The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

HARRISBURG.

NUMBER OF PARDONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR—A COMPARISON WITH THE NUMBER GRANTED IN NEW YORK.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 8.—A portion of the press of Pennsylvania have heretofore indulged in harsh strictures on the number of pardons granted by Governor Curtin. A comparison of those granted in this State and in New York, for a given period, will show that the Executive clemency is exercised to a greater extent in the latter State.

From January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865, the pardons granted by the Governor of New York reached 281. During the same period the pardons granted by Governor Curtin amounted to 87, in which number is included a large number of pardons of soldiers convicted of offences committed while in the discharge of their duty.

Governor Curtin returned from his trip to the Delaware Water Gap yesterday noon. His health is much improved.

Persons applying for transportation for the removal of the bodies of soldiers interred in the South to the North are informed, by the chief of transportation, that such disinterments cannot take place in General Schofield's Department of the Carolinas until the 1st of December, and in the other Southern departments until the 1st of October.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ACCEPTED CALL.—The Rev. G. W. Peltz, of New York city, has accepted the call of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of this city, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his new field of labor in October.

VACANT CHURCHES.—Among the vacant Presbyterian churches in this State, are the Cohocksink Church of this city, the Mauch Chunk Church, and the Grove Church, Danville, Pa.

REV. J. R. STEVENSON, a colored minister of the Gospel, will preach in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, to-morrow afternoon.

THE TRIENNIAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This convention, which will meet in this city in October next, is composed of the House of Bishops, who embrace the diocesan and missionary prelates throughout the United States, and the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, consisting of four laymen and four clergymen from each diocese. Its powers are limited, and its into sessions have been principally devoted to the revision of the Church. It can make no alteration in the constitution or in the liturgy and offices, unless they have been adopted in one convention, submitted to the dioceses, and afterwards adopted by another convention—a work which would occupy at least four years.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS is composed of the following prelates, whom we give in the order of their consecration:

Bishop Hopkins	Vermont...consecrated 1832
Bishop B. Smith	Kentucky...consecrated 1832
Bishop McIlvaine	Ohio...consecrated 1832
Bishop Kemper	Wisconsin...consecrated 1835
Bishop McCoskry	Michigan...consecrated 1836
Bishop Whittingham	Maryland...consecrated 1840
Bishop Elliott	Georgia...consecrated 1841
Bishop Lee	Delaware...consecrated 1841
Bishop Johns	Virginia...consecrated 1842
Bishop Eastburn	Mass...consecrated 1842
Bishop Chase	N. Hamp...consecrated 1844
Bishop Hawks	Mississippi...consecrated 1844
Bishop Southgate	(No See)...consecrated 1844
Bishop Burgess	Maine...consecrated 1847
Bishop Upfold	Indiana...consecrated 1848
Bishop Green	Miss...consecrated 1850
Bishop Polk	Louisiana...consecrated 1853
Bishop Rutledge	Florida...consecrated 1851
Bishop Williams	Conn...consecrated 1851
Bishop Hubbard	Illinois...consecrated 1852
Bishop Davis	S. Carolina...consecrated 1853
Bishop Atkinson	N. Carolina...consecrated 1853
Bishop Kipp	California...consecrated 1853
Bishop Scott	Oregon...consecrated 1857
Bishop Potter	New York...consecrated 1859
Bishop Gregg	Texas...consecrated 1859
Bishop Odenheimer	N. Jersey...consecrated 1859
Bishop Bedell	Ohio...consecrated 1859
Bishop Whipple	Minnesota...consecrated 1859
Bishop Lay	Arkansas...consecrated 1859
Bishop Talbot	Northwest...consecrated 1859
Bishop Stevens	Pennsylvania...consecrated 1862
Bishop Wilmer	Alabama...consecrated 1862
Bishop Vail	Kansas...consecrated 1863
Bishop Cox	Western N. Y...consecrated 1865

It will be thus seen that the House of Bishops is composed of thirty-five prelates. The war, however, prevented the Southern Bishops being present at the last triennial convention.

The House of Lay and Clerical Deputies is composed of nearly three hundred members, who are sent to represent each diocese. The desire for unity among the New York churchmen is amply shown in the selection of Governor Seymour as a delegate.

