[For The Press.]

Our Naval Hero.

BY TARPAULIN.

The old heroic spirit
Revives in this our time;
Bold hearts are found to do and dare
As in the past sublime;
Nor only in the stricken field,
Or 'neath the hostion steep,
But men who add to our old fame
Upon the rolling deep;
There's—let a single one suffice—
Why name a thousand names?
There's Admiral McClellan,
Our Farragut of the James.

Paul Jones was not a coward;
Decatur, too, was brave;
And many glorious things each did
Upon the surging wave;
And Essex, Bainbridge, Porter, Hull,
Were valiant in their day,
And kept the honor of our flag
In many a glorious fray;
But none of these deserved the praise
He had of knights and dames,
Like Admiral McClellan,
Our Farragut of the James.

For far the cannon thundered;
The fight was fierce and fell;
The mad Magruder urged his men
Into our fire of hell;
And column after column sank
Before our guns away,
As after many a victory
And flight we stood at bay;
'Twas at the bidding of our chief
We had fled, and no one blames
Our Admiral McClellan,
Our Farragut of the James!

And now the beaten foemen
Fled howling far away,
And the road to Richmond, so 'tis said,
Open before us lay;
And then we sought our general
To lead us there—but he,
As our cannon with the dawn burst forth,
Had vanished suddenly;
Why should a chief expose his life?
Ah! surely no one blames
Our Admiral McClellan,
Our Farragut of the James.

But, thinking of surrender,
We found him down the stream,
Aboard his gunboat; with our news
We woke him from his dream,
And straight he drew his pen, and soon
A lengthy letter sent,—
Full of what should and should not be
Done by the President.
Oh, iron hearts and wooden ships!
Deserves he not the names,
Rear Admiral McClellan,
And Farragut of the James?

Now witness it, ye fishes,
How our little Nelson went
A Triton among the minnows,
Lord of his element!
For land's not worth the having
When there's water to be saved,
And all the dangers of the deep
The little admiral braved.
Oh, witness it, ye mermen,
Are not his titles meet?
Our Farragut McClellan,
Rear admiral of the *fleet!*

An Appeal to the Soldiers.

[For The Press.]

Strong arms of the nation of stout hearts and brave,
Who fight for our country and Union to save,
In this hour of danger to you we appeal,
To strike with your voices, as well as your steel.
You nobly have done, as each field will attest,
Where your blood has been shed, and your comrades now rest;
But from foe on your front you have little to fear,
Compared to the traitors who stab in your rear.
They show the pale cheek, and "Cessation," they cry,
When victory dawns, and the triumph is nigh,
And vaunt that they did not, and would not again
Vote a man or a dollar your cause to sustain;
Speak light of your victories, as subjects for jest,
And cry "Habeas corpus," "Illegal arrest,"
"Constitutional rights," not for you, but the knaves
Whom you meet in your struggles as masters of slaves.
The war for the Union they seek to pervert,
And boldly, defiantly, falsely, assert
That the battles you win, and the dangers you face
Have brought on your country eternal disgrace;
Speak light of our Union, ignoring its charms,
But have nothing to say against rebels in arms,
And vauntingly point to your comrades in graves
As a sacrifice made for the freedom of slaves.
Then resent the foul lie; let them know that you fight
For Union, Liberty, Freedom, and Right.
Let them know by your voices, as well as your blows,
That you stand by the Union, and *not* by its foes.
Are your efforts in vain? Shall the battles you've fought
And the deeds of your valor be counted as naught?
No, by the Eternal, the Union shall stand,
And the loud shout of Freedom shall ring through the land.
Thus, soldiers, your country calls on you again,
That your blood and your valor may not be in vain.
It calls you once more—let your enemies feel
That for Union your voice is as strong as your steel.
Yes, soldiers and freemen, you nobly have done,
As each field will attest; yes, each victory won
Speaks loud for your valor—speaks loud for your might;
Then strike with your voice in the cause of the right.

W. L. T.,
Twentieth ward.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Accept the thanks of one individual, and I might well add of thousands, for your courage in speaking out in regard to the late accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. *The Press* appears to be the only Philadelphia paper possessing enough independence to do so, and the community thanks you for your courage. Accidents occur almost daily on various roads, but all accounts are suppressed. Their origin often arises from the fact that many of the companies are too penurious to advance the pay of their tried hands, and have been compelled to put on new men—"Green hands," as they are termed. Corporations making such large sums of money should at least be liberal enough to preserve the lives of those who give them wealth and power.

