The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 39. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

THE PRESS,

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY, OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,

To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will Reopen their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au31-1m*

WEST CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PA. This Institution, under the care of Miss P. C. EVANS, assisted by competent teachers, will be opened for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, the 15th of September next.

Circulars containing terms and other information desired, can be had on application to the Principal. au31-1tt

MRS. BADGER HAS REMOVED TO 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. se3-3m

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

ISRAEL J. GRAHAME, JANE P. GRAHAME, au31-3m Principals.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. Number of Pupils limited. The Sixteenth Session will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. WM. PEWSMITH, Principal. au27-1m*

MISS E. T. BROWN'S ACADEMY 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, Philadelphia, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. au26-2m*

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL, (Combining Saunders' Institute, THIRTY-NINTH and MARKET Streets,) reopens September 5th. Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. au29-1m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, No. 2 WEST PENN SQUARE. Duties resumed Sept. 5. J. DAVISON, Principal. au29-1m*

EDEN HALL FEMALE SEMINARY—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,

C. S. WALKER, au29-18t Paradise, Lancaster co., Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of the subscriber, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen for the FOURTH DAY, September 5th. Applications can now be made from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. B. KENDALL, A. M. au27-1m*

MARY P. ROBESON WILL OPEN her School for Young Ladies at 1613 ELFBERT Street, on the 12th of Ninth Month (September). au26-6ol

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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. 1007 PINE Street, will, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, resume the duties of her School for Children between the ages of 4 and 15. au25-3m

ACADEMY FOR BOYS, 142 NORTH TENTH Street. Duties resumed Monday, Sept 5th. au24-1m P. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E. corner of MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Sts. Duties resumed September 12th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. au24-tf

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL AND ADVANCED CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, 903 CLINTON St. Formerly Prof. G. A. Cleveland's. Fall Term begins Sept. 15th. PLINY E. CHASE, Principal; A. E. Jones, A. V. Buffum, Associates. au24-1m*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 5th. au23-1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1310 SPRUCE Street, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th. The course embraces a thorough English education, with Latin, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. au20-2m*

A. BACHMANN, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, and Organist of the Fifth Baptist Church, will resume his lessons September 1st. Residence, 922 SPRING GARDEN Street. au23-1m*

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, WILMINGTON, Delaware.

The Fall Session will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1864. For particulars, apply to the Principals, CHARLOTTE and ISABELLA GRIMSHAW, au22-1m EIGHTH and WEST Streets.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, N. E. corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will open on MONDAY, September 5th. REV. A. FARROWS, JNO. G. R. MCELROY, Principals. au15-1m*

MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September. au22-1m

GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, GREEN Street, south of Walnut lane, will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.

Circulars, setting forth the Course of Instruction, &c., may be obtained at the Seminary.

WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M., au22 Principal.

O. SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 127 N. EIGHTH Street, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. All English branches, Latin, Greek, German, and French taught. Call for a Circular. au20-1m*

CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 615 CHESTNUT Street, WEDNESDAY, September 14th. Circulars from circulars. au18-tocl

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES (1527 and 1529 SPRUCE St., Philadelphia) will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20th. Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 20, 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY, au17-1m Principal.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN AT Ninth and Spring Garden will be REOPENED September 12th, at 1914 MOUNT VERNON Street.

GERTRUDE W. FULTON, HARRIET B. DARLINGTON, au17-tf MARY E. SPEAKMAN.

WOODLAND SEMINARY, 9 WOODLAND 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 thorough. Circulars sent on application. au16-tf

PROFESSOR J. CLAVE, 209 SOUTH SIXTH Street, opposite Washington Square, has returned. His LESSONS in French Language and literature, German, Latin, and Mathematics, in schools and families. se12-6t*

HOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 5. For CIRCULARS, containing references, address the Misses CLEAVELAND, Principals, Holmesburg P. O., Philadelphia City. au16-1m

THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au4-2m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, N. W. corner CHESTNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, September 5th.

