All for My Country.

[For The Press.]

I. "LITTLE MAC."

Give up "Little Mac" for my country?
Ay, thousands as worthy as he!
Who fall to march on with their country,
What boots it how brave they may be?
Our Union as once it was? Never!
A better by far we demand,
Wrath foreign for all and forever—
The permanent peace of the land!

II. "PARTY."

My "party" give up for my country?
Ay, leap from its platform at last:
Now plotting disgrace to its country,
It shames its own deeds in the past.
Succumb to rebellion? No, never!
Too much has its blood-treason cost;
Oh, crush it! at once and forever,
Or all we hold precious is lost!

III. "DEMOCRACY."

"Democracy" yield for my country?
Ay, that which is only a name;
To the Democrat true to his country,
The rights of mankind are the same.
Crush again to the whip-lords? No, never!
The mudsills, and white-trash, and slaves,
Henceforth will be freemen forever,
Or hide their defeat in their graves!

OCTOBER 14.

[For The Press.]

I Cannot Support Him, Can You?

BY M. B. LADD, PRIVATE OF COMPANY M, 14TH REGIMENT NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

To my comrades who nobly do battle
For freedom, for truth, and for right,
Who shrink not amid the loud rattle
Of cannon, death-shotted for fight,

I would write to you as may a soldier
Who, seeing the end full in view,
Would never consent to dishonor
Or tarnish "the Red, White, and Blue."

Shall we sue for "peace" to the *traitors?*
In the hour of *triumph*, turn back?
Encourage and aid their abettors,
By voting for "*armistice* Mac!"

He who, in vain hope of an honor,
To which he can never attain,
Hath paltered with foes of the nation,
Disgracing our living and slain.

'Tis true, as a commander, he led us,
But alas! for his premature fame;
'Twere well for his cause he had blotted
These records of "peace" but in name.

Forgetting the past, has he given
His name to a sham and a lie;
His friends from the *ranks* he has driven,
Who are fighting to *conquer or die*.

Hurrah! for the flag of our fathers;
Untarnished it still shall remain,
We will never consent to dishonor
Our heroes both living and slain.

Vallandigham's platform is bogus,
Long, Harris and Wood we descry,
Beneath it, as pillars, supporting
This *Copperhead sham* and a *lie*.

Our triumph is speedily dawning;
The *day* is beginning to break;
No *spaniels* are we to be fawning—
No peace but in *victory* make.

{ All hail to our nation's defenders!
From hypocrites *Grant* us release;
For soon we shall crown in his glory
That blessed old monarch of peace.

Then let us look well to *our ballots*,
As soldiers unflinching and true;
The *peace* and the *present* contended,
I cannot support him, can you?

SATTERLEE HOSPITAL, PHILA., Oct. 19, 1864.

THE DRAMA.

MISS BATEMAN IN ENGLAND.—Our readers will be glad to learn that Miss Kate Bateman, deservedly so great a favorite here, has met with very gratifying success in England. She has lately been playing an engagement in Liverpool, of which *Willmer & Smith's European Times* speaks in the following flattering terms:

"Another week of brilliantly fashionable and overflowing houses has proved conclusively the firm hold this young lady has gained upon the admiration and esteem of the Liverpool public. Such audiences, either in point of numbers or position among our citizens, are rarely, if ever, seen in the Theatre Royal; and we congratulate the manager on his managerial tact in securing such a powerful magnet as *Leah* has proved. It is much to be regretted that Miss Bateman's stay is necessarily so brief. Could it have been prolonged for a month the time would scarcely have proved sufficient to permit the eager multitude who throng around the doors of the theatre an opportunity to witness this, the great tragic impersonation of our century. A convincing proof of the truth and beauty of Miss Bateman's acting is the fact that a second visit but gives her auditors some new charm to discover, and that the effect of her tender pathos is rather heightened than subdued by repetition. Gifted, beautiful, and entirely worthy the respect and admiration she everywhere receives, we but express the sentiments of all who have seen her when we claim for Miss Bateman the very highest position on the British stage."