I am yours, truly, CLIO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1864.

McClellan's Record.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I take the following from a book entitled "The Battle-fields of the South," written by an officer in the rebel service, page xvi of the Introduction. It speaks for itself:

"It may not be generally known, but men of high position and great veracity have said, in Richmond, that McClellan offered his services to the South when the war began, and that he asked for a command a division. He was answered that if his heart was in the cause let him join the ranks, like Longstreet and others, and fight his way up to that position. These are documents which put this question beyond dispute."

The book in question was published in 1864, by John Bradburn, No. 49 Walker street, New York, and can be seen at the Mercantile Library, in this city, class 26 A, No. 547.

I am sir, yours truly, UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1864.

A Vote in a Railroad Train.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: A vote for President was called for on the 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia to-day. The canvasser announced the result as follows:

McClellan	160
Lincoln	112
Refusing to vote	16
	288

Suspicion being excited in reference to the correctness of this story, two gentleman went through the train, and found the number of *passengers* to be:

Gentlemen	125
Ladies	73
	198

This cute Copperhead trick will be telegraphed, and it may as well be *nailed* at once

I am, sir, yours truly, Z.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept 23, 1864.

A Straw.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: On the 10.30 P. M. train from Philadelphia last night, consisting of fifteen cars, drawn by four locomotives over the mountains this morning, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	336
Declined to vote	37
Soldiers' vote for Lincoln	102
Do. do. McClellan	93
Majority for Lincoln	69
Civilian vote for Lincoln	128
Do. do. McClellan	73
Lincoln's majority on whole vote	55
	124

Yours, &c., J. R.

PITTSBURG, Sept 20, 1864.

Mr. Senator Sumner.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Your readers will remember that Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, was announced to speak at the great Union Meeting in Independence Square, and it is needless to say that many were disappointed by not hearing him. Would you allow me then to make a suggestion which will, I am sure, meet the approval of all loyal men, that at some early time as early as possible before the election, he be invited by the Union League, or Republican Committee, to address the citizens on the great question of the hour. The cause of *Liberty, our cause*, has not an advocate more able than he, and it would be well, that at this time, when the hearts of the stoutest even falter, that we should listen to his noble words. Well might he, as did the great John Selden, write in every volume of his library, "Before everything—*Liberty!*" Will not the Union League attend to it, and, if possible, give the loyal Philadelphians an opportunity to listen to one whom Massachusetts fitly denominates "Our Great Senator?" I feel sure that this suggestion is all that is required to bring about the result.

I am, sir, yours truly,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM BUSHWHACKERS.—On the body of a rebel bushwhacker, killed in Platte county, Missouri, a short time since, was found a roll of one hundred and twenty Unionists to be shot or hung, the mode of death stated opposite each name. On the list was a German living near Weston. Soon after twenty bushwhackers went to his house at night and ordered him out. On his refusal to obey they forced the door. He fled upstairs, when they tried all arts to induce him to come down, but in vain. One emptied his revolver harmlessly. They left for a light, and the German procured a pitchfork and awaited their return. At the door he received one of them with a dreadful thrust. They then fired the house and stayed until it was nearly enveloped in flames, when they left, thinking him dead; but he had found a spot to remain in long enough to escape, and on seeing their departure, he sprang from the window to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet, and in less than a minute the building fell. He is now at Weston, Mo., with the 17th Illinois regiment.

DEGRADING ENGLISH EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—Some few months since, happening to be in Wigan, Lancashire, my attention was directed to the unwonted spectacle of one of those female colliers returning homewards from her daily labor. It was difficult to believe that the unwomanly-looking being who passed before me was actually a female; yet such was the case. Clad in coarse, greasy, and patched fustian unmentionables and jacket, thick canvas shirt, great heavy hob-nailed boots, her features completely begrimmed with coal dirtiness, her hard and horny hands carrying the spade, pick, drinking tin, sieve, and other paraphernalia of her occupation, her not irregular features wearing a bold, defiant expression, and with nothing womanly about her except two or three latent evidences of feminine weakness, in the shape of a coral necklace, a pair of glittering earrings, and a bonnet which, as regards shape, size, and color, strongly resembled the fan-tail hat of a London coal-heaver; she proceeded unabashed through the crowded streets, no one appearing to regard the degrading spectacle as being anything unusual.—*Once-a-Week.*

A SPIRITUAL PROTEST.—In the Paris Figaro there appears an amusing letter *soi disant* from the "Spirite" of Madame de Sevigne, remonstrating in the most pathetic language against the statue which is proposed to be erected to her memory at Vichy. She complains of the unfair harshness of the decree which condemns her, merely because she wrote letters to her daughter were accidentally written, either to stand upright in the middle of a public square, or, like Moliere, to sit eternally on a fountain at the corner of a street. She implores posterity to spare her being thus held up to ridicule, and suggests that the money voted for the purpose be distributed among distressed authors, or devoted to the erection of an institution for their support in old age or sickness.

