VOL. 8.—NO. 38.

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time. It is not yet too late for you to retrace your steps and arrest the storm.

Relying, as I do, upon that Divine Power which in wisdom disposes of all things, relying also upon the support and approval of my Government and countrymen, and the unflinching bravery and endurance of my trong and mith. rance of my troops, and with a consciousness that I have done nothing to produce, but all in my power consistent with honor and the personal safety of myself and command to prevent it. I leave with you the responsibility of bringing about, to use your own language, a "state of affairs too learful for contemplation." TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864. E. WALKAVEN, The Colored Troops. ation. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
N. B. FORREST, Maj. General. REBEL DESERTERS-PROGRESS OF THE CANAL AT DUTCH GAP-WORK OF THE COLORED TROOPS. GUOCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYS. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] Official: P. Ellis, JR., A. A. G. DEEP BOTTOM, Va., Sept. 9, 1864 [ENCLOSURES IN THE FOREGOING.] Last evening we were favored with one of those CAHABA HOSPITAL, CAHABA, ALA., May 11, 1864. cool, chilling rains which herald the approach of bracing weather. This morning we are in the Col. H. C. Davis, Commanding Post Cahaba: enjoyment of an invigorating climate, feeling con-COLONEL: I herewith transmit you as near as my COLONEL: I herewith transmit you as near as my memory serves me, according to promise, the demand made by Major General Forrest, C. S. A., for the surrender of Fort Pillow, Tenn:

Major Booth, Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Pillow, Tenn.:

I have force sufficient to take your works by assault. I, therefore, demand an unconditional surrender of all your forces. Your heroic defence will entitle you to be treated as prisoners of war; but the surrender must be unconditional. I await your answer.

FORREST,

Major General Commanding. siderably refreshed by a comfortable night's rest. Blankets were indeed serviceable and appreciated last evening. Any improvement on the present state of the weather, tending towards zero, will suggest the propriety of the troops making themselves as comfortable as possible while in the field. In a short time we expect to be in Petersburg or Rich mond, or both-certainly by the first of January,

> HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
> FORT PILLOW, Tenn., April 12, 1864.
> Maj. Gen. Forrest, Commanding Confederate Forces:
> GENERAL: Your demand for the surrender of United States forces under my-command received.
> I ask one hour for consultation with my officers and the commander of Gunboat No. 7, at this place.
> I have the honor to be your obedient servant. shrine of their former devotion. Several came in yesterday, and were surprised at the kind manner in which they were received and treated. Knowing the exhausted state of the enemy's commissariat, a good meal was prepared, to which they did ample ustice. On the cup of coffee alone, one of them I do not demand the surrender of the gunboat No.
> 7. I ask only for the surrender of Fort Pillow, with men and munitions of war. You have twenty minutes for consideration. At the expiration of that time, if you do not capitulate, I will assault your works.
>
> Your obedient servant,
>
> FOREST, declared that he could travel fifty miles. That drink is quite a luxury in the South at present, and its delicious taste awakened no doubt former reminist cences which smote their guilty consciences, and called to their remembrance how much suffering they had entailed upon themselves by deserting the flag of their fathers. These deserters affirm that it HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
> FORT PILLOW, TENN., April 12, 1864.
>
> Major General Forrest, Commanding Confederate
> Forces:
> GENERAL: Your second demand for the surrender of my forces received. The demand will not be
> complied with. Your obedient servant,
> L. F. Booth,
> Major Commanding U. S. Forces. Fort Pillow. is the impression in the rebel army that all who come over to our lines will be unfriendly dealt with, and forced to perform military service, and that if the truth could be circulated it would soon be depleted. The light, it is to be hoped, will soon dawn upon their darkened minds, and that they will accept the proffered mercy of General Grant before it as too late. The canal at Dutch Gap, by which Gen. Butler

raised near Philadelphia, is doing a service, under trying circumstances, in connection with others tion of the country. That colored troops should be

ROLLIN. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS LEE AND

WORREST AND GENERAL WASHBURN ON THE

In reply to General Forrest, General Washburn does not accept his arrogation of being "civilized," but receives with satisfaction the intimation "that the recent slaughter of colored troops at the battle of Tishimingo Creek resulted rather from the desperation from which they fought than a predetermi-

"Among the prisoners captured at Fort Pillow was Major Bradford, who had charge of the fort after the fall of Major Booth. After being taken prisoner, he wasstarted with the prisoners, in charge of Colonel Duckworth, for Jackson. At Brownsville they rested over night.

"The following morning two companies were detailed by Colonel Duckworth to proceed to Jackson with the prisoners. After they had started and proceeded a very short distance, five soldiers were recalled by Colonel Duckworth, and were conferred with by him.

The following letter of Forrest is, in the light of against him. General Lee's letter, it will be seen, labors to palliate rather than excuse. But, on the whole, it is very evident that the Southern authorities do not wish to rost under the odium of the inhu-

man massacres in the West: regards my official conduct and the operations of my command since I entered the service, and if you desire a proper discussion and decision, I refer you again to the President of the Confederate States.

I would not have you understand, however, that, in a matter of so much importance, I am indisposed to place at your command and disposal any facts desired, when applied for in a manner becoming an officer holding your rank and position, for it is certainly desirable to every one occupying a public position to be placed right before the world, and there has been no time since the capture of Fort Pillow that I would not have furnished all the facts connected with its capture, had they been properly applied for. But now the matter rests with the two Governments.

the Davis House, on the Weldon Haitroad, were surprised and captured early Wednesday morning by a small Confederate force.

Descriters report that the Yankees show much fear lest they may find a portion of their lines blown up one of these fine mornings.

Some few rife and mortar shells were thrown into the city on Wednesday, but no damage that we could hear of was accomplished.

Another Movement by Grant Expected.— ANOTHER MOVEMENT BY GRANT EXPECTED.—Yankee correspondents hint at an important movement by Grant. It is not difficult to divine to what they allude. Grant has massed a great many troops on the railroad, two miles south of Petersburg, and has, within the last ten days, pushed his left a quarter of a mile across to the west of the railroad. He will, at an early day, make a grand burst and try to reach the Southside Railroad at some point near the town. This is to be his next grand movement.—Examiner.

A RAID AROUND NEWBERN.—The Raleigh Conine commanding officers at Fort Pillow and myself. Also, copies of a statement of Captain Young, the senior officer of that garrison, tegether with (sufficient) extracts from a report of the affair, by my A. D. C., Captain Charles W. Anderson, which I approve and endorse as correct.

As to the death of Major Bradford, I knew nothing of it until eight or ten days after it is said to have occurred. On the 13th (the day after the capture of Fort Pillow) I went to Jackson, and thereport I had of the affair was this: Major Bradford was, with other officers, sent to the headquarters of Colonel McCullock, and all the prisoners were in charge of one of McCullock's regiments. Bradford requested the privilege of attending the burial of his brother, which was granted, he giving his parole to return. which was granted, he giving his parole to return.
Instead of returning he changed his clothing and started for Memphis. Some of my men were hunting deserters, and came on Bradford just as he had landed on the south side of the Hatchie, and are rested him. When arrested he claimed to be a Confederate soldier, belonging to Bragg's army; that he had been home on furlough, and was then on his way to join his command. As he could show no papers, he was believed to be a deserter, and was taken to Covington, and not until he was recognized and

ina, Raleigh:

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Garolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were nover more deterving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station, on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, McRae, and Lane—the last under the temporary command of General Couner—advanced through a thick abattls of iclied trees, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery; and carried the enemy's works with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commanders and the admiration of the army. On the same occasion the brigade of General Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cayatry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than three of the infantry. If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have ent to the field—as I doubt not they do—her defence may be securely entrusted to their hands.

I am, with great reepect,

made in six days.

