THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY. UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestant Street.—Our friends in every county and dis-trict in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for every office. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regiments of the State.

County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

Union War Democrats.

While the leaders of the Vallandigham Democracy are laboring to deceive the honest masses of the old Democratic party it is gratifying to note the great numbers of independent Democrats, especially those who sustained DougLAs in 1860, en-

rolling themselves under the flag of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. The speech of Hon. John Cessna, at the monster meeting in Independence Square, on Saturday evening, was a demonstration of more significance than those who do not know Mr. Cessna might attach to it. He is a type of a class of men who have adhered to the Democratic party (and many still adhere to it) in the hope that while the leaders of that party were rapidly carrving it into the abyss of ruin, a time would come when such a reaction would take place as would make it worthy of its heroic traditions and its ancient apostles. Those who read Mr. CESSNA's speech in THE PRESS of Monday will not have failed to discover that he has taken issue with his old party with extreme reluctance. It was only when he found that the present masters of that once honored organization had resolved to commit it to sympathy with treason, and hence to treason itself, that he broke loose from these poisonous associations and spoke out for his country. The case of BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER is, if possible, a still more striking instance. If any man in Philadelphia, by association and by professional dependence, might have been classed with those naturally in favor of the rebellion, it was Brewster. He had been the attorney of the slave-hunters who came here to have their chattels returned to serfdom; and yet when these slave hunters revolted against the Republic, and made themselves the synonyms of ingratitude and perjury, and sought to cover their crimes with superior gentility, he tore himself away from them, and became a champion of a party he had heretofore steadily opposed. We mention these two gentlemen because they have not been classed with the Democrats who opposed Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy. They are the representatives of the Democrats who have sustained the Government since the attack upon Sumpter. Now, let us look at another class of Democrats, the men who, from 1857, in the face of all the tyranny of James Buchanan's Administration, and in defiance of all the slaveholders' threats, have, like heroes, maintained their independent attitude. In Lancaster county we have the Hon. BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, the able Senator from that district, for more than thirty years Mr. BUCHANAN's intimate friend, the type of chivalry, and of integrity, and of patriotism, co-operating with the noblest Roman of all the Republicans, THADDEUS STE-VENS, in sustaining the Administration and its entire policy. In Berks county, Hon. WM. M. HEISTER, the Secretary of the Commonwealth under Hon. WM. F. PACK. ER. elected Governor in 1857, against DAVID WILMOT, the nominee of the Republican party, is the candidate of the Union party. This recalls to us the triumph of Governor PACKER, in 1857. He made an immortal record, after his election, by fighting against JAMES BU-CHANAN's infamous Kansas policy, and he continued this fight to the close of his administration. Whether he can submit to the enormous insult put upon himself and. others by the Chicago Convention remains to be seen. But, anyhow, WM. M. HEISTER, his Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Hon. John C. Knox, his Attorney General, are now not only against the Vallandigham Democracy, but earnestly and eagerly in favor of Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Knox has made his mark all through the war. His speeches have been emphatic, fearless, and effective. Of Mr. HEISTER we need scarcely to speak. He comes of the old blood and breeding of the great Pennsylvania more tolerate treason in politics than rich. But it is the best way to prove that he could confess himself a personal ingrate. If he had been the slave of party he could have commanded Berks county, but he was filled with the conscientious belief that this war, begun by treason, must be finished by Union courage. On the Union ticket in Berks county there are two Union Democrats of Mr. HEIS-TER's school. It may be alleged by our

by the Government in this terrible struggle, but these are sufficient. Mr. Pendleton's Record. On the first page of this paper will be found a thorough analysis of the Congressional record of George H. Pendleton from January, 1861, to the close of the last session. It gives his vote upon every important measure, and repeats, in his own · language, his reiterated opinions of the great questions before the country. Mr. PENDLETON might, if he chose, sign his own name to this record, in evidence of its impartiality, for it is from first to last a statement of facts which may be verified by reference to the official Congressional reports from which it is condensed. If he were candid he might acknowledge this very abstract as the true history of his course during the four years past, and the pledge of his future action. | preponderating sentiment of the Demo-Indeed, if any exception might be taken | cratic party? Did not General McClellan to the article, it would be that it is himself regard the Chicago platform as an an understatement of Mr. PENDLETON'S not tacitly admit that he so regarded consistent opposition to the Government. his uninterrupted sympathy with the South, and his alienation from every man whose heart was in the restoration of the Union. It is a statement too cold and severe to be called a party document. Mr. PENDLE-Ton's friends might read it with pleasure and republish it with praise. But the very impartiality of the record makes it the more Democratic sentiment of the country, is by damaging to Mr. PENDLETON. To speak common consent declared to be for peace, the plain truth of such a politician is equivaand if that platform has neither been relent to a torrent of denunciation; to quote voked nor amended, notwithstanding that his own words is to condemn him most utthe Convention is a permanent affair, and terly. not clear that the real "bolters" are the

enemies that War Democrats are only no-

minated in districts where the Opposition

has a majority, but this is answered by the

manner in which the Republicans of Ches-

ter and of Lancaster counties have honored

such men as Dr. Worthington and Ben-

JAMIN CHAMPNEYS." If we go to Schuyl-

kill, we find the gallant Colonel HENRY L.

CARE, a Douglas Democrat, running on

the Union ticket for Senator. We have

the Government for Senator. We might

enumerate many other instances to show

We do not attempt to condense a condensation, but it will be observed that as | friends of General McClellan? Is it not Mr. PENDLETON, in January, 1861, de- clear that the consistent Democrats—the clared secession to be an accomplished fact, coercion to be an impossibility, and the recognition of the Southern-Confederacy to be the duty of our Government, so he has since sustained this declaration by word and act. All his votes are registered against the measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion. "Gentlemen." let them reassemble the Convention, and, he said to his fellow-members of the House, "if you find conciliation impossible, if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace : McClellan's letter. let them establish their Government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them. And though Congress and the nation incountry, when it cannot preserve Union dignantly spurned this cowardly advice, I and Peace in its own ranks.

Mr. PENDLETON did his best to make his own words good. He voted against bills to strengthen the

army and to increase the revenue. Even when a great army was in the field, with the flag of the United States waving above it, when the treasury was supplied with money, Mr. PENDLETON voted against appropriating that money to pay that army. Resolutions were repeatedly introduced into the House declaring the rebellion to be wicked, causeless, and its suppression to be a duty; even against these Mr. PENDLE-TON repeatedly voted. In fact, he missed few opportunities of making more emphatic his unalterable hatred of the war, and his willingness to see the Union divided rather than restored by its prosecution. When a man goes so far, he does not need to be assailed. Foreverto deprive him of the confidence of his countrymen it is necessary only to place his words and deeds before them, and Mr. PENDLETON will yet regret that the false glory of a Presidential nomination has thrown such a flood of light on the dark. ness of his Congressional career.