THE OFFICERS' JAIL IN CHARLESTON UNINJURED.—The jail at Charleston in which Union officers are confined has never been struck by our shells. The other buildings on each side have been struck, and shells frequently pass over and very close to it.

THE CITY.

POLITICAL.

IMMENSE MEETING IN THE THIRD DISTRICT—MORE DEMOCRATS FALL INTO LINE.

The mass meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Johnson, and Myers, held on Saturday evening, at the intersection of Frankford road and York street, Nineteenth ward, was a grand and imposing demonstration. Instead of a large gathering, as usual, under the best auspices on such occasions, this meeting was something more—it was an immense and enthusiastic outpouring of the people. Long before the hour appointed for the organization of the assemblage, the spacious area in front of the rostrum was crowded by a dense mass of human beings, while thousands more were collected for some distance down the Frankford road, all patiently awaiting the arrival of the speakers. The main stand was erected at the entrance to the building known as the Morse Institute. It was large and commodious, and was gaily decked with flags, banners, and lanterns, bearing numerous and appropriate devices and mottoes. Immediately over the stand a canopy was extended along the whole front of the building. This was also festooned with flags, and was occupied by a brass band, which at intervals discoursed excellent music. The second-story room of the Temperance Hall, on the opposite side of York street, which is used as a reading-room and headquarters by the members of the Minerva Literary Association, was handsomely illuminated for the occasion, and from every window flags and transparencies were suspended, which added greatly to the beauty and animation of the scene.

At half-past seven o'clock Mr. B. F. Urwiler came forward and submitted the names of the following persons as officers of the meeting, who were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT.
Adam Warthman.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
12th Ward—Abraham Dunlap.
13th Ward—Alex. M Fox.
16th Ward—Franklin D. Sterner.
17th Ward—Enos C. Renner.
18th Ward—Peter M. Hendel.
19th Ward—Wm. R. Heins.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. H. K. Reiley, George Cress, George Gillingham, Edward Armstrong, Martin V. Cramp, and John Bayne.

The president, upon taking the chair, made a short speech, in which, after returning thanks for the honor accorded him in being called to preside over such a vast audience, he spoke forcibly upon the momentous character of the issues before the country. During his remarks he stated that he had hitherto always been a Democrat. For more than twenty years he had supported the principles and measures of that party sincerely and conscientiously, but latterly the conviction had been forced upon his mind that his old associates had abandoned their ancient landmarks, and, instead of being unconditionally for the Union, they were willing to their utmost the traitors in the South by their factious opposition to the Government in its efforts to subdue rebellion. (Immense cheering.) He could, therefore, no longer go with them. Science forth he was for the Union and the Union nominees, at all times and under all circumstances. [Renewed cheering.]

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Warthman introduced Col. Maurice, who spoke at some length in his usual happy manner.

Mr. Michael Michael, Esq., "our little Mac," followed, and he in late days was succeeded by Messrs. Wm. S. Pierce, Wm. Nicholson, and the Hon. Leonard Myers, the Union nominee for Congress. The speeches of all the speakers were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

By the time Mr. McMichael was through with his remarks the throng had increased to such an extent that it became necessary to organize another meeting. Accordingly, a temporary stand was erected on York street, in the rear of the main gathering. Eloquent and effective speeches were delivered here by Mr. John L. Shoemaker, Mr. John Pesch, of Washington, and Mr. Peter Fasel, which were enthusiastically applauded.

At the main stand a series of resolutions were read by Mr. J. Fletcher Bull, affirming the devotion of the people of the Third district to the Government in the present crisis, pledging the vote of the district to Lincoln and Johnson, Myers, and the whole ticket. The resolutions were adopted amidst the wildest cheering and enthusiasm.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the nominees of the party.