Thursday, at Jonesboro, our troops were literally crushed by the weight of overwhelming numbers—six corps of the enemy being engaged—and towards the close of the fight the Confederates had exhausted their supplies of ammunition. It is not believed that many of our wounded fell into the enemy's hunds. On Friday there seems to have been little more than desultory skirmishing, our force falling back before the enemy, and a portion of it having been detached to effect a junction with Hood.

Apprapancy OF MACON—The Macon (late At. been detached to effect a junction with Hood.

APPEARANCE OF MACON.—The Macon (late Atlanta) Intelligencer says that Macon presents a strange difference from its appearance a few months ago. It is now one of the most active, noisiest and stirring places in the West. Hundreds of gay and handsomely-appareled soldiers great the eye at every turn. Despite the blockade, everybody is well dressed, and presents a good visiting appearance. GENERAL SHERMAN GOING TO ANDERSONVILLE

Major General Commanding.

Major Commanding U. S. Forces.

Major General Commanding.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, L. F. Booth,

Major L. F! Booth. Commanding United States Forces:

Major Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Pillow.

Col. H. C. Davis: I give you the above, for your own satisfaction, from memory. I think it is true in substance. My present condition would preclude the idea of this being an official statement.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. WASHBURN.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., MERIDIAN, June 28, 1864.
Major General C. C. Washburn, commanding U. S.

cate. The garrison was summoned in the usual manner, and its commanding officer assumed the responsibility of refusing to surrender, after having

heen informed by General Forrest of his ability t

take the fort, and of his fears as to what the result would be in ease the demand was not compiled with. The assault was made under a heavy fire and with considerable loss to the attacking party. Your

oriminate staughter after successful assault, even under less aggravated circumstances.

It is generally conceded by all military precedent that where the issue had been fairly presented and the ability displayed, fearful results are expected to follow a refusal to surrender. The case under con-

sideration is almost an extreme one. You had a servile race armed against their masters, and in a country which had been desolated by almost un-

precedented outrages.
I assert that our officers, with all the circum

Official: T. ELLIS, Jr., A. A. G.

tracts:

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

We have received the Richmond Examiner, Dis-

patch, Sentinel, Whig, and Enquirer of the latest

date, September 9. We make the following ex-

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant, John T. Young, Captain Company A, 24th Mo. Inf. Vols.

GEMERAL SHERMAN GOING TO ANDERSONVILLE.

—An official despatch from General Hood, dated
7th inst., states that Sherman had left his works beyond Jonesboro, and gone in the direction of Atlanta. He visited our wounded in the hospitals at
Jonesboro, and stated to them, we learn, that he
was going to Atlanta to rest his army, and would
next proceed to Andersonville. This statement may
be regarded as Yankee braggadocio. "Only this
and nothing more."—White.

Energy Vereyor or state American Lowespeep REBEL VERSION OF THE BATTLE AT JONESBORO REBEL VERSION OF THE BATTLE AT JONESBORO

—How Hood WAS OUTGENERALLED.—We have
Macon (Georgia) papers of the 3d. At that time
the evacuation of Atlanta was not known there. A
Macon paper had received, however, the following
particulars of the battle of Jonesboro, and the
general situation of the two armies:

Some particulars have been received of the
battle of Jonesboro and along the line since our last
writing. The opposing armies are occupying a line
not less than thirty five miles in length, reaching
from Lafayette to Jonesboro, thence along the McDonough road, thence across the Macon and Western Railroad south of East Point, then west of the
railroad to Atlanta, making an irregular S shaped
line.

railroad to Atlanta, insaming an integral is shaped line.

The Yankees on Wednesday evening secured a position on the Magon and Western Railroad a few miles north at East Point, and followed the railroad with a heavy force, crossing within two miles in front of Jonesboro, where we had a small force placed in hastily-constructed rifle-pits. The enemy charged these heavily and often. Our line, which extended ten miles northward from Jonesboro, was very light, and hardly intended to prevent a serious demonstration on the part of the enemy, hence the break in it and hardly intended to prevent a serious demonstra-tion on the part of the enemy, hence the break in it was easily effected. Thus it occurred that General Hardee's command became isolated from that which remained in and about Atlanta in the immediate command of Gen. Hood. Our most reliable report says that a furious battle continued all day. A large number of our wounded arrived at the hospitals in Griffin, Milner Station, and Barnesville during the night. We are requested by the proper authority to arge

We are requested by the proper authority to urge the entreaty upon every man who can go, that they will make no delay in proceeding to the assistance of their comrades in arms. A few thousand fresh soldiers in the field at a critical moment will gain for us unmeasurable advantages. The safety and freedom of the Confederacy is the prize of the destruction of Sherman's army. A few thousand fresh troops to appear on the field at an early moment will most effectually give us the tide of victory. Several trains leave this city daily for the army. They are crowded constantly with large numbers of enthusiastic men who are anxiously and impatiently hurrying to their commands. They are thoroughly imbued with that earnest and deep spirit of patriotism which has made our soldiers invincible. THE SOUTHWEST.

Major General C. C. Washburn, commanding U. S. forces, Memphis, Tenn..

General C. C. Washburn, commanding U. S. forces, Memphis, Tenn..

General C. Tam in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and have also before me the reply of Major Gen. Forrest thereto.

Though that reply is approved by me, yet I deem it proper to communicate with you upon a subject so seriously affecting our future conduct and that of the troops under our respective commands. Your communication is by no means respectful to me, and is, by implication, insulting to Major General Forrest. This, however, is overlooked, in consideration of the important character of its contents. You assume as correct an exaggerated statement of the circumstances attending the capture of Fort Pillow, relying solely upon the evidence of those who would naturally give a distorted history of the affair.

*

As commanding officer of this department, I desire to make the following statement concerning the capture of Fort Pillow—a statement supported in a great measure by the evidence of one of your own officers captured at that place: The version given by you and your Government is untrue, and not sustained by the facts, to the extent that you indicate. The garrison was summoned in the usual meners and its commanding officer assumed the The Dispatch prints the following late rebel ad. vices from Arkansas:

Price and his army were on the march for Missouri. Exiles from that down-trodden State will hall this announcement with enthusiastic feelings of delight. A knowledge of Price's advance, no doubt, induced the Yankees to evacuate the Memphis and Charleston-Road the other day, with a view of reinforcing Rosecrans, who now commands the Yankee forces in Missouri. General Shelby is already in Missouri with a strong body of. Confederate cavalry, and will co-operate with Price. General Gano, we learn, had completely demolished a regiment of American cavalry of African descent near Fort Smith, Arkansas. General Rosecrans is calling for six months' men to meet the invasion, but it is believed that ten 'men will flock to Price's standard where Rosecrans can get one. General rices from Arkansas: standard where Rosecrans can get one. General Magruder will take command of the department left by General Price. GUERILLAS AT WORK IN MISSISSIPPI.—Captain Joseph T. Cobb, who commands a partisan com-pany, makes the following report to his superior

"I have the honor to report to you that on the night of the 23d I took my company and moved in the direction of Vicksburg. A little after daylight, I charged the Yankee corral four miles above Vicks-burg and carried it. There was but a small force of I charged the Yankee corral four miles above Vicksburg and carried it. There was but a small force of the enemy, and that composed of negroes. I destroyed everything that I could not bring off, after killing about twenty or thirty negro soldiers. I also killed four deserters. After destroying the corral, I proceeded to Colonel Blake's place, a Government plantation, and broke it up.

"I send you the property captured, to wit: seven mules, thirty one negroes, and one good wagon. I captured fifteen other negroes belonging to Partee." Other partisan leaders are at work, and the country is not the safest a Yankee in search of comfort would seek. For instance, the New York News says that only seven months ago a foolish Gothamite bought a coniscated rebel estate in Mississippi, and moved out his family, consisting of five persons. The News adds, the dead bodies of all have been sent back to this city for burial. They were killed by guerillas, supposed to be friends of the owners of the property.—Sentinel.