APPOINTED BISHOP.—John J. Conroy has been appointed Catholic Bishop of Albany, but the ceremony of installation can hardly take place before the first Sunday of next month. The Albany *Argus* endorses the appointment as a good one—the citizens generally recognizing his urbanity, good taste and energy. Father Conroy was formerly a professor in St. John's College, Fordham; went to Albany in 1844, and has been for a long time Vicar General of the Diocese.

METHODIST REUNION.—The *Methodist* of this week attacks the recently published manifesto of the Southern M. E. Bishops, and comes to the conclusion that reunion with them in their present spirit is out of the question. We quote: "Loyal men will indignantly ask for what end is this done? Is it their design to make the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church the nursery of future treasons and future outbreaks against the authority of the Union? In this document the bishops have written the charter of Southern Methodism. No church which thus cherishes a hatred of loyal men because of their devotion to freedom and the Union, can stand before the American people. The ever-intensifying indignation against the proslavery and rebellious spirit will shorten its days. The Southern bishops have had offered to them an oblivion of the past, and the opportunity of entering upon a new life. They have preferred to flaunt their past, odious as it is to all true men, in our faces, and to glory in it as a badge of distinction. Henceforth they are known and read of us all."

An Appeal to the Citizens of Philadelphia in Behalf of the Suffering People of the South.

Permit us most respectfully to call the attention of all the friends of humanity to the *American Union Commission*, a branch of which has been organized in Baltimore, composed of some thirty prominent citizens, to give relief to the suffering people of those sections desolated by the war, and to aid them in the restoration of their social and civil fabric upon the basis of "*Industry, Education, Freedom, and Christian Morality.*" Members of the Commission from Baltimore have visited Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley, and other sections of the South, where they found the desolation so great that it almost defies description. An area of sixteen hundred miles in West Virginia has been overrun no less than twelve times by contending armies, and stripped bare of all the necessaries of life. In Little Rock, Arkansas, there are eight hundred helpless widows and orphans. General Wilson telegraphs from Macon, Georgia, that there are from twenty-five to fifty thousand persons who are absolutely destitute of food of every kind. At Savannah there are two thousand white refugees, mostly women and children, who are in the same condition, and four thousand of the citizens, who, save in the item of a house, are equally destitute. Thousands of loyal families have been scattered, their houses burned, and they left homeless and penniless. The innocent suffered with the guilty. Schools, also, for the masses of children who are growing up in ignorance and irreligion, must be organized. Industry must be stimulated and directed.

When this work was presented to President Lincoln, he said: "Gentlemen, this work must be done, and it receives my hearty sanction." President Johnson said: "Anything I can do personally or officially, I will gladly do."

Shall we follow the dictates of our common humanity and the sublime precepts of the gospel, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; or let famine, with slow and certain step, put them where no help will be needed? May we not hope that, with a comprehensive view of the necessity of this work, and with the same zeal and liberality you have manifested in giving relief to our suffering soldiers, through the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, you will now come to the rescue of these impoverished and suffering people.

G. S. Griffith, Esq., President of the Maryland Branch of the United States Christian Commission, is also President of the Maryland Union Commission, and is giving his whole time and energy to this work, to whom all supplies of goods and clothing of all kinds, and farming implements may be sent. Money may be sent to J. N. Brown, Treasurer, Baltimore.

The following gentlemen in Philadelphia, have opened a subscription list, where, if more convenient, money will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged;

Messrs. John H. Williams & Co., 240 Chestnut street.

James, Kent, Santee, & Co., 239 North Third street.

Rev. George Bringhurst, 713 South Ninth st.

Officers of the American Union Commission, Baltimore, Maryland.—G. S. Griffith, President; Rev. C. Dickson, D. D., Vice-President, J. C. Bridges, 2nd Vice-President, J. M. Frazier, 3d Vice-President; J. N. Brown, Treasurer; Rev. F. Israel, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. E. E. Eschbach, Recording Secretary; Rev. O. M. McDowell, Financial Agent.