After the adjournment was carried, a large concourse of citizens, headed by the brass band in attendance, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Andrew J. Holman and gave him a serenade. In response to numerous calls, Mr. Holman appeared and delivered an address. He stated that, like Mr. Warthman, the president of the meeting, he had always, to within a short time, been an earnest and active member of the Democratic party. His opinions, however, had recently undergone a great change. He could not, as formerly, fight under the banner of the party, because he was unconditionally for the Union and the Government. With his sons in the army battling against rebellion, he felt that he could not do otherwise than sustain them by every means in his power. Hence he was determined at the coming election to cast his vote for the nominees of the Union party. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Holman's remarks, he was greeted with three cheers, and, after the performance of a select piece of music by the band, the assemblage quietly dispersed, all gratified with the soul-stirring events of the evening.

MILITARY.

MILITARY SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS.

The Free Military School for applicants for command of colored troops having closed for want of funds, the chief preceptor, Colonel John H. Taggart, has established another school in the building occupied by the Supervisory Committee, No. 1210 Chestnut street, in which the same branches are taught as in the late *free* institution, at a moderate charge for each student. Candidates are also prepared for examination for commissioned officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Free Military School was highly successful, and established a truly national institution. The new enterprise promises to be equally prosperous. Good officers for colored troops are still in demand, owing to the large number of regiments being organized in the Western, Southwestern, and Eastern States, and the school in charge of Col. T. is well worthy the attention of those desirous of entering this branch of the service. There is little doubt that, after the close of the war, the colored troops will form a large portion of the standing army of the Government. Information concerning the school will be found in our advertising columns.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED TROOPS.

The following students of the Free Military School for applicants for command of colored troops passed a successful examination last week, before the Board of Examiners at Washington, of which Gen. Silas Casey is president, and recommended for the positions named:

For Captains—Francis R. Morrison, corporal, 10th New York Volunteers; Daniel Bailey, civilian, New Jersey; Oliver S. Smith, sergeant, 1st Michigan Volunteers.

For First Lieutenants—E. H. Perry, private, 4th Missouri Cavalry.

For Second Lieutenants—Frederick Sanders, corporal, 51st New York Volunteers; Horatio H. Rice, sergeant, 10th New York Cavalry; Gaines M. Allen, civilian, New York; James B. Schermerhorn, civilian, New York.

THE FIREMEN.

PATRIOTIC.

The Lafayette Hose Company have subscribed $1,500 to the new national seven-thirty loan.

PRESENTATION.

A very pleasant affair came off on Saturday evening at the house of Active Vigilant Fire Company. Mr. Joseph S. Robinson, the new elected assistant engineer of the Second Fire Division, was the recipient of a very splendid fire cap and belt, being a gift from the members of the United States Hose Company. Mr. John L. McGinnis presented the compliments on behalf of the United States. Mr. Robinson replied in a neat speech, thanking his friends.

SYRAC EXGINES SMASHED.

During an alarm of fire between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steam-engine Philadelphia, and that of the Hope, came in contact with each other at Fourth and Spruce streets, and resulted in almost the entire wreck of both. The Philadelphia was going down Fourth street at an immoderate rate of speed on the railroad track; the Hope was proceeding down Spruce street at an immoderate rate of speed also. The drivers turned their horses to save them, and in this they succeeded. The driver of the Hope, named Daly, was slightly hurt by the collision. The engines were bent, broken, sprung, wrenched, and the boiler-fines perhaps displaced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

There is a general cry down of prices. An auction sale of wool, Wednesday, showed a decline of 8 cents a pound from last month's quotations. The present exorbitant prices for articles of food and clothing, in a great majority of cases, result from pure avarice, rather than from any necessary reason. A manufacturer of beaver cloths for overcoatings remarked a few days ago that three years ago it cost him $3 a yard to manufacture his goods, and he sold them for $3.50. Now it cost him $4 a yard to manufacture them, and he sold them for $8. And that is not a solitary instance, by any means. The time was when men were content with fair and remunerative profits, and the time may return again. The people are beginning to understand that it is not the price of gold or the scarcity of articles that causes much of the advance in the price of necessary articles, but the greedy thirst for greenbacks. They are not willing to pay 100 per cent. profit upon what 10 per cent. was considered ample a short time ago, and manufacturers and dealers will have to shape their course accordingly. Prices of everything must come down, and business men will prepare for the emergency.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