FORREST'S LATE DASH INTO MEMPHIS—How HE GOT OUT ACAIN.—The Mississippian, published at Jackson, Mississippl, gives some interesting particulars of the late raid of General Forrest upon Memphis. He dashed in upon the place like an eagle upon his prey. The Yankees were so completely surprised that nothing was known of the presence of our men until aportion of the Yankee general's staff was captured, and he forced to skedaddle—his night dress flying like a kite in the breeze.

General Forrest had no time to destroy property breeze.

General Forrest had no time to destroy property to any great extent; his small force of about six hundred men, as soon as the Yankees recovered from their surprise, being surrounded by four or five times their number. He had to charge through them and make his escape, which he did in grand style, losing only about thirty men, all told. Capt. Bill Forrest, who led the advance with one hundred picked men, only lost two—one killed and one wounded.

The Yankees lost about four hundred in killed.

wounded.
The Yankees lost about four hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our forces captured over five hundred splendid horses, clothing, fine small arms, &c. Although General Forrest did not release our prisoners or burn their Government stores or transports, he has shown what can be done by pluck and daring, and proven to the Yankee generals that they are not safe even when guarded by thousands of bayonets in their "pride of place." when he is on the war path. His bold movement also had the effect of turning the Yankee column back that was moving down through North Mississippl. They were dumbfounded on hearing that Forrest had made a dash into Memphis, and immediately evacuated Oxford and turned their faces northward.

The prisoners captured in Memphis, two hundred The prisoners captured in Memphis, two hundred and thirty odd, were brought down on the cars to Canton, and were to reach Jackson on the next day.—Examiner. MISCELLANEOUS. There are no dates from the Valley except what the Examiner calls "reports from lying Yankee journals.", We find, however, a paragraph in the

journals." We find, however, a paragraph in the Sentinel, detailing Moseby's latest operations:

On Saturday last Moseby divided his battalion into several bodies, and struck the enemy in the Valley at as many different points. One of these detachments had sent over to Culpeper Court House on Tuesday fourteen prisoners, captured in its operations. Another detachment fell in with the Nsw York 6th Cavalry and defeated it. Twenty-four prisoners captured in the fight have been brought off, besides fifteen or twenty left dead on the field, and several prisoners too badly wounded to be removed. On our side private Jarmen (1) of Albemarle, was killed, and Lieut. Nelson, of Fauquier, and private Frank Fox, of Fairfax, severely wounded. A number of horses, &c., were captured during these operations. during these operations.

The rumor that has gained some currency here that Moseby has been captured, is without any foundation. Who is it that starts such stories? They come like the wind; no one knows whence. Apropos to this item we publish the following, roerring to another great guerilla leader, now dead, General Morgan. The Examiner tells "how General Morgan foll." It says: ral Morgan foll." It says:

We have just received an authentic account of the manner in which General Morgan came to his death. Accompanied only by his staff, he went on a reconnoitring expedition to Greenville, and there stopped for the night at the house of one Joseph Williams, who is one of Burnside's staff. Shortly after dark Mrs. Williams left the house clandestinely, and, mounting a horse, rode fifteen miles to Bull's Gap and informed the Yankees of the where abouts of General Morgan. She returned to Greenville with a strong force of Yankees, and piloted them to her house by a by-path. On the approach of the anemy General Morgan ran into the back yard and there discovered that the house and grounds wers surrounded by Yankees. Being determined never again to fall alive into the enemy's hands he drew his pistol and fired upon the Yankees nearest to him. Having discharged the contents of his revolver he attempted to break through the line and escape, when a volley was fired upon him. He fell dead, one of the shots having passed through his head. All of General Morgan's staff, except Major Bassett, were captured.

jor Bassett, were captured.

Wheeler's Movements.—Wheeler has gone out of our hearing. What he does, or fails to do, we will probably learn first through Yankee sources. Their papers, at last accounts, represent him as between Murfreesboro and Nashville, retreating before Rosseau.

The hopes built upon the terrible things that Wheeler was to do with Sherman's communications seem, we regret to say, fast fading into nothing. He may do something yet. He must needs do a great deal to compensate the disadvantages which must have resulted to Hood's army on account of the absence of all its cavalry. But for his almost entire want of cavalry General Hood must have been in time apprised of Sherman's movement in force against Jonesboro.—Examiner.

POLITICAL.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Will you allow me, through your columns, to ask a question suggested by Mr. McClellan's letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination and platform-a platform well fitted to hold a defeated general. In that letter he pledges himself to "restore economy in public expenditures." Is drawing \$6,000 a year as pay for doing nothing a specimen of that economy? \$12,000 received and no equivalent rendered in work of any description! That is, indeed, "restoring economy in expenditure" after the manner of the last Administration, which left an empty treasury and a great war as a legacy to the Republicans. That is the way to return to a "sound financial system" and lessen the "burdens" of the people! PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1864.

LETTER OF GEN. WOOL.—The following extract is from a letter just written by Gen. John E. Wool in reference to the pending issues:

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of McClellan to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his "election means the trailing of our fiag in the dust before its enemies the entire subserviency of the North forthe South;" and you might have added, the surrender of the United States to Jefferson Davis and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of McClellan, of the leaders of this wide-spread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the of doubt. It is influence is seen and felt in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the land, with its head quarters in Canada, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appears to have paralyzed the whole in reference to the pending issues:

FOUR CENTS.

its Government but the successes of Grant, Sher man, Farragut, and Sheridan.

These successes may rouse the peoplicand preserve our country; but nothing else, from prosent appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present morsent. The conspirators have secret associations; whose members are scattered ever the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to east their votes for McClellan; who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substimitiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy, and their Convention and their candidate for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of Cæsar that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's konor; and spotted with corruption.

The Peace Men.—The New York Daily News of yesterday says: "Since our Saturday's issue, we have received scores of letters from Peace men, every one of which approves our course, and bids us God speed. The feeling evinced is one of intense have received scores of letters from Peace men, every one of which approves our course, and bids us God speed. The feeling evinced is one of intense indignation that a candidate of a great party, after his condidential friends working for his nomination on a Peace platform, should, after his nomination was effected, turn round and substitute his own crude notions of Governmental polloy as the platform of the great party which gave the Republic all its greatness and its glory when governed by its principles."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

In sympathy with the downfall in gold, prices f stocks were very weak yesterday. Government loans declined; the '81s sold down to 103, the 5-20s, coupons off, at 103%, and registered at 109. In large quantities they sold at 110%, cash. State securities were firmer; registered 65 sold at 105%, and coupons at 106. The 5s sold at 98 %, and for the 1870 loan 97 was obtained. City sixes were unchanged; the old selling at 104 and the new at 108 %. Pittsburg 6s sold at 97, and Cincinnati 6s, 1865, at 100. Company bonds were more inquired for; North Pennsylvania 10s sold at 126, the scrip at 90, and 6s at 100. Cam-den and Amboy 6s, 1875, sold at 108%, and the 6s of 1883 at 1071. Schuylkill Navigation 6s of 1882 sold at 92. The share list was weak; Reading closed at a decline of % on Saturday's quotation, and Pennsylvania Railroad 14. North Pennsylvania sold at 34%, Little Schuylkill Railroad at 46%, Norristown at 66, Minehill at 62½, and Catawissa preferred at 40½ The latter company is fast discharging its floating debt, and showing its ability to pay dividends regularly. The opening of the Philadelphia and Erle Railway, in October, will create considerable traffic, passengers and freight, that must pass to and from the Catawissa, which, in addition to the development of the trade of the country, will provide business enough, under prudent management, to compensate the stockholders. The lessees of the company's coal property report that they will be pre-pared to ship their first coal within sixty days, and that during the next year they will be able to mine and deliver to market from one to two hundred thousand tons of superior coal, upon which the company receives mining royalty, in addition to transportation charges.