Colonel Page Redivivus. We must not let an event so important as the reappearance of Col. James Page on the political stage pass without respectfully recording it. Col. Page has been a public character for at least half a century, having held more offices, alike honorable and lucrative, than any citizen within our recollection. His activity, however, in politics has heretofore been manifested only when he was enjoying the fruits of a good office. Then he is a first-class leader of the Democracy—a fine, jovial organizer and a considerable tyrant on a small scale when any of the faithful take it into their heads to revolt at his commandments. His long years of silence, especially since the outbreak of the rebellion, were broken on Tuesday evening, when he played a conspicuous part in a comedy at the Contiupon the thousands of Republicans and nental Theatre. The piece was dedicated War Democrats sent from these States to to what is called the McClellan Guard. the various columns of the army, and to the composed of soldiers who have fought various squadrons of the navy. The nomiunder General McClellan, and who denation of General McClellan, therefore, has sire to enroll themselves into a campaign had no other effect than to depress his friends Club." The Colonel "addressed them as and strengthen his opponents. With the instinctive sagacity of the American people soldiers; he had been a soldier himself, the voters of Vermont and Maine instantly and knew how they loved their commandunderstood their duty; they comprehended er." It is a little curious, however, that the extraordinary position of the so-called when Colonel Page talks to soldiers as a Democratic candidate, who, professedly soldier, he should forget that he ought, in for a war to maintain the Union, has assospeaking to such an audience, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the ciated with him-on the Presidential ticket i notorious friend of peace and an truth. We need not refute the unfounded assertion of Colonel PAGE that "General avowed sympathizer with treason. The letter of General McClellan, accepting the McClellan was treated with the basest ingratitude by the men at Washington, candidacy of the Chicago Convention, unwhom he had twice saved from destrucdoubtedly framed to affect the action of tion;" for the world knows that if ever a the people of Maine, was published and military commander was treated kindly telegraphed on the 7th of September, beand indulgently by the heads of the Gofore the Monday when the political contest vernment it is GEO. B. McCLELLAN. But between the people of Maine was to be we submit to Colonel PAGE that the two decided at the polls. And yet this letter. craftily contrived to deceive and allure following propositions are unworthy of him as a soldier, and are unsustained by the patriotic men, only intensified the Union facts: "Where is the enthusiasm that led sentiment and increased the opposition to the Vallandigham Democracy. Never in our soldiers into battle before? It has all died out on account of the unconstitutional political annals has such a rebuke been adacts of this Administration." Colonel ministered to an ambitious and incon-PAGE was talking to soldiers, and in the sistent man. We may now cast our horoscope with comparative ease. The presence, we are told, of a large audience citizens. Does he think it comports three great States of Indiana, with a soldier's obligations to discourage sylvania, and Ohio will vote in October. Unhappily, the brave sons of the first the men who have fought in the war, and to prevent others from enlisting? Now, if State now in the army are deprived of the right of suffrage; but, we cannot doubt, there is one thing patent and unanswerable especially in view of the daily widening it is that since the fall of Atlanta and FAR-RAGUT'S victory before Mobile recruiting feud in the Opposition ranks, and the rehas never been so active in this State. A cent terrible exposure by Gen. Rosecrans distinguished gentleman from the interior of an armed conspiracy in the Northwest, informs us that at no time, not even after implicating a number of the leaders of that the fall of Sumpter, has there been such a party-we cannot doubt, I say, that Indiana free offering of men to the Government; will pronounce for the country with an and yet we are told by Colonel PAGE that emphasis as unequivocal as that of Maine "the enthusiasm has all died out." It is to be feared that the venerable Colonel spoke rather for himself than for others.

and Vermont. As to Pennsylvania and Ohio, thanks to the efforts of the friends of the Union, and in spite of the opposition Has he, a soldier, become insensible, with of the friends of McClellan, their brave sons are now clothed with the right of sufthe approach of age, to the universal publie feeling in response to the victories just frage, and every day indicates that they will put under their feet with just indignaalluded to? Can he, a soldier, believe tion the candidates of a party whose trithat the achievements of GRANT, SHER-MAN, and FARRAGUT "have created no enthusiasm?" Is he, a soldier, blind to the daily reinforcements that rush forward, buoyant and cheering, to the different columns of the army? Is reorganization of the whole military estabhe, a soldier, insensible before the delishment or a restoration of the calamitous cline of gold and the decrease in the ex- military system of McClellan, Fitz John tortionate charges for all the necessaries of Porter, and Don Carlos Buell. And more life, as two great results from the policy of | than this: The army understand better than Mr. Lincoln's administration and the sucwe safe men 'at home that there can be no cesses of our armies! Ah! Colonel!peace save in the midnight of their defeat, Colonel Page!—this is a sad way to prove and that Gen, McClellan can never be elected unless the Union armies are deyour soldierly breeding. It is a sad way to help the Government which protects stroyed. Every soldier has a constituency the past. He could no you, and under which you have grown at home, feeling as he feels, and resolved to vote as he votes. There are fresh memoall men like you look to the defeat of the ries in both of these great States connected American armies as the only way to with Gen. McClellan, and sure to operate elect George B. McClellan President of to his fatal disadvantage. The people of Ohio, and particularly the brave men from Ohio, cannot forget that this same Who are the Seceders? Gen. McClellan owed his first appointment in this war to Governor Dennison, the Republican predecessor of David Tod and John Brough, and

the United States. The World and other Democratic journals of that class which have given in their adhesion to McClellan and Pendleton, while affecting to be grateful to heaven for they are now called upon to witness the the defection of the Wood-Vallandigham spectacle of the man thus honored running wing of the party, yet regard the moveon a ticket with the leading enemy of the ment as an act of secession, and it has been war in Ohio, George H. Pendleton, and openly charged by some of them that "the opposing and denouncing the candidate Daily News has been sold to ABRAHAM (Abraham Lincoln) whom they are sup-LINCOLN." Can it be truly said that the porting, and to whom General McClellan Daily News, the Metropolitan Record, the has been indebted for unnumbered kind-Freeman's Journal, and the Courrier des nesses and almost parental indulgence. Etats-Unis, have bolted the Democratic In Pennsylvania there is a still stronger already spoken of this brave soldier. In | party? We think not. The case stands memory. The loyal men at home, and the the Union Senatorial district CHARLES H. | just the other way. Take the Chicago brave men in the field of battle, behold SHRINER is the candidate of the friends of | platform as an index to the attitude of the not only the spectacle just referred to, but recall the saddening fact that when Democratic party respecting the political questions of the day. Is it not an George W. Woodward was nominated for how the Union War Democrats have stood out-and-out peace instrument? Of the Governor in 1863, by the Vallandigham four hundred and fifty-two men in the Democracy, against the steady friend of Convention, could half a dozen be scared the soldier, Andrew G. Curtin, George B. up to vote against it on the question of McClellan wrote a letter in favor of Woodfinal adoption? Of the hundreds of misward, and when he did this he knew that named Democratic journals throughout the Woodward was one of the earliest, the country-North and South-was there one most outspoken, and the most determined of sufficient integrity and independence to friends of the Secessionists of the South; take exception to the platform? Has any and, also, that he was bitterly hostile to one seen or heard of a Democratic partyconferring the right of suffrage upon the organ that did not felicitate its readers upon men who are fighting the battles of the the harmony which characterized the Con- Union. Why, then, should not Pennsylvention, and the justice, humanity, etc., vania, Ohio, and Indiana follow the exevinced in the passage of the armistice reample of Vermont and Maine? I consolutions? And after we have seen the fidently await a favorable answer in Oc-Convention declare itself unqualifiedly for tober next. OCCASIONAL. a cessation of hostilities, and not even qualifieldly for any means of restoring the Union, is it unfair or illogical in us to infer that a Convention so unanimous, and whose ac-

tion elicited such universal evidences of

unconditional pledge of peace? Did he

it when he felt called upon to write a letter

of acceptance, apologizing for its cowardly

temper, supplying its deficiencies, and at-

tempting to cover up its vulnerable parts

with fine phrases—so fine as to be transpa-

rent-about the Union? If, then, the Chi-

cago platform, representing the unanimous

could have been easily reassembled, is it

men who support the Chicago platform,

and who recognize it as the only autho-

rized exponent of Democratic principles-

are BEN WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, and their

associates? It is likely there will be two

Opposition candidates in the field. If the

friends of General McCLELLAN would have

him claim to be the "regular" candidate.

taking a lesson from General McCLELLAN.

who modified his letter to suit the victory

at Atlanta, alter their platform to suit

LUDICROUS. - The idea of the Democratic

party restoring Union and Peace to the

THEY GIVE UP THE CONTEST.—The New York Herald, which has been intensely Democratic for several days past, said yesterday: "The returns of the Maine election show that, as in Vermont, instead of Democratic approbation, represented the losing ground, the Republicans have gained something on their heavy majority of seventeen thousand of last year. If the rule '63 is thus to be followed out in all the States yet to come, the Democracy will have nothing to swear by except New Jersey." And the same paper, while strenuously advocating the cause of PENDLETON, adds these significant words: "The obnoxious Copperhead affiliations of the Democracy since Governor SEYMOUR's election have so seriously crippled the party among the people that, under the most fortunate circumstances that can be looked for, it will be a difficult task for General McClellan to rebuild the Democratic ark in season for the November flood, inasmuch as the rains of forty days and forty nights have already set in."

