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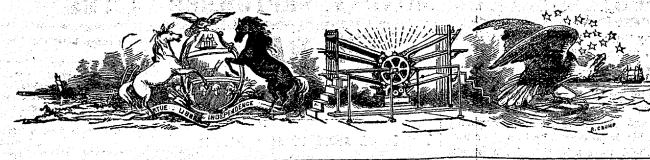
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864. NORTH-CAROLINA.

Rebel Attempt to Blow Up a Railroad Train-The Capture of the Steamer Fawn-General Palmer-An Epidemia at Newbern. Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEWBERN, N. C., September 16, 1864.

Everything is in statu quo here at present, if I may be allowed to except the occasional arrival and departure of troops. The 9th Vermont Vol. Infantry, Col. Ridgely commanding, left for home on the 12th inst. The regiment has re-enlisted, and goes home on twenty days' furlough. The colonel is a man highly respected by all his brother officers, and much loved by his men. The other officers are very highly spoken of, and I am assured that the entire regiment is one of the finest that was ever stationed at this place. So much for the "Green Mountain boys." They never bring dishonor to their State. afraid of McClellan-don't know what he may do, An attempt was made on the morning of the 12th was an out and out peace man; to-day he tries to nst. to blow up the train running from this place to Batchelor's creek, by placing a torpedo on the track; but very fortunately it falled-merely by accident, though, I imagine. An excavation was made inder the ties, in which the torpedo was so placed that the weight of the train upon the ties would cause it to explode. The explosion occurred directly under the locomotive, passing off to lone side, being probably placed too near the end of the ties. No serious damage was done, merely tearing up the track, and jostling the train considerably. The superintendent informs me that the track is examined very closely every morning, but this had been so nicely arranged as to defy detection. The

formed that they are numerous, and at times very Why it is that these persons, known to hold senti ments in antagonism to the Government, are allowed to peaceably remain where so many lives and so much property are in jeopardy, is a question. It may be a good policy to be lenient to rebels who are not outbreaking, but under such circumstances a these I think it must be a mistaken one. The late disaster to the steamer Fawn reveals a very loose state of affairs in that direction. It has been the custom to send almost all mails and other valuables, with whatever passengers there might be, by this route, without any protection whatever,

enemy have not been near the road lately, and the

orime can be attached to no one but the semi-Con-

federate citizens living thereabout, and I am in

even after boats had been repeatedly captured and sunk. The inhabitants along the canal have ever been noted for their hatred to the Federal cause and to them a good share of the blame has heretofore been laid; yet no measures were taken to prevent repetitions. The Fawn had a very large mail for the forces and fleet in this district, with some Government

stores and money, but how much is not yet known. The force that captured her was small, and had laid in ambush at that place for several days, intending to capture her as she went up, but being under convoy of a steamer loaded with negro recruits, whom they mistook for soldiers, the plan was then given up, and delayed until her return. There were no casualties, that I can hear of, except one soldier, I think, shot through the shoulder. Major Jenny, judge advocate for this district,

with several other officers and citizens, who were among her passengers, ransomed themselves with a sum of money (Government, by the way,) which they had in their possession, and are now in this city. By some secret process, known only to himelf, the captain of the Fawn was immediately released, though the others were kept several days. This captain resides somewhere along the canal, and, I hear, has never been noted for his Union prejudices: Truly, there is something want-

Brigadier General J. N. Palmer, lately command ing this department, has gone North, leaving in command Brigadier General Edward Harland. General Palmer has done a great and good work at this place—a work that will leave him in grateful remembrance of the people long after the war shall have closed. The city, dirty and unkempt as it was when he took command, has gradually assumed a cleanly and neat appearance, nuisances have been removed, torn-down wharves have been rebuilt, the streets have been filled up and graded, and the hordes of negroes have been compelled to comport themselves more decently. News from the fleet in the Sounds reports nothing of any interest transpiring.

The Tacony, a double-ender, which was lately or dered North for a heavier battery, has returned. She has now on board two eleven-inch, with four broadside nine-inch guns, a very formidable battery. The Tacony is a Philadelphia-built boat, and one of the best of her class. I learn that all of the doubleon North one at a time for the same nur. We have a very peculiar and fatal disease epidemic with us now, supposed to be a modified form of the yellow fever, but cannot certainly be told. Physicians and army surgeons tell me that they have never seen any disease similar to it, and consequently can do but very little. The daily average number of deaths from it for this week is about twelve, which, for the population, is very large. ... ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES AT NEWBERN-CHANGES IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT-PRO-

