States 66, 1881, coup. 107% United States 7-30s. 110% United States 5-20s, coup. 111% United States 5-20s, coup. 111% United States 6-20s, coup. 111% American Gold. 23342 Atlantic Mail. 185

terday:

\$10.50 W bbl.

with former years, were as follows:

murdered a soldier in Washington City a few days Terrence R. Quinn was arrested at Harper's Ferry upon the charge of running men out of the State as substitutes. He has been brought here and awaits A military commission is in session, trying a number of officers charged with holding unauthorized communication with the rebels during their late

THE MARKETS. Wheat has a declining tendency, caused by the decline in gold. Corn is very scarce, and firm for white; yellow heavy. Flour very dull, at a decline of 121/c. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1.85. Provisions steady; 1,500 bbls mess pork taken by the Government at \$47.58@48.25; 750 tierces sugaroured hams at \$24.40@24.73; 100 hhds sides, uncovered, at \$23.40@23.42.

raid.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED SURGEONS FROM CHARLES-The steamer Karuck has arrived from Port Royal, with dates to the 5th. She brings a number of released army and navy surgeons from Charleston.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, U. S. gunboat Galatea, from the West India squadron : ship Haze, San Francisco ; barks Brothers, Lingan, and Queen Victoria, Liverpool; Laura, Cow Bay; Cima, Lingan; Alacrity, Algoa Bay; R. Murray, Jr., Miragoane; Bolivar, Aspinwall; Statue, Jamaica: A. A. Drebert, Rio Janeiro; A. Bishop, Matamoros; brigs Alice, Belize; Chesapeake, Boston; steamer California, New Orleans. Below, bark St. Ursula, Rio Janeiro.

Reliable Information. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: As I constantly hear the disaffected assert that the only reliable war news is what appears in the Daily Copperhead. I wish you would inform you readers what advantages for obtaining correct knowledge of the armies of the Union that paper can possess over the loval press. Reliable accounts of the Federal army we naturally expect from official sources. Does President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the loyal generals, send special information to a paper noted for its league with traitors? I. for one, cannot believe it: neither do I credit the constant assertion that Union men read it to learn the truth. If so, they must be persons of obtuse intellect, for, whenever I chance to take up that notorious sheet (which Iacknowledge is seldom), I find it to contain such garbled extracts from The Press that I cannot recognize them, just as certain verses of the Bible can be taken from their context and made to prove the exact reverse of what is intended. I recommend to all the readers of the Daily Copperhead that they should read The Press. too, if they are really earnest seekers for the truth. If the people will use their own good sense, and sift the assertions of the Democratic party in the OGRANGER MOVING TO.
VER—REPORTED UNION PARTISAN leaders to their destruction and the ruin of the best Government the world has ever seen.

The the watchword be, "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country," T.

> AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES -The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold by catalogue this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock pre cisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

FATAL RESULT.

Michael Welsh, eight years of age, who was admitted into the hospital three weeks ago, having been injured by falling off a house on Haydock street, above Laurel, while flying his kite, died yesterday from the result of his injuries. DROWNED.

Clara V. Foster, 12 years of age, fell into the canal at Manayunk yesterday and was drowned. ACCIDENT WITH A PISTOL. Elias H. Jones was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, having his thumb blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

mode of replenishing the treasury. With the re-

bellion steadily tending to dissolution, the way is

open to get all the money required, above the re-

ceipts from taxes, by loans. The manufacture of cur-

rency can now be reduced, and a reduction in prices

of commodities be enforced by putting the national

credit squarely upon the market, and buying money

at the best rates. Company bonds were in steady

demand at the board. Camden and Amboy 75s sold

at 109%; Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage

at 113; Delaware Market scrip at 8214; Philadel-

phia and Erie 6s at 112; Allegheny County Coupon

5s at 79%. City and State securities were better.