> "Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office-every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of democratic freedom and the rights of man, longs. and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair." This is, perhaps, the emphatic sentence of the Appeal of the National Union Committee to the people. But there is not a word in the document, which we print to-day, which is not emphatically true, and we only ask that the people of all parties shall ponder its argument well.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S PLATFORM. The absurd, anomalous, and inconsistent position occupied by General McCLELLAN, who writes a Union letter in acceptance of a Disunion nomination, is well hit off by a I They cannot tall to obtain popularity.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" correspondent, who suggests the phrase "Peace to the knife" as a fair interpreta-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1864. tion of the McClellan platform, and an The result of the Maine election is, per haps, the heaviest blow ever inflicted upon appropriate battle-cry for the Democracy. the reckless and unprincipled leaders of a GENERAL MCCLELLAN privately asserts misled and betrayed party. Maine has that he is in favor of an immediate armibeen the index State of every past Presistice, while his letter publicly proclaims that he is for the war and the Union. This dential campaign, pointing the result, with has been the theme of the New York Daily almost unerring certainty, of the coming News for a week past. Gen. McClellan November election. I remember in Sephas pretended to repudiate the Chicago tember, 1844, just twenty years ago, when platform. If he will now make it appa-I accompanied Mr. Buchanan in his wellrent that he will repudiate his own letter known tour through the West Branch reof acceptance, the Daily News, Mr. Wood, gion and through the counties of Bradford and all the rest who mean what they say, and Susquehanna, at that time two of the most powerful Democratic strongholds. and say Disunion, will support him. Vi We were seated on the upper deck of Capdelicit, the Daily News of yesterday: "There are those who would make the Daily New tain Blair's canal boat, on a bright moonresponsible for division in the Democratic ranks, light night, discussing the probable result We can briefly and effectively disprove the charge, of the approaching Maine election. When and fix the responsibility where it belongs. Let we returned from Towanda, where Mr. Gen. McClellan assert publicly, as he does privately that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities Buchanan had delivered one of the greatand a Convention of all the States, and the Daily est speeches of his life, we were hailed by News, and we believe the entire Peace party, will a friend on a passing boat, with the intelliadmit that he stands upon the Chicago platform gence that Maine had gone by a decisive maand will give him their earnest support." Gen. McClellan's position is one of the jority for the Democratic ticket. "That," curiosities of politics. It is fast becoming said Mr. Buchanan, with great animation, is a sure sign that James K. Polk will be elected President in November," and so he friends or of enemies. was. It must be recollected, too, that Mr.

ridiculous. It cannot retain the respect of Correction.—"F. C.," a correspondent Polk had at his back the certain assurance informs us that "by the Constitution o of a majority of Southern States. In the the Empire of Brazil, in case the Emperor case of General McClellan, the Maine elecdies without sons, his daughter will suction possesses a more pregnant significance. ceed him on the throne," and that the He is running for President without the Count d'Eu, or whoever she may marry, reasonable prospect of a single Southern could only be made Emperor-consort. "F. electoral vote, and with the fact constantly C." has had the opportunity of knowing before his eyes that the Union party are what he writes about, and we thank him now in a majority in nearly all the Northern for correcting a mistake into which we States, if we may judge from recent defell by giving credence to what the foreign crees at the ballot-box. The increased majournals reported on the rumored marriage jority given for the Union ticket in Maine, of the Count d'Eu. following after the tremendous vote of Vermont, may be justly regarded as the defeat WASHINGTON. of that aspiring young gentleman; and this WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1864. is rendered more certain when we reflect

CONDITION OF THE FALL CROPS THROUGH-OUT THE COUNTRY-INTERESTING FACTS

AND FIGURES. The following is from the Department of Agriculture, showing the condition of the principal fall crops on the first of September: The last regular bi monthly returns of the condition of the crops having been made on the first of August, when the rains had just commenced to fall, it was desirable to ascertain the extent and effect on the autumn crops at the earliest moment. Hence a circular for August was sent to the correspondents, returnable on the first day of September. These have been received. The questions asked

have no reference to the amount of these crops, because their growth was not at all completed on the return day. Correspondents state that the fall crops will not be out of danger from frost before the 20th to the 30th of September. Hence there can be no certain report made of the amount of these crops until the returns, to be sent in on the first of October, have been received. The returns now to be reported refer to the condition of the fall crops, and the injuries they have received up to the first of September. These are as follows:

September. These are as to llows:

CORN.—Below the common average condition, such as seen in the crop of 1862, are—Michigan, 3½ tenths, or 35 per cent.; Maryland, 3 tenths; Kansas, 2½ tenths; Miscouri, 2½ tenths; New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and Nebraska. Territory, 2 tenths each; Maine, Indiana, and Ohio, 1½ tenths each; Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, 1 tenth each; Pennsylvania and, Illinois, ¾ of a tenth each; West Virginia, a ½ of a tenth; while Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Delaware, and Iowa are a full average. out, Delaware, and Iowa are a full average. The returns show that the injuries are greater than the condition is below an average. TOBACCO.—Below the average condition are: Missouri 3½ tenths, or 35 per cent.; Nebraska Territory, 3 tenths; Michigan, 2½ tenths; Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Obio, and Indiana, 2 tenths each; New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, and West Virrinia. 1 tenth each: Illinois. 3 ½ of a

and Minnesota are a full average. The injuries to this crop are greater than their condition is below the average. Songhum.—Below the average condition are Michigan, 2½ tenths, or 25 per cent.; Wisconsin, 3 tenths; New York and Kansas, 2 tenths; Indiana, 1 4-6 tenths; Maryland, Onio, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska Territory, 1 tenth each; Illinois, ¾ of a tenth; New Jersey, 2½ tenths. Whilst Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, and West Virginia are a full crop. The injuries to this crop, also, are greater than their condition is below the average.

the average,
COTTON.—Below an average condition are Kentucky, 3 tenths; Massachusetts and Delaware, 2 tenths each; Illinois and Missouri, I tenth each, and Karsas and West Virginia are a full average.
POTATORS.—This crop has suffered more than any other, for, in addition to the injury from drought, the poteto has a committed very great degrees. the potato bug has committed very great depreda-tions in the Western States. Below the average tions in the Western States. Below the average conditions are Missouri, 5½ tenths, or 55 per cent.; Michigan and Nebraska Territory, 5 tenths each; Maryland and Kansas, 4 tenths each; Indiana, 3½ tenths; New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Iowa, 3 tenths each; Maine, Delaware, and Illinois, ½½ tenths each; Ohio and Wisconsin, 2½ tenths each; Pennsylvania, 2 tenths; Connecticut, 1½ tenths; Massachusetts, 1½ tenths; Vermont, 1½ tenths; and Minnespta and West Virginia, 1 tenth each. This crop has also sustained injuries greater than the condition is below an average.

low an average. It is very obvious, from the extent of the injuries received, that these fall crops cannot yield an average crop, no matter how favorable the growing season may continue to be. The letters of the correspondents of the Department show that too many fields were too little benefitted to give such yield. Still the general favorable growing condition induced by these rains will, in all probability, overcome a considerable portion of the injuries now reported, just as the weather in March and April overcame so much of the great injury which the wheat crop sustained from freezing, by causing more tillers and a heavier grain, thus making more bushels and of much greater weight. Much will depend on the fact of the crops escaping a killing

The next returns will be full and complete, and on them will be based the annual estimates by the Department of the amount of the crops in bushels. These estimates will be given in the next bi-monthly report, which may be looked for about the last of October.