TECTION OF THE CANAL AND BAILROAD. NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 19, 1864. I have been disappointed concerning the mails on ccount of the closing of the canal; thus we have had no regular communication with the North. It is supposed that Colonel Webster, chief quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, will establish a line of armed boats through the canal. A large number of refugees came within our lines yesterday under the flag of truce. They are all Northern persons, who had been living in the interior of this State before the rebellion, and did not succeed in escaping, or rather were deluced into the belief that there would be no war. Such is the case, almost without an exception, with all of this class of persons that I have met. They had re-

mained long enough in the South to have imbibed the same feeling as that of the chivalry, that the North could not be so blind as to rush into a war with the South, but would quietly allow them to withdraw." There were several very "intelligent persons" among these, including two or three "Yankee school marms," I think, who gave me some very lucid and interesting accounts of affairs in Dixle, but they are so very nearly like those which all refugees give that I do not know that they would be of any interest to your readers. The "schoolmarms" seem to have gone South, like most others of their class, with the intention, or rather hope, of marrying some one of the chivalric band, but in this were very cruelly disappointed, all their good looks and winsome ways to the contrary notwith-

standing, and upon the outbreaking of the war were still more cruelly allowed to shift for themselves. To hear their very pitiful tales of sorrow and wee would melt the heart of a brick, but amid all I was very much struck with the idea that they did not so much sorrow for all other things as for the down casting of their hopes. It is to be lamented that our Yankee girls should have gone so low, but from the many cases of a like kind that I have seen, I am fully convinced that it is a fact. A change has lately been made in the quartermaster's idepartment at this place, by the promotion of Captain R. C. Webster, late chief Q. M., to a colonelcy and chief Q. M. of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the assignment of Captain Wm. Holden, next in rank, as Chief Q. M. of the District of North Carolina. Captain Holden is a very talented young man, fully competen for the great and onerous duties of the position, and truly singularly beloved by all knowing him. He is a resident of Warietta. Ohio, and was one of the first that the notedly loyal college at that place gave

for the defence of the Union. At the head of his class there, he has ever kept steadily onward in the same course. That the Government could not have made a better selection is apparent to all that know department at this place, has produced among its many employees a great deal of suffering. A large proportion of the black population are employed on Bovernment works, but have received no money ince June 1st, and as their one ration will not feed an entire family, I learn that there has been ex-

treme destitution, amounting, in some cases, almost treme destitution, amounting, in some cases, almost to starvation. General Harland has issued an order to the effect that the commissary department shall the had their arms previously concealed under sell to them on creal to the same of the commissary department shall sell to them, on credit, such provisions as they may need, to an amount not exceeding the sum due them from Government, upon the presentation of a certificate to that effect from the chief quartermaster. The late attacks on the trains running to Beaufort have caused the commanding general to order that twenty-five men and a commissioned officer be detailed as guard for each train.

The epidemic raging here does not seem to abate n the least. It has certainly been ascertained to be caused by the drying up of the numerous swamps around the city, and a steady east wind has driven the miasma directly upon us. I hear that the surgeons have decided that it is a malignant remittent ever, as a basis, but are afraid to say that it is the yellow lever. Many persons well acquainted with the latter disease inform me that it is assuredly a The gr. at cry is rain! rain! rain! that the swamps

hay be filled; but no rain comes. SPECT OF GENERAL BUTLER'S LATE ORDER CON-SCRIPTING NEGLOES-THE NORTHERN RECRUIT-ING AGENTS—THE REBELS ON M'CLELLAN—FEARS OF EPIDEMIC. NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 2, 1861. The late order from General Butler to the effect that all the able bodied negroes in this district

should be sent to him for work in the trenches before Petersburg, has been revoked, and the "cullud population" have peace once more. It was very musing to see them dodging about in every direction and hiding in all manner of places to avoid children running, screaming after their husbands. or fathers, or brothers, as the guard hurrled them along; old whiteheaded "cullud gents" lamenting the sad fate of their progeny, for very naturall they had swallowed the idea that all were to b driven into the army; and if any of you, my reders, ever saw a Newbern darkey, then you hav seen one of those who so fear the rebels that the would die before being captured. The recruiting agents, or rather those abominab

wretches, the scurf and dregs of civilization, that have been sent to this place to recruit, have about The crew of the boat was landed on an island a few nobody to recruit. If the Northern people must resort to such means to fill up their quotas, why can they not send men who, at least, have a decent currence to meet two or three, or, mayhap, half a struck shoal water.

The Canadians are very indignant over the occurrence, and are ready to arrest the guilty parties as soon as charges are preferred against them. It is reported that warrants are out for their arrest The Canadians are not our friends on general terms but they are strongly opposed to any acts of piracy committed from their shores. They will probably take prompt action in our behalf. The pirates are boasting that no one dare arrest them. Several leading Copperheads of Sandusky and other places in the Northwest, are concerned in the ffair. A dozen or more are now under arrest. The matter will be thoroughly sifted. The Parsons is expected at Sandusky to-night, to resume her regular trips. The damage to her is

from one to two thousand dollars. The Island Queen will be raised in a few days. PIERMONT. Respectability.

Lincoln is the popular man, and truly deservedly so. They, and we, all want either a war, or a peace President-not a conglomeration of the two. Captain Cooke, assistant quartermaster at Roanoke Island; has been on an exploring expedition through the Albemarle canal. He says that he has found but two points where any danger need be apprehended from an attack by rebels; and these can e defended with but a very small force. If this be the case (and Captain Cook's judgment can certainly be relied upon) somebody must be to blame that it has not been done before. Citizens are leaving by scores, in every steamer, to get beyond the limits of our plague. Gen. Palmer's family went on the 19th inst. The medical director has ordered that quinine and whisky be issued to the troops and inhabitants, as a preventive means. Barrels of tar are being burned to purify the atmosphere. Old, decayed buildings. stables, &c., have been torn down, and all the

rubbish removed. The weather is cool and cloudy, but we have had no rain of any moment. It is believed that the disease is very slightly decreasing. D. F. B. THE LAKE PIRATES.