Oity passenger railway shares continue dull, with sales of Girard College to notice at 27;70 was bid for Second and Third, and 55 for Chestnut and Walnut. Bank stocks are firm, but there is very little doing. 131 was bid for Philadelphia, 56 for Commercial, 40 for Penn Township, and 70 for Tradesmen's. In canal shares there is little or nothing doing. 39% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 30 for common, and 138 for Morris Canal preferred. The oil stocks were dull and generally lower. Dalzell sold at the close at a decline of 1/2, Densmore 1/4, Story Farm 16, and McClintock 14; Noble and De

lamater was 1/2 higher. Gold fluctuated during the day as follows: cial purposes has done as much towards inducing a decline in its premium as the present improved feeling consequent on the promising aspect of the military situation. This diminished demand is attributable to our reduced imports and large exports, the former owing to the curtailment of the market for foreign luxuries, in consequence of ithe necessity or great majority of the people. It is further owing to the demand for United States gold-bearing bonds in Europe, the export of which dispenses with that of a corresponding amount of gold. The demand for these will obviously be stimulated by several causes of recent occurrence on this side, and the effect of which we have not yet feltin this particular. Among, them are the anticipation of the payment of the interest on the 1881 and five-twenty bonds by the Treasury; the fall in gold; our victory at Atlanta; the possibility of peace at an earlier period than was previously supposed, both from military success and political agitation on the subject on our side; but more than all the money that may be made by speculations in them at their present low. price in gold. The decline of the gold premium will, be properly accepted in Europe as a symptom of the reviving credit of the Government, and the eagerness to invest in its bonds will receive an impetus, and we should not be surprised to see a mania for speculating in United States gold-bearing stocks spring up in Germany before long.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced the remainder of the 6 % cent. gold-bearing loans, not otherwise reserved for the conversion of the outstanding 7-30 % cents of 1861; at the rate of 104 % cent. and upward. The bidders at 104 % cent. precisely will not receive the full amount of their offers, owing to the large combination bids at 104.03 % cent, and the numerous smaller offers above that point and up to 105 % cent.

The loans of 1861-64, made to fall due uniformly in 1881, and recognized in common at the Stock Exchange as the 6 % cent. gold-bearing stock of 1881, half-yearly interest, January and July, are as follows: price in gold. The decline of the gold premium will.

68,400,200 43, 257, 300 \$180,072,500 31,742,700 71,599,800

Issued to Aug. 20, 1864..... Awarded Sept. 10, 1864.... To issue on 7-30s, after Aug. 30... \$283,415,000 Total loans of 1881.... The following were the closing prices at 4 P. M.

Bid. Asked. N. 1. & M. C. F. d. 22 Green Moun. Coal. 5%. N. Carbond'e C'1. 2½ New Creek Coal. 1½ Feeder Dam Coal. 114 Amer. Kaolin... 23 Amer. Kaolin... 23 enn Mining..... 6 tna Mining..... 13

\$23.5.000 \$25. 971.78 \$3,125,000 \$1,169,226 \$1,169 779177 \$30,847,713 51 The following statement shows the condition of the

hoans. | Specie, [Circul'n] Deposits 37, 679, 675 4, 510, 750 4, 504, 116 28, 429, 188 37, 268, 894 4, 562, 650 4, 181, 508 29, 231, 75 37, 901, 904 4, 287, 638 8, 666, 697, 30, 178, 518 37, 516, 620 4, 389, 252 3, 374, 418, 20, 536, 556

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY,) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS, To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPTEMBER 12.

BEFORE BOARDS

| 100 Reading R. cash | 65 | 400 Bull Creek | 51/2 | 130 Densmore Oil | 15\chix | 400 do | 65 | 200 Big Trak | 25/4 | 160 McClintock | 65 | 1000 Continental | 2\chix 400 Keystone Zinc.csh 21/2 500 Miller Oil... FIRST BOARD.

5000 U.S 6s. 81. reg. 1084 500 New Creek. 14
1000 do reg. 1084 11 Washington Gas. 18
1000 do reg. 1084 120 Big Mountain 78
1000 do coup. 55. 1084 100 Irwin Oil 78
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5000 do coup. 55. 1084 100 do b53. 64
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1000 do in 100s. ch. 1005 11 100 Dalzell Oil b33. 112
1000 do coup. 106
1000 do b33. 112
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1000 do b33. 112
1000 do coup. 106
1000 do b33. 112
1000 do b33. 12
1000 do b33. 112
1000 d FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 10 Bk of Penn Tp...... 60 10 Cam & Am R..... 158% 50 Little Schl R.-3 dys 46% 100 Cam & Am 6s 75. 163% 700 U 85-20 Eds coup off 103% SECOND BOARD. 50 Wyoming Valley. 0% 100 Delawere Div. 38½ 50 do ... 90 1000 U 8 5 20 Bd coup off 103% 29 do ... 90 1000 do ... coup off 103% 4 Farm & Mechs' Bk 62 7000 do ... coup off 103% 1 Synl Nav pref. 39½ 2000 do ... toup off 103% 160 W Penna R. 980 35 4000 Cty 6 R ... 104 500 Eggert Oil 3 44 2500 N Penna 65. 100 do ... 3½ 100 U S Coup 65 81: 108 100 do ... 3½ 500 do ... 108%

The condition of the banks in Massachusetts, out f Boston, for five weeks ending September 8, is reported as follows: Capital stock, \$25,009,500; loans and discounts, \$54,013,575; specie in bank, \$1,290,193; balances in other banks payable on demands \$5,671,248; total amount due from other banks, \$6,538,162; total amount due to other banks, \$435, 082; deposits, \$12,276,870; circulation, \$21,677,370. During the first eight months of the present year 138,389 bales of American cotton were imported into Great Britain, which, in that country, is worth

nearly forty millions of dollars in gold. Nearly every bale of this cotton ran the blockade, and the bulk of it was taken across the Rio Grande river from Texas, and shipped from Mexican ports on the Gulf. Since the 1st of January, 1863, England has received 206,424 bales of cotton which was grown in the United States. The New York Evening Post of vesterday says The New York Evening room in Sessenden has decided to place another Government loan on the market immediately, are without foundation. We are authorized to say that at present no new loan will be offered.

The price of gold fell this morning lower than it has been since the 25th of June, five days after the gold bill was signed by the President. Gold opened at 226 and sold down to 213¼, afterwards reaching to 217½, and closing at 217½. Exchange is dull at 109 for specie.

The loan market is active at 7 % cent. The apprehension of difficulty in meeting the payments on account of the new loan, and the scarcity of greenbacks in consequence of the drain to the West for the moving of the crops, are the principal causes to which the activity is ascribed. which the activity is ascribed.
The stock market opened strong, but closed heavy.
Governments are less active. Ten forties are offered at 97. Coupon sixes of 1881 are quoted at 108% 108%; coupon five-twenties at 110% 111: Small ten forties are in more request at 100% 121: Small five-twenties are quoted at 109% 110. Before the first session, gold sold from 225% to 223.
The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Saturday: turday:...

closed at 105%, Reading at 127%, Pittsburg at 109%.

Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 12-Evening. There is very little demand for Flour, and the market is duil at about former rates. The only sales we hear of are in a small way to the retailers and bakers at from \$10.50@11 for superfine, \$11.50@ 12 for extra, and \$12@13 for extra family and fancy lots, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$10.25@10.50 \(\psi\$ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce.

way at \$10.25@10.50 % bbl. Corn Meal is scarce.
GRAIN.—Wheat continues dull; buyers generally are holding off for lower prices. About 5,000 bush sold at 255c for new Western red, and 255@260c for fair to prime Delaware do; white ranges at from 280@290c % bushel. Rye is selling in a small way at 185@190c % bushel. Rye is selling in a small way at 185@190c % bushel. Corn is without change; sales reach about 2,500 bushels at 173c for prime yellow, and 170c % bushel for Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of 5,000 bushels at 88@89c for new, and 95c for old.

BARK.—Quercitron is dull, and 1st No. 1 is heid at \$51 per ton. BARK.—Queretton is duly and 1st No. 1 is new at \$51 per ton.