THE NEW LOAN Eleven million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds on account of the recent loan of thirty-one and a half millions have been sent off by the Treasury Department. All the certificates thus far received are satisfactory.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO NEW DUTIES. Lieutenant Colonel EDDY has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the South, and Colonel R. C. WEBSTER relieves Colonel Biggs as chief quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, while the latter is ordered to enter upon his duties as in-

Colonel Pitken is appointed chief quartermaster of the department at City Point. Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd is announced as chief quar termaster of the Army of Ohio, and Colonel J. H. FERRY as chief quartermaster of the Department of

Three pickets near Fort Slocum, which is about four miles north of the city, this morning gathered several shells, of which they made supports for their cooking apparatus, supposing, from an examination, that the shells were empty. One of them, however, exploded, the fragments so severely wounding Hanny Poquer and B. F. Marshal that each was obliged to undergo the amputation of a leg. The operation was performed by Dr. Bontecon, the surgeon in charge of Harewood Hospital. DEN-NIS HARE was also severely wounded in the left arm. These pickets belonged to Company A, 1st New Hampshire Heavy Artiflery. They say they and often made use of shells for similar purposes.

Political. NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was temporarily organized by the election of M. B. Chamblin as chairman. There is a large attendance of delegates and others.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon, and, after a delay of one hour, it was announced that the committees on contested seats and permanent organization were not ready to report. The Convention accordingly adjourned till to morrow. THE MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—Returns from 156 towns give Cony a majority of 11,918. If the Union vote n the remainder of the State is equal in proportion, Cony's majority will reach 20,000. THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-HARTFORD, Sept. 14.-The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. It is fully attended, and enthusiastic for McClellan. Charles F. Pond, Green Kendrick, Alfred R. Goodrich, Edwin Stearns, Asher P. Brow, and James H. Hoyt were nominated for electors.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was also held here to-day. MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 14.—The Republican State Convention will meet at this place to-morrow. There is no doubt that Governor Andrew will be manimously nominated for re-election. Hon A. H. Bullock and Hon. Edward Everett are prominently named as Electors at large.

The New Jersey Races. PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The following races vere run to-day: Hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles—Zigzag eat Garibaldi. Time 4.15. Mile Dash-Capt. Moore beat Ben Bruce and thers. Time 1.493/2. Trial stakes for two-year-olds, 11/2 mile-Saratoga eat three others. Time 2.11. Three mile dash-Capt. Moore beat Eagle. Time

New Oil Discoveries. CLARION, PA., Sept. 14.—There has been considerable excitement here in consequence of the discovery of oil at Clarington, and large sections of land on Maple creek, in that vicinity, have changed nands at high figures. The Gold Market.

Selling race, 1 1/2 miles - Lurline beat Throg's Neck.

Time 2.201/4.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Gold closed to-night at Gallagher's Evening Exchange at 228 1/4 @ 228 1/4. New Music.-We have received from J. E. Gould. Seventh and Chestnut, "The Faust Waltz," "Angel Nell," Arditti's celebrated "Kiss Waltz," My Little Cot at Home," "Dians Galop," "Love's Whisperings," "The Little Blue-Eyed Boy," a pretty ballad by the popular composer. Fred. Buckley), "The Roulette Galop," for the piano, and "Children's Toys." The above are new publications, and all possess great beauty and merit. THE WAR.

QUIET STILL AT PETERSBURG

LEE'S ARMY BELIEVED TO BE REINFORCED. HIS WHOLE STRENGTH MASSING ON OUR LEFT. Generals Grant and Sherman Ask for Prompt Draft.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAR VALLEY. Ger. Sheridan's Official Account of the Recent Surprise. Rebel Infantry Division Stampeded

A SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT CAPTURED. Martinsburg Reoccupied by Gen. Averill

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS

Union Brigades.

Rebel News from the Vicinity of Atlanta. The Loss of that City a Cause of General De pression.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GRANT AND SHERMAN ON THE NECESSITY OF PROMPT REINFORCEMENTS THROUGH THE DRAFT -THE REBELLION BEADY FOR FINAL BLOWS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14-6 P. M.-Lieut. Gen Grant telegraphs to this Department in respect t the draft as follows: CITY POINT, Sept. 13-10.30 A. M.

Hon, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: We ought to have the whole number-of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They prefess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent, but that they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling

up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General. The following telegram has been received from Major General Sherman on the same subject: ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13-6.30 P. M.

Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; and, secondly, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; and, thirdly, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equa to the occasion.

Our Government, though a democracy, should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. All is well here. W. T. SHERMAN,

Major General. The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed.

credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States. No reports of active operations have been received from other commands. E. M. STANTON,

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

THANKSGIVING DAY PASSED IN QUIET-DESERT ERS FROM THE REBELS. BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 12, 1864. Yesterday, being Sunday, was the day appointed by the President for a general thanksgiving for the

recent victories vouchsafed to our army under Gen. Sherman, and our navy under Admiral Farragut. Just before the time appointed for religious services throughout the army, a violent squall came upon us, during which it lightened, thundered, and sailed, sweeping everything before it that was not firmly situated. The shades in camp, consisting of boughs and branches laid across some beams supperted by posts in the ground, were, in many in tances, completely demolished. The threatening state of the weather, coupled with a severe chill which late in the day attacked the chaplain, combined to deprive us of what would have been ineresting religious exercises. During yesterday no firing was heard along the ine, which shows our increasing respect for the Sabbath. This morning everything was quiet, but later in the day we may expect to hear the reports

of artillery from Petersburg. DESERTERS STILL COMING. We are daily receiving small squads of deserters from the enemy. Yesterday six came in to avail themselves of Gen. Grant's Order No. 82, which invites them into our lines; assures them labor and compensation, if they wish to work; a free passage North, if they desire, and under no circumstances are they to be forced into our army. They report the usual stories of destitution, and in addition to that they all say that the only hope of the South is in the defeat of Mr. Lincoln. One of these deserters, on being conducted to the headquarters, was accosted by Capt. Ford, inspector general on the staff of Gen. Payne, with a "What the devil brought you here ?" The ex-rebel, not at all intimidated by the attempt of rough speech from the always genial and gallant Captain, replied with perfect composure "I was ordered by Gen. Grant to report here, and have come," at the same time pulling one of the Lieutenant General's specials, No. 82, from his pocket, which the inspector general had no dispo-

Gen. Payne, who has been quite unwell for some time, may be said to be convalescent. Acting Brigadier General A. G. Draper, who returned to duty too soon after being in the hospital, is now pros trated by chills and fever. The health of the men is generally good. Major Daniel J. Preston and Capt. John Smith, of the 36th U.S. C. T., have sent in their resignations, which have been accepted, in consequence of

sition to question.

failing health.