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 Schoolroom, where the Principal, (successor to Charles Short, A. M.,) may be seen every morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. au26-1m

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY, MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, 3 miles beyond Media, and ¼ mile from Glen Riddle, on the West Chester Railroad. Thorough courses in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and English. Practical course in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Fine library and apparatus. Number of pupils limited. Begins Sept. 6th. Pupils have benefits of a home. Refers to John C. Copp & Son, 23 South Third Street; Thos. J. Clayton, Esq., Fifth and Prune; John H. Diehl, 300 Walnut. Address Rev. J. HENSON, A. M., au12-2m VILLAGE GREEN, Penna.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1530 ARCH Street. Rev. CHAS. A. SMITH, D. D., E. CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principals.

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The next session will commence on MONDAY, September 19th. au20-6m*

THE WEST CHESTER MILITARY AND ENGLISH 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.

Boys and young men prepared for College or Business in its various requirements.

The modern languages are taught by *native resident* Teachers, who have no connection with any other school.

For catalogues and full information apply to

WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal, or, J. HUNTER WORRALL, A. M., Ph. D., Associate Principal. jy20-2m WEST CHESTER, Penna.

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EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS, 418 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. se7-1m

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET, Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices. TERMS—NET CASH. se7tf

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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

The Colored Troops.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

UNEASINESS OF THE ENEMY—LIFE IN THE TRENCHES—CASUALTIES.

DEAD BOTTOM, VA., Sept. 11, 1864.

There is nothing of any special interest to communicate at this date. The two armies—Union and rebel—are confronting each other with fretful impatience. The enemy is mystified by the operations of Gen. Grant, and, from his movements, is unable to conjecture where or when he proposes to crush them. He would be considerably relieved if he could only suppose at what point the Lieutenant General intends to hurl his hosts; but what increases the anxiety of the rebels is the fear that our Commander-in-Chief will attack them at different points, and prevent them, as has been their custom, from concentrating their forces. If the devotees of the impenitent Confederacy are ignorant of the intentions of our master mind, we here are no less so, but with little better opportunities of judging what is most probable.

Everything is progressing as rapidly as the circumstances will admit, to the completion of our grand plans for the destruction of Lee's army, and the capture of the enemy's strongholds. Never has there been so much uneasiness manifested in the rebels' department, and in the sentiments of their journals, as there has been since Gen. Grant, with his unbending will, grasped the very core of the rebellion, which he holds with a tenacity that fully exhibits the paroxysm of fear and grief of the Davis concern.

There is nothing new or interesting from the exciting point in front of Petersburg, which I visited yesterday, but the continual artillery and picket firing. Shot and shell are daily thrown into Petersburg with a view of impressing the Johnnies of what they may reasonably expect. One of the most dreaded features about here is the certain shooting of any of our men who exhibits the least part of his head where the enemy may see it. With a view of trying the expertness of his sharpshooters, caps are frequently raised on a ramrod just above the breastworks, when immediately a ball passes through, to the amusement of the troops. Many of those persons who are shot in the trenches by muskets may attribute their misfortunes to carelessness or a foolish display of courage. But there is no dodging whenever the pieces of shell explode in one's immediate vicinity. This kind of life rather hardens our troops for the service, and, by its frequency, renders them insensible to any emotions of fear. It would not be expected that men, having no previous experience in military affairs, would present such an undaunted and unwavering front as has been exhibited by the colored troops in front of Petersburg.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE COLORED TROOPS.

The following casualties have occurred during the last week in front of Petersburg in the 7th United States Colored Troops:

Captain A. R. Walker, Company I, killed. Perry Richardson, Company B, wounded with a shell in the right wrist, and Stephen W. White, Company F, wounded in the forehead, slight.

8TH U. S. C. T.—Calvin Vonhazel, Company B, killed.

9TH U. S. C. T.—Hirst Coston, Company C, gunshot wound in the throat; George Jervis, Company H, shell wound in the right leg and right forefinger, slight; John Wesley, Company K, gunshot wound in the forefinger of left hand; Jesse Elsey, Company H, shell wound in left foot, slight.

22D U. S. C. T.—Thomas Ringold, Company B, and Daniel Wilson, Company K, killed.

29TH U. S. C. T.—Theodore Anderson, Company H, gunshot wound, thigh, slight; George Carl, Company C, contusion of the thigh; Joseph Demony, Company E, gunshot wound in the hand.

ROLLIN.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Rebel Press on the Draft—Chances of McClellan—News from the Rebel Armies—Bright Hopes and Mutual Consolations—Another Foreign Agent—A Proclamation by the "Governor" of Louisiana Advising Wholesale Perjury.