all left, owing, I suppose, to the fact that there is

moral character? men who are not a disgrace to the

country. Two weeks ago it was no uncommon oc-

dozen of these "agents" quarreling and wrangling

over some unlucky "nigger," one swearing that he

met him first, another that he was the lucky one,

and still another that he'd knock - out of the

rest if they didn't go away and leave his "nigger"

alone, while perhaps a fourth, in the midst of the

strife, would march off with the negro under his

protective wing. And the many hundred ways

adopted to cheat the poor souls out of the expected

bounty, or perhaps fifty or a hundred dollars of it, is simply disgusting, and a disgrace to the State

All praise to Pennsylvania that she has never

It is a curious fact that scarcely a rebel sympa-

thizer can be found favoring the late nomination of

McClellan. Secessionists have repeatedly told me

that "if we must live under a Northern President,

let us have one whose principles we know, and from

whom we may know what to expect." They are

and don't know what to look for. A year ago he

ending them here.

unite it with a war policy.

stooped so low!

How the Plot was formed and carried out-History of the Affair. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1864. The great excitement this week is the rebel raid from Canada. The rumors have been coming thick and fast ever since the beginning of the affair, and they are just now taking definite shape. At first it was reported that the rebels had two armed steamers on the lakes, and were preparing to break up our commerce as much as possible. Then it came that two propellers and a side wheel steamer had been seized in some Canadian port, armed with guns, and sent forth on a piratical expedition, with orders to sink, burn, and destroy, after the manner of the Alabama. Then it was stated that the boats were moving towards Buffalo, with the object of laving that city under heavy contribution. One after another these stories were disproved. It is certain that the people along the lakes were prodigiously frightened, and ready to believe anything. Gradually they have come to their senses, and now think they are not in as great danger as they might be. It was difficult to convince them of their safety

It appears that about six weeks ago a gentleman of pleasing address made his appearance at Sandusky, and put up at the West House. He called himself Cole, and said he resided in Philadelphia, and had lately speculated largely in coal mines and realized handsomely. He had plenty of money, both gold and treasury notes, and spent it in the most lavish manner. He made friends with many of the citizens, chiefly those of the Copperhead stripe, and was noticed to be often with them. He was on good terms with the officers of the gupboat Michigan, and visited that craft quite frequently. His acquaintance became so intimate that he frequently dined on board the boat, and as often had the offi cers of the boat dining with him. A short time ago a refugee from the South recognized Mr. Cole as an officer of the rebel army. The matter was kept perfectly quiet, and the discovery was unknown to Cole. He was kept under strict surveillance though not aware of it, and his intimacy with citizens and ostensibly with the gunboat officers was much the same as before. On Sunday last the officials received information that the affair was coming to a head, and that some important arrests

would of necessity be made. On Monday morning Mr. Cole sent invitations sumprious dinner, in their honor, at the West-House in Sandusky. The dinner was leading elizons of the place. The invitations, with a single exception, were promptly accepted. The one declining said that he did so with great reluctance, but that Capt. Carlin would not let him go unless Mr Cole made personal solicitation in his behalf. Accordingly Mr. Cole proceeded to the Michigan, and when fairly on board was arrested and put in irons. I was rumored that the engineer of the boat was in complicity with Mr. Cole, but it is not certain. When arrested he was informed of the charge against him, and told that he had been watched for a long time. He confessed to the charge of being a rebei officer, and said that his object was to capture the Michigan and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. Both these things being accomplished,

they would sweep all commerce from the lakes and destroy the cities. He said the plan was for men from Canada to seize the steamer Philo Parsons on her way down rom Detroit, and after her the Island Queen. The boats would reach the mouth of Sandusky Harbor about dusk, or a little later. At the time they were to be at dinner at the West House, the ganboat left in charge of inferior officers would be an easy capture. The food and wines at the dinner were to be drugged, so that that the officers would be unfit for duty until long after he affair was over. The gunboat once in the hand of the conspirators, the prisoners on the island would be liberated and transported to Canada. The workpf destroying the commerce on the lakes would begun, and as the Michigan is the only gun boat in those waters, they would have everything sion, ie said the Canada portion of the programme had pubtless been fully carried out, and that the misictune of discovery alone prevented his portion trip on Monday morning. Two men got on boar and asked if she would touch at Sandwich,

theirown way. Having made a part of his confesfromsucceeding. The steamer Parsons started from Detroit on her Carda, two miles below Detroit, as they had some friens there who wished to join them. The boat stoppd-there and six or eight men got on board. At falden, eighteen miles further down, fifteen r tenty men joined the party, but did not pretend o kow the others. The pirates say they expected twely or twenty-five men to join them at Amhersburg, a few miles below Malden, but they did not ome. It turns out that they got on a spree on the ray from Windsor to Amherstburg, and did not leed the whistle of the boat at the time she landd. All these men have their abiding place at Wilsor, opposite Detroit, where they are safe from har, by our authorities. They are all refugee on the South, some of them having served in the rebearmy, while others have been in Canada ever sind the outbreak of the war. They spend their tim over cards and drink, and limit their conversatin to an abuse of everything pertaining to the Union. They will probably stay in Canada unt the end of the war. Te Parsons had been several hours out from De

ro and was among the Islands, near Sandusky, beile any attempt at her capture was made. She hadouched at one of the islands, where her captain esed, and was in charge of the mate and clerk, Wile between Kelley's and North Bass Island the clet save he was suddenly surrounded and ordered to greender. The demonstration was made simulapusly in all parts of the boat, and the passenand crew suddenly found themselves prisoners Apid trunk which had been brought on board at Miden was at once opened, and from it the conspirairs armed themselves. The trunk was filled with thr coats, particularly those who came on board at etroit and Sandwich. The passengers and crew we sent to the hold, with the exception of such as we necessary for working the hoat. The pilot and enneer were thus retained and compelled to work urer the surveillance of a man armed with a revoer. The boat was kept on her usual course to-wals Sandusky.