QUIET STILL REIGNING-THE REBELS MASSING ON OUR LEFT-LEE BEING REINFORCED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The mail steamer John Brooks, from City Point, reports that nothing of importance was transpiring at the front when she eft, yesterday morning. There are fresh indication that the rebels are massing on our left, either for aggressive purposes or with a view to prevent any similar surprise to that they received on Friday night. Since Saturday their outposts have been rongly reinforced on our front. Deserters say that Lee's army has been lately strengthened by reinforcements from various points, and by a large num ber of conscripts, young and old. These conscripts are the poorest fighting materials the Confederacy has yet had, and their officers are compelled to keep a watchful eye on them, as they will seize the first favorable opportunity to desert. Hill's corps has received large accessions of conscripts, which account for the numerous desertions of late from this

RESIDENTS WITHIN GRANT'S LINES TO TAKE THE OATH. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 -General Grant has issued an order sending all civilians within his lines, in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, through the lines of the enemy. He also prohibits the sale of provisions to those who refuse to take the oath.

LEE'S ARMY REINFORCED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—There is no news o special interest from the Army of the Potomac. The outposts of the enemy on our left front have been strongly fortified recently. It is stated by deserters that Lee's army has been strengthened by reinforcements from various points, and by large numbers of conscripts, but these last,

it appears, have deserting proclivities. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. A RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS WINCHESTER.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13 .- A heavy reconnoissance was sent out across the Opequan, towards Winchester, this morning, but up to the departure of the train nothing has been learned of the result. Guerillas still infest the road leading to the front. Major Schwartz, of the 4th New York Cavalry, was twice fired upon yesterday, while on his way to the erry, but fortunately escaped without injury. MARTINSBURG REOCCUPIED-A COWARD DRUMMED BALTIMORE, Sept. 14 .- The American's special correspondent sends the following, dated headquar\_

ters, in the field, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1864 : The mill. tary situation still remains unchanged, but your correspondent is of the opinion that there will shortly be a resumption of active military opera-General Averill has reoccupied Martinsburg, and the working parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have resumed work. A rain of cars loaded with forage was sent from Harper's Ferry, yesterday, to a point within five miles of Martinsburg, and it is confidently expected

the road will be open through to Cumberland by next Friday. A soldier belonging to the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery was recently tried by court martial, charged with cowardice in the face of the enemy, and the court having found him guilty of the charge sentenced him to have his head shaved and to be drummed out of camp in presence of the whole brigade to which he belongs, and afterwards to be conned in prison at hard labor until the expiration of the war. The above sentence has been approved by the commanding general, and carried into execu. tion, and he is now on his way to some Northern

CAROLINA REGIMENT CAPTURED. The following despatch has just been receive from Gen. Sheridan : NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sept. 13, 7 P. M .- This morning I sent Gen. Getty's division of the 6th Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summer Point and Winchester road, over the Opequan creek. Rhodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's divisions, were found on the west bank. At the same time Generals Wilson and Mackin-

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM SHERIDAN—DETAILS OF

THE RECENT SCOUT TO WINCHESTER-A SOUTH

tosh's brigade of cavalry dashed up the Winckester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division; charged lit, and captured the 8th South Caroling Regiment, 16 officer

and 145 men, with its' battle flag, and Col. Hannegan, commanding the brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded. Great credit i due to Generals Wilson and Mackintosh, of the 2d New Jersey and 2d Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

OUT ATLANTA-DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS-THE LOSS OF ATLANTA A BITTER PILL FOR JEFF DAVIS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Richmond paper of Monday, Sept. 11th, contain the following items: MACON, Sept. 3.-The Yankees completely de stroyed the railroad between Jonesboro and East Point in their retreat, burning every tie and break-

FROM LATE REBEL PAPERS-SHERMAN CLEARING

ing every rail, Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro. MACON, Sept. 10 .- A flag of truce, with a letter, was received by General Hood, yesterday, from General Sherman, in which the latter states that he had ordered Atlanta cleared of all its white inhabitants. Those taking the oath would be sent north of the Tennessee river, and those who refused

to do so would be sent South. An armistice of ten days, to carry out the order, was proposed by Sherman. General Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous. Mobile, Sept. 10.—Nothing of interest has transpired below to day.

"The first desideratum is not attained in Perlican, Trinity Bay, where the water gradually shoals to the land, nor is the second and most important of the two; for the place, far away to the northward of 'civilization (the fishing hamlets excepted), could be attacked any night by the smallest gnuboat, and the end of the wire, of a value beyond all description in the event of Canadian difficulties, or, indeed, of any other important war, be utterly and easily destroyed. Both objects may, however, be attained if the end of the cable be taken to the capital city, St. Johns. The water round the coast there is fathoms deep at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, and the entrance of the perfect little harbor, at spots where ships never anchor, is almost impregnable now, and with very little outlay may be made so absolutely. Masses of ice about Newfoundland are the greatest evils to be dreaded. Icebergs sometimes, though rarely, ground along the coast, near St. Johns, in their slow passage southward." General Hood telegraphs to General Bragg that Wheeler destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville Railroad, and then worked down on the Fennessee and Alabama Railroad and destroyed fifty miles of that road, several trains, and much property. He claims that in every light he has been The Augusta Constitutionalist says the fall of Atanta is a bitter pill to swallow, but the thing is

lone, and down it must go, however unpalatable. FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF A CAPTURED STEAMER. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.-The steamer A . Vance, captured on the 10th instant off Wilmingon, has arrived in Norfolk. The steamer and he

eargo are valued at \$400,000. The steamer City of Richmond, Captain Kelley, arrived this afternoon from New Orleans. She brings THE INDIAN WAR.

THE NUMBER OF INDIANS IN MINNESOTA—A POLI-CY FOR THE PREVENTION OF FURTHER TROUBLE. Washington, Sept. 14.—Brig. Gen. Sibley, in an fficial despatch, says the number of Indians embraced within the district of Minnesota is nearly 17,000, including 3,500 warriors, of whom 1,800 are now actively hostile, 250 desirous of peace, and

1,450, mainly Chippewas, avowedly friendly, but who would not hesitate at any time to raise the tomahawk if not restrained by fear of the consequences. He recommends as a permanent policy the concentration and military surveillance of the several bands and tribes, adding "that when they find they must cease to depend upon the chase for ood, and must work or starve, they will agree to any reasonable conditions the Government may see fit to impose; and that it is becoming more and more manifest that some such fixed policy as that ndicated must be adopted by the Government with reference to the great tribes of Indians north and west of us before a permanent peace can be restored to our extensive border."

A STAGE LIME TO CALIFORNIA—THE INDIAN WAR OEASED.
Atchison, K. T., Sept. 13.—The overland stage line is to be immediately reopened through to California. Ben Holliday is the proprietor of the line. He leaves here on Monday next, accompanied by Warren Leland, of New York, Superintendent George T. Otts, and a large force of employees to put the route in running order.

Hostilities on the part of the Indians have entire-

ly ceased along the whole line to Fulsom, Call

NEW OBLEANS.

SLIDE ON THE MISSISSIPPI—A STEAMER SUNK. CAIRO, Sept. 14.—The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans on the 7th, has arrived. The Luminary was fined \$2,500 by General Dana, at Vicksburg, for landing at other than a military port on her previous trip. Official returns from the parish of New Orleans. on the 5th instant, give a majority of 3,875 for the new Constitution. The whole vote was 5,443. The steamer Creole sailed for New York on the

The steamer M. V. Gillam. from New Orleans for Iatamoros, laden with lumber, and having on poard thirty-eight passengers, foundered on the 1st nstant, one hundred and twenty miles northeast of Sabine Pass. The vessel is a total loss, and the assengers sustained themselves for fifty hours on raft, when they were rescued by the United States teamer Circassian.