AN AMERICAN FLAG TORN DOWN AND TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT BY A DEFEATED COPPERHEAD CANDIDATE.—The Boonsboro' (Md.) *Old Fellow* contains the particulars of an outrage committed in that vicinity, as follows:

On Saturday last the most disgraceful act ever committed by an inhabitant of this town occurred at the pic-nic in Mr. Nicodemus' woods. From what we have been able to learn of this disgraceful affair, it appears that three loyal young men left town in a wagon, for the purpose of attending the pic-nic near Benevola, and, as is quite customary, attached an American flag—the glorious stars and stripes—to their wagon, and started out the pike. After leaving town they concluded to pay a flying visit to the festivals, to see for themselves what was going on, and then to proceed to Benevola. Accordingly thither they went, and had scarcely reached the ground before they were approached, and in an insulting manner demanded to remove the flag, by Samuel H. Smith, a notorious rebel sympathizer of this town, and a defeated Copperhead candidate at last fall's election for the House of Delegates, who stated they wanted no such flag there, as they considered it a disgrace. To this ungentlemanly demand the young men refused to comply, stating they wished to create no disturbance, and that in a few moments they proposed leaving. This availed nothing—the flag must come down—and at it Smith went. He tore it down, broke the staff across his knee, and (our informant states) trampled it under his feet, to which a number of his friends present said "amen."

THE CITY.

Rail and Reed-bird Shooting.

The season for rail shooting commenced on the 1st instant; but, so far, we have not heard of any great success among the sportsmen. In some instances boats have returned with a mere handful of birds. The highest boat, that we have heard of this season, returned with fifty-seven birds. On Tuesday last a considerable number of boats were out, but there was not a very good tide in. The boats averaged from thirty to forty-five birds each. On the following day the tide was higher than on the day before, yet the boats averaged from three to nine birds; some of them had not even one bird.

The broad marsh seems to be the best place this season. Here an immense quantity of cattail grows, and it seems that the rail birds go there, more so than among the simple reeds. It is very evident that the rail have been driven to the high parts of the marsh, where they will probably remain until they migrate, no one knows whither, unless an extraordinary high tide happens to take place. This can only result from a heavy easterly or southeasterly storm of rain and gale of wind. It is not at all likely that there will be a tremendous tide in from this cause, as the moon for September has just passed being full, and it is generally conceded the moon has considerable to do with the tide.

The tides are higher at night than in the day time; but when the moon shines brightly, rail may then be shot. We hear of one boat, bringing in on Tuesday morning, thirteen rail. It was high tide about two o'clock. The birds were very thick. The same gunner went over the same space on the afternoon of the same day, but not a bird was "put up." There is so much singularity about these birds, that ornithologists say very little about them. We have heard of instances of men mowing in low meadow grounds, discovering the old bird on its nest. This may be true in isolated cases. We have seen full-grown rail birds come out from beneath the surface of the clear, soft alluvial deposit on the marsh. We have seen them spring up from the water, where the depth was twenty feet. These birds can swim and dive like a duck, and yet they are not web-footed. Where they come from or whither they go, is a subject upon which there is no settled opinion. Anatomically speaking, they are, to some extent, like a *frog*; they can live in or out of the water, but their power of locomotion on dry ground is limited. A bird of this species, if left undisturbed on the ground, will walk as stately as a West Point major general. If disturbed, and finds no means of ready escape, it will run itself into a fit, fall over on its back, and, perhaps, die. A rail when "put up" by a boat is seldom known to fly more than a hundred yards at a time, and yet they have been known to go into the marsh in the high water in the night time in countless numbers after having flown from unknown regions far away. On a mild night, when all nature is calm, these birds can be heard going plump, plump, plump, into the water. This "plumping," if we may use the word, may last three or four hours, and yet not a single one of the birds may be put up on the following day.

A broiled or fried rail bird is one of the choicest delicacies of the season. They have a very peculiar and palatable taste, not unlike a two-year old *frog*. We are satisfied that, whenever a very high tide occurs boats will bring in a hundred birds and upwards, and the sportsmen who go the next day, expecting any amount of sport, will be doomed to disappointment.

Reed birds are now in very good order, and the marshes that skirt the Delaware, on both sides of the river, are alive with them. Any ordinary gunner may easily bag five or six dozen by going into the marsh at low water. It is not absolutely necessary to tramp continually. If a gunner, or let us say four or five gunners, enter the marsh, they should distribute themselves at least one hundred yards apart, and keep quiet. The birds will come to them, and in many instances, by the exercise of a little judgment, a dozen may be obtained at a single shot. In case of rainy weather, like yesterday, for instance, the time spent in waiting will always put the percussion cap on the tube before loading. Then put the hammer down and load up. Otherwise a single drop of rain may reach the tube and cause the gun to "snap." While moving about in the marsh the gun should invariably be carried at half-cock, to prevent premature discharges that are likely to take place in an exciting moment. The season may now be considered at its height, and the sporting fraternity should avail themselves of it accordingly. The first frost that comes will drive the reed birds away in a single night. The season for the rice plantations of the South, where they are known as "rice buntings."