State coupon 5s sold at an advance of 3, and new

City 6s at 10614. Reading Railroad shares were

weak at a decline of 1/4, and Pennsylvania Railroad

at a decline of 16. Northern Central sold at 55;

Norristown at 66; Camden and Amboy at 158. The

oil stocks were very firm. Dalzell advanced 🕳;

Densmore 1, McElhenny 14, and Bull Creek 114.

McClintock closed steady at 71/4; Rock Island at 5;

erling Exchange.....220

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Ex-

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPTEMBER 10.

BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD.

AFTER BOARDS.

| SOO | Gorn Planter | 404 | 200 | do | 6534 | 300 | Gorn Planter | 404 | 200 | do | 300 | Gorn Planter | 404 | 200 | do | 300 | Gorn Planter | 404 | 200 | do | 300 | Gorn Planter | 404 | 200 | Gorn Planter | 404 | 200 | Gorn Rock Oil | 5 | 300 | Rustrommon | 314 | 300 | Rustrommon | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday thus fore-

shadows the stringency in money, and the consequent

decline in prices of produce, the probability of

The money market continues close, but at present

The money market continues close, but ab present all legitimate calls are met by bankers at the regular rate. Our leading banking houses, however, enticipate a severe stringency in the market as soon as the packing season shall commence, which will be in a few weeks. A close investigation shows that from \$7,900,000 to \$3,000,000 are now invested on speculation in whisky in this city, scarcely any of which will be available for other uses before the first or middle of February, about the time the packing season closes. There is also a large amount invested in the same manner in wool, which will be unavailable for the uses of packers. The combined amounts will lierdly fall short of \$10,000,000 thus withdrawn from use when most needed. In what way this vacuum is to be filled is what now puzzles business circles. The immense crops which are now being gathered will also require the use of large sums of money. Taken altogether, the conclusion is inevitable that there will be an almost unparalleled stringency in money circles during the incoming backing season, which can only find relief from other sources of supply, the prospect for which is not good now. It looks as if one result would follow, and that is, a downfall in prices of pork and

Which we have indicated:

100 Green Mount... b5 100 Big Mountain. b30 600 Irving Oil.... b30 100 Dalzell Oil.....

Story Farm at 41%.

change:

Drexel & Co. quote:

3000 US coup 6s 'Sl.ceh.108½ 3000 do..... cash 108½

AFTER BOARI
20 Northern Cen... 55 55
4 Mechanics' Bank 28
500 North Penna bds .. 100
160 US 5: 20 bds con off .104
1500 do... coup off .104
1500 do... coup off .104
200 Bl
160 Perry Oil ... 63
100 Oil ... 63
100 Oil ... 63

90 do.... 1000 Penna B 2d mort 1000 Phila & Eris 6s... 100 Green Mountain.

CITY ITEMS Now that our Families have, for the most The fall of 20 per cent. in gold upon Saturday took part, returned to the city, we would advise our everybody by surprise, and none were more surlady friends to bear in mind that the Wheeler & orised than the gold speculators themselves. As it Wilson Company do all manner of sewing, in the is the forerunner of a fall in the price of provisions most elegant style, at reasonable prices. They also and the necessaries of life, it will be hailed with desend out obliging and competent young ladies, with light by the community at large. It would be needor without machines, by the day or week. The most ess to speculate as to the cause of this welcome de aseful and economical article in every family is a cline in the gold market. The prospects of the re-Sewing Machine, and we know the Wheeler & Wilbellion are generally regarded as having been heavison to be the best, most simple, and cheapest Sewly damaged by our recent successes, and there is a ing Machine in the world. Every machine warfixed impression that the end of the war is much ranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisnearer than it appeared to be three months ago. factory. Instruction given at the residences of the The steady increase of exports of produce, and a purchasers. Go to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, decrease in the imports of merchandise, indicate No. 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh, Philadelcontinued light export of specie, while the reduction phia, and examine these wonderful machines. Sen! n the imports foreshadows a decrease ere long in for circular and specimens of work. the demand for customs. Under these influences "LUBIN'S FLORILINE."-This inimitable article the natural tendency of gold seems to be plainly for the hair has assumed very much the same relations oward lower quotations. The stock market did not sympathize with the