An extensive land-slide, embracing a quarter of a mile of the levee, ten miles above Baton Rouge, ccurred a few days ago. Provisions are firm. Stocks light. Sales of sugar or the past week 400 hhds. Louisiana and Cuba at 23@24c. for fair to fully fair. A negro regiment is organizing at Memphis, and is filling up rapidly. The United States supply steamer Circassian recurned to New Orleans on the 6th from a cruise on

the coast of Texas as far as the Rio Grande. She supplied about thirty of our blockaders with provislons, and brought in a few sick and discharged nen, who will be sent North. The gunboat Aurora Stark is the only vessel on duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The French have nearly seventy vessels at that The French admiral, when informed of the cap

ture of Fort Morgan, pronounced Farragut the naval hero of the age. The troops at Brazos and the crews of all the blockaders are in good nealth. Blockade-running is expected to begin soon on the Texas coast, and the navy is on the alert. the particular kind of warfare which they carry on. Looking upon it as a retaliation for the many excesses and crucities of the Federals on land, we may excuse it; but the whole system is barbarous, and it would be well if war could be waged without such hateful doings. There is nothing more likely to weaken the peace party of the North than the story of these captures, which must irritate the Northern people everywhere it is told, and make enemies of large numbers who have no sympathy with Lincoln and his party." The Circassian leaves in a day or two for Boston touching at Mobile and Pensacola for sick and wounded men. Some of the sick men in the Naval

Hospital in New Orleans would be sent North on BERMUDA. HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—The steamer Galatea, from Bermuda on the 11th, has arrived with troops. The fever is abating at Bermuda.

The blockade-running steamer Mary Celestia from Wilmington via Bermuda for Nassau, sunk off

the south side of Bermuda on the 9th. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, September 14. AN ABRIVAL FROM NEWBERN.

The Government steamer Thomas Collins arrived nere this morning, for repairs, from Newbern, N. C Gen. Palmer, commander of our forces in North Carolina, was on board. He is going to Trenton n leave of absence for a few days. The Collins left Newbern on Sunday last. All vas quiet there, and the troops were in good health and spirits. ARRIVAL OF PAROLED UNION SOLDIERS.

The flag-of-truce boat New York, with 200 paroled men and 40 officers, arrived at Annapolis this morning. Among them are a number of Marylanders The condition of the released prisoners is a little improved. THE MARKETS.

Flour is quiet at \$12 for extr Ohio. Wheat active and firm; Southern red, \$2.55@2.60; Southern white, \$2 75@2.80. Corn dull at \$1.83 for white. Whisky dull at \$1.841/201.85. Provisions are firm and Bacon has an advancing tendency.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 14. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER. The prize steamer Elsie has arrived at this port SAILING OF THE EUROPA. The steamer Europa sailed at noon, with thirty assengers for Halifax and Liverpool. She took out no specie.

PERSONAL. - General Hooker is now in New York. He has

been taking short trips to various New York cities in company with his wife and family. - Vallandigham is in Cincinnati, or was there or Tuesday. When he read McClellan's letter of acceptance he did precisely what the telegram published in The Press of Monday said he had done The Ohio Statesman of Saturday came out with the ollowing notice at the head of its editorial columns: MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S MEETINGS WITHDRAWN.
The appointments heretofore made for Hon. C. L. Vallandigham are withdrawn.

John G. Thompson,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee

F. JARGER, Secretary. The Cincinnati Commercial tells us that all Saturday he labored for a bolt, clothed himself with abuse as with a garment, and was exceedingly venomous on the candidate whose nomination, on his own motion, had been made unanimous. He could not, however, have made very rapid progress, since the Cincinnati Enquirer, of Tuesday, has two or three paragraphs stating that it is a "peace paper," and declines to bolt. - Abbe McMasters, in his paper for this week speaks on the McClellan subject for himself per sonally. He becomes absolutely crazy with rage

over the "duplicity of McClellan," and withdraws his support. But in his three feet two inches of editorial we can almost see him complacently smiling as he writes in substance: Overboard with McClellan-call another Convention-nominate another candidate, and he "can be elected." Yea -Rev. James Cullen, formerly pastor of St. James Catholic Church, Newark, N. J., was killed on the Sacramento river, California, by the explosion of the steamer Washoe. He was about forty years of

-The New York Express, in commending McClel lan, quotes from the report of Major Marcy on the Red River Expedition the following passage, ir which the following sentiment occurs: "An interesting collection of reptiles and other specimens, in alcohol, was also made under his (McClellan's) superintendence." His interest in the genus to which Copperheads belong began very early, it would seem. "An interesting collection" of them at Chicago, whether "in alcohol" or not, we will not attempt to say

age, and had gone to California for the benefit of his

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. We would call the attention of onyers to the large and attractive sale of 1,350 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmoral gaiters, and army goods, to be sold by catalogue, for cach, this morning (Thursday), Sept. 15, commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 625 Market and 522 Commerce street.

have now repaid him for his early devesion.

EUROPE.

arrival of the Steamer Pounsylvanian-Bumors about the Georgia-The Atlan tic Cable-No Political News. New York, Sept. 14 .- The steamer Pennsylva nian has arrived with Liverpoof dates of the Sist

be placed completely under British control and safe guardianship. He adds: "The first desideratum is not attained in Perli-

Later-Arrival of the Manchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer City of Man-chester arrived at this port at 9.30 this evening.

The Arabia at Halifax.

HALIPAX, Sept. 14—The royal mail steamship Arabia has arrived at this port with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst., via Queenstown on the 4th.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton August 31st.
The Sidon, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

The Washington, from New York, arrived at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Consols for money 8832@8832 Erie shares 41@42; Illinois Central shares 46@4

per cent. discount.
Liverpool, Sept. 3; A. M.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 39,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 10,500 to exporters. The market has advanced %d

10,300 to exporters. In a market has been for the other for A merican, but the prices are easier for the other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 4.000 bales including 1,000 bales to speculators and for export in the property outstions.

The market closed dull, with unchanged quotations The following are the authorized prices: Middling Orleans 31s; middling Mobiles 30½s; middling Up lands 30s.

The stock in port is estimated at 251,000 bales, in-

The stock in port is estimated at 251,000 bales, including 10,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is irregular, and prices are still on the decline.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The circulars generally report the Breadstuffs market as dull and declining.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co. report Flour dull, with a downward tendency. Wheat flat and the quotations barely maintained; red Western 7s. 8d@856d; red Southern 8s.3d@856d; white Western 8s.6d@9s.3d. Corn dull and 6d lower on the week; sales of mixed at 298.6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions are

Wakefield, Nash, & Co. and Gordon, Bruce, & Co., report Beef very dull and 2s 6d lower. Pork easier and dull. Bacon firmer and 6d higher. Lard active, and 1s higher on the weekl; sales at 44s@ 45s 6d. Butter firm. Tallow active, opening at an advance of 6d and closing with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The brokers

circular reports Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Rice flat. Ashes steady at 29s 3d for Pots, and 33s 6d for Pearls. Linseed quiet but steady. Linseed Cakes steady at £11@£11.7s 6d. Sperm Oil nominal. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 37s 6d@38s. Rosin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine 67s, with small sales. Messrs. Boult, Euglish, & Brandon report Petroleum as freedy.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 5,500 bales. The market closed inactive

and irregular, and piles were generally weak. New Orleans tres ordinaire, 370f.; ditto bas, 385f. The

The Globe, in reviewing the news from America by the steamer Persia, considers the prospects of

sace or an armistice as very remote.

The steamer Atlanta, from London for New York, audinto Queenstown on the 3d with her steering

gear disarranged. She bore up from 140 miles west

of Cape Clear.

The steamship Persia reached Liverpool at two

'clock this afternoon.

The steamship London, from New York, passed queenstown last night.

The Daily News has an editorial on the peace ru-mors from America, and contends that the North cannot submit to the terms on which Jeff Davis is peaced to treat for peace. It argues that, unless the Southern

ne Southern terms are lessened, there can be no-

with Lincoln and his party."