The interest with which the public mind invests political affairs at the present time, should not absorb it so completely as to make it overlook or pass by with indifference other public events of moment or of local advantage. It should be kept in mind that the Pennsylvania State Fair will commence on the 27th and ending on the 30th instant. This is a matter of interest to thousands of the citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and from no public exhibition can the latter derive more useful information, or find so much real satisfaction and enjoyment. The entries are numerous, and the display of working animals and farm stock will be large and fine. The Pennsylvania Society will exhibit their numerous fruits, consisting of many varieties of grapes, pears, peaches, apples, &c. Trials of speed will be made on the track daily. One of the novelties of the fair will be the steam-plow from England, we believe, which will certainly command much attention as an object of curiosity, for it is destined eventually, in the progress of improvement, to be one of the most efficient aids in agricultural labor that the invention of man has yet conceived. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Flemington, and Belvidere, the North Pennsylvania, the East Pennsylvania, Lebanon Valley, Philadelphia and Trenton, will all run excursion trains during the progress of the fair.

SERIOUS CALAMITY.

On Saturday afternoon about half-past o'clock a serious accident occurred at the depot now being built for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on Market street near Fifteenth. On the Filbert street side of the depot there is a space of about eighty-six feet in width, and which was about being roofed in. The roof was to have been supported by iron girders of eighty-six feet span, and eight of them were already in position and the ninth was about being raised. The eight girders were braced together and fastened into the western wall. At the time stated the whole eight girders leaned to the eastward, and their fastenings into the west wall became loosened, and they all fell to the floor of the depot. The heavy cast-iron work in its fall snapped in pieces, and the wrought-iron rods were bent like wire. A number of the workmen on the roof and on the floor were seriously injured. They were rescued as speedily as possible and properly cared for. The names of the sufferers are William Young, John Belshaw, Charles Wright, John Lucas, John Henderson, Daniel Hunt, and Belthazer Amenis. Young and Belshaw were taken to the hospital; the others were removed to their homes. Mr. Young died almost as soon as reaching the hospital. Thus far no other of the injured men have died.

ACCIDENTS.

James Hunter, who was employed as an engineer at Heilried's brass foundry, at Broad and Noble streets, was seriously injured about the head on Saturday afternoon, by being caught in the fly-wheel, while in the act of adjusting a belt. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is thought his injuries will prove fatal. The sufferer is forty-seven years of age. He has a family.

John Merlin was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday afternoon, having been badly burned by an explosion of powder in a tunnel, near Ashland, Schuylkill county.

SUICIDE.

Elizabeth Memphis committed suicide by taking laudanum, on Saturday, at Front and Barrow streets.

THE POLICE.

UNTRUE.

A telegram was received in this city on Saturday night that Mr. Franklin, Chief of the Detective force, met with a severe accident in Western Pennsylvania, from which it was thought he would not recover. The mistake originated from the fact that another officer, named Franklin, met with the accident.

[Before Mr. Mayor Henry.]

ROBBERY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Simon Strauss was arraigned on Saturday on the charge of receiving postage stamps knowing the same to have been stolen. The arrest was made by Messrs. James A. McDevitt and John A. Clavoe, of the detective police force of Washington, assisted by George Calanan and E. Carlin, of the Philadelphia detectives. The prisoner was held on Wednesday, at which time the accused was committed for a hearing that took place on Saturday, and terminated in the commitment of the accused in default of $6,000 bail. It appears that the Washington detectives arrested, on the 20th inst., George W. Alexander, who, until recently, was an attache of the post office at Washington, and Benjamin F. Wilkins, who at the time of the arrest was a confidential clerk in the Department. It was the business of these two prisoners to receive and destroy all damaged postage-stamps, the number of which was very large. Instead of destroying them they were sold to other parties, to the extent, it is said, of thousands of dollars. Strauss' house was thoroughly searched, and a number of letters from Alexander relating to the nefarious business were found there. A few postage-stamps were also found.

The following is the gist of the evidence elicited at the hearing before the Mayor:

Mr. Watler, a special agent of the post office at Washington, testified that some five or six thousand stamps had been stolen from the Department. Benjamin F. Wilkins and George W. Alexander have been arrested and indicted for the larceny in Washington. Both had been connected with the Department. Wilkins had charge of the damaged stamps returned by postmasters. Mr. Watler testified that he called upon Strauss on the 18th, at his house, No. 1400 Merrine street, and showed him a paper having 600 cents on it, but would let him know whether he could get $30,000 or $40,000. Strauss admitted having got $1,800 worth of stamps from Alexander, and paid him $8,000, two gold watches, valued at $50 each, also another lot for which he paid a valuable gold watch.