FEARFUL FALL OF A TRAPEZIAN.—A fearful accident, which might have terminated fatally, occurred at Myers' Circus, Hanley, Haffordshire, recently. The proprietor had arranged to give the school children of the district an afternoon performance, and they had assembled in such numbers that many had to be turned away disappointed. Part of the afternoon's entertainment consisted of the performance of a young trapeze performer, who went at it in a manner to astonish the ingenious gentlemen of "Young Julien." He had for the last time or two been the property-keeper, though previously he had performed on the *trapeze*, and he now for the first time returned to his original performance upon the *trapeze*, at a height of fifty-two feet from the ground. He had not been on the rope long, and was about to perform the feat of suspending himself by the toes, when, in making the spring necessary, he fell to the ground upon his hands and knees, and his head struck upon the earth with considerable violence. The spectators, as might be expected, were horror-stricken, and the performer was removed from the ring insensible. It was at first thought that his injuries were very serious, if not fatal, but we are glad to say that no severe injuries have been sustained, and it is probable that the performer will shortly be in a condition to resume his engagements.

AN AFRICAN ACTOR.—The "local journal" of Taganrog, a flourishing town in what was formerly Coban Tartary, on the Sea of Azov, gives a glowing account of the brilliant success of the far-famed African tragedian Ira Aldridge, in the character of *Othello*. The prices of the theatre were doubled, and no small sum was made by speculators who had previously taken a number of boxes, and afterwards disposed of them at what may be called a usurious rate of profit. At the conclusion of the first night's performance a vast crowd conducted the gifted actor to his hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated. It is stated in the journal in question (one in the Russian language) that Ira Aldridge will shortly return to England, although lucrative engagements have been offered him in other parts of the Russian Empire, as well as in Constantinople, and even Persia, where, by the by, ever since the time that a number of English officers and non-commissioned officers were engaged by the Schah for the organization of his army, the study of the English language has become the fashion in the higher classes of society.

THE OPERA IN PARIS.—The Italian opera is open for the winter season, the novelty being the introduction of small ballets or divertisements. M. Bagier, the *impresario*, who is also the proprietor of the Marché Italien Opera, presents us with a programme containing some new names of *artists*, accompanied by *prime donne* and *tenori* already known. The principal singers are Mesdames Maria Adomali, Charton-Demeur, Marie-Lablache, Barbara Marchisio, Rosini Pesci, Talvo Bedogni, Crespelpini Visali, Clara de Brigni, Anna de la Grange, Carlotti Marchisio, Adelina Patti, Spezia, and Sidonie Vandersbeck.

The *primi tenori* are MM. Baragli, Corsi, Fraschini, Naudin, Negrini, and Nicolini.

The *primi baritoni* are MM. Aldighieri, Agnesi, Delle-Sedie, Pagliari, Scotti, and Zucchi.

The *primi bassi profundi* are MM. Antonucci, Foli, Marchetti, Selva, and Valro, with the *buffi*, MM. Cesalese and Zucchini. M. Costa conducts the ballets.

On the whole, the programme promises novelty. We are to have the following new operas: Forza del Destino, by Verdi; Leonora, by Mercadante; Don Bucefalo, by Cagnoni; Orlejno e la Comare, by Ricci, and Duchesse di San Giuliano, by Gianetta. On the opening night Rigoletto was performed. —*Paris Cor. London Post.*

AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL TO MISS OUSHMAN.—The Scotia, on her last passage, had a lady among other valuables, with a *splendid* album of oil and water-color sketches, by American artists, presented to Miss Catherine Oushman by the ladies of Philadelphia, as a token of respect and admiration for her talents, but especially as their recognition of the great service rendered by her to the cause of the United States Sanitary Commission. This lady has been sojourning for some weeks at Bowdon. This very graceful tribute has been valued, we understand, by her critics in America, at £300.

The commander of the Scotia was the ambassador of the ladies of Philadelphia and the bearer of this elegant compliment to Miss Oushman.—*London Post.*

The Marriage of Miss Slidell.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*-gives the following account of the marriage of Miss Slidell:

The final knot in the marriage ceremonies of Miss Slidell, the eldest daughter of the rebel commissioner, and M. Emile Erlanger, the wealthy banker and the engineer of the rebel loan, was tied to-day at 12 o'clock, at the church of St. Eugene, in the Rue de Chaillot. I say "final knot," because it is the third marriage ceremony which has been performed between the parties. On Monday they were married by proxy at Frankfort-on-the-Main, of which city, it seems, M. Erlanger is a resident, although his principal banking business is in Paris. Yesterday the civil marriage, required by the French law, took place at the Mairie of the Ninth arrondissement, and to-day the religious marriage.

In the case in question there have been, I learn, great difficulties to surmount before the consent of the Church could be obtained, which, of course, the young lady, who is a devout Catholic, considered necessary.

