FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymou mications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Youndary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

HON. JOSEPH HOLT. We need not direct attention to the masterly reply of Hon. Joseph Holt to that portion of the late speech of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR assailing the conduct and questioning the patriotism of that eminent citizen while a member of President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. It is a quiet, conclusive and triumphant vindica-

MR. SUMNER. We recently gave the views of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, on "The Great Topics of the Hour," and to-day we lay before our readers extracts from the speech of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, delivered yesterday, before the Republican State Convention held at Worcester, Massachusetts, of which important body he was president. As was expected, Mr. SUMNER reasserts his well-known opinions with more than usual emphasis. He bates no jot of his hatred of slavery. He yields nothing to the political exigencies. With marvellous skill and fervor of language, and with a force of argument that proves the earnestness of the man, he pleads against "precipitate" action in the readmission of the rebel States, and demands guarantees and conditions for their future loyalty, as well as for the protection and real enfranchisement of the freedmen. Though not so specific in his remedies as Mr. STEVENS, and by no means so favorable to an almost exceptionless confiscation. Mr. SUMNER takes care to plant himself strongly against the restoration policy of President Jounson, and concludes by an urgent, but respectful, apeal to the Executive. It is impossible, in uch a struggle as confronts us, to arrive at peaceful and solid settlement of the great restions in issue without considerable diference among men of a common organizaan. It is perhaps better that it is so. Holding in some things to views that do not accord with those of Mr. Sumner, we feel that whenever he speaks it is with the best and purest object, and that even when we cannot agree with him, we are always more or less instructed by his published reflections. It will be noticed that all he demands guards against a new rebellion; he does not thirst for vengeance, and that although he is most impassioned in stating his views. he does not, as is too often the case, indulge in threats. This is the spirit that will keep harmony in the ranks of the great Union party, without which there is no safety or security for the future. To maintain unity of action will require perfect frankness and mutual forbearance among the great minds to whom the people look for light and for leadership. And while it is right that statesmen should be sturdy in asserting and in holding to what they believe, he sometimes does the most good who concedes a portion of his own theory to the convictions and experience of his

compatriots.

THE CHOLEBA AND SANITARY REGULATIONS. Although the latest foreign news announces that the cholera seems to be reto be a general intention upon the part of the Governors of our States and the Mayors of our principal cities to prepare, so that whether the epidemic comes or not a moderate degree of safety will be guaranteed, and a moderate degree of cleanliness attained. Massachusetts, through her Surveyor General, has already moved, closely followed by Maine, New York, and even Illinois. which ought to be protected a little, at least, by the great mountains and immense rivers which lay between it and the Atlantic coast. In each of these States the Governor has, by special proclamation, called public attention to the danger (immediate or prospective), and suggested such preventives, etc., as experience has proven to be standard. But it is a remarkable fact that, while little towns and second-rate cities have, through their Boards of Health, went energetically to work to sweep their streets, whitewash their houses and fences, and cast out all their noxious garbage, great cities, where these precautions are ten times as necessarv-where the damage inflicted would be far more terrific-are slow to act. Some have not yet acted at all. New York, secure in her pride as the metropolis, theoretically safe because salt water rolls up to her very docks, and careers around her on three sides, has adopted no sanitary measures of importance, although she needs them, we think, almost as much as did the famous Augean stable. On the other hand, Albanv. and Trov. and Buffalo, have been all alive to their duty. Fences, and trees, and walls, have been made pure and white, much to the annoyance of patent-medicine men, whose flaring advertisements have been obliterated beneath the far more healthful lime. Portland has not moved, while the borough council of little Woodstock has been advertising its health regulations in the local journal for two months past. Washington is like New York and Portland, and will, if its authorities do not take care, become as famous for magnificent diseases as for "magnificent distances." And the case has been the same here, for it is only yesterday that our city authorities discovered the existence of danger, if we judge of the extent of their knowledge by what they have displayed in their action. The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health reported to Councils that it was necessary to provide against the coming of the epidemic, of which the committee " had a well-grounded apprehension, based on its (the epidemic's) former history and progress."

The measures adopted in the different localities are of about the same character as those proposed by the committee, and their value depends entirely on their timeliness. "Former history" of the infection or contagion shows us that it is extremely uncertain and erratic in its progress. It may appear suddenly to devastate humanity, as it has done on the shores of the Mediterranean. It may disappear just as suddenly, to appear again unexpectedly in another and far-off place. It has done the first, if the report of its "recession" be true. But the recession or disappearance, no matter what, has often been very much like the lull in the ocean tempest. Strength is gathered in quiet and exerted none can tell where, until ruin and death mark the spot; or else the storm diesaway in the lull and is heard and felt no more. But in the present case, it is believed by our most eminent medical authorities, that we will have no visitation this year, and they seek to prove their assertion by citing facts some called "indubitable," others "well ascertained." Taking the "recession" and the assurances of the medical authorities for granted, it is still necessary that the suggestions of the committee be carried out. The committee proposes to divide the city into - districts, and to appoint a health agent in each, whose business it will be to inspect everything about which there is the least suspicion of evil. It will be his duty to see that open lots, streets, houses, and all their surroundings are serucommittee briefly give. Surely, such a plan is a good one if it can be carried out, and the committee seems to think so, for it only asks \$20,000 for that purpose. Even if no cholera comes, it will make our city, and every city in which it may be tried, the cleanest in the world-garden cities in all but the parterres and vines. The district agents will, of course, be the best-informed men in private affairs, and a good many secrets of housekeeping, etc., will be