The half-yearly drawing for the sinking fund of the Confederate loan took place on the 1st. Nearly one-sixth of the loan has already been redeemed,

viz: £340,000 sterling by cotton, and £138,000 by

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows

decree has been signed appointing Marshal Mc-

Mahon Governor of Algeria.

Another decree provides for the reorganization of the administrative staff for Algeria.

Prince Murat and family have embarked for a tour in the East.

on the evening of the let inst., says the report of the indisposition of the Emperor Napoleon is not devoid of foundation. His Majesty was cupped before he left for Chalons.

It is asserted that active negotiations are going

It is asserted that active negotiations are going on between the Cabinets at Paris and Turin relative to the evacuation of Rome.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds continue to droep. Consols are lower than they have been for seven years. The discount market is unchanged. The bank returns show such a falling off in reserve, that it is said the question is not as to the prohibiting of a reduction in the discount, but whether

an advance to 9 per cent. may not be necessary.

CALIFORNIA.

A BANQUET TO GEN. MODOWELL—FINANCIAL NEWS,

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The steamer Bro-

ther Jonathan, from the North, arrived here yester-

day, bringing \$432,000 in gold, and good reports

A banquet had been given to Gen. McDowell at

Victoria, which was attended by Gov. Kennedy, of

The treasury receipts in this city, since the last

The Magazines.

Blackwood's Magazine, for August, New York re-

print, has reached us through W. B. Zieber, 106

South Third street. Its more noticeable papers are

of Lever's novels; Cornelius O'Dowd-upon Men

and Women, and the pen-ultimate portion of Mrs.

Oliphant's "Chronicles of Carlingford." Notices of

two of the public schools of England, of Victor

Hugo's rhapsody on Shakspere, on Lewes's Aris-

totle, and on the Parliamentary Session, with two

lyrics, constitute the other contents of Maga. From Fowler & Meon, 521 Chestnut street, we

have the September number of the American

Exchange and Review, which is also the first

number of a new volume. Among the prin-

The first dissects and explains the New Internal

Revenue Law; the next, entitled "Have you got

Oil?" discusses the character of the Petroleum

Oil Companies, which have recently been nu-

merously established; and the third is a long,

close, and scientific disquisition on the sup-

posed animal origin of Petroleum. This paper is

left unfinished, but is to be continued. It is sugges-

tive and instructive. The author says (p. 52): "The

coprolites are the remains of the bones of reptiles,"

whereas Worcester's Dictionary correctly states, on

the authority of Dr. Buckland, who invented the

word (from the Greek kopros, dung, and lithos, a

stone), that coprolite means petrified fecal matter,

or dung, of carniverous reptiles. There is a

little editorial carelessness, too, in allowing such a

clumsy inversion as "says the Prince de Joinville,"

rating," instead of "in beginning." But the in-

formation here communicated on mining and metal-

lurgy, monetary matters, insurance, railways and

transportation, patents, arts and science, is exten-

sive, well arranged, and generally impartial. The

American Exchange and Review is evidently improv-

ing; there is no reason why it should not be elevat-

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALES OF 1,700 PACKS

AGES AND LOTS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS THIS DAY.—The early particular at-

tention of dealers is requested to the valuable and

desirable assortment of British, German, Swiss,

French, and American dry goods, embracing about

1,700 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles

n cottons, worsted, woolens, linens, and silks, in-

cluding 95 packages domestics, 750 pieces new styles

dress goods, black and fancy silks, &c., 2,000 dozen

linen cambrie handkerchiefs, 890 long and square

wool shawls, 10,000 dozen hosiery, gloves, shirts, &c.

also, cloths and linens in large variety—to be pererap-

torily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and

ed to an equality of merit and popularity

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

(Friday), at 10 o'clock.

to pass into print; and (p. 66) in saying "in augu

cipal articles here, three are well worth notice.

ontinuations of "Tony Butter," undoub

Vancouver's Island, and other British notables

steamer's day, amount to \$1,750,000.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard, writing

FRANCE.

the sinking fund.

from the mines

esterday. The Rentes closed at ( The news to-day is unimportant.

heavy, except Lard, which is buoyant. Messr Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Gordon, Bruce, & Co

Havre on the 31st.

The news to-day is unimportant.

town on the 31st.

The news of the Chicago no minations was received here on the 2d inst. The nomination of little N London, August 31.—There is no political news seon created no excitement or enthusiasm the soldiers; he has some supporters among the The King of Italy has received the Mexican am cers of the New York regiments; they are v passador and exchanged friendly wishes. The Liverpool Albion, in its account of the seizure of the Georgia by the Niagara, says: "Numerous rumors have been current on 'Change since the seizure, which we give for the benefit of those who wish to hear all sides of the question. When the fact of the seizure first became known it was asserted that the original register of the Georgia, affas the Japan, had never been cancelled, and that the ashamed.

cautious, and say but little; probably they While the Chicago Convention was in session ! rebels took great interest in the dutags of said Com vention. They continually annoyed our pickets exchange papers. On the night of the 4th inst. the Japan, had never been cancelled, and that the gentlemen who purchased her from the builders only gave the Confederate commander a bill of sale; that at the time she was committing depredations on Northern commerce she was the property of a British merchant; that Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, being satisfied that McClellaz was .cominate about 9 o'clock the rebels sprang suddenly upon to works almost along the entire line (the line is nea ly twelve miles long), and gave three cheers for British merchant; that Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, the American Minister, negatived a request by the owners for protection from seizure; that Earl Russell did promise protection, and so on ad infinitum." The London Times publishes a letter from Lieut. Col. McCrea, of the Royal Artillery, urging that the Atlantic telegraph cable should be landed in the harbor of St. Johns, that it may be exposed as little as possible to the friction of a sea-beach, and har placed completely under Exities control and

The Rebel Army Cheering for McClal

To the Editor of The Press:

rences in front of Pete. sburg:

ACTING QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

Sin: I give you the following as one of the

LW THE FIELD, Sept. 8th, 1864

NEAR PETERSBURG, V.

Our men were perfectly thunderstruck, In I me ment or two our true Union boys also sprang upon their works, and gave three cheers for Abraha Lincoln, and both sides kept it up for some tir While the cheering was going on, no firing ( an hind was done; each side was too much engage cheering their favorite. This affair has made the sands of votes for Mr. Lincoln. You will find be few McClellan men in the extreme front ab Petersburg. Every word of the above is true, as thousands bear testimony to it.

The Pay of a Major General. The Fay of a major dealers.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sie: In a communication headed "Economy an Consistency." published in Tuesday's Press, it stated that General McClellan receives \$6,000 a yet from the Government. The statement is an erro McClellan being retired from active service, is a

THE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A large meeting of the Democracy was held in night at the Continental Theatre. The assembla night at the Continental Theatre. The assemblas was graced by the presence of ladies, who occupies the boxes.

Mr. Charles Ingersoll was the first speaker. He can be supported to the chicago Convention was contained a resolution that if we have not fall play at the elections in November the Democration of the convention. The object of these resolutions is plain.

Mr. Ingersoll continued at length to reassert would be supported to the Convention. The object of these resolutions is plain.

plause.

He was followed by Mr. B. F. Myers, of Bedford who said that he came here to tell the Philadel phians something from the mountains. We are determined there that we will have a free and fall the property of the pro ballot, or a free fight. [Great applause.]
Mr. J. McDowell Sharp was next introduced. came to ask the people of Philadelphia to help rout of power an Administration whose imbedi has permitted the destruction of one of our fair

towns...
Mr. George Northrop was the next speaker. He was enthusiastically received. After a short space he retired, and the meeting adjourned. SUICIDE.

HOSPITAL ITEMS. HOSPITAL ITEMS.