M. Erlanger was married some two years since to the daughter of M. Lafitte, the well-known banker of Paris. The marriage did not prove a happy one, and, upon a suit commenced by Madame Erlanger, a judicial separation was granted in the French courts. In France, however, no divorce can be granted by law, and a separation gives neither of the parties a right to marry again. M. Erlanger, however, by dint of great perseverance, did obtain a divorce from the Pope. But even this accomplished, there was another difficulty to be surmounted. The bride is a devout Catholic, while the bridegroom, as Disraeli mildly puts it in one of his novels, is of "the faith which the Apostles professed before they found their Master." Now, the Church looks with a good deal of suspicion upon the marriage of her children with heretics of all unbelieving creeds, and has never been celebrated for her clemency toward the descendants of the crucifiers of her founder. When, therefore, she throws as many safeguards as possible around her children, particularly requiring that provision should be made that the offspring, if any, of the marriage shall be brought up in the Catholic Church.

As I say, I learn that there has been considerable difficulty in arranging the preliminaries, and in moving all these difficulties; but, everything having been arranged, the marriage finally took place today. But a very small number of invitations had been issued, and it was not generally known, I think, even among the secession community in Paris, that it would come off to-day.

Before the hour appointed there were probably two hundred persons present in the body of the church. These were composed of the very *creme de la creme* of Parisian rebeldom—(and there were some beautiful faces among the fair but rebellious daughters of the sunny South present)—a number of highly respectable-looking English sympathizers of both sexes, a few Northern Secessionists, a sprinkling of French aristocracy, a few individuals evidently of the same religious "persuasion" with the bridegroom, M. Mocquard, the private secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, who thus gave a sort of imperial sanction to the ceremony; a few of the "*Northern scum*," who, like Banquo's ghost, came uninvited; three or four "intelligent contrabands!" and several strangers, who were attracted by the appearance of the portly "Suisse," dressed out in his best regimentals, at the door. One individual, wearing a rebel officer's uniform, was present, as was the Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, the only representative of foreign diplomacy whom I noticed, excepting Mr. Mason, the rebel commissioner to the Continent.

A little after twelve o'clock the bridal party arrived, the bride walking up the broad aisle upon the arm of her father, followed by M. Erlanger and Mrs. Slidell. Miss Slidell is rather a tall and decidedly fine-looking young lady of about twenty-two, and has the reputation of being exceedingly religious, benevolent, and amiable. She was dressed in white satin, with a long train, and wore the conventional veil and the wreath of orange blossoms. Considering that Mr. Slidell is said to have made a million or more out of the rebel loan, it struck me that he might have indulged in a new dress coat on this occasion, as the one he wore looked excessively seedy, and I thought the old gentleman himself looked rather dilapidated. The party passed by the high altar into the sacristy, where the marriage ceremony was performed, the rule in a case like the present forbidding the marriage before the altar. After the ceremony the newly married pair came from the sacristy and both knelt before the altar, while a beautiful mass was finely sung. After this they returned to the sacristy, where, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, they passed out to the carriage to the music of Mendelssohn's march in the "Mid Summer Night's Dream."

The Coburn-Mace Fiasco.

The Coburn-Mace prize-fight continued at our last advices to excite considerable discussion. The movements of the Irish-American champion are thus chronicled in the Cork *Herald*:

On the road to Tipperary, cars which were returning home from the projected battle-field with their disconcerted occupants met a large number of other vehicles coming from an opposite direction. Among the occupants of one of the latter we noticed Joe Coburn, tightly muffled up, and his attentive trainer, James Cusack. He was seated on a common outside car, and did not appear the least remarkable. In the middle of the *cortege*, as we might call it, was a carriage in which it was presumed Mace was enjoying a sound fresh rays of hope flashed across our vision. By this time the majority of the constabulary had retired, and the most confident opinions were entertained of an unintermpted "set-to." Mace, however, was still *non est*, and after Coburn had waited until the time specified in the articles, he, in company with Cusack, Mackay, and a number of gentlemen, proceeded to a level green field at a place called Ballah, and having made a ring, Coburn entered and claimed to be the winner of the stakes. He was received with hearty cheers, and his fine build and handsome appearance were the subject of admiration. As he has been so repeatedly delineated in the newspapers already, it will suffice to say that while Coburn's face does not bear that repulsive cast which is so characteristic of the professional boxer, there is something fearfully determined in his look, judging from his small piercing eyes and wide, unshapen mouth. During the past six weeks Coburn has been engaged in active training. Every morning he used to get up at five o'clock and take a long walk, return at eight and have breakfast. The latter was quite simple, consisting of an egg, some boiled cold mutton, and tender steaks, with the latter of which he consumed very little, if any, sugar. After breakfast he rested, and then exercised himself with the dumb bells. He dined at one o'clock, and after it took another hour's rest, after which he was plunged all to over. During his walk he always held in his hands a pair of lead balls, covered with chamois, and used for the purpose of preventing swelling in the hands. He bathed before in lodwarm water to make them hard, and indeed it seemed to have a good effect, for the hands of Coburn were like a bit of crab. At the time Coburn commenced training, he was fourteen stone, and on the appointed day for the fight he weighed little over eleven stone. Thus within six weeks he has reduced one stone per fortnight, and has acted like a charm. He never found himself in better health and spirits. He presented a very favorable appearance, and any one looking at him then and comparing him with his condition two months ago could scarcely believe he was the same individual. He is all bone and muscle, with hands as hard as flint, and arms powerfully strong, possesses advantages for dealing severe punishment. We might add that he has attended most carefully to the directions of his trainer.