revealed to them; but what of that if the

city is secured either from the cholera or from acres of filth? That sanitary regulations will avert the epidemic has been proven a score of times. and that their absence invites it is equally as sure. With proper quarantine regulaions, which could oppose the entrance o the epidemic, even if they did not prevent it, and such regulations as those adopted vesterday. Philadelphia will be spared the horrors she has twice witnessed—once so terribly as to make what is now her fairest park a recking Potter's field, crowded with

orpses, unhouselled and unannealed. THE TRIAL OF WIRZ. The Prisoner Still too Ill to be Tried. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Colonel Chipman this morning read to the Military Commissio a note, addressed to him by George West, Captain and Military Superintendent of the

Old Capitol Prison, dated to-day, and en-closing a communication from Dr. Ford, surgeon of the post, relative to the condition of Captain Wirz, in which he states that the prisoner is somewhat better, but unable to eave his room to-day.

The Commission being desirous of obtaining further information on the subject, despatched an orderly in quest of Dr. Ford, who, this forning, could not be found either at the Old Capitol or at his residence. After a recess, the tessenger returned, saying he could not find Mr. Baker said he saw Capt. Wirz yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. His mind was evidently much deranged, and he could not concentrate it on any subject. He (Mr. Baker) took hold of his limbs, which seemed entirely without strength. He held them up, and let ting them go, they fell like those of a dead person. The prisoner did not seem to have

any control over himself. So far as he (Mr. Baker) was able to judge, Wirz seemed like a man broken up. He supposed the prisoner was under the in. fluence of opiates. Though Wirz might be able to come here to-day, the physical exertion and mental excitement might again prostrate him, and the Commission would have to adjourn over : but by adjourning over now for a few days, the prisoner might acquire strength enough to go on without further interruption. The defendant was most anxious that the trial should be brought to an end.

In reply to a question of the President of the Court, Mr. Baker said the prisoner was as comfortable as he could be in the Old Capitol, and the officers were very kind to him. The Commission, owing to the sickness of

the prisoner, adjourned till Monday, September 18th. Official Vote of Maine. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.-The Kennebec Jour nal of this morning contains the official returns from two hundred and sixty-four towns, omprising more than three-fourths the vote of the State. Cony, the Republican caudidate for Govern nor, has in these towns 40,775, and Howard, De-

mocrat, 22,135 votes. Last year in the same towns the vote stood: For Cony, 47,713; Howrd, 33,046. Cony's majority thus far is 18,640, against 14.667 in 1864. It will probably exceed 20,000 when all the results are in. The total vote of the State will fall short of 85,000. The Late Governor Brough.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1865. To the Editor of The Press: A piece, entitled "The closing scene in the life of Governor Brough," has been extensively copied into the papers. It is replete with misstatements, furnished to the reporter of a Cleveland paper, without the consent or knowledge of the family, by one representing himself to be an "eve-witness," when no one was present but the Governor's wife, sister, and children. In those moments he made no reference to political slanders, nor made any bombastic display of his feligion. I desire you to publish the following statement of the lacts, and hope that all papers which copied the first statement, will be so kind as to give the last moments of one whose memory is too recious to be clouded over by falsehood. A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Governor Brough always paid respect to religion, giving to the church pecuniary support, and exacting from his children an observance of the Sabbath. He was the child of a pious mother. She trained him in childhood to commit to memory large portions of Scripture which he could, in after life, quote with wonderful facility. wonderful facility.

At the beginning of his illness, and throughout its course, he had a strong presention of always flosirous of life, yet he never felt sangular of recovery. When he first entered the house, on his return home, he exclaimed he j' had come home to die, and a severnt time, assured his oldest daughter that fact the lower had been and the least time. The part of his sickness he scemed two bled in mind, and often inquired "Why was he called upon to safer so terribly! Why should 60 ds odeal with him? But this was only for a short time. He became reconciled to his lot, and until his death express he was seized with a severe congestive chill. The physicans feared he would not survive it. Calling his family around him, he bade them all fartwell, and expressed his hope determined the survive and his head upon his pillow without prayer to God. He had endeavored to perform all the duties of his administration in dependence upon God's wisdom, and there was not one act of his official career he could. He expressed his belief in a Saviour, and in his moments of intense suffering often called upon him in audible prayer. He described his feelings when sinking in the chill in these words: "I went down into the valley and sind ow of death; at first there was darknessing through a severe surgical operation, he said to his wife, "The Hallinghty hand sustained me; I was saved only by that power." Two weeks after the first he had a second chill, in which he became wholly unconscious. As he said to his wife, "The Hallinghty hand sustained me; I was saved only by that power." Two weeks after the first he had a second chill, in which he became wholly unconscious. As he said to his wife, "The Hallinghty hand sustained me; I was saved only by that power." Two weeks after the first he had a second chill, in which he became wholly unconscious. As he said this wife, "The Hallinghty hand sustained with the him to the prayer had not only he had a subject to the him to the him to the had he had a subject to the him to the him