ter steaming about an hour, under her new pagers, the boat was found to be short of fuel T) person in charge announced himself as Captain Rt. of the Confederate army, and was at once socitous on the question of fuel. In accordance wh the instructions of the pilot, he ordered the bot to return to Bass Island, and there take in a ren supply. A lot of pig iron had been thrown orboard soon after the capture was made, so that thboat was quite light. On reaching Bass Island th whistle was blown, and the parties on shore cale out, to assist in wooding. The captain came proposed, and was at once selzed and put in the hd. The deck hands were ordered up and compeed to assist in the wooding. While the Parsons wooding up, the Island Queen came alongside an was captured. Her crew and passengers, among wim were forty soldiers, were sent on board the Pisons. The Queen was taken in tow, and the twin proceeded down the lake. After going four rive miles the Queen was abandoned in a sinking dition. She lies where she can be easily raised. the passengers of both boats were put ashore at Killy's Island, the soldiers being paroled not to the provest guard. The woods and marshes here, take up arms till exchanged, and the balance not were filled with them; and to find an able-bodied tomake any revelations within twenty-four hours. one in the city was almost an impossibility. But it The crew of the Island Queen was also put ashore, rearly made a bedlam out of the city; women and and a portion of the crew of the Parsons. Those necessary for working the boat were retained. The boat steamed down towards Sandusky, Captain Bell saying that he expected signals from shore. He dld not receive them, but was summoned by the Michigan to come alongside. Instead of complying, he turned his boat around and steamed for Detroit

river. By not receiving the signals from shore, he

was certain that something had gone wrong, and that the whole affair would be a failure. The Par-

sons steamed directly up Detroit river, and reached

Sandwich about nine o'clock yesterday morning. miles below. The pirates threw overboard much of the boat's furniture, and took the balance ashore at Sandwich. The custom house authorities arrested some of the men for landing goods without a permit, but released them shortly afterwards. The whole party are now in Windsor boasting over the exploit. The steamer was cut loose from the landing, and drifted down two or three miles, where she

"Blood, Iago, blood!" Whenever, as is often the case, comparisons are nstituted between the nominees of the National Union party and those of the Democratic faction it not unfrequently happens that the members of the latter organization find themselves somewhat at a oss in what way to sound the praises of their principal champion. In fact, there are not many topics connected with their chief candidate's career upor which they can delight to dwell. Yorktown entrenchments, Chickahominy, fevers, gunboat headquarters in time of battle, disobedience of orders from a superior officer, cold support of a brother general, tardy marches to the succor of a beleaguered garrison, and still tardier pursuits of a retreating foe, with other kindred incidents which go towards making up "my record," do not furnish a very pleasing retrospective view to partial adherent and they hasten to turn from such unpleasant, though, to be sure, trifling considerations, to the more gratifying and important subject of personal respectability. They console themselves with the thought that it is their intention to place entleman in the Presidential chair. They flat ter themselves that they advocate the election of no ex-rail-splitter or tailor, and that they are supporting no vulgar joker whose ungainly

figure but ill accords with the tapestry and damask of the white house drawing room, or whose coarse jests sound so unmusically in the ears of such of the descendants of the first families as still linger in the city of magnificent distances. "Give us," say they, "the graceful, though rather short figure of the hero of Munson's Hill; let the eagle-like glance of that eye, whose accurate vision discovered the wooden guns at Centreville, and the two hundred thousand Confederates defending the same, strike awe into the souls of admiring ambassadors and impress them with the truthfulness of that firm, though perchance, rather vaguely-expressed resolution, enforce a more vigorous nationality,' while from his lips, fresh from the glories of a West Point oration, fall words of eloquence which many a school boy would sigh to equal, and which even the valedictorian of a country college would be proud to excel." We can well understand the gratification which such considerations as these must furnish to these aristocratic patriots. It requires no very vivid imagination to call up before the mind's eye a picture of the renowned ex-commissioner to China, with two, or three other choice and kindred spirits, seated at the hospitable board of say Alderman McMullin for example, and discoursing upon such topics; sipping, in the rately cooled "Cliquot," or moderately warmed "Lafitte," with which the high-bred bounty of their host regales their palate: looking, with approving glance, at the portraits of the noble magistrate's long line of ancestors which grace the gilded wallpaper; or scanning with the eye of a connoisseur, some delicate chasing of Benvenuto Cellini which gleams on the festive board, or some massive plece of antique plate, emblazoned with the haughty crest of the McMullins. From politics, their conversation, like that at the (metaphorically) sanguinary dinner-party at Mr. Waterbrook's, in "David Copperfield," naturally turns upon the subject of 'blood;" and, perhaps, the youthful candidate for the Third Congressional district drops in for a social chat, and like the weak young man at the aforesaid dinner-party, wins the unanimous applause of the company by the assertion, "Myself, I would rather be knocked down by a fellow that had blood, than be picked up by a fellow that hadn't." Alas, we fear lest that aspiring candidate will soon be (poll. tically) knocked down by some very vulgar voters, and that, too, so fiatly, that all the "blood" in the society that is not mixed, will be unable to set him on his feet. So would the feast go on; and, soon, over the heads which nod around, and the welldrained bottles which stand apon the table, would we murmur a fragment from "Plautus": "Oh! tion, "Ah! how much emptiness there is in many