Cotton.—Prices have declined and the market is dull. We quote middlings at 183@1846 \$ \$ \$, cash. 300 bales and 61 bags sold by auction, a prize cargo, at from \$1.20@1.71c \$ \$, cash, as to quality.

Petroleum.—The market is very quiet; small sales are making at 49@50c for crude, 80@83c for refined in bord, and 85@90c per gallon for free as to anality. quality.

Grooderies.—Sugar has declined %@%c # h, with sales of 500 hhds Cuba at from 21%@22c # h. with sales of 500 hhds Cuba at from 21%@22c \(\frac{\pi}{\pi} \) is. Coffee is very quiet, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

SEEDS.—Timothy continues scarce and firm; 300 bussold at \$6.50 per bus. Flaxseed is firm, with sales of 100 bus at \$3.70 per bus. Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$14 per bus.

PROVISIONS.—Holders continue firm in their views, but there is very little doing in the way of sales; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41\tilde{\pi}42\pi bbl. Bacon Hams are selling in a small way at \$2\tilde{\pi}25 \pi b for plain and fancy canvassed. Lard is scarce, with small sales of bbls and tierces. At \$2\tilde{\pi}25 \pi b. Butter is firm, with sales of solid-packed at \$8\tilde{\pi}50 \pi b.

Whieny.—The market is dull, and prices are unsettled; bbls are offered at \$1.85\tilde{\pi}1.86 \pi gallon for Pennsylvania and Western.

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

Grain at this port to day:

Philadelphia Cattle Market. September 12—Evening The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips

Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2,000 head. The market is rather dull, but prices are without any material change. No. 1 Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at from 16@17c, No. 2 at 14@15%c, and common at from 10@13c # 16, as to quality. About 150 head sold, to go to Baltimore, at from 7@80 \$ h for heavy. The market closed very dull, and about 400 head were left over. SHEEF are better; 6,500 head sold at from 6% 68% 6-# B, gross, for common to extra. Cows are without change; 125 head sold at \$25@65 A head, as to quality.

Hogs have advanced; 2,300 head sold at the dif-ferent yards at from \$18.50@20 the 100 lbs, net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following

1,000 head from Pennsylvania.
1,000 head from Illinois.
425 head from Ohio.
The following are the particulars of the sales.
Martin Fuller & Co., 175 Western and Chestercounty Steers, selling at from 15@17c for good to extra.
P. Hathaway, 100 Western and Pennsylvania
Steers, selling at from 146,16c % h for fair to extra.
M. Ullman & Co., 105 Chester county Steers, selling at from 14@15c for fair to good.

Jones McClese, 47 Chester-county and Western
Steers, selling at from 11@15c for common to good.

Gust Shamberg, 121 Western Steers, selling at from 10@16c for common to good. James McFillen, 115 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 14@17c for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith, 150 Ohio Steers, selling at from ## Hooney & Smith, 150 One Steers, seiling at from 15@17c for good to extra.

P. McFillen, 120 Western Steers, selling at from 15@16½c for good to extra.

D. Branson, 46 Chester county steers, selling at from 12@11½c 智 ib for common to fair.

A. Kennedy, 22 Chester county steers, selling at from 12@14c for common to fair.

B. C. Baldwin, 53 Chester county Steers, selling at from 13@16c 岩 b for common to fair.

B. Hood, 120 Chester county Steers, selling at from 12@16c for common to extra. 12@16c for common to extra. H. Chain, 58 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 13@16c.

J. Merrick, 57 Chester county Steers, selling at

J. Merrick, 57 Chester county Steers, selling from 12@15c.

Kimbic & Miller, 53 Chester county Steers, selling at from 13@17c for common to extra.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 6,500 head this week. The market is firm and prices have advanced. Common to fair are selling at from 6½@7c \$ \$ \$, and good to extra at 7½@8½c \$ \$ \$, gross.

COWS AND CALVES. COWS AND CALLYES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 125 head, selling at former rates. Springers at from \$25640, and Cow and Calf at from \$35 up to \$65 % head, as to quality.

CALVES.—About 38 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 7% 9c % B, as to weight and condition. condition. THE HOG MARKET. THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach 'about 2,300 head. The market is firm and prices have advanced, with sales at \$18.50@20 the 100 hs net, as to quality.

1,714 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$18.50 up to \$20 the 100 net, the latter for good cornfed.

good corn-fed.
590 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from S18 50@ 20 the 100 hs net.

New York Markets, Sept. 12.

Resanstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, heavy, and 25c lower; sales 5,500 bbls at \$9.50@.60 for superfine State; \$9.75@9.90 for extra State; \$10@10 15 for choice do; \$9.50@9.80 for superfine Western; \$9.90@10.50 for common to medium extra Western; \$9.90@10.50 for common to medium extra Western; \$10.90@11.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and \$11.15 @13 for trade brands.

Southern Flour dull and declining; sales 450 bbls at \$11@11.85 for common, and \$11.19@14 for fancy and extra.

Canadian; Flour is dull and nominally lower; sales 350 bbls at \$9.95@10.15 for common, and \$10 20 @11.90 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is quiet.

Wheat is dull and nominally 5@10c lower; sales 35,000 bus at \$2.25@2.30 for amber Michigan, closing at \$2.30, and \$2 for unsound do.

Rye is quiet. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Malt is quiet. Oats are dull and lower at 90c for Western. The Corn market is heavy and lower; sales \$1,000 bhs at \$40.001 for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is heavy; sales 5,000 bbls at \$40.004 for prime, and \$42.004 for prime mess. Also, \$39.004 for prime, and \$42.004 for prime mess. Also, \$40.000 for good to for september, buyer's option, at 500 bbls at \$40.001 for for Shoulders and heavy; sales 150 bbls at \$40.001 for for Shoulders and heavy; sales 150 bbls at \$40.001 for for Shoulders and heavy; sales 150 bbls at \$40.001 for for Shoulders and heavy; sales 150 bbls at \$40.001 for for Shoulders and heavy; sales 150 bbls at \$40.001 for for Shoulders and 18@10c for changed at 16@17c for Shoulders and 18@10c for changed at 16@17c for Shoulders and 18@10c for changed at 16@17c for Shoulders and lower; \$40.001 for for Shoulders and 18@10c for changed at 16@17c for Shoulders and lower; \$40.001 for for Shoulders and 18@10c for changed at 16@17c for Shoulders and 18@10c for changed at 16@17c for Shoulders and lower; \$40.001 for for shoulders and 18.000 for changed at 16.001 for for Shoulders and \$18 50@20 the 100 ibs net.

\$383,226 2 502,370 2 393,796 6 464,826 2 491,549 8 512,798 3 82,848,567 61

Drexel & Co. quote:

and 1864:

August

Philadelphia Banks at various periods during 1863

2,400 bbis at 23 1 024 %.

HOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. & Corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, will reopen SEP TEMBER 6th. au27-lm* CENTRALINSTITUTE, TENTE

stead attention given to small boys.
H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

Mailed to Subscribers. Five Dollars per Annum, in EDUCATIONAL. MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. M HALL will Beopen their BOARDING AND DAY BCHOOL, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au31 lm* WEST CHESTER FEMALE SEMI-NARY, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PA. This Institution, under the care of Miss P. C. EVANS, This Institution, under the care of Miss P. C. EVANS nasisted by compotent teachers, will be opened for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, the lith of Septem per next.