The Women of the South. Governor Brownlow thus speaks of the Southern women in his paper, the Knoxville Whig:

"From the commencement of the rebellion until now, the devil and the women of the South have been the ablest allies the cause of treason had in the field. The influence of the women, backed up by his Satanic Majesty, filled the ranks of the rebel armies, and gave ardor and endurance to the hen-pecked men that entered the service. Southern women even petitioned the rebel Congress to enact the law of conscription, so as to force all in the service. Through the influence which women had thourands were forced into the field, and thence to their graves, who never would have left home. Playing into the bands of the devil, by thus filling his ranks, they had his approval all the time. Wives gave up their husbands, sisters their brothers, and mothers their sons—willing hay, anxious to immolate pulously clean; and in the performance of this duty he is compelled to visit each and every house in his district. The people are asked to assist the agent in his work, and to follow certain hygienic points, which the accommittee has a serious to immolate their lives to the Moloch of war. The women were willing to wear homespun; ready to dispense with the luxuries of table or tollet; ready to fling all their lewelry into the Confederate crucible: ready to unsex themselves for the cause of the devil and the Confederacy." NATIONAL TOBACCO CONVENTION .- The National Tobacco Convention, under the auspices of the Kentucky Board of Agriculture, will be held at Louisville on the second Wed-

nesday of September. The object of this con-

vention is stated as follows:

rention is stated as follows:

The prime object of the convention is to get together, from all sections of the Union the practical minds of trade, with a view to such modification of the present excise law, so far as tolucco is concerned, as will eventuate in the passage, by the next Congress, of a thorough and well-digested plan of taxation that will yield the largest possible amount of revenue to the Government with the least emparasement to the culture and manufacture.

barrassment to the culture and manufacture of the article.

JUDGE HOLT.

His Reply to Montgomery Blair. THE CHARGES OF THE LATTER AGAINST THE FORMER

CONSIDERED AND DENIED.

Blair's Charges against Holt's Management of the War Office Proved to be Calumnies.

THE MARYLAND STATESMAN PLACED IN AN

UNENVIABLE LIGHT. Washington, September 13, 1865.

To the Editor of The Press: I bega place in your columns while bestowing a brief notice on certain passages arraigning my past official action, which are to be found in an elaborate and carefully-prepared speech made by the Hon. Montgomery Blair, late Postmaster General, at Clarksville, Md., on the 26th of last month. In the course of a severe consure of the Secretaries of State and of Warwho, from their known ability, loyalty, and eminent faithful public services, certainly need no defence at my hands-Mr. Blair thus proceeds:
The dalliance of Mr. Seward with the Confederates and the convention committees from Virginia, up to the fall of Fort Sumpter, was but a prolongation of the agreement made with Davis by order of Buchanan, under the Signatures of his Secretaries of War and of the Navy, that no act of war would take place on the part of the United States during his term. This gave the Confederate General Beauregard an opportunity to build batteries under the guns of Fort Sumpter, which would not have been done had not its cannon been muscled by treaty signatulous. He (Mr. Stanton) apprised Mr. Seward of this treaty of the War and Navy Departments to make no resistance to the policy of dissolving the Union, &c. Again, when speaking of myself, Mr. Blair Again, when speaking of myself, Mr. Blair

Simultaneously with his refusal to permit succor to Fort Sumpter and his armistice with the rebel Secretary he refused, &c.

Now, so far as I am implicated by this lan-

guage, I have, of course, personal knowledge, and upon this knowledge I declare myself guiltless of this charge, in the whole and in all its parts, and my conviction is complete that the distinguished gentlemen criminated with me are alike innocent. That a statesman supposed to be well instructed in public affairs, and in the history of s country, and who, from the high position he has occupied, must be expected to have an hoorable solicitude for the protection of the fair fame of the public men laboriously engaged in administering the Government, should, with-out provocation, have brought against them an accusation so dishonoring, and so utterly groundless, has, I think, excited emotions of mingled surprise and sorrow even in circles hitherto most friendly to the accuser. But, to make my denial still more explicit and detailed, I aftirm most solemnly that I never made, or was in any manner a party to, an "armistice with the rebel secre-tary." I never signed, or was in any way a party to an "agreement that no act of war would take place on the part of the United States during Mr. Buchanau's term;" nor do I lieve that any such agreement with Davis. or with anybody else, signed by the Secretary of the Navy, was authorized by Mr. Buchanan, or ever existed. I assert, most positively, hat there never was a day, during the perio referred to, when the President was not perfectly free to perform his duty, and his whole duty, in defence of the forts and other property of the United States, and to open fire from the forts whenever, in his judgment, their safety demanded