We have received rebel newspapers of last Saturday, 10th instant. The editorial columns are chiefly devoted to satirical comments on the "Northern draft" and the candidate of the Chicago Convention. We subjoin specimens of each:

IS THE SOUTH CONQUERED?—MORE MEN REQUIRED YET.—The half-million draft is likely somehow to go wrong; it is postponed, not in New York only, but throughout the entire North, indefinitely of the time. Evidently they are about to try whether organs of sympathy crush with the reinforcements recalls (by order of Secretary Stanton) or appeals to the people in such coaxing and caressing tones as might "wile the bird from the tree," let alone beguile two or three hundred thousand recruits into the army. Can they resist the syren Secretary, when he tells them that Grant only asks—"for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow"—how many new soldiers? Why, a bagatelle; a mere matter of one hundred thousand "promptly furnished!" The thing cannot well be put at a lower figure than this; and if the investment is immediately seized upon, he promises them a splendid return. The soothing Secretary does to table the proceeds of his conundrum at the draft of half a million; it will not amount to half a million, after all; there are "credits," it seems; and by a lucky accident the great and turbulent population of New York city, which resisted conscription to the draft was threatened, is discovered to be exempt altogether. The credits of New York are so large that she has even a surplus fund of soldiers in the service.

One hundred thousand men being handed over to Grant, and that promptly, there will remain two hundred thousand of the new force for garrison duty "to guard military stores and supplies, to free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquillity in every State." These are the duties which always devolve upon a conquering army after having destroyed the organized forces of a "rebellion"—a thing which has been already almost done, or, at least, is just going to begin to be done. Can it be mistaken—are there are always in such a case "guerillas," which may, perhaps, as a New York paper says, continue to make travelling in the mountain regions of Virginia dangerous for some time to come. For example, there are the guerillas under Early, at this moment, who greatly infest the lower part of Shenandoah Valley, and are too apt to stop travellers coming southward, as Stonewall Jackson did in Southern Maryland and in Kentucky, too, travelling is still unsafe and interrupted by lawless persons like Forrest, Lee, and Wheeler—so that, of course, Mr. Stanton foresees the necessity of having some troops to break up such bands and bring them to justice. After all civil commotions, also, Mr. Stanton knows that measures must be taken "to give security to trade and protect commerce." True, this is very much needed. On the Mississippi river, for example, a great highway of trade and traffic, passengers and steamboat captains can venture now only after making their wills, as travellers used to do before setting out on journey from one town to another in Naples. "To establish peace, order, and tranquillity through every State," is a phrase which, if it can only be admitted, an exceedingly desirable business; so that in the North factious persons may not go about voting the opposition ticket, and that in the South every Yankee may sit under another man's vine and fig tree, with none to make him afraid. For all these services Grant wants three hundred thousand new troops; he appeals to his countrymen for succor; and they could not reasonably ask him to say less.

It is truly a remarkable people with which we have to deal. Everything that they do and say amazes us; it is an astonishment which we never get over. For example, consider the cool assumptions of this despatch, and especially the gentle and paternal solicitude therein expressed for guarding the security of the negroes, (though these Confederate States, promoting trade therein, and restoring tranquillity to society after the unhappy disturbances which have lately occurred. One is almost inclined to ask himself, on reading this, whether he is awake or dreaming. Is it true or not that we, the Confederates, at this moment hold large regions even of the State of Virginia, which, in September of last year, were occupied by invading armies? Is it true that Washington is more threatened by our forces than Richmond by those of the enemy? Is it true that Kentucky, which last year gave no sign of Confederate life, is now partially in open armed resistance, while, from one end to the other, it is writhing under rage and shame at her unworthy position, every where plotting and devising how best to get rid of the foul tyranny that oppresses her? Is it true that the whole of Texas, and almost all Arkansas and West Louisiana, which but a few months ago were overrun by invading armies, have now driven out every vestige of Yankeedom, never to enter and disgrace? Is it true—or do we dream—that General Grant, after a sanguinary campaign of four months against the city of Richmond, is now, with the sorry remnant of his enormous host, boggling and blundering in front of Petersburg, within easy reach of his ships, unable to take Richmond or Petersburg—able only to conquer City Point—and that he is bawling out for a hundred thousand more men, *promptly?* Can it be that the advance of Sherman's army but a few miles further from its base in Georgia, and its occupation of an empty shell of a little town, while the country behind him is not a foot more subjugated than the country before him, and the rule of the invading power extends precisely the length of their bayonets, can it be that this event has indeed "reduced the Confederate States to a condition, for age, not infirmity, keep you at home another hour. If you can carry a musket, or march only a mile in a day, join the army, get face to face with the base foe who has robbed, and insulted, and tried to enslave and to dishonor you. In your case revenge is sweet, and right, and holy in the sight of the all-wise and ever-just God. All who are physically able should go immediately into active service. Those who are unable, by reason of age or infirmity, should join the reserve corps, and be ready to do their duty whenever called upon.