things." Seriously speaking, and begging our readers to bear with the somewhat farcical tone in which we bear with the somewhat farcical tone in which we have felt compelled to treat so absurd a subject, is it not pittful that, under a republican Government, and in the ranks of a body which emphatically, and in the ranks of a body which emphatically, though falsely, styles itself "Democratic," men should be found with souls so mean and petty as to make the early poverty and humble origin of great states men and good patriots hooks on which to hang every low invective and sneering jibe which imagistions fertile in such things can suggest? It is no parchment pedigree, venerable with the dust of ages; no ancient can was, dimly shadowed with the stiff features and quaint dress of a long ancestry; no stiff features and quaint dress of a long ancestry; no splendid escutcheon, rich with the blazonry of many quarterings, that we Americans require in those we delight to honor and to trust. It is not these things that we want. We want a loval heart, a wise head a firm will, and a strong hand; and we do not care to ask what ignoble blood throbs in the heart, what rude pillow once sustained the head, in what fiery trials was forged the iron will, or what rugged toils hardened the strong hand. It is very far indeed from our purpose to undervalue the advantages of high birth, and liberal education, and the inheritance of an honored name. They are great indeed. They furnish to a nobly-ambitious mind some of the keenest incentives to exertion; and few spurs to effort are sharper or more effective than the remembrance of the actions and the reputations of those whose name we bear. All these advantages we are willing to accord, heartly and readily, to the accomplished gentleman who has seen fit to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency; bu their possession does not alter, for an instant, on conviction as to his unfitness for the great station which he seeks to fill, or our most complete and unwhich he seeks to hil, or our most complete and unswerving condemnation of the principles of which he is the acknowledged champion. The fate of a great nation is too grave a thing to be out-balanced by such feather-weight considerations as birth and breeding; and the duty we owe to the present and the future is too real and pressing to allow a weak and ill-timed reverence for the past. For we must her our readers to remember past. For we must beg our readers to remember that, in these stern and practical days, men are to that, in these stern and practical days, men are to be valued for what they are, not for what their ancestors have been; and that an accomplished and well-bred, but weak and irresolute patrician, may be totally unfit for a high position, which a resolute and far-seeing plebian may fill with advantage and with honor. What nation would not rather trust its destines to the hands of Oliver Cromwell than to those of Charles the First or Second; to Andrew Jackson, rather than to James Buchanan?

Jan, air, your obedient servant. (4. T. R.

I am, fir, your obedient servant, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1864. The English Railway Murder. REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE OF MULLER.-According to the following account, from the London Morning Star, a man named King has confessed that he was an accomplice of Muller in the murder of Mr. Briggs: In the murder of Mr. Briggs:

George Augustus King, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with straight red whiskers, wiry frame, and of shabby genteel appearance, calling himself a publisher; living at Bow, was brought before Mr. Outhbert Ellison, at the Worship-street police court, by Mr. Inspector Honey, of the K division, charged, upon his own confession, with being concerned in the above alleged murder.

Mr. Abbott attended for the prosecution, which was instituted by Mr. G. Buckley, landlord of the Ranelagh Arms Tavern, Old Ford, who stated: "Last night, about eleven o'clock, I was in the bar talking to my customers and expressing the extreme talking to my customers and expressing the extreme gratification I felt at the capture of Muller, with the extra evidence against him, when the prisoner, who was present in front of the bar, suddenly remarked, "I could wager a fortune, if I had it, that there were two men congregated in it. A gentleman who was present turned round and said, 'You ought not to say such things if you don't know them for facts.' Vrisoner turned towards him and replied. 'I don't care; now maller is caught I'm sure to be apprehended. Muller is coming across the channel of the country with the coming across the channel of the country with the country to the channel of the country with the country to the channel of the country with the country to the channel of the country with the country to the country in irons, but I can walk out of these doors at liberty.

Another person remarked, 'I am really astonished at your saying this; if a constable was within hearat your saying this; it a contact to was within hearing he would apprehend you.' I then called the prisoner into the taproom."

Mr. Safford (clerk)—"Was he sober?"

Witness—"No, he was not quite sober."

Prisoner—"No, you gave me so many glasses of brandy and water—about thirty—you made me drunk."

Prisoner—"No, you gave me so many glasses of brandy and water—about thirty—you made me drunk."

[Mr. Ellison—"It will be better, probably, not to make any statement at present. You can cross-examine the witness presently."