A number of letters, signed George W. Alexander, found in the house of Strauss, were identified as the writing of Alexander. They referred to "business," but did not say anything in regard to the nature of it.

William D. Warne testified that defendant often came to his store and purchased articles; he lately offered stamps in trade, and said that he had them from a party in the book business in California. Stamps amounting to $1,338 were taken. They were principally 24 or 90 cent stamps.

George W. Russell, jeweler, testified that in November last defendant purchased goods amounting either to $90 or $100, offering payment in three-cent stamps, which he said he had got from a sutler; the stamps were taken at the face value; in December, 1863, defendant bought two diamond pins and a ring, but didn't pay for them for some time; on January 22, 1864, he paid the bill in 90 cent stamps, as agreed upon; he asked that larger stamps might be taken as he had a lot of them; on March 1st he paid another bill of $35 in 90 cent stamps.

Detective Clavoe, of Washington, testified that he went to Strauss' house with Detectives Calanan and Carlin, of this city, and saw Mr. Calanan take from Strauss' pocket a slip of paper with Wharton's name upon it, and some ninety-cent stamps; he also broke the picture of Alexander from an Album, by permission of Mrs. Strauss.

It is alleged that the thieving has been going on for two or three years. The defendants were tried to enter bail in the sum of $6,000 to answer at court.

The amount of stamps stolen is variously estimated, some asserting that $10,000 will cover all losses, while others put the sum at $20,000, others at $15,000, $25,000, and even $30,000. The exact amount will be ascertained in a few days. Wilkins' duty was to destroy damaged stamps returned from postmasters throughout the country, but there were always a number that were not damaged in the least, and it was the latter that the accused appropriated.

[Before Mr. Alderman Carter.]

A DISORDERLY PERSON SHOT.

On Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Alfred M. Green, a most respectable colored man, acting as assistant quartermaster at Camp Wm. Penn, was quietly walking along South street, near Eleventh, he was suddenly attacked by parties who dissolute fellows. Under threats to kill him, they made sundry demonstrations of a murderous character, pelting him with brick-bats, and other missiles, but kept at some distance from his person. At last they pushed him to the wall," whereupon he pulled a revolver and told them to stand back. He was calm. The valiant fellows became more uproarious, but still were cowardly enough to make good their threats that which they were afraid to do themselves, that is, to come in close contact with the object of their malignity. Mr. Green fired his revolver and shot one of the desperadoes in the leg. The wounded man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The physicians say that his leg will have to be amputated. The patient would not submit to the operation on Saturday. He gave the name of John Donohue. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of police officers, who hastened to the scene and took Green into custody without any resistance whatever. Subsequently, the other two assailants were arrested. They are the notorious Thomas Bradley and Bernard Owens. The case was investigated before Alderman Carter on Saturday evening. The parties were bound over to answer.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF TWO PHILADELPHIANS.

The following statement of the murder of Thomas Sherhan and wife, both Irish by birth but having lived in Philadelphia, possesses so much local interest that we give it a place in this department of *The Press*:

"Thomas Sherhan and lady came to Tennessee after the fall of Fort Donelson, and was employed for a bout eighteen months in the capacity of assistant quartermaster. During that time he accumulated eight or ten thousand dollars. But six months ago, on account of a misunderstanding between himself and his employer, he was discharged. He then purchased 300 acres of land in Humphrey county, in St. Patrick's settlement, on the extreme portion of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and settled down with the intention of hiring wood-choppers, and selling cord-wood to the Government. He took a partner by the name of B. Blumenstein, a German Jew, of Nashville, who, in accordance with the facts of the case, has been accused the murderer, and he is now in the State jail.

"On the 25th of August Thomas Sherhan and Blumstern had a few words, which led to the cruel murder the following night. The neighbors found Sherhan butchered in the yard of his house, with fifteen stabs of a carving knife and his throat cut; and Mrs. Sherhan was found dead in her bed, with six stabs, and her throat cut from ear to ear.

"Mr. Thomas Sherhan, of Philadelphia, by his first wife, who ought to know about their father and stepmother's awful death. They should come to Nashville, prosecute the murderer, and attend to the following property: Twenty-seven thousand dollars in the bank; 300 acres of land, with horses, cows, furniture, crops, and cord-wood ready for market. Everything going to destruction for want of care."