I give you this advice in full view of all the circumstances. I would give it to my brother or my son. It is the course I would myself adopt. All persons pursuing the course laid down shall be recommended to the next General Assembly as good and patriotic citizens, and be duly rewarded by all their former rights and privileges.

ANOTHER REBEL "FOREIGN AGENT"—AN AMATEUR PEACE COMMISSIONER.—The Georgia *Constitutionalist* publishes a letter from a "Southern" man in Bermuda, Jerome Dushane, complaining of a rebel "foreign agent," C. G. Baylor, who had arrived there a few days before. He says:

"It was with surprise and mortification that I heard a man calling himself C. G. Baylor give public expression to sentiments that no true Southern man would make use of. He proclaimed publicly that the Southern Confederacy was nothing short of a military despotism, and that two-thirds of the people of the South were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. This man claimed to be a commissioner from the State of Georgia to France, and so he registered himself on the books of the Confederate consulate here. But it is currently reported here that he holds a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States, to the Lincoln Government, to negotiate a peace on the basis of reconstruction; and there is some plausibility in this, for he does not associate with Southern men, but, on the contrary, he avoids them as much as possible. His most intimate acquaintances are several New York Yankees, who have been closeted several times with the Yankee consul here. In fact, his whole demeanor goes to show that he is not a friend to the Southern cause."

The *Constitutionalist*, commenting on this letter, says the "Southern Confederacy is peculiarly unfortunate in its selection of foreign agents. In fact, it has rendered itself ridiculous by the jackasses sent abroad as agents of one kind or other." The Georgia *Countryman* denounces him as a humbug and an idiot.

PERSONAL.

—M. Auguste Laugel, who arrived in this country since the beginning of this month, has been doing good service for our cause in France. M. Laugel is prominent among that accomplished class of writers who have made the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a leading organ of opinion on the Continent, and his series of elaborate and brilliant essays in that magazine, upon the American question, will henceforth entitle it to a new share of regard, with an enlarged trans-atlantic circle. Since the volume of De Tocqueville, no French writer has excelled M. Laugel in the wide extent and singular correctness of his knowledge of the issues that have divided American parties, or in the philosophic acuteness with which he has traced the working of the causes that led to the rebellion, and developed the character, progress, and probable results of the grand contest. M. Laugel has an American wife, the daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman, of Boston. To this fact may, doubtless, be attributed his familiarity—so uncommon among Europeans—with American affairs. He is the son of a French officer, and has himself attained distinction in Paris as professor in the Ecole des Mines; but being an ardent Orleanist in his sympathies and principles, he has recently resided in England, where the Count de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale have now their home.

—The Richmond *Examiner* of Sept. 10th says that the body of Gen. Morgan was brought to Abingdon, where it was interred, to await the time when the soil of his loved Kentucky can receive into its bosom the remains of her gallant and heroic son.

—Moses O. Pearsons, of Manchester, N. H., one of the representatives in the State Legislature, has enlisted in a heavy artillery regiment forming in that city.

—The oldest person in the State of Vermont is a black man, in Pomfret, named Peter Nasson, who was born about 1734.

—Ex-Governor Augustus C. French, of Illinois, died at his home, in Lebanon, on Sunday last, of typhoid fever.

—Elizabeth H. Whittier, only sister of John G. Whittier, died at Amesbury, Massachusetts, on Saturday last.

POLITICAL.