PHILADELPHIA TAXABLES.—The number of taxable inhabitants of Philadelphia, as reported by the Board of City Commissioners, exhibit an increase of 1,591 over the number of that of last year. In the Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth wards there is a decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 1,417. The following, which is official, therefore possesses some general interest:

Wards.	1865. Taxables.	1864. Taxables.	Inc.	Dec.
I	3,935	3,835	100	..
II	5,683	5,472	211	..
III	3,335	3,022	313	..
IV	1,628	1,629	..	1
V	3,084	2,849	235	..
VI	2,385	2,459	..	75
VII	4,362	4,387	25	..
VIII	4,070	3,857	213	..
IX	3,613	3,671	222	..
X	4,115	4,333	92	..
XI	3,298	3,238	60	..
XII	3,213	3,299	..	86
XIII	3,076	2,797	279	..
XIV	4,676	4,451	228	..
XV	7,386	6,803	583	..
XVI	4,096	4,121	..	25
XVII	4,098	4,996	..	898
XVIII	5,639	4,675	967	..
XIX	6,342	7,053	..	711
XX	7,758	7,267	491	..
XXI	3,845	3,530	315	..
XXII	4,159	4,031	128	..
XXIII	4,115	4,011	101	..
XXIV	5,395	4,952	443	..
XXV	2,534	2,314	220	..
XXVI	4,574	4,103	471	..
	115,174	110,569		
	110,569			
	4,591			

NAMES OF THE INJURED.—The following-named persons were pretty severely injured about their heads and faces, by the falling of the mail and freight trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Hightstown, New Jersey, about fourteen miles above Bordentown, on Tuesday, as the details of which appeared in the *Press* yesterday: Ex-Alderman Charles Wedding, C. P. Rumpp, Hugh Hummell, Major S. H. W. Mitchell, William Burke, Mrs. Samuel Croft, all of Philadelphia; Miss Eliza S. Wells, of Portkichmond, Staten Island; I. Thompson, of New York. There were quite a number of other passengers injured, but not so seriously as any of the above named. It is said that the Philadelphia passenger train was due at the Hightstown station at ten minutes past eight o'clock. It arrived some five minutes after that time, and the conductor permitted the train to go ahead instead of waiting for the freight train. The whistle of the latter was heard, and the speed of the train was checked. The breaks were at once whistled "down" on the passenger train, and the collision was inevitable. It was simply good luck that one-half the passengers were not killed outright. The collision caused the injured male passengers to become very indignant, and if it could have been accurately ascertained who was to blame, lynch law would have been at once resorted to, and the guilty individual hung.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE EVENING BULLETIN.—The proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin* have given notice that on and after Monday next, until further notice, the publication office of the paper will be removed temporarily to No. 529 Chestnut street. The building now occupied by the *Bulletin* has been leased by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who are about to make alterations thereupon. As has been already mentioned in this paper, the proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin* have purchased the brownstone building, No. 607 Chestnut street, but are unable at present to obtain possession thereof. In the course of six months there will be considerable change in the location of the newspaper offices of this city. *The Press* will occupy its new building, at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, in the course of a month. The *Ledger* has secured the iron block at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut, and will remove there. The Sunday papers are also to occupy parts of the building. The *Bulletin* will be permanently located at 607 Chestnut street.

75TH REGIMENT P. V. V.—This regiment has been mustered out of the service at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and is en route home. The regiment was recruited by Brigadier General Biddle, and is composed of German citizens of Philadelphia. Its present commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Matzdorff, is an officer who has been in the service since the breaking out of the war. The regiment took an active part in the battles of the Potomac up to the time of the transfer of the 20th Corps to the Army of the West. A preliminary meeting of citizens was held on Thursday evening, at Northern Military Hall, to make the necessary arrangements to give the veterans a grand reception, such as they will deserve. It is not known at present what time they will arrive; but the committee having the subject in charge will announce it in the papers as soon as a telegram is received of the coming of the regiment.

ATHLETICS VS. CAMDENS.—AN INTEREST-ING CONTEST.—To-day, at 2½ o'clock, the Camdens will play the Athletics, at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue. Ladies are advised to go there early, in order to secure the best seats, as the crowd will, no doubt, be unprecedentedly large should the weather be fair. The recent overwhelming victory of the Camdens over the Keystones enhances the interest of this contest. On the 16th inst., the Athletics start for Pittsburg, for three days' play with the clubs of that city. On their return they will stop at Altoona, to play the Mountain Club. It is understood that the Athletics will go to New York in October to play the renowned Atlantics.