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

A LITTLE GIRL SHOT.

On Saturday afternoon a man named Martin Callahan was arraigned on the charge of shooting a little girl named Kate Krauss, who lives in Stamper's alley. The defendant resides at the corner of this alley and Third street. The little girl was shot in the wrist. The defendant denied the charge. He said that a man fired the pistol at him from the opposite side of the way and then ran. Defendant gave chase, but the fugitive escaped, and dropped his pistol, however. The weapon was picked up by the prisoner. The evidence of two little girls, respectively named Maggie Harvey and Annie Holden, contradicts the statement of Callahan. They were in Stamper's alley, and, upon hearing the report of the pistol, turned and saw the smoke around the defendant, who hastened into the house. Pistol firing was quite frequent during the day in the yard of the residence of Callahan. He was bound over in the sum of $800 to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

IMPOSTORS.

Two men, giving the names of Nathan Cridland and Jos. Roberts, were arraigned at the Central Station, on Saturday evening, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoners, it is alleged, have been in the habit of going among our citizens and collecting from them funds in the name of various charitable institutions. Latterly they had commenced operating in the bounty-fund committee. The defendants were committed to await a further hearing.

BOUNTY JUMPER ARRESTED.

About dusk last evening a young man named John Hoy, of Paris, was arrested on Chestnut street, above Fifth, on the charge of inciting to riot. He applied epithets to the Government, and said the Unionists ought to bag their heads. A riot was stopped by the prompt interference of the police. The prisoner was run into the Central Station, where he told contradictory stories as to his residence. He said that he came from Washington three days since, and supposed that a person had a right to "free speech—to speak as pleased him." In his pocket was found a white crochet matting, and a fife. On being questioned about it, he said that it was a "present for his intended wife." He was locked up for a hearing.

MURDERER REARRESTED.

Jeremiah Dun, *alias* Dinsmore, who was recently convicted of murder of a person in Wyoming county, escaped from Sheriff A. Gray, while on the way to the Eastern Penitentiary. He was re-arrested by Detectives McDevitt and Clarvoe, of Washington, who brought him to Philadelphia on Friday. The prisoner was locked up in the Penitentiary.

THE COURTS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

James Lusty, the soldier convicted on Friday of an assault with intent to kill, on James Gallon, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months, to date from his commitment.

Habeas corpus cases were then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session. Among those heard, and the only one possessing any public interest, was that of Charles Wurster, the last youth in prison on the charge of attempting to shoot a young woman named Minnie Kirby, at the Casino, Chestnut street, on Thursday evening a week ago. Officer Lazalgar, who arrested Wagner soon after the occurrence, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, testified that no pistol was found upon Warner's person, and that he denied having had any. Miss Kirby, who admitted that she had been intimate with Warner, who visited her frequently, and started to accompany her to the Casino, that evening, but quarreled with and left her in the street, said that she, with a female friend, went together and seated themselves in a private box. Soon after Warner came in much intoxicated, and sat in a box opposite. But a short interval elapsed when she heard the report of a pistol, which frightened her so that she fainted. She denied having seen Warner fire the pistol, or that she saw him have one. She said, further, that she had been advised to leave the city by two men, whose names she did not know, and who gave no reason for giving the advice; and that she and the friend, Jenny Clifton, who was with her at the Casino on the night of the shooting, accordingly went to New York, and afterwards to Baltimore. She also admitted that she had two interviews with Warner since the affray, once at the station-house, and Friday at the prison, and that she and "Charley" were now good friends. Jenny Clifton, who seems to have been and the wrongdoer, then stated that they all started together to go to the theatre, until the firing of the pistol, knew as little about the main fact, viz., who shot the weapon, as her friend Minnie Kirby; in fact, the whole matter was involved in profound ignorance. Witnesses were in court, except those already mentioned, though there must have been numbers, either spectators or employees of Mr. Fox, the manager of the concern, who saw the transaction, and would have no difficulty in saying whether Warner was the guilty person or not. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that the witnesses examined have been tampered with, and those who should have been examined have been kept out of the way. Judge Allison refused to discharge the prisoner, and held him in fifteen hundred dollars bail to answer the charge.

In the civil courts only the ordinary Saturday lists were up.

LETTER BAGS.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius	Liverpool, soon
Barque Two Brothers, Teague	Liverpool, soon
Brig Open Sea, Babbidge	Barbados, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HORACE J. SMITH, WM. H. WOOTTEN, S. P. HUTCHINSON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1864.