to every lady's toilet that letters sustain to literature. It is at once the greatest beautifier, the most downward tendency of gold. On the contrary, there was rather increased activity in the oil stocks as potent restorer, and effective preserver of the human hair that the genius of man has ever invented. well as other securities, and prices were higher. The You who have not yet done so, try a carton, by all Government loans were held more firmly, and for means. You will never be without the "Floriline" the '81s an advance of 1 was realized. The fivetwenties sold at 111, and with coupon off at 104-no afterwards. change. The negotiation of the balance of the loan THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS of 1881, (\$51,000,000,) is an eminent success. The offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnuc biddings were very large, and more widely distributed than in June. This negotiation will indicate to Mr. Fessenden the readiest and most economical

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 ia fit, comfort, and durability. "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE,"-This is a good motto at all times, but it applies with special

force in purchasing sewing machines. For this reason, buy the "Florence," sold at 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in preference to any other. It is the best sewing machine in the world, and is so pronounced by hundreds of the most prominent families in the city, who now have them in use. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. Numerous families, in various portions of the country, after trying many other machines, have decided that the Florence" is, beyond comparison, the best family machine in the world.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN ACCEPTS .- General Me-Ciellan has written a letter accepting the Chicago nomination : Mr. Lincoln has accepted the Baltimore 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-

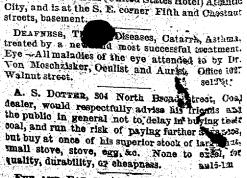
503 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. "NIGGERS IN THE CARS."-MR. EDITOR: A growing evil in our city is the various attempts made by niggers to ride in our handsome horse cars. Friday evening a nigger voman, with a bundle of clothes in her arms, whether washed or unwashed, I did not learn (I mean the clothes), had the impudence to ask our conductor, who, by the way, is a young man of the Napoleonic type, and means a great deal more than he says, if she could ride on the platform, as she was unable to carry the "wash" any further. His prompt reply was, "No niggers allowed on the cars of this line!" and the very bell struck with a clearness, and the very horses started with an alacrity that gave unmistakable emphasis to the words of the order, as he said, of the president and directors of the line. In another case it was a nigger boy who was the growing evil (as he had about a foot and half yet to grow), sitting on the front steps with a box under his arm and a fivecent portrait of the Father of his Country in his fingers, where an untutored driver had given the permission, not knowing that the "evil," with his parcel, was the cause of this cruel war, and who was unconscious that his seat was too high for him (although but one step from the ground), sat quite contented, until the conductor of the crowded car deputized a white gentleman passenger, smelling of weak rum and strong tobacco, to push him off. The push became a kick before it reached the evil, and the evil consequently landed in the middle of the street. The conductor, in reply to the remonstrance of a passenger, said it ought to be into the middle of," next week." The lid of the box that flew off had on it, a picture of Charles Stokes & Co.'s oneprice Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel. merely mention this so that any partyreceiving a suit of clothes on Friday from that house, some. what solled, may know it was owing to that " freesoiler" being in the way of the president and directors of our line. The remedy, Mr. Editor, Esuggest is, to have two or three cars fitted up to carry the president and directors, and let the remainder be for respectable passengers only, whether their skin is white or black, or their hair straight or curly, for in our car the sympathy was wholly on the side of the evil; and not on the side of the "president and di-

rectors of the line." Respectfully, BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing,

Bargains in Clothing, Rargains in Clothing At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville Stokes Old Stand.

No. 609 Chestaus Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestrut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. Z. J. PURNELL.—The friends of this chaste and elegant Hair Cutter will be pleased to learn that

he has returned from (United States Hotel) Atlantic



EVE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artis. dialoyes inserted. Nooharge for aremination.