[The prisoner here apologized, and was proceeding to speak again to the witness, when stopped with some difficulty by Bendall, the jailer.]

Evidence resumed: "He took my hand, burst into tears, and sobbed out, 'I wish to have fifty pounds weight taken off my shoulders." I asked, 'What is the matter with you? He then said: 'Muller and I were hard up, we wanted money and money we would have; it (the murder) was contemplated three days before it took place. We went to, Fenchurch street, waited there until Mr. Briggs: arrived, and took two first-class tickets to. Hackney, Wick. We did not commence our operations until we had just left Bow stastation. I then struck him twice, Muller struck him three times. Muller opened the door and laid hold of his body. 'I lifted him up by his legs and threw him out.' I got out at Hackney-wick station and ran to the Mitford Castle, went into the parior, and heard the fireman of the engine hallo out that some person was run over on the line. I went to assist, helped to carry the man into the public house, and bathed his temples." Witness: from this point continued to the effect that, being, strongly impressed, from the prisoner's statement and manner, that his representations were truthful, he thought it prudent to acquaint those outside the room with what had docurred, which he did, and afterwards, leaving the door open, returned to the prisoner, who repeated a portion of the statement, which those outside heard, am ng whom were two police constables who had in the meantime been sent for. The prisoner was then given into custody. aming whom were two police constables who had in the meantime been sent for. The prisoner was then the meantime been southern given into custody.

"Prisoner, was then removed to the cells, when he complained to Bendall, the jailor, of being kept in prison on such a charge, asserting that he should not have made the statement unless he had been

"This being the district in which the alleged muror This being the district in which the slieged murder was committed; a concourse of persons assembled opposite the doors of the court upon the news of Muller's accessory having been apprehended, and as he left he was greeted with shouts and cries of Muller!" FOUR CENTS.

GEORGIA.

Sherman's Order Concerning the 180 movals from Atlanta-Hood's Ausw er to Sherman's Great Letter-Governo Brown's Order Withdrawing the Georgia Militia.

We publish the following interesting documents for the purpose of keeping up a complete history of Sherman's campaign. Sherman's order and Hood's reply to his great letter we take from the Richmond Enquirer of the 21st inst:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER. HEADQU'RS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864. [Special Field Orders, No. 70.]

IN THE FIELD, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.

[Special Field Orders, No. 70.]

I. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. 12th, until daylight of Thursday, Sept. 22d, being ten (10) full days, at the point on the Macon Railroad known as Rough and Ready, and the country round about for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the roads leading to and from in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points south.

II. The chief quartermaster at Atlanta, Colonel Easton, will afford all the people of Atlanta, who elect to go South, all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready, using cars and wagons and ambulances for that purpose; and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order, the whole to cease after Wednesday, the 21st inst.

III. Major General Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road out, beyond the camp ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass, that are manifestly for this purpose, without undue search, and Major General Howard will send a guard of one hundred men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders, in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and the guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, the 21st, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.

To General J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Army in Georgia.

Official copy:

Army in Georgia.
Official copy:
ETH. B. WADE, A. de C.

LETTER OF GENERAL HOOD. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Major General W. T. Sherman, Commander Military Division of the Mississippi: GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its en-closure, in reference to the women; children, and others whom you have seen it to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words, would have been willing to believe that while "the interest of been willing to believe that while "the interest of the United States," in your opinion, compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and would have cropped the subject. But you have chosen to induge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not allow silence in regard to them to be construed as acquisecence. I see nothing in your communication which induces me to modify the language of condemnation with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was "pre-eminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious oruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretence; you announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone you offered to us and the civilized world as an all-sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself, very and properly remoyed the ismilies say that "General Johnston himself, very wisely and properly, removed the families all the way from Dalton down:" It is due to the gallant-soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either triendly or hostile. He offered and exchanged friendly aid to his unfortunate fellowcitizens who desired to flee from your fraternal em brace. You are unfortunate in your attempt to find brace. To a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the defence of Jonesboro by Gen. Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen. Hardee defended his position in

a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the defence of Jonesboro by Gen. Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen. Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesboro at the expense of injury to the houses, an ordinary, proper, and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case, it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nations. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from his home, and fireside by either General Hardee or myself, and, therefore, your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. I feel no other emotion than pain in reading that portion of your letter which attempts to justify your shelling of Atlanta without notice, under the pretence that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many musket balls from your line of investment, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta, in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are a hundred thousand living witnesses that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above and miles beyond my line of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists to credit the assertion that they, for several weeks, unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill. works, and slaughtered women and children by ac

less theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government, by acts of Congress, has confiscated "all debts due Northern men for goods, sold and delivered." The truth is, Congress gave due and

ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods, and effects, and only sequestered the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts, declaring us traitors,

and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country, or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known

are your accusations, and such are the facts known to all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women, and children from their houses at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only banished from New Orleans the registered enemies of his Government, and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict covering all the inhabitants of a city, and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless, by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southron." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being real cruelty, you presume to sit in judgment between me and my God, and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "sacrilegious, hypocritical

you call kindness is a "sacrilegious, hypocritical

appeal."
You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women and children; and not only intend to

rule over them, but you make negroes your allies, and desire to place over us an inferior race, which

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: As the militia of the State were called