Cipulars containing terms and other information de-gired, can be had on application to the Principal, au31-18t DEV. ALBERT HENRY BARNES will open a CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL for Boys at No. 922 CHESTNOT Street, on MONDAY, Beptember 5. Mr. BARNES may be seen at No. 923 EPRUCE Street. MRS. BADGER HAS REMOVED TO LYL No. 1633 SPRUCE Street, where she will resume the duties of her Institute September 19. A large room has been fitted up for healthful exercise during recess. Circulars obtained at her residence. RELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This Institution, healthfully and beautifully located on the northern limits of Attlebore, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, will open its Winter Session, TENTH MONTH 1st, 1864. For details, obtain Circular, by addressing the Principals, Attlebore P. O., Bucks co., Padressing the Principals, Attlebore P. O., Bucks co., Padressing the Principals, Attlebore P. GRAHAME,

JANE P. GRAHAME,

auxi-3m CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. Number of Pupils limited. The Sixteenth Sestion will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. WM. FEWSMITH, Principal. aux7-lm* MISS E. T. BROWN'S ACADEMY VI FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1003 SPRING Street will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. au27-1m*

MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE.
MORIN'S ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for
Young Ladies, at No. 1342 SPRUCE Street. Philadelphis, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.
au29-lm* PHILADELPHIA MILITARY
SCHOOL (Courtland Sauuders' Institute, THIETYNINTH and MARKET Streets,) reopens September 6th.
Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. 8129-1m THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL A School for Boys, No. 2 WEST PENN SQUARE. Duties resumed Sept. 5. J. DAVISON, Principal. au29-im L'DEN HALL FEMALE SEMINARY-Library Halls Figure 5 Septiment 19 Located at PARADISE, Lancaster county, Pa. The next Session of this Institution will open on the third Monday (19th) of September. A full corps of able Teachers will be employed. For further particulars send for a circular or address the Principal.

(S. WALKER, 2029-18t Paradise, Laucaster co., Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of the subscriber, S. E. corner of THIR-TRENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen on MON-DAY, September 5th. Applications can now be made from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. B. KENDALL, A. M. auz7-lm* MARY P. ROBESON WILL OPEN her School for Young Ladies at 1613 FILBERT Btreet, on the 12th of Ninth Month (September). au28-tool SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS. To be reopened on the 5th of September.
GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal,
au25-18t* 608 and 611 MARSHALL Street, Phila.

MISS V. P. BROWN, No. 1907 PINE AYA Street, will, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, resume the duties of her School for Children between the ages of and 15. A CADEMY FOR BOYS, 142 NORTH A TENTH Street. Duties resumed Monday, Sept. 5th au24-lm T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal. VOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E. Duties resumed September 12th. ENOUH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. VOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL AND AD. VANCED CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, 903 CLINTON St. Formerly Prot. C. D. Cleveland's. Fall Term begins Sept. 15th PLINY E CHASE, Principal; A. E. Jones, A. V. Buffum, Associates. au21-1111 FI'HE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No 1108 MARKET Street, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 5th. au23 lm* au23 lm*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1210 SPRUCE Street, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th. The course embraces a thorough English education, with Latin, French, German. Music, Drawing, Painting, 4c.

au21-2m*

BACHMANN, PROFESSOR OF A. MUSIC, and Organist of the Fifth Baptist Church. will return his lessons September 1st. Residence, 923 BPRING GARDER Street. au23-1m* THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, THE HAMMAN BOME AVAIDEMT,
The Fall Session will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMIJER 5th, 1364. For particulars, apply to the Principals,
CHARLOTTE and ISABELLA GRIMSHAW,
ang2-1m BIGHTH and WEST Streets. PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, N. E. corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, September 5th. L. BAR-EOWS, JNO. G. R. McELROY, Principals Rulf-lm* MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Reptember.

CERMANTOWN FEMALE SEM1NARY, GREEN Street, south of Walnut lane, will
reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.
Circulars, setting forth the Course of Instruction, &c.,
c., &c., may be obtained at the Seminary,
Prof. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M.,
and Principal. O SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL MONDAY, Sept. 5. All English branches, Latin, Greek, German, and French taught. Call for a Circular. au20-lm* CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMI-NABY.—Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye will re-open their Boarding and Day School at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street, WEDNESDAY, September 14th. Particulars from circulars.

HEGARAYINSTITUTE.—ENGLISH HEGARAYIINSTITUTE.—CINCULAR AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES (1527 and 1529 SPRUCE St., Ehiladelphia), will reopen on TUESDAY, September Myh. Letters to the above address will receive prompt thention. Personal application can be made after Authorities, 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY, rust 20, 1864, to Principal. SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN AT Ninth and Spring Garden will be REOPENED Esptember 12th, at 1914 MOUNT VERNON Street.
GERTRUDE W. FULTON.
HARRIET B. DARLINGTON.
aul7-tf MARY E. SPEAKMAN. WOODLAND SEMINARY, 9 WOOD-

W LAND SEMILIARY, 9 WOOD-LAND TERRACE, WEST PHILADELPHIA-Rev. HENRY REEVES, A. M., Principal, (late of the Chambersburg Seminary). Session opens September-14th. A Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, Experienced Teachers; instruction solid, choice, and thereagh. Circulars sent on application. au16-tf HOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on TUESDAY, Rept. 6. For CIECULARS, containing references, &c., address the Misses CHAPMAN, Principals, Holmesburg F. O., Philadelphia City. THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S .1 ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY-ECHOOL, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au4-2m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL 1 SCHOOL, N. W. corner CHESTNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, September 6th.

Number of pupils limited to forty.

Price of tuition same as last year.

For references and particulars see Circulars, which may be had at Mr. Hassard's Drug Store or at the School Rooms, where the Principal, (successor to Charles Short, A. M.,) may be seen every morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A. B. SHEARER,

No. 1301 ARCH Street. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MIVILTARY BOARDING SCHOOL, 4 miles beyond Medis, and 1½ miles from Gien Riddle, on the West Onester Railroad. Thorough course in Mathematics, Naturai Eciences, Languages, and English. Practical legtions in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Fine library
and apparatus. Number of pupils limited. Begins Sept.
Rith. Pupils have beneate of a home. Rofers to John C.
Capp & Son. 28 South Third street; Thos. J. Clayton,
Capp & Son. 28 South Third street; Thos. J. Clayton,
Seu., Fifth and Prune; John H. Diehl, 300 Walnut.
Addross
[1922-3m] VILLAGE GREEN. Penna.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1530 ARCH Erret. Rev. CHAS. A. SMITH, D. D., E. CLARENGE EMITH, A. M., Principals.
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The next session will commence on Monday, September 19th. TEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN,

TEMALE COLLEGES, BONDARY OF ANY OF A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF NORTH BROAD STREET ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 909 North EROAD Street, Philadelphia. Professor J'in Clavé, Priucipal. This institution opens September 6th for application, and September 12th for tuition. There will be a Preparatory and an Academical Deparament, in which the number of pupils shall be limited to 16, and the instruction thoroughly Classical, including Ancient and Modern Languages. For references, circulars, and other particulars, apply at the Institution.

MISS C. A. BURGIN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT Street, will REOPEN on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th. se7-1m* MR. THUNDER, 280 SOUTH FOURTH At home from 2 till 4 o'clock daily. Street, has resumed his Professional Practice At home from 2 till 4 o'clock daily. seb-lm SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1625 LOCUST STREET.—ROBERT H. LABBERTON and REGINALD H. GHASE have associated themselves for the purpose of conducting a School, in which Boys will be prepared either for college or business.

The Autumn Session of the School will commence on MONDAY, September 12, 1884. Until that date the Frincipals can be seen at their school-nouse daily, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. se8-10t

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL AGADEMY for BOYS, 355 North TENTH Street reopens MONDAY, September 12. Call for a circular. se2-12. TRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, rear of 41 North ELEVENTH S rect, reopens on the 5th inst. 515 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [8e2 lm] N. WHITALL. M MCMULLIN RESPECTFULLY IN-

FORMS her friends and patrons that she will open her School on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 411 South EIGHTEENTH Street. WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his Classical and English SCHOOL, at 1112 MARKET Street, on 5th September, au30-1m* (HESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR Young Ladies and Gentlemen will Reopen Ninth hanth (September) 5th, 1864. J. K. TAYLOR, Princi-tal. COATESVILLE, Chester county, Pa. au20-1m*

GLENWOOD ACADEMY, DELA-WARE WATER GAP, MONROE CO., PA The fall session of the above institution will com-mence on the 12th of the 9th mouth (September). For Particularis apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Principal, 1930-2m Delaware Water Gap, Monroe co., Pa Sept. 5th. Boys prepared for any Division of the Blyte Gremmar Schools, for College, or for Business

President P. al. A.