Much merriment has been caused by the discovery that the pastoral letter of Archbishop Cullen, the Catholic Primate of Ireland, which has created great discussion in that country, was entirely bogus, never having been written by the distinguished ecclesiastic.

The *Sporting Life* prints the following letter from Mace:

"SIR: I take the earliest opportunity of informing you, on my return to London this evening, that I am greatly disappointed at not being permitted to fight Coburn. I have, for the sake of my backers, taken every pains in training, and to-day I was never more fit or better in my life, as my trainer, Milner, will certify. I do not consider myself well treated, and Mr. Brunton, who never found a shilling of my money, has taken everything to himself, and asserts that he was solely responsible in getting gentlemen to find me the amount required. Mr. Brunton suddenly left me in Dublin on Monday without any explanation. Coburn had every opportunity if he wished to fix a time for me, and would only, through his representative, choose one referee, a Mr. Bowling, of whom I know nothing, and who is also said to be a brother-in-law of Coburn. I am most disappointed, and how on earth could it be supposed that I should fight, with a man for referee of whose position I know nothing, and who was one hundred miles away even when proposed? I wished any referee agreed upon by the press to act, and Milner even asked Coburn's friend, Mr. Edwin James, of the New York *Clipper*, when Mr. Smith was objected to, if he (Mr. James) would stand, but he would not. Now as to the money business. Every shilling that has been found me has come from sportsmen who put their names down, I trust, owing to my public reputation. Coburn's party placed an insurmountable obstacle against our fighting, and as I have reason to suppose that Coburn was not even training, and evaded his engagement with no intention of fighting, I consider myself entitled to the stakes.

"Yours, most obediently, JAMES MACE.

"Lonnson, Tuesday evening."

Bell's Life, in reply to this letter, states that "neither can claim the money, nor can we compel Coburn to fight in England; but if that worthy has his own interest at heart, he will not wish to return to America with his tail between his legs, his best plan will be to accede to Jem's proposal, and fight him in this country, and either toss for a referee or allow the stakes to be given over to the press, from among whom a referee shall be chosen by lot. Mace's offer is straightforward and tangible. It is clearly Coburn's fault that no referee was agreed to, and it is equally his fault that he has tried to patter to insure that secrecy which in such a police-ridden country as Ireland was absolutely necessary to secure them from interruption."

An identity in the names of one of Coburn's advisers and Mr. Edwin James, the New York lawyer, having given rise to a statement in the summary of European news that the latter was in attendance on Coburn, that gentleman addressed a letter to the New York papers correcting the statement. The person really with the bruiser is a correspondent of the New York *Clipper*.