DROWNING CASES.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, while John Shay and several other gentlemen attached to the American Telegraph office were engaged in making some repairs to the cable laid across the Delaware, opposite to Smith's Island, the boat in which they were was run into by a steamer and upset. Mr. Shay being unable to swim was drowned. The rest of the party swam safely to shore. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

On Thursday evening at six o'clock Frederick Gressel, aged six years, was accidentally drowned at Willow-street wharf.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned, yesterday, at William-street wharf, Richmond.

THE WAGNER INSTITUTE.—The collegiate department of the Wagner Free Institute of Science will commence its teachings on the 18th of this month. Professors of ability have been engaged for giving instruction in the following sciences: Chemistry, natural philosophy, geology, mineralogy, mining, botany, anatomy, physiology, elocution, mathematics, civil and military engineering, including surveying and navigation, and mechanical drawing. Large collections of specimens, instruments, and diagrams, for full illustration, will be used in teaching all the subjects referred to.

FATAL RESULT.—Jacob Bartholomew, who was thrown from his wagon on Thursday evening, at Passyunk road and Marriott's lane, by his horse becoming unmanageable, died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries, at his residence, Fourth, below Christian. Mr. Bartholomew was a real estate agent, and well known in the city. He was 59 years of age.

BASE BALL.—There will be a match game of base ball between the Olympic and Hamilton Clubs of this city this afternoon, on the Olympic ground, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About eight o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at the corner of Cross street and Girard avenue. A bed and bedding were set on fire by a small boy.

FOUND DEAD.—John McFadden, thirty years old, fell dead, at Second and Callowhill streets, yesterday afternoon.

THE POLICE.

PRESENTATION OF A REVOLVER.

Yesterday afternoon, Sergeant E. K. Tryon was the recipient of a very handsome revolving pistol, presented by his friends of the Eleventh Police District, as a mark of their kindness and esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman. The "happy affair" occurred at the house of Sergeant Tryon, in Day street, Eighteenth ward, and was the occasion of assembling very many of the sergeant's friends, who came together to render this public recognition of the private and official relations of their worthy recipient. Sergeant Tryon having been appointed to fill the vacancy in the detective force occasioned by the resignation of Wash. Bartholomew, his friends thought it proper and just to give him such a testimonial of their esteem as he would carry with him in his new position, to call to mind the many happy days they had been associated together, and perpetuate those official and private ties so dear to all in the service. The pistol, which was replied to by Sergeant Tryon in an exceedingly felicitous manner, which, like the speech of Lieut. General Grant, was short, but to the point.

The affair was concluded by an invitation from the worthy host to partake of a bountiful cold collation, to which ample justice was done by the many friends assembled on the occasion.

A PETTY SWINDLE.

One of those small swindling cases, which the lower class of thieves are so fond of perpetrating, occurred a day or two since. The proprietor of a hat store had given an errand boy a bundle of hats to take to another part of the city. As the boy was trudging along with his burden, he saw a man of pleasing appearance standing in a doorway, in shirt sleeves. The latter called the boy, and offered to give him ten cents if he would carry a key round the corner, at the same time telling him he might leave the bundle until he returned. The boy, nothing loth, consented, and deposited his charge in the doorway, and took the key. It is almost unnecessary to add that he did not find the address to which he had been sent with the key, and when he return the gentleman and bundle were missing. Information was left at the police station, and measures will be taken to catch the alleged thief, who is well known in police circles by similar operations.

BURGLARS FOILED.

An attempt was made some time during Thursday night by burglars to break into the toy store of George Doll & Co., at the corner of 4th and Jayne streets. The iron window shutters on James street and the front door on Sixth street were operated on for a while, but without success, and finally the burglars retired not having obtained any thing in return for their trouble.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Last evening about eight o'clock a man named Patrick Kirr passed a counterfeit one-dollar greenback on a boy who was selling peaches, at Fifth and Chestnut streets. The boy followed the rascal to the Police Guide office, and asked Operator Stuart if it was genuine. Mr. Stuart immediately pronounced it a counterfeit, and ran after the man, and arrested him at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Three other counterfeit one-dollar notes were found in his possession at the station-house.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

THE QUININE CASE.

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