DR. LIEBER ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—The New York *Times* publishes the following philosophical and logical extract from a private letter, recently written by the eminent Dr. Lieber:

The Chicago platform appears to my mind the well-framed creed of Northern servility, to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of highest-handed lawlessness. The election of Gen. McClellan means armistice, armistice means preparation; separation means disintegration—the instant separation of California, the dropping off of Utah, an empire in the Mississippi valley, the evolution of New England, and an incoherent clustering around the Eastern and Middle States without any inherent character. Disintegration means defiance to the wonderfully-great and self-completing geography of our country, and a hope lies that state which shall depopulate and destroy the Middle Ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetuate the sanguinary turmoil; it means a repetition of the chronic revolution which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Disintegration means the reckless rising against that reality which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the Nationalized Government, which is the opposite to the halting League, the vast, yet incoherent and feeble provincial kingdom, the petty city, State, and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarreling, bloodshed, and ruin, without an idea, for a century, to come, and disgrace before all the civilized nations; destruction of a nation appointed to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this, and slavery to boot, that "divine institution" whose altar is the auction table, on which the mothers, wives, sisters and children are torn asunder by the auctioneer, who thus becomes a holy ministerial of the worshipped institution.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The following letter was written to Mr. Spofford by Franklin Pierce, dated at Concord, N. H., August 17:

I received your note on Saturday evening, but do not see how, consistently with your convenience or my own, we can meet again before you leave for Chicago. Nor, indeed, is there any special occasion for it. You know my views, and I rely upon your friendship. What I wish to have done will be no task. It will be easy to check any word that may by possibility be used in your connection, with the nomination. The New Hampshire delegation will take no steps from first to last which favor or give sanction to my being a candidate. I wish you, as early as you can, to see them upon the exercise of their rights under the Constitution and enacted laws, we will meet that military usurpation with all the power we can command.

But if your Convention shall act cordially and in harmony, there need be no apprehension that the bayonets will attempt to control the judgment of the voters.

No audacity in defiance of the Constitution will dare to confront with arms the united Democracy of the Southwestern, Middle, Northwestern, and Eastern States. No man defying the Constitution which he has sworn to support, can bring the army to support open rebellion against a fair and free vote. They will hold that we are a free people yet—let us be thankful for that—a free people living under a written Constitution, which binds the highest officer not less firmly than the humblest citizen of the republic. Of this, I think, you may be sure. The critical—the vital thing, will be united action on your part; and that such may be the result, is the earnest wish.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TRAIN TO MCCLELLAN. George Francis Train has written Gen. McClellan the following bitterly-sarcastic letter:

ROCKAWAY-ON-THE-SEA, Sept. 11, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: It is a mean thing to listen at the keyhole. It is meaner to open a private letter. It is the meanest of all to accept hospitality and abuse the host. But these mean things are Christian virtues compared to the act of accepting the nomination of a party in order to destroy it. A platform is the party's soul. A candidate is the party's body. Separate the body from the soul, and it dies instantly. It is as difficult to sit between two stools as to sleep with one eye open. You cannot worship God and Mammon. Honesty is not only the best policy, but the only one for an honest man. To cheat in politics is as wicked as to cheat in money. You know the Peace men controlled the Convention. They gave you a platform that was neither fish, flesh, fowl, or mackerel. Yet you accepted it in mackerel. Hence the *Daily News*, the *Metropolitan Record*, *Freeman's Journal*, and *Ohio Crisis* fly off from you like hoops from an effervescing barrel. Singleton will follow Wood; Vallandigham will follow Pendleton; in two weeks Pendleton will decline to be shipwrecked with the rest. "Come out from under the bed," said the indignant wife to her undecided husband, when he asked her, "*so long as I have the spirit of a man within me.*"

Mark my words, General—you will not carry a single State except New Jersey, and you will sacrifice seven Democratic members of Congress out of ten. Look at Vermont. Maine will be the same. Indiana will only lead the other States by a month.

You will find it as hard as the rebels have to fight such Democratic names as Foote, Farragut, Porter, and Dupont, on the sea, or Grant, Meade, Burnside, Sickles, Hancock, Thomas and Sherman, on the land—all of whom are against you. The late letters of Sherman and Grant traitle through the Democratic ranks like lightning through a gooseberry bush. *It only costs two thousand dollars to get up a McClellan meeting. Young Ketchum said so.* If the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in Union Square killed two women and wounded several the other night, what will be the disaster when your whole party bursts up in November?