MURDER AND CANNIBALISM IN BOHEMIA.—News comes from Bohemia of a revolting crime committed there on a widow lady in her sixty-sixth year, named Conrad, who resided at Eidlitz, and lived upon the rents of a little landed property which she possessed in that neighborhood. On the 7th of September she left Eidlitz on a pilgrimage to Quinau, situated between four and five miles distant from the town, and on her way she passed the night of the 7th with her two married daughters, who resided in the intervening town of Komotan, and at half past five o'clock on the following morning she started on her foot over the hills to take her offering to the mass of Quinau, but never returned, and search was made for her. Late in the evening of the following day a party of the searchers, including many of the villagers residing at Quinau and vicinity, came upon the horribly mutilated and perfectly naked corpse of the old lady. Her arms, legs, breasts, and other parts had been cut off, and were nowhere to be found. The corpse lay in a thicket at the edge of the wood, near the hamlet of Sperbersdorf, and as there was not a single particle of clothing nor any traces of blood to be found in that spot, it was concluded that the murder had been committed in some remote spot, and the corpse dragged to the place where it was discovered in the night after the commission of the crime. Up to the evening of the 11th, no trace of the murderer or murderers could be found. But on that day suspicion rested on a man called Trisch or Antony, but better known by the nickname of Russ, derived from his fiery red low-countryman who had deserted him at Komotan in the year 1813. He had fought in the battle of Leipsic, when he was an infant. He was notorious for his wild and rude character from his infancy, and had been imprisoned. He gained his livelihood as a bricklayer, and was a good workman when he was in the humor. On the morning of the 12th the police arrested him while at work in the house. When charged with the perpetration of the crime he at once confessed his guilt with the utmost readiness and indifference, and led the police to his lodging, where he gave up to them the clothes he had stripped from the murdered woman, with her umbrella and five florins in money. He was immediately taken before the local magistrate, and then made the fullest confession of his crime, relating its most horrifying details with the greatest coolness. According to his own account, he wished to marry a young woman to whom the future by the help of a tobacconist, for which, however, the license was refused, as the police would not give him the certificate of good conduct requisite in such cases in Austria. Hereupon his "bride" deserted him and married another. In this state of mind he went out towards Quinau at six o'clock in the morning of the 8th, and resolved to murder the first woman he should meet, whoever she might be. Chance brought the aged widow Conrad across his path shortly after he set out, and he at once compelled her to go with him into a lonely part of the forest, where, after committing violence on her, he took her life by throttling her with his hands. She died in three minutes. He next stripped her to the skin, cut off various parts of her body, as above mentioned, and carried the fragments of human flesh, together with her clothes, the umbrella, and five florins, with him to his lodging. The next day—and this is the most hideous part of the story—he boiled the human flesh with some potatoes, and consumed the whole of it with the exception of the fat, which he skimmed from his cannibal stew and poured into a bottle. The latter he put in his pocket, and then went coolly to his work as usual, which he pursued until his arrest took place, three days subsequently. At 9 o'clock the remains of the unfortunate woman were interred in the churchyard of Komotan, almost all the inhabitants turning out to follow in the procession. Soon afterwards her murderer was accorded to the town hall of Komotau, on his way to the prison of Kaaben, where he now lies awaiting his trial.—*London Globe.*

AN OLD MURDERER.—The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells this story:

"At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat men, and in passing it they always find some place to secure themselves until the boat passes. At this point an old man sixty odd years of age, has made his headquarters for a long time, and the peculiar 'crack of his gun' is familiar to river men, and it is half of terror wherever it is heard. He has a long, heavy-barrelled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can easily be turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is one of deadly certainty. The murderous sentinel is always faithfully upon his watch, and his retreat has so far baffled all attempts to catch him, from the fact that he is so surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines. Well-informed river men estimate that this old man has murdered in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his murderous work with as much earnestness and vigor as when he first commenced."

GREEN, THE MALDEN MURDERER.—The announcement of the death sentence upon Edward W. Green, the Malden postmaster, for the murder of Frank E. Converse, the teller of the Malden Bank, has been conveyed to him by Rev. Mr. Baneroft, of Malden, his spiritual adviser. The information, which was directly contrary to what the convicted man anticipated, was received, of course, with great surprise.—*Boston Journal.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
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75,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan, 5-20s.	75,000 00
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50,000 United States 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.....	63,250 00
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54,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan.....	57,880 00
123,000 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan..	127,628 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan..	15,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.....	22,300 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.....	53,250 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.....	15,000 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	7,225 00
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21,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness.....	31,420 00
123,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured.....	123,700 00
$791,750 Par Cost, $763,737.12 Market Value.	$794,200 50
Real Estate.....	36,363 35
Bills receivable for insurances made.....	107,937 61
Balances due at Agencies—premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company.....	23,519 27
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,803, estimated value..	3,206 00
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Cash in drawer.....	200 00
	118,739 10
	$1,059,425 62

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HOLLINSHEAD & GRAVES, INSURANCE AGENCY, No. 312 WALNUT St.,
ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF ALBANY, N. Y.