PRACTICAL SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—In C. S. HALLOWELL'S
SELECT HIGH SCHOOL, No. 110 North TENTH Street,
special attention is given to the study of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering. The experience of the
Principal, for many years, as Surveyor and Engineer,
enables him to offer something more than ordinary factilities in this Department of the School. Students are
carefully prepared for the Polytechnic College, of this
city, and the scientific schools of Combridge and Vale.
The institution is supplied with all the necessary Field
Instruments. Study will be resumed on the 1st instant. stant N. B. Prof. RODGERSON, C. E., will exercise the Class in Field Operations, and give lessons in fopographical Drawing, Mapping, &c. sal2-6t* FAIRMOUNT SEMINARY, NOS. 2211 Alkmount Seminakit, Nos. 2211
and 2213 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.—The Fall
term of this beautiful BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies opens SEPTEMBER 5th, with every
possible facility for instruction, including Maps, Charts,
Apparatus and Laboratory for illustration and experiment. Modern lauguages taught by native teachers.
Music, Painting, &c., by the best instructors. Pupils
received during the term. A preparatory department is
provided, and is conducted by a very superior teacher.
Rev. J. W. BARNHART, A. M.
sel2-6t* Prof. P. D. BARNHART, } Principals.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILA-DELPHIA begins its year September, 1854, at Divinity Hall, corner of THIRTY-NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

Applications may be made at the SCHOOL or at the Episcopal Rooms, 708 WALNUT Street. ses that ust THE MISSES BUCK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES:—Pre-paratory and finishing classes in French and English. Circulars, with reference, etc. 1417 SPRUCE Street. se8-thstul3t* INSTRUCTION .- A GENTLEMAN, A member of the University of France, having had an experience of ten years as Principal of a Classical French and English School in the city of New York, desires to form an engagement in a School, and also to give private instruction in families. First class reference given. Address "A. S. V.," Box 2823 Philadelphia Post Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOL BOYS.—
The Loller Academy at Hatborough, Montgomery
county, Pa., is now open for the reception of poplis.
For Girculars, address H. MORROW, Principal.
Terms moderate. SIGNOR P. RONDINELLA WILL RE-O SUME his Singing Lessons and Private Classes of the 8th of September. Address 1324 SPRING GAR-DEN Street. MRS. GERTRUDE J. CARY WILL resume the duties of her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Tadies, at 1532 SPRUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14th. au24-tuthslm*

THE MISSES ROGERS, 350 SOUTH
FIFTEENTH Street, will resume the duties of their
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children on MONDAY, Sept. 6th. au27-stuth12t* L'RCILDOWN BOARDING SCHOOL TFOR GIRLS, Ercildown, Chester County, Penna.
The winter term will commence loth mo. 10th, 1984.
Terms, \$70 per session of twenty weeks, for English branches and Languages. Drawing or Painting, \$6; Music, \$10. Circulars can be obtained of S. DAB-LINGTON, 133 South FOURTH Street, or of the Principal, RICHARD DARLINGTON, 1r., Ercildown, Chester co., Pa. CALEB S. HALLOWELL, A. M., WILL REOPEN his SELECT HIGH SCHOOL for young men and boys, No. 110 North TENTH Street (near Arch) on the 13th of the 9th month (September.) Residence, 1501 GREEN Street. au23 tuths10t* INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS, OBJECTS, AND PICTURES.—ANN DICKSON will reopen her School for Boys and Girls, at No. 108 South EIGHTEENTH Street, on the 12th Sept. au25-thstutt M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPEN-gate below Eighth, north side), on the 12th of 9th Mo. SEPTEMBER.

PRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR NITH month. For circulars apply to aust-tuths-26t* RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Principal. MISS KID'S DAY SCHOOL FOR AND YOUNG LADIES, N. W. corner of WALNUT and SEVENTH, will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S NUT Street, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 21st

R. TAYLOR, 1226 MELON ST. Teacher of Singing and Piano, has resumed his. N. B.—Concerts will not be allowed to conflict the see-6t* GEO. W. PETTIT WILL RE-OPEN his Studio for the reception of Pupils in the arts of DRAWING and PAINTING, at No. 106 North TENTH Street, on the 15th of September. CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAR TEMBER 5.

TEMBER 5.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D.;

Principal. ANNA KAIGHN'S SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES will be reopened Ninth month, Fifth, at No. 2044 MOUNT VERNON Street au25-18th EDUCATION. - SCHOOL FOR PRI-Tyate instruction, N. W. corner TENTH and ARUH Streets, reopens Sept. 12. R. STEWART, se6 12t* PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE. The Department of Ancient Languages in C. S. BALLOWELL'S Select High School, No. 110 North TENTH Street, is under the constant supervision of a thorough Classical Scholar, graduate of the University of Cambridge, who has pent the past fourteen years since his graduation, in the enlargement of his mind by foreign travel, and as Principal of some of the first High Schools of New England. The lessons in this Department are given daily, and copious written exercises are required. To the Senior Classes, Lectures, illustrating the history, literature, and autiquities of the Latin and Greek Languages are occasionally delivered.

Exercises will be resumed on the 18th inst. se9-6t*

PRIVATE TUITION IN THE GREEK, Latin, German, and French Languages, Higher Mathematics, and English Branches, 136 S. BLEVENTH Street, between Walnut and Chestnut. self-6t* A COLLEGE GRADUATE WANTS A SITUATION AS TEACHER in a school or private family. Abundant recommendations can be furnished. Address Post Office, Box 410, Danville, Pa. sell-4**

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AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.
The scholastic year of ten months commences on the first TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, and closes on the 1st of July following.
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For catalogues and full information apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.; Principal or, J. HUNTER WORRALL, A. M., Ph. D. Associate Principal WEST CHESTER, Penna. jy20-2m TATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CON:

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APPO PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRANTS

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

where, for the first time, the grand emancipation proclamation of freedom will be commemorated in these strongholds of the enemy.

We have the pleasure of greeting many of the prodigal sons of Father Abraham, who, having re-pented, are returning honorably to worship at the

hopes to avoid some seven or eight miles of the James river, and the obstructions placed there, is grandly progressing to a satisfactory completion. To the labors of the colored troops, who, amid the showers of shot and shell, are industriously proses cuting this great enterprise, will be ascribed the glory of its accomplishment. Though batteries. forts, and a ram are continually hurling their messengers of death to interrupt the work and drive them off, our black troops, who have become season ed to this kind of exercise, which they regard as sport, continue on in their operations as cheerfully as if nothing was happening. Yesterday I saw a shell explode in the camp of the 6th (Penna.) U. S. C. T., and expected to see some uneasiness manifest at the close proximity of these ugly customers, but was surprised to observe no more commotion than If the occurrence had been one of the most ordinary ircumstances. It will be gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania to learn that this gallant regiment.

equally as brave, that commends it to the consideraselected to perform such an arduous duty, exposed as they are to the raking fire of the enemy from several batteries, is an evidence of their high standard in the estimation of their military chief-This canal, constructed for some purpose best completed, when the colored troops, who have labored so faithfully for its execution, will be ready to respond to "Forward!" whenever it may be

considerable loss to the attacking party. Four colors were never lowered and your garrison nover surrendered, but retreated under cover of a gunboat, with arms in their hands and constantly using them. This was true particularly of your colored troops, who had been firmly convinced by your teachings of the certainty of slaughter in case of capture. Even under these circumstances many of your men—white and black—were taken prisoners. I respectfully refer you to history for numerous cases of indiscriminate slaughter after successful assault, even under less aggravated circumstances. TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, NEGRO TROOPS, ETC. CROSS ROADS-THE BLACK FLAG. Enclosed I forward you a long correspondence etween General Washburn and the rebel Generals sons captured in the uniform of the United States Government. The correspondence is interesting. and should be read as an evidence of Southern barbarism and inhumanity, coupled with prevarication to shrink from the consequences which their infamy has entailed upon them. The rebels can raise the corresponding determination. They ask neither favors nor quarters from them, and are willing to meet them in whatever manner they propose to fight them—"only let the rebs come along."