it. There never was an hour when the guns of Sumpter were "muzzled" by any "agreement," or compact, on the part of the President or his Secretaries, or by their authority or either of them. That the batteries around Sumpter were not fired upon while in course of construction was because the President shrunk from the dread responsibility of inaugurating civil war, and deemed forbearance his duty; not because he was restrained by any agreement or understanding whatever. ing at the glorious results of the war, and dealt with us in its progress, and how sublimely the firing upon, instead of from, Fort Sumpter, served to arouse, instruct and unite the nation, and to inflame its martial and patriotic spirit, we stand awe struck and mute, and that man would be bold indeed, who, in the presence of all that has occurred, should now venture to maintain that the policy of forbearance was not, at the moment, the true po-Having made this full denial. I call, and I think the country will unite with me in calling on Mr. Blair to produce that "agreement," that "armistice with the rebel Secretary," or offer some satisfactory evidence that it exists, or has existed. The charge that he makes is one

of such extreme gravity that, exalted as has been his official position, he can scarcely expect the American people to pass judgment upon it against public men long tried and honored in the national service, solely on his unsupported declaration—especially as that declaration does not profess to rest on any personal knowledge. I am quite aware that among the disloyal men who at that period had verbal and written communications with the President, there were three who alleged—rather by implication than directly—that in some interchange of assurances which had taken place between certain South Carolinians and the President, the latter had given "a pledge," that, for a time—having relation to the proceedings of the convention of that State—he would "not reinforce the forts in Charleston harbor, or change their military status." When it is borne in mind that the nen making this imputation were then engaged in daily preparation for the overthrow of the Government, and have since actively supported the rebellion, it is hardly neces sary to say, that on their testimony, the American people would be slow to condemn any, even the humblest of their officers. When, owever, this charge was brought to the notice of the President, he promptly and decidedly repelled it as wholly untrue, in a letter under date of 30th of December, 1860, addressed to Robert W. Barnwell, James H. Adams, and James L. Orr; and that it was untrue, I have ever entertained a doubt. the War Department, on this question, was

The policy, however, of the President and of not left to conjecture, but was openly an nounced and published to the country, at the time. When Isaac W. Hayne, calling himself a Commissioner from South Carolina, arrived a Commissioner from South Carolina, arrived at Washington, he sought, through Renjamin Fitzpatrick, S. R. Mallory, and John Slidell, then United States Senators, to obtain from the Government a pledge that "no reinforcenents should be sent to Fort Sumpter," and that "the public peace should not be distur-bed by any act of hostility toward South Carolina." On the 22d January, 1861, I, as Secretary of War, in reply to this, addressed, by direction of the President, a communication to those Senators, from which the following is an extract:

those senators, from which the following is an extract:

In regard to the proposition of Colonel Hayne, "that no reinforcements should be sent to Fort Sumpter in the interval, and that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility toward South Carolina," it is impossible for me to give you any such assurances. The President has no authority to enter into any such agreement or understanding. As an executive officer he is simply bound to protect the public property as far as this may be practicable, and it would be a manifest violation of his duty to place himself under engagements that he would not perform this duty, either for an indefinite or a limited period. At the present moment it is not decenden necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position. Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them.

In regard to an assurance from the President "that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina," the answer will readily occur to yourselves. To Congress, and to Congress alone, helongs the power to make war; and it would be an act of usurpation for the Executive to give any assurance that Congress would not exercise this power, however strongly it may be convinced that no such intention exists.

The views and determination here expressed The views and determination here expressed vere never departed from. Does this look like in "armistice with the rebel Secretary?" Mr. Blair, continuing his line of accusation

says:

It was in deference to him (Secretary Seward) that General Scott recommended the surrender of Fort Sumpter, because the General, during the previous Administration, had wished to reinforce it and had been refused permission to do so by Mr. Holl, then Secretary of The following correspondence will show the The following correspondence will show the groundlessness of this accusation:

Washington, August 31, 1865.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

General: In a speech delivery by Hon, Montgomery Blair at Clarksville, Mu., on the 26th inst., the following language occurs: "It was in deference to him (Mr. Seward) that General Scott recommended the surrender of the fort (Sumpter), because the General, during the previous Administration, had wished to reinfore it, and had been refused permission to do so by Mr. Holt, then Secretary of War. Mr. Holt, now the head of the Bureau of Military Justice, was then also a power in Washington. Whilst Secretary of War, as already stated, he refused to let Gen. Scott reinforce Sumpter," &c. As I am sure that you would be unwilling for the authority of yourgreat name to be used in the infliction of injustice on any man, public or private, I ask that you will be so good as to state the part I bore on the question of reinforcing and provisioning Sumpter, which so much occupied the attention of the Government and country toward the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. I had almost daily conferences with you on this and kindred subjects, and am certain that with all my wishes and purposes you were made well acquainted. I was gratified then to believe, as I am now to remember, that upon this absorbing question we were perfectly agreed. No man rejoiced more than I did when the Star of the West was ordered with munitions and provisions to Sumpter. Subsequently—but, as it turned out, too late, for the vessel had already sailed —this order was countermanded by the President, On the 5th March, 18ti, in replying to this this order was countermanded by the President, On the 5th March, 1861, in replying to Jacob Thompson, and in referring to this countermand by the President, I made this explanation:

"The countermand spoken of was not more coritally sanctioned by the President than it was by
ieneral Scott and myself. It was given, not beause of any dissent from the order on the part of
he President, but because of a letter received that
lay from Major Anderson stating, in effect, that
lay from well in a secure in his position; and
let more, because of intelligence which, late on
staturday evening, reached the Department, that a
leavy battory had been creeted among the sandxnlanation:

hills at the entrance to Charleston harbor, which would prohably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West) which might attempt to make its way up to fort Sumpter. This important information satisfied the Government that there was no present necessity for sending reinforcements, and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war."

This language was published in the National Intelligencer on the day mentioned, and was probably read by you. I have yet to learn that its strict accuracy has been questioned by anybody having knowledge of the facts. Hoping that the manner in which your name is connected with Mr. Blair's statement, and the completeness of your information on the question raised, will sufficiently apologize for the trouble I give in thus addressing you, I am, very respectfully and sincerly, yours, J. Holt.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1865. WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1865.

Hon. Joseph Holt, &c.:

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, it gives me great pleasure to say that during the last two or three months of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that is, from the moment (December 31) you became Scoretary of War, being myself then in Washington as General. In-Chlef of the Army, and daily in official communication with you, I found, you a steady and efficient opponent of Secesionism, and prompt, as far as permitted, in common with the Hon. Mr. Stanton, appointed Attorney General nine days before, and the Hon. Mr. Dix, made Secretary of the Treasury about January 12, in doing everything in your power to preserve and vindicate our happy Union. rerything in your pour licate our happy Union.

With great esteem, yours truly,
Wingighd Scott.

As throughout the seventy days that I had charge of the War Department, General Scott, as General-in-chief of the army of the United States, had, from our constant and frank communications with each other, perfect know-ledge of all my views and wishes in regard to Sumpter and the other prominent military interests of the country, his strong language in commendation of my entire conduct will, I trust, be accepted as a sufficient refutation of Mr. Blair's calumnious imputation. While all the plans urged for the purpose by patriotic officers and men could not, of course, beattempted, it is never-theless certain that General Scott and myself were perfectly agreed alike in our anxieties and in our labors, to effect the reinforcement of Sumpter; and, as the result proved, we were only finally prevented from so doing by the firing into the Star of the West, through information treacherously conveyed to the rebel authorities at Charleston by Jacob Thompson, a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. As the specific averments of my letter to General Scott, in regard to these matters, were within his knowledge and are not controvert ed by him, his reply must be taken as an ad mission of their truthfulness. With this full and warm approval of my whole conduct by this great Captain and patriot on the one hand, and the criticisms of Mr. Blair on the other, I submit the question between us to the people, who have lived through these events; and I do so without any uneasiness as to the issue But Mr. Blair further savs of ma:

But Mr. Blair further says of me:
"Simultaneously with his refusal to permit succors to Sumpter, and his armistice with the rebel Secretary, he refused his senction to a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Preston King to authorize the Union men in the Couth to organize themselves under the authority of the United States, refusing thus to allow them to defend themselves."

Having no remembrance whatever of the white teachers of the senater of the courter. subject matter of this charge, I addressed a note to the Hon. Mr. King, asking what had been my action in regard to it, to which he re plied as follows:
NEW YORK, September 4, 1865.

New York, September 4, 1865.

Hon. Joseph Holt:

Dear Sir: Your letter of September 1 is received. Mr. Blair drafted a bill which he desired should be considered in the Senate. I deemed your opinion respecting its provisions essential, and I submitted the bill to you. You read it, and we conversed respecting it. You did not think well of the bill, and I did nothing further respecting it.