Sun Rises... 6 04 | Sun Sets..... 5 56 | High Water. 11 30

ARRIVED.

Ship Sebastopol, Savin, 16 days from Mobile Point, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Castilian, Hardcastle, 10 days from Matanzas, in ballast to C G Van Horn.

Schr Carthagena, Kelly, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to J B A Allen.

Schr N & H Gould, Crowell, 6 days from Gloucester, with ice to captain.

Schr O M Carver, Treat, 5 days from Wareham, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Henry, Dobbyn, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr O M Pettit, Clark, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Wm Hunter, Jr, & Co.

Schr Jas Alderdice, Stiles, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Martha, Robbins, from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schrs Cf Fanntauzzi, Wooster, 10 days from Hillsboro, N S, with 320 tons plaster to A Lewis & Co.

Schrs Pequonnock, Barnes, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Schr Sarah Bernice, Cranmer, 3 days from Wareham, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff & Co.

Schr J Trueman, Gibbs, 2 days from New Bedford, at Delaware City, for orders to captain.

Schr T P McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Gonitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Ship J S De Wolfe (Br), Shaw, Quebec.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston.

Brig Tiglias (Br), Bruce, Cienfuegos.

Schr Rival, Kimball, Portland, Me.

Schr Mary Milnes, Champion, Beaufort.

Schr G W Carpenter, Edwards, Bath.

Schr O M Pettit, Clark, Boston.

Schr Henry, Dobbyn, do.

Schr Reddington, Clark, Salisbury.

Schr J Satterthwait, Long, Washington.

Schr Mary H Banks, Haley, Fortress Monroe.

Schr Reading R R No 44, Smith, Alexandria.

Schr A Hasey, Mooney, Alexandria.

Schr Bohemia, Young, Georgetown.

Schr Kite, Hooper, Georgetown.

Schr A Richmond, Simpson, Boston.

Schr A Haley, Haley, Boston.

Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, Boston.

Schr Sarah Bacon, Gilkey, Boston.

Schr Maria Lunt, Boynton, Bucksport.

Schr S D Lewis, Lee, Salem.

Schr T Lake, Smith, Milford.

Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS—SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE. All sects admitted. se24-6t* E. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 26th. se22-6t* BERGER, Principal.

COMPLETE INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF TELEGRAPHING at BRYANT, STRATTON, & BANNISTER'S TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. The students of this institution have all the advantages of a REGULAR TELEGRAPH LINE, and are qualified to enter at once into the duties of an office. Call or send for a circular. se22-4t

JOHN O. ZIMMERMAN, TEACHER OF MUSIC, No. 316 GREEN WICH Street, Philadelphia. Pianos and Melodeons selected for persons desiring to purchase. se22-6t*

CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye will reopen this Boarding and Day School, at 1214 CHESTNUT Street, WEDNESDAY, September 14th. Particulars from circulars. au18-tocl

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, four miles from MEDIA. Thorough preparation for College, Scientific Schools, Natural Sciences, and English; practical lessons in Civil Engineering. Pupils received at any time, and of all ages. Next session commences Monday, September 19. O. Cupp & Son, 23 South Third street; Thos. J. Clayton, Esq., Fifth and Prune streets, and others. Address REV. J. HOLLAR, A. M., Principal, Village Green, Pennsylvania. se15-tocl1

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

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.—FACULTY.—C. Hering, M. D., practice; Ad. Lippe, M.D., mat. med.; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., obst.; C. G. Raue, M. D., diagnostics; C. R. Starkey, M.D., surgery; P. Wilson, M.D., anat.; C. Heermann, M.D., physiol.; Prof. Stephens, chemistry. Address C. HEERMAN, M.D., Dean, 1105 FILBERT Street. se1-fmw18t

MRS. BADGER HAS REMOVED to No. 1633 SPRUCE Street, where she will resume the duties of her Boarding School on September 19. A large room has been fitted up for healthful exercise during recess. Circulars obtained at her residence. se3-3m

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Sept. 5th. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business. Special attention given to Penmanship. au26-tocl0* H. G. MOGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE, A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. This Institution, healthfully and beautifully located on the northern limits of Andalusia, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, will open its Winter Session on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1864. For details, obtain Circular, by addressing the Principals, Attleboro P. O., Bucks co., Pa.