James Buchanan said that he was no longer J. B., but the Chicago platform. You reverse it, and say that you are not the Chicago platform, but G. B. Mac. Said Lord Byron in "Don Juan":

"The well-known Hebrew word, I am,
We English use to govern d—."

But to your letter. Bulwer said the "*Pen was mightier than the sword.*" Then he had not made your acquaintance, General. NOMINATED ON YOUR RECORD. Yes: The Draft. The Proclamation. The Suspension of Habeas Corpus. The Arrest of Legislatures. Military at the Polls, and, *disobedience to orders.* Is not that your record? Do you mean, by alluding to your record, that you will do the same again?

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination for course, who else did you suppose it was? by the Democratic National Convention (certainly it was not the Republican National Committee) recently assembled at Chicago. (That's so; it did not assemble at Cleveland or New York,) as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States. (Exactly; it was not for the last election.)

"It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought." (Why say it, then?)

Take the whole letter, paragraph by paragraph, transpose it as I have this sentence, and you will find it as weak as dish-water—undecided, inconsistent, ungrammatical, and egotistical. The six allusions to the Chicago platform remind one of the stereotyped cry in the Fortunes of Nigel—watches, clocks, barnacles. The bright boy who cried barnacles, watches, clocks, introduced a new idea into Scotland.

"I am, dear, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union."

Why not say war right out, not dodge round a corner this way? Don't forget that old Cass killed himself with the Nicholson letter.

"Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination."

You don't believe anything of the kind. You know better. The delegates were all peace. So reads the platform. Five hundred delegates unanimously agree upon a platform. Here it is:

Resolved, To please you, they have war.

Resolved, To please Pendleton, they have peace.

Resolved, To please all the outs, the war go on till the peace is signed.

Remember that the Royal George in Bristol Channel went down with all on board, *the result of trimming.*

Walter Savage Lander wrote on the Georges:

"George the First was reckoned vile,
Viler George the Second;
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third?
When from earth the Fourth ascended,
God be praised, the Georges ended."

I condense your letter in two lines:

"GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination, but acknowledge myself totally unfit for the position."

I mean nothing unkind in this, General, but you know that now you are a fair mark, not a large one, for all to shoot at. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE *Courrier des Etats Unis*, following the *Daily News*, republishes McClellan's letter, and comes to the conclusion that he has allenated with one fell stroke all those Democrats who believe that the continuation of the war will bring greater disasters on the United States than any horrors experienced. The editor then continues:

"The Peace party were willing to make concessions in order to maintain the harmony in the Democratic ranks, but they must not be asked to sacrifice their belief. General McClellan has gone with bag and baggage into the camp of the War Democrats, that bastard party which promises to this land all the evils of the Republican Administration, without having its logic."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market was somewhat irregular yesterday, but there were no important fluctuations. Government loans were in steady demand. The '81s sold at 108, and the 5-20s at 110½, and 103¾ with the coupons off. State 6s were somewhat lower. City 6s were unchanged. In the share list we notice an advance of ¼ in Reading; Pennsylvania Railroad was ½ better; Catawissa common sold at 20, and preferred at 40¾. Our statement yesterday that the Catawissa Company was discharging its floating debt was an error, inasmuch as the company has now no floating debt at all. North Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 34¾; Minehill at 62; Norristown at 66; Elmira preferred at 41; Northern Central at 55; Camden and Amboy at 158, and Harrisburg Railroad at 122¾. There was very little doing in passenger railway stocks. Ridge avenue sold at 16; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 62 for 5th and 6th; 50 for 10th and 11th, and 39½ for Spruce and Pine. Canal shares were rather lower, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred to notice at 33½@39; common do. at 32; and Susquehanna Canal at 19½@20. Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing. 162 was bid for North America, 62 for Farmers' and Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 28 for Mechanics', 40 for Kensington, 70 for Tradesmen's, and 46 for Corn Exchange. There was less doing in the oil stocks, and prices generally were for a lower range. Dalzell, McElheny, Maple Shade, Story Farm, were all lower. The following were the closing bids yesterday, as compared with