Yours, respectfully, Preston King. It would seem from this reply to my inquiry that it was not Mr. King's, but Mr. Blair's bill that I "opposed"—a fact which may help to explain the condemnation under which I have allen. Amid the multiplicity of cares which then occupied my mind, and the vast variety of suggestions looking to the public defence, then made and discussed by patriotic statesmen and citizens, it is not at all surprising that this particular measure should have escaped my recollection. I do not, however, hesitate to accept the statement of Mr. Blair that the bill proposed "to authorize the Union men in the South to organize themselves under the au thority of the United States;" and the statement of Mr. King, that after conference with nim, I "did not think well of the bill." It may be remarked, in passing, that Mr. King himself fails to state that he "thought well" of the bill, or really desired it to be considered by the Senate. His declaration is that Mr Blair "desired that it should be considered by the Senate;" and, inasmuch as, after the bill had been read and discussed between us, he "did nothing further respecting it." s it not fair to infer that he acquie the views that I presented? Is it to be sun. courage and loyalty would have renounced a measure which he deemed wise and demanded by the public safety, merely because the temporary head of the War Depart-ment "did not think well" of it? Such a proposition is past belief, and it may safely b claimed, therefore, that Mr. King himself should have been embraced in this indictment against me, as an offender who had not the sa gacity or patriotism to "think well" of Mr. Blair's bill. At the period mentioned, neither the Government nor the people of the loyal States believed that the time had arrived for organizing the militia with a view to resisting the then threatened rebellion. The hope was still cherished that the calamity of civil war would be avoided; and this hope, though growing fainter every day, continued until the bombardment of Sumpter. The organizing of the Union men of the South, contemplated by Mr. Blair, implied, of course, that they should be furnished with arms by the United States Government. Now, it is notorious that before and about that time the forts and arsenals of the United States throughout the South were violently and lawlessly seized by the people hemselves, and the arms turned against the Government; and no doubt can be enertained that if arms had been voluntarily furnished to "the Union men of the South," the same use would have been made of them t cannot be denied that the so-called "Union men" laid themselves down like so many rushe nder the storm of treason then sweeping over the cotton States. Overwhelmed as they were ov numbers, and yet more by the satanic fury of the traitors, they did not lift a hand or a finger in defence of the United States arsenals and forts seized in their presence, and had it been practicable to transport arms to them, from the meagre and insufficient supply left at the disposal of the Government, they would at once have been wrested from them, or they emselves would have been obliged to employ them in the rebel military service. It is a part of the sad and humiliating history of the times that throughout the war, and in the bloodiest of its battles, these "Union men" were forced to fight, and did fight, against our flag as steadily and as bravely as the most rancorous of the rebels. In view of the condition of things then existing in the South, it would have been an act not only unwise, but suicidal, on the part of the Government, to have put

arms into the hands of "Union men" in the vain hope that they would thereby be enabled or induced "to defend themselves." So doubtless, thought, or at least feared, the enlightened patriot and statesman, Mr. King, or he would not have so readily abandoned Mr. Blair's bill. Yet again Mr. Blair says of me: "He had, while Postmaster General, written and published a letter dated 30th of November, 1800, justifying the rebellion," and he then makes extracts from this letter, with a view of supporting the interpretation thus given to it. The subjoined correspondence is submitted as disposing of one branch of this charge: Col. Thomas P. Trott:

DEAR SIR: The Hon. Montgomery Blair, in a speech recently delivered by him at Clarksville, Maryland, when referring to myself, used this language: "He had, while Postmaster General, written and published a letter dated 30th of November, 1800, justifying the rebellion." Mr. Hlair then makes extracts from this letter, which was a strictly private and confluential one, and was published wholly without my authority or knowledge. That it was thus surreptitiously published was made known at the time to many of my personal friends—yourself included—and I havo reason to suppose that this fact was subsequently communicated by you—then occupying a responsible position in the Post Office Department—to Mr. Blair, then Postmaster General. Washington, Sept. 8, 1865. I would thank you to state whether you made such a communication to him, and, if so, under

would thank you had a first and a first so, under what circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Holr. WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 9, 1865.

To the Hon. J. Holt:

DEAR SIR: I have a distinct recollection that on the publication of the letter referred to in your note of 8th instant, I had, incidentally a conversation with very on the publication with very on the publication. that on the publication of the letter referred to in your note of 8th instant, I had, incidentally, a conversation with you on the subject, in which you told me that the letter was a private one, addressed in reply to a clergyman of Pittsburg, Pa., and was published without your consent or his. You at the same time expressed to me your strong wish that every pretext should be removed by the people of the North for the rebellions spirit them manifesting itself among Southern politicians. Afterward, when the publication of that letter was mentioned in my presence, I generally took occasion to state what I knew about it; and it being made the subject of conversation one day in the Postmaster General's room, between Mr. Blair and two or three others, when I was present, I explained the circumstances of publication, and was therefore surprised when recomity I observed in the Clarksville speech of Mr. Blair a statement that the letter was published by you.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