Cam & Am 6s, 89-103 do...mort 6s-111 Tioga 7s..... 112 AFTER BOARDS. dident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and artin.....b30 Reading...lots.b5 61 do...... 60% do...... 61 seized upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is, we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders, and took possessions. sion of our own forts and arsonals, to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are, to this day, with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world, warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucker and the relation of the restant of the You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my Government, from the beginning of this struggle to this hour, has again and again offered, before the whole world, to leave it to the unbiased will of those States, and all others, to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily, by force and fraud, to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate freemen of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle-field, from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man challenges the admiration and respect of every man challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defiance of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government toward traitors has been a fruitless theme of denunciation by its enemies and many

United States 6s, 1881, reg. 10834 United States 6s, 1881, coup. 107 United States 7-308. 188 United States 5-20s coup. 10934 United States 5-20s coup. 10934 Tennessee 6s. 184 ev York Central Railroad....118

Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 24-Evening The Produce markets are very dull, and prices have

Sugar or Coffee, and prices are lower.
PETROLEUM -Prices are rather lower and the market
s very dull, with small sales at 41@48c for crude; 67@
2c for refined in bond, and 80@85c \$ gallon for free, as

and assire to place over us.an inferior race, which we have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must, therefore, decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness toward the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself, my country, and my God.

You say, "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men—aye, and women and children—in my country, we will fight you to death. Better die a thousand deaths than to submit to live under you or your Government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke His Almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. Hoop, General.

Official copy: F. H. Wigfall, A. D. C. with small sales of Anthracité to notice at \$57@71 From for the three numbers.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$28@30 F ton.

PROVISIOMS.—The scocks continue light, and that transactions are in a small way only. Mess Pork is quoted at \$41@43 F bbl. Bacon is selling: in a small way at from M@25c F h for pain and fancy baged.

20:00 fbs salt Shoulders sold at 20c F h. Lard is selling in a small way at 24@25c F h for bbls and terces.

WHISKY.—Prices have declined, and there is very little doing. 50 bbls Western sold at 180c, and in a small way at 184@35c F gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day: GOVERNOR BROWN'S ORDER. The following is Gov. Brown's order withdrawing the Georgia rebel militia from Hood's army, which we find in the Griffin (Ga.) Rebel of the 14th: ENECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, September 10, 1864.

out for the defence of Atlanta during the campaign against it, which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of

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ate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from. they afford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PERSS, To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortweaty. axtra copy of the Paper will be given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The bulls of the gold market had to succumb on Saturday before the panic which set in on the previous No combination can now resist the steady fall in gold. General Sheridan is "bearing" the market to an extent that none of his predecessors have yet equalled. No better evidence is needed to show the magnilude of his success than what has been witnessed within a day or two in the avenues where Shylocks most do contregate. A new era in monetary affairs has evidently egun, which is not destined to stop in its course till th sinances and business of the country are once more pla ced on a firm and enduring basis. It may be that the aumors of peace which have so long filled the air are contributing to this healthful restoration. These however, are but the effect of the improving condi-tion of the military situation, and so long as those noble peruce commissioners of the Western and the Eastern armi es push forward their victorious columns, the ern armi va push forward their victorious columns, the prospects of peace will grow brighter, and the safety of the Govern ment be ensured. Our days of gloom; it is believed, have passed by forever, and none are more apt to see this than the worshippers of Mammon. They re obliged to yield to the pressure, and under the coathreed fall in gold are suffering considerable losses. When the day of erash comes, the sympathy of the loyal community cannot be extended to men who tried o heap up fortunes out of the perils of their country. The opening rate of gold was 212. At 11 o'clock it fell. to 210%; at noon to 208; at 1 P. M. to 202; at 4 P. M. 200. Later in the day it was reported that the rate had faller. to 197. Hearders of gold cannot fail to read in this the folly of depreciating the national currency. The Government securities find increased favor with the public as gold goes down. Although the gold bearng stocks dealt in for transmission abroad would, in the ordinary calculation of prices with the rates of exchange, fall off, the course of the market is controlled. by the rising credit of the Government over all other vestments, and the signs and expectations of an early peace, which will largely concentrate both speculation nd investment on the public funds. The stock market continues to stagger under the news from Sheridan. Reading closed at 60%-4 declina of 1% on the closing sales, of the previous day; Penn sylvania Railroad fell off %, selling at 71%; Philadelphia and Eris fell off %, selling at 31%; and Little Schwylkill sold at 46%. Of company bonds there were sales of Chesapeake and Delaware at 105; Susquehanus Canal at 63; Camden and Amboy 6s 1889 at 103, and mortgage 6s at 111: Tioga 7s at 112; and Allegheny county coupon 5s at 79. State bonds were 1/2 higher: City sixes were comparatively firm; the old at 107, and the new at 104%@105. The 5-20 Government sold at the close at 103%—an advance of %. The oil stocks were

vance was realized. Densmore sold up to 11%, and Dalzell to 91/2. There were no material declines. The following bids were made for bank stocks: The following bids were made for the canal stocks at the first board: Echnylkill Navigation