Accident.—Charles Twain, aged eight years had his left thigh fractured, yesterday, by a flag stone falling upon him, on Broad street, below Passyunk road. He was taken to the hospital.

Fatal Result.—John Miller, sixteen years of age, who was run over by the Germantown cars, at Ninth and Wallace streets, while attempting to jump upon the platform on the 9th, died yesterday afternoon, at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A child, named John Hennesy, four years of age, was run over at Front and Union streets, by car No. 3, of the Lombard and South-streets Railway Company, and seriously injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 18 I. ENGRAVING-View of the Front from the Unit III. "WHO PASSES UNDER MY WINDOW, MOY IV. EDITORIALS-The War and the Presidency-Question of Dollars and Cents-General McClellan A Hartford Convention of 1815 and the Chicago Conven

tion of 1864-Two Letters-The New Democratic Sec-V. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." VII. GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S LETTER OF A CEPTANCE—The Chicago Convention Rebuked VIII. SPEECHES OF SECRETARY SEWARD-Revis of the Military and Political Situation-The Niaz IX. POLITICAL-The Chicago Platform-What

State Central Committee X. WAR NEWS-The Army Before Petersburg-T Fight last Friday Night-Atlanta-General Sherman's Account of its Capture—A Rebel View of the Situation XI. GENERAL NEWS-Letter of Edward Everett

XII. CITY INTELLIGENCE - Scottish Games -Voice from Rebeldom-The Seamstress Largent XIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT-An Amusing Anecdot

Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for singie copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copie put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

thing but war.

The London Times has an editorial on the doings of the Tallahassee, and says: "Though we must acknowledge the energy and skill of these Confederate commanders, we can have no sympathy with the particular kind of warfare which they carry on. E ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Sewing Department of the Wheeler & Wilson Establishment is so well patronized by the ladies of Philadelphia. Such specimens of work we have never seen done either by the hand or by any other sewing machine but the Wheeler & Wilson. The Wheeler & Wilson Company send out obliging and competent young ladies by the day or week, with or without machines. This we consider a great accommodation to families. Altogether the Wheeler & Wilson concern is one of the institutions that reflect credit on our city. Their elegant salesrooms, No. 704 Chestnut street, stand anrivalled. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, we all know, is the only one that gives un versal satisfaction. They have been thoroughly tried, and those who have them in use would not b without them for ten times their cost. Every ma chine is warranted, and the money returned it not entirely satisfactory. Go to 701 Chestnut street, and examine these wonderful machines. Send for circu lar and specimens of work.

SECURE YOUR NEGATIVES .- The negatives by Broadbent & Co. and by Wenderoth & Taylor, taken between June, 1862, and June, 1863, are about tob effaced. All persons who desire to purchase and or preservation are requested to make immediate pplication to Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912 aa

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY .- The recent victoria Sherman at Atlanta, and Farragut at Mobile, have infused a new life into the Republic; and anther victory has carried joy into the homes of thou sands. We refer to the victory of Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street, over all competitors, in the matter of selling the best and cleanest Coal a the lowest prices. Give him a trial, everybody. A BEAUTIFUL GIFT .- It was a custom of the ancients to make presents of fragrant flowers, rich unguents, &c., as a medium for the expression of sentents of esteem and love. It was a felicitous fancy, and one which we are glad to see revived in our own day in the popular custom of young gallant resenting to their lady friends a carton of Lubin's chly-perfumed "Floriline," the nonpariel of tollst requisites. It is at once a perfume, a decorator, and beautifier of the hair and complexion. Try it, 58 despairing lovers, and your suit cannot but presper

BUY THE "FLORENCE."-This is the advice everybody, who has now the "Florence" in use, heir friends in want of Sewing Machines. It without doubt, the most perfect instrument for si kinds of family sewing yet given to the public, an the fact that it is warranted to give perfect satisfact tion, very naturally secures for it the largest sale The rooms of the agent, No. 630 Chestnut street, 3: daily thronged with customers.

THE DRAFT.—The draft is ordered to be made in this State on Monday next. Philadelphia has be stirred herself to such good purpose in the way of the cruiting that but few of the wards will have to stanthe hazard of the wheel. The citizens who are thu relieved from apprehensions of having to wear un forms, can now go to the Brown-Stone Clothing Ha of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnul street, above Sixth, and procure their fall an

"DESOLATION."-Georgia, from Chattanooga Viarietta, about one handred and fifty miles, is tally swept of its male inhabitants. "In the st standing cottages near the depots, selling pies an fruit around the cars, you see the lean, lank, yello hinned women of the poorer classes, with their to headed children, but never an able-bodied m Every able-bodied man wears the Federal unifor every able-bodied negro is in the service of army." Here how different the scene! Here able bodied men out of the army are abundant, whether in uniform or civilian dress, nine cases of ten their clothes are from the establishmen

Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Ciothing,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stat At Granville Stokes' Old Stat At Granville Stokes' Old Stand At Granville Stokes' Old State No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street.

No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE, but never of inticipated so divine a preparation for the as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont,"

cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth

teeth, hardens and invigorates the gams, girl

pure and healthy tone to the breath, clear enatifies, and preserves the teeth, and and decay. Sold by druggists. A. S. DOTTER, 304 North Broad street, lealer, would respectfully advise his friend the public in general not to delay in buying coal, and run the risk of paying further adva but buy at once of his superior stock of large, small stove, stove, egg, &c. None to exiet quality, durability, or cheapness.

part for cash, commencing this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continued, all day and part of evening without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market B. Myere & Co., assess to be continued to-morrow EYE AND EAR most successfully treated Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pinest. cial eyes inserted. No charge for examination.

McClenian bong.

titled only to half pay.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

A READER OF THE Press.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE

A man named Hugh Cassidy committed suicide, by hanging, in the loft of the bottling establishment No. 220 Pear street, yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that his habits of excessive intoxication caused the fatal deed. He was a married man. Coroner Taylor held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

CASUALTY.

Messrs. Boult, Euglish, & Brandon report Petro-leum as steady, and in better demand; sales of re-fined at 28 1d@28 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's circular reports
Breadstuffs as steady; Iron steady; Sugar quiet and steady; Coffee firm; Tea quiet and easier: Rice lines on Jackson Hill, Va.

II. POETRY — "The Maiden's Death," by Kat cused of Insincerity-Recent Barbarism in Ireland-The

and steady; Coffee firm; Tea quiet and easier; Rice firm; Tallow advanced at the opening, but closed firm; Tallow advanced at the opening, but closed fiat at 428 6d; Spirits of Turpentine are still declining, with sales at 67@66s; Petroleum quiet at £18@£18 10s for crude, and 2s 1d for refined; Linseed Cakes quiet, but steady; Linseed easier; Linseed Oil flat at 35s 9d; Sperm Oil quiet at £64.

Groves & Todd report Provisions quiet but steady. Lard firmer. Rosin inactive.

London Money Market.—Baring's circular reports United States five-twenties in good demand at 39½@39½; Erie shares 41½; Illinois Central Railroad 46 per cent. discount. Consols closed on Friday at 88½@88% for money. The bullion in the Bark of England has increased £148,000 during the week. week.
THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—P. M.—COTTON.—The sales to-day amount to 2 000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and prices great Generals and Statesmen say of it—The Triumpha Elections in Maine and Vermont—Address of the Uni BREADSTUFFS are quiet at unchanged prices.
LONDON, September 3—P. M.—Consols for money closed at 88@88½; Illinois Central shares 47@46 per cent. discount; Erie shares 40@42.
HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 5 500 bales. The propriet closed in when

Stock in port amounts to 62,000 bales.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday. The Rentes closed at 661. 70c.

XIV. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CITY ITEMS.