FORMAN & HOLLINSHEAD. WILLIAM H. GRAVES.
HOLLINSHEAD & GRAVES, INSURANCE AGENCY, No. 312 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR THE
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NORWICH, CONN.
CHARTERED 1803.
REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA (by authority)
John Grigg, Esq. Messrs. Tredick, Stokes & Co
Yeiles, Wharton, & Co. Messrs. Chas. Lennig & Co.
Messrs. Coffin & Altemus. Messrs. W. H. Larned & Co.
je27-6m

FORMAN & HOLLINSHEAD. WM. H. GRAVES.
HOLLINSHEAD & GRAVES, INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO 312 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Agents for the CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. je27-6m

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and available Securities, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS

Thomas R. Maris, John Welsh, Samuel C. Morton, Patrick Brady, John T. Lewis, James R. Campbell, Edmund G. Dutilh, Charles W. Poultney, Israel Morris.

THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. fe22-tf

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for nearly forty years, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks, Goods, or Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.
Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Jonathan Patterson, Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Bell, Henry Lewis, Gilliingham Fell, Joseph Trisch.

JONATHAN PATTERSON, President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS

Francis N. Buck, Charles Richardson, Henry Lewis, O. W. Fisher, D. S. Justice, George A. West, John W. Everman, Robert S. Sutten, John Kessler, Jr., E. D. Woodruff, Charles Stokes, Joseph D. Ellis.

FRANCIS N. BUCK, President.
CHAS. RICHARD SON, Vice President.
W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. jal4-tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, Oct. 17, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivery at this depot of Lumber of the following descriptions, viz:
1,000,000 feet 4-4 or 1-inch White Pine common Culls.
60,000 feet 5-4 or 1½-inch White Pine common Culls.
150,000 feet 3-4 or 2 inch White Pine common Culls.
100,000 feet 4-4 or 1-inch tongued and grooved Floorings.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long.
200,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
50,100 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x8 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x8 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
26,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
26,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
1,000,000 feet 1-inch Sawed White Pine Shingles.
1,000,000 best quality sawed Cedar Shingles.
250,000 Plastering Laths.
Samples of Shingles and Laths proposed for will be required.
Bids will be received separately for each kind and quantity as above specified, or for the whole amount advertised for.
All of the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
All of the above lumber contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from date of contract.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. Evidence of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.
The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.
The right is reserved any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.
Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
oc19-10t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 1103 GIRARD STREET.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, 21st inst., for the immediate delivery, at Cadwalader Barracks, of—
6,000 ft. Hemlock Board, 1½ in. 16 ft., good quality.
3,000 " " Scantling, 3x4, 20 ft., " "
8,000 " Sawed Pine Shingles, 20 in., " "
1,000 ft. White Pine Siding Boards, ¾ in., " "
1 keg Wrought Nails, 8d., " "
2 kegs 4½-inch Spikes, " "
To be approved, after delivery, by the U. S. Inspector.
No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon blanks furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to accept parts of bids, and to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests. ALBERT S. ELDRIDGE,
oc19-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

J. F. BRUEAUFF, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. Collections promptly attended to in Blair, Huntingdon, and Cambria counties. Refers to R. CLARKSON & CO., No. 1213 Third Street; F. R. STARR, President Enterprise Insurance Co.; CHARLES S. REGESTER, Washington Life Insurance Co.; WETHERILL & BRO., Second Street; T. A. BIDDLE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia. oc11-1m

RAILROAD LINES.

CHANGE OF DEPOT.

REMOVAL.

On and after SUNDAY, October 16th, 1864, the Ticket Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be at the Passenger Depot, THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia, and the

PASSENGER TRAINS

Will start from the

WEST PHILADELPHIA STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

Mail Train.....	at.....	3.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1.....	"	10.00 "
Fast Line.....	"	11.40 "
Parkesburg Train, No. 2.....	"	11.50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	"	2.20 "
Lancaster Accommodation.....	"	4.30 "
Paoli Train.....	"	6.00 "
Erie Express.....	"	8.00 "
Philadelphia Express.....	"	10.45 "

AND ARRIVE:

Erie Express.....	at.....	4.30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....	"	7.05 "
Paoli Accommodation.....	"	8.20 "
Parkesburg " No. 1..	"	9.30 "
Fast Line.....	"	10.20 "
Lancaster Train.....	"	12.35 P. M.
Parkesburg " No. 2.....	"	5.30 "
Mail Train.....	"	5.45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	"	11.00 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily.
Erie " except Saturdays.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

ON SUNDAY,

The Cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway will leave Eighth street at 7.15 P. M. to connect with the Erie Express, and at 10 P. M. to connect with the Philadelphia Express, at the West Philadelphia Depot.

DURING THE WEEK,

Except SUNDAYS, the Cars of the MARKET STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY will leave Front and Market streets every min