firm, all things considered, and in some cases an ad-

forris Consolidated Morris Consolidated. Morris preferred, div. Feb. and Aug.... Lehigh Coal and Navigation, div. May and Nov. usquehanna. usquehanna 6s, Jan. and July...... Delaware División Wyoming Valley..... The Beaver Meadow Railroad, 24% miles long, double track, extending from, Mauch Chunk up the Lehigh river bank to Penn Haven, thence up the Quakake and Beaver creeks to Audenried, and the Penn Haven and White Haven Railroad, 16 miles long, single track, ex-White Haven, having been merged and consolidated in the Lehigh Valley railroad, the last-named road is now an intact continuous line from Easton to White Haven 70 miles, with a branch from Penn Haven to Audenried, is miles, and an auxiliary line, the Lehigh and Mana

noy, 40 miles long, reaching to the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville railroad. In other words, the Lehigh Valley Railroad is now an enlarged and clongated work, with its butt end at Easton, and its main stem reaching thence to Penn Haven, where it forks, and whence one branch is outstretched into the Mahanoy coal basin, whilst the other branch, so to speak, which is now in use to White Haven, will soon outstretch into the Wy Drexel & Co. quote

New United States Bonds, 1881...... New United States of Indebtedness..... New United States 73-10 Notes..... Quartermasters' Vouckers.... Urders for Certificates of Indebtedness... PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Sept. 24. FIRST BOARD.

00 Densmore Oil 11150 Little Schuylkill R 453

The New York Evening Post of Saturday says:
Gold opened at 212, and after selling down to 200, seller thirty days, rose to 204, closing at 201%.
The loan market is easy and well supplied at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is in very limited demand and very little is offering. The rate is 9012 per cent.
The stock market is feverish, and the ungency to sell for cach has approached that of a panie. Governments are lower, and on railroad shares the fall has been heavier and more general than on any day since the panie of April last. Pittsburg is almost the only strong stock on the list.

Before the board Erie was quoted at 100%. Hudson at 113, Reading at 123%, Michigan Southern at 75%, Illinois Central at 124%. Pittsburg at 117, Rock Island at 103%, Fort Wayne at 103, Cumberland at 64
The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

eclined, owing to the rapid fall in gold and foreign exchange. Flour and wheat are lower. Cotton is very dull, and prices have declined about 10c B lb. Sugar and coffee are also lower. Whisky is very quiet, and prices have declined 3@4c B gallon. There is very little demand for Flour, either for shipment or home use, and the market is very dull, at the decline. Sales comprise about 700 bbls City Mills extra family on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way only, at prices ranging from \$10 5(@10 75 for surerfine, \$11@11.25 for extra, \$11.75@ 12 50 for extra family, and \$12 75@13 \$ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. There is very little doing in Rye, Flour, or Corn Meal, and prices are unchanged. GRAIN.-There is very little demand for Wheat, and GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and the market is dull and lower, with sales of about 1,600 bushels at 1256(240c for old reds, 2456(250c for new Penney Ivania ditto, and 250(252c for Delaware. White ranges at from 25(270c \$\frac{2}{2}\) bushel as to quality. Gorn has declined, with sales of 1,000 bushels prime yellow at 168c affect, and 800 bushels choice white at 172c \$\frac{1}{2}\) bushel. Oats are duchanged, with sales of new at 83% c, and old at 92c \$\frac{1}{2}\) bushel.

EARK.—Ist No. 1 Querctiron is rather scarce, with sales of about 70 hids at \$\frac{1}{2}\) for to.

COTTON.—Prices have declined about 10c \$\frac{1}{2}\) is, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice; middlings are quited at 160c \$\frac{1}{2}\) bi, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in either Sugaro Goffee, and prices are 10west. 726 for refined in bond, and declined, with sales of 400 bus to quality.

SEEDS.—Plaxseed has declined, with sales of 400 bus to notice at \$3.55 P bu. Cloverseed is selling in a small way at from \$12014 P64 lbs. Timothy continues scarce and in good demand, with sales of about 200 bus at \$7.05 Pbu.

IRON.—Manufactured Iron is in fair demand, but prices are rather lower. Pig Metal is scarce and lower, with small sales of Anthracité to notice at \$67.071 Ptox for the three numbers.

The following are to this port to day: 1,300 bbls.

Plour 8,600 bus.
Wheat 2,570 bus.
Corn. 4,630 bus. New York Markets, Sept. 24.

New York Markets, Sept. 24.

Southern Flour is dull and declining: sales 600 bbis at \$10.90 fl. 50 for common, and \$11.60014 25 for fancy and extra. Ganadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 500 bbis at \$9.2509.75 for common, and \$10.0011 75 for good to choice extra; Rys-Flour; is quiet. Gorn Meal is dull. Wheat is dull and nominally 503c lower. Rys is quiet and without any dicided charge. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Oats scarce and firmer, at 50c for Ganada, and 80090% for Western. The Corn market is dull and about le lower; sales 25,000 bus, at \$1 for mixed Western. The Pork market is decidedly lower, with a moderate demand; sales of 3.500 bbis at \$40 6.00 fl. for new, \$370085 for [prime, and \$41 for prime mess; also, 55,00 bbis at about previous prices of the sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 17% Meats are irregular and unsettled; sales 150 pkgs at 186 meats and extreme price.

[Promoter of the market is heavy and lower. Sales 42 bbls at \$1,7501,79 for Wester and lower. Sales 42 bbls at \$1,7501,79 for Wester and lower.