The correspondence, as published in full in the Richmond Sentinel, is very long. It opens with a letter to General Washburn by the butcher Forrest, asserting his civilized character, and asking if captured rebels are to be treated as prisoners of war, and proposing an exchange of wounded officers and men of Sturgis' command. A letter, dated June 17th, from Washburn to Lee, declares that trishmingo Oreek and Fort Pillow, I will state that, unless otherwise ordered by my Government, they will not be regarded as prisoners of war, but will be retained, and humanely treated, subject to such future instructions as may be indicated.

Your letter contains many implied threats; these, of course, you can make, and you are fully entitled to any satisfaction that you may feel from having made them.

It is my intention, and that also of my subordiblack flag as soon as they please in reference to

made them.

It is my intention, and that also of my subordinate officers, to conduct this war upon civilized principles, provided you permit us to do so, and I take this occasion to state that we will not shrink the constitute that the state of the constitute that the state of the constitute that the constitute that the state of the constitute that the constitute tha from any responsibility that your actions may force upon us. We are engaged in a struggle for the protection of our homes and firesides, for the main-tenance of our national existence and liberty; we have counted the cost, and are prepared to go to any extremes; and though it is far from our wish to fight under a black flag, still, if you drive us to it, we will accept the issue. Your troops virtually fought under it at the battle of Tishimingo Creek, nation to give them no quarter"-(a curious confession from the chivalry!) Following this General Washburn directs his attention to the murder of Major Bradford: and the prisoners taken there state that they went into battle under the impression that they would receive no quarter, and, I suppose, with the deter-mination to eye none.

receive no quarter, and, I suppose, which the determination to give none.

I will further remark, that if it is raised, so far as your soldiers are concerned, there can be no distinction, for the unfortunate people whom you pretend to be aiding are not considered entirely responsible for their acts, influenced, as they are, by the superior intellect of their white brothers. I enclose for your consideration certain papers touching the Fort Pillow affair, which were produred from the writer after the exagerated statements of your press were seen.

I am. General, yours, respectfully, with by him.

"They then rejoined the column, and after proceeding about five miles from Brownsville, the column was halted, and Major Bradford taken about fifty yards from the roadside and deliberately shot by the five men who had been recalled by Colonel Duckworth, and the body left unburied upon the ground where it fell. He now lies buried near the spot, and if you desire you can easily satisfy yourself of the truth of what Lassert." seen. I am, General, yours, respectfully, S. D. Lee, Lieut. General. facts well known to our military authorities, a blustering and clumsy attempt to shuffle off the charges The Whig says: The situation at Petersburg, if not exciting, is still worthy of note, as a day may develop a fight. Our troops are judiciously arranged, how or where it is hardly politic to state. Grant's line of battle, from Oity Point to Ream's Station, is about twelve miles long, and if he keeps any portion of his troops concentrated to protect his extreme left on the railroad, he must needs make other portions of his line very weak, and subject at any time to be easily carried by assault. And if his line were broken at any point between the railroad and City Point, he would be placed in a perplexing and hazardous situation, as his army would be cut in twain, and one part out off from supplies.

Twelve Yankee pickets, occupying a post near the Davis House, on the Weldon Hallroad, were surprised and captured early Wednesday morning

GENERAL FOREEST TO GENERAL WASHBURN.
HEADQUARTERS FOREEST'S CAVALRY,
IN THE FIELD, June 23, 1864. Major General C. C. Washburn, Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis, Tenn.:
General: Your communication of the 19th inst. is received, in which you say you are left "in doubt as to the course the Confederate Government intends to pursue in regard to colored troops."

My Government is in possession of all the facts as regards my official conduct and the operations of

I have, however, for your information, enclosed you copies of the official correspondence between the commanding officers at Fort Pillow and myself. pers, he was believed to be a deserter, and was taken to Covington, and not until he was recognized and spoken to by the citizens did the guard know that he was Bradford. He was sent to Col. Duckworth, or takek by him to Brownsville. All of Chalmers' command went south from Brownsville via Lagrange; and as all the other prisoners had been gone some time ago, and there was no chance for them to eatch up and place Bradford with them, he was ordered by Col. Duckworth or Gen. Chalmers to be sent to me at Jackson.

I knew nothing of the matter until eight or ten days afterwards, when I heard that his body was found near Brownsville. I understand that he attempted to escape and was shot.

If he was improperly killed, nothing would afford me more pleasure than to punish the perpetrators to the full extent of the law; and to show you how I regard such transactions, I can refer you to my demand upon Major General Hurlbut (no doubt upon file in your office), for the delivery to the Confederate authorities of Col. Fielding Hurst and others of his regiment, who deliberately took out and killed seven Confederate soldlers, one of whom they left to die after cutting off his tongue, punching out his eyes, splitting his mouth on each side, to his cars. I have mentioned and given you these facts in order that you may have no further excuse or apology for referring to these matters in connection with myself, and evince to you my determination to do all in my power to avoid the responsibility of causing the adoption of the policy which you seem determined to press.

The egroes have our sympathy, and, so far as

some point near the town. This is to be his next grand movement.—Examiner.

A RAID AROUND NEWBERN.—The Raleigh Confederate learns from a correspondent that Major Whitford made a dreuit around Newbern with a detachment of forty men of the 67th Regiment, and has returned safe in camp. On approaching the railroad eleven miles below Newbern, at 7 o'clock on the norning of the 2 m ult., he tore up the railroad and waited for the approach of the train from Morehead City, which was to arrive at that point at haif past 9 o'clock. He had only been there a few moments when four negroes came down the road on a hand car, to see if the road was all right. The hand car was captured, with the negroes. This was in sight of a camp of Yankee cavalry and one company of Yankee infantry, near Croatan Station. The road was torn up one mile below. The alarm was given and the Yankees advanced down in such force that Major W. had to retire. He made his way through swamps and creeks. The Yankees were sure they would capture the whole party, but they have arrived safe in our lines again. The road was cut in two places. The cars came up at their usual very fast speed, and did not watch well below when the alarm was given—they ran off, crashed up the cars and killed several soldiers on board. The route going and coming was a rough one, and circulated all around the Yankee army at Newbern. The Yankee General sent out eight hundred men to capture Major W.'s whole party, but he retired in time. The tramp around was 215 miles, and was made in six days.

TREBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM Economy and Consistency.

made in six days.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE.—The Sentinel prints an extract from a letter of General Lee to Governor Vance, of North Carolina, complimenting the North Carolina troops for their glorious victory achieved at Reams' Station. This tribute from the great here of this revolution is the highest honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every soldier treasure it up as a memento of inestimable value.

HEADGUARTHES ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 29th August, 1864. His Excellency C. B. Vance, Governor of North Caro-lina, Raleigh:

tion to do all in my power to avoid the responsibility of causing the adoption of the policy which you seem determined to piess.

The negroes have our sympathy, and, so far as consistent with saiety, we will spare them at the expense of those who are alone responsible for the inauguration of a worse than savage warfare.

Now, in conclusion, I demand a plain, unqualified answer to two questions, and then I have done with in their correspondence with you on this subject. This matter must be settled:

In battle, and on the battle-field, do you intend to slaughter my men who fall into your hands?

If you do not intend to do so, will they be treated as prisoners of war?

I have over two thousand of Sturgis' command prisoners, and will hold every officer and private as a hostage until I receive your declaration, and am satisfied, that you carry out in good faith the answers you make and until I am assured that no Consederate soldier has been foully dealt with from Consederate soldier has been foully dealt with from the day of the battle of Tishimingo Creek to this

Q.