This reply of Colonel Trott certainly leaves Mr. Blair without excuse for the declaration that the letter was "published" by me. It is true that it was written by mar but it is also rue that it was strictly confidential, and eached the columns of a newspaper, as I was ssured, through a breach of faith, or misap-rehension on the part of one in whose hands it had been placed for perusal only. Its tone was somewhat despondent, and its language marked by a freedom and warmth, inspired by the intimate relations existing between my correspondent and myself, and by the fearful apprehensions with which all our nearts were then oppressed. It was addressed to a personal friend, an eminent clergyman, with whom I had been in correspondence on public affairs, and who, to a large influence, added a reputation for uncompromising loyalty.
The purpose and hope of the letter were, through his mind, to impress the minds of others, and thus to accomplish something—even though it might be little—in the direclaws, adopted in many of the Northern States,

were so obnoxious to the South, because the held to be a violation of the constitution rights and obligations of the States. As these bills constituted one of the most powerful levers, by means of which the ignorant and deluded masses of the South had been moved to exasperation and frenzy, it was believed that, could they be suddenly swep away, the wind might be taken out o the sails of the conspirators, and they thus rendered incapable of bringing the people up to the point of armed resistance to the Go ernment. Hence, in the hope of alarming, a I conceived properly, the fears of the North stated, with emphasis, the flerce resentmen of the masses of the South from this and kir dred causes; the consequent extreme danger of civil war, and the probability that such a war could result in a dismemberment of the Union. So thought and felt many of the wisest and truest men of the times; and had the course suggested been promptly pursued, it is not at all certain that the war would have been inauurated. At all events, the aim and spirit of the etter were patriotic and honorable, and neither in it, fairly interpreted nor in any ct or utterance of my life, can there be found the slightest trace of sympathy with the rebellion or its guilty authors, or the slightest foundation for belief that, in the event of a onflict of arms. I would not stand by the flag everywhere and under all circumstances, and o the end. Mr. Blair had no more reason for averring that this letter "justified the rebel-lion" than he had for asserting that I had

known as " personal liberty bills," and which

refused permission to General Scott to reinorce Fort Sumpter." In taking leave of this array of charges against myself and others, I may be par-doned for saying that, during the trying and gloomy period preceding the outbreak of the war, while holding office, with such ight as God gave me, and with such limited powers and opportunities as I pos. sessed. I labored unceasingly alike to strengthen the hands of the Government to meet the impending rebellion, and to unmask and baile c machinations of those conspirators, who, with perjury on their souls, were daily and nightly plotting the ruin of the Government and country in whose service they were. Prominent among the objects, then with me a subject of ceaseless anxiety, was the pro-tection of the city of Washington from an armed organization known to have been formed for its seizure, and the seizure of the ational archives. This could only be done by the rapid concentration here of an ade uate military force—a result most difficult o accomplish, because of the careful manner n which our little army had been dispersed. Finally, however, by the untiring vigor and vigilance of General Scott, the effort was crowned with success. But no sooner did the troops, few in number it is true, but effective in organization and dashing in their appearance, show themselves in the streets of Washington than the House of Representatives passed a resolution in the interests of the onspirators, calling on the President to make known by what authority, and for what purpose, he had collected a military force around the Capitol at a time when the Representatives of the people were deliberating within its walls. This resolution having been referred to me, on the 18th of February, 1861, made a full report on it to the President, vin dicating the step taken as one previously recommended by myself as essential to the recommended by mysen as essential to the public safety. The following extract from the report, which was subsequently published by order of Congress, will suffice to show the spirit of the whole:

Impressed by these circumstances and considerations, I carnestly besought you to allow the concentration at this city of a sufficient military force to preserve the public peace from all dangers that seemed to threaten it. An open manifestation on the part of the Administration of a determination, as well as the ability to maintain the laws, would, I was convinced, prove the surestas well as the most pacific means of balling and dissolving any conspiracy that might have been organized. It was believed, too, that the highest and most responsible obligation resting on a President withdrawing from the Government was to secure to his successor a peaceful inauguration. So deeply, in my judgment, did this duty concern the whole country and the fair fame of our institutions that, to guarantee this duty concern the whole country and the fair fame of our institutions that, to guarantee its faithful discharge, I was persuaded that no preparation could be too determined or too complete. The presence of the troops alluded to in the resolution is the result of the conclusion arrived at by yourself and Cabinet, on the proposition submitted to you by this Department. Already this display of life and loyalty on the part of your Administration has produced the happiest effects. Public confidence has been restored, and the feverish apprehension which it was so mortifying to contemplate, has been banished. Whatever may have been the machinations of deluded lawless men, the execution of their purpose has been suspended, if not altogether abandoned, in view of the preparations which announce more impressively than words, that this Ad-ministration is alike able and resolved to transfer in peace to the President elect the authority that under the Constitution belongs

But, after all, the best illustration of my status, as a loyal public man at the time al luded to, will probably be found in the vote of the United States Senate, on the question of advising and consenting to my appointment as Secretary of War, when my nomination was before that body. My views on the aborbing questions of the day were then well understood, as was the policy that governed my administration of the War Department, which I had already conducted for some weeks. Many of the conspirators having preiously withdrawn from the Senate, but thirteen Senators voted against my nomination They were as follows:

Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Clingman, Green Hunter

Certainly it cannot be necessary that I should tell the American people who these men are or what have been their careers in connection with the rebellion? Could there be offered for their consideration a more conclusive recor of loyalty than this negative vote on my nom nation presents? I point to it with pride and triumph as a memorial of my faithfulness to duty which will endure when my defamer shall have passed away—a memorial that will abide any scrutiny to which it can now or here. after be subjected. It is to me a source of bounding consolation to kn onspirators and wicked men who set this rebellion on foot, or who subsequently followed and maintained its bloody cause, not one has ever mistaken me for his friend, or the friend

of his cause. Verily, the instincts of traitors are unerring! are unerring!
In February, 1881, I was denounced by Jacob
Thompson, ex-member of Mr. Buchanan's
Cabinet, because, in co-operation with that
illustrious old soldier and patriot, General Scott. I had attempted to reinforce Fort Sumpex-member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, because is he has alleged, by necessary implication not only did not attempt to reinforce For Sumpter, but actually prevented General Scott from doing so. The opinion is confidently entertained that I shall suffer no mor amage from this last denunciation than I did from the first.

MR. SEVARD AND THE SOUTHERNERS.—A Washington correspondent gives a pleasant account of a call by several leading Southerners upon Secretary Seward, from which we take the following:

"A desire was expressed by several that the Government would at an early day adopt a general amnesty. Mr. Seward said he hoped the States would all be in their appropriate places soon. For the present the Government must make sure work of preserving the peace of the nation.

"Mr. Bliss, of Alabama, facetiously inquired if, in cases where parties did not have the twenty thousand dollars, making the thirteenth exception, the Government would make it up to them.

"Wr. Seward realized that it would make it twenty thousand dollars, making the thirteenth exception, the Government would make it up to them.

"Mr. Seward replied that it would make it up to them in kindness and good will, and the preservation of peace and quiet for themselves and their families.

"He made a delicate reference to the effort that had been made to assassinate him, and said be would tell an aneedote. That when he learned it was the intention of the Southerners at Washington to pay him their respects, he stated to the friend who informed him that he would be at home this evening, at eight O'clock. He then notified Mr. Frederick Seward that he would have a reception this evening.

"Reception of whom? inquired he.

"Of the rebels."

"Unless it be a more agreeable reception of the rebels than the last one we had, I would prefer not to be present."

"Stre enough, he is not present; but he is too unwell to be out."

General Patrick.—The Richmond Times of to-day takes occasion to beplaster with compliments General M. R. Patrick, the Demoratic nomines for State Treasurer of New York, to whom it refers as an old army officer saturated with the conservatism of a West Point education, uncontaminated by radicalism, elevated above the petty, narrow prejudices of sectionalism, scorning to yield to the clamors of faction, scrupulous in his respect for the civil rights of the defeated section. "He so administered the duties of his office when here as to win the esteem of all whose good opinion was worth possessing." The esteem of all whose good opinion was worth possessing is the rebel element of Richmond. The Times, well known as one of the hitterest secret enemies of the Government, is edited by quondam rampant rebels, and praise from such a source ought to be sufficient to consign to oblivion any aspirant for political honors under the Government.—Tribune Correspondence. Conquenting Difficulties.—A few years ago there was a newspaper published at Niagara Falls, the editor of which was a blind man, the compositors were deaf and dumb, the press were folded by the blind, the papers were folded by the blind, and wrapped by the

mutes.

Death of a Wealthy Pickpocket.—A well-known pickpocket recently died in New York, leaving property to the amount of \$50,000, all of which he accumulated within the past six years in excursions through the various cities of the Union. SALE OF CARPETINGS, YARN, COTTON, CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, CARPET CHAIN, &C., THIS DAY.—The attention of dealers is requested to the assortment of superflue and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 12x9 to 12x18 woo crumb cloths, 14.4 rich printed druggets, 1,000 pounds colored homp, carpet chain. Also, for

account of whom it may concern, three bales

carpet yarn and one bale cotton. To be pe-

remptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months

redit, commencing this morning at 11 o'clock precisely, by John B. Mycrs & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, T. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will sell, this morning, by auction, over 500 lots of superior household furniture; also, rosewood piano a fortes, by Raven & Bacon, and other makers; large French plate mantel and pier mirrors, carpets, billiard tables, fire-proof chest, plated ware, &c., &c.

STATE ITEMS.

- The Harrisburg Telegraph says: Colonel W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the Democrat, since Colonel Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and can never be abolished, and that, in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the na-tional authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South; and if the national debt is paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated. According to Colonel Davis' own theory, the triumph of the Copperheads at the ballot-box would be to wipe out all the disgrace of the defeat of the rebels on the battle-field. The Doylestown Democrat takes this position, and W. W. H. Davis is the editor and proprietor of that pe tilential sheet. -The recent extinguishment of nearly three-fourths of a million of the State debt rings down the amount of its liabilities to

8,634,891.74. But against this amount the treasury holds bonds of the Pennsylvania and Eric Railroad Companies to the amount of \$10,300,000. These are good assets, and will be paid when due, so that the debt may be sul \$29,991,991,74. - Dr. Shaw, an elderly physician of Pitts-burg, was astonished the other day by a lot of oys, who pelted him with rotten eggs, in cont, flank and rear, till the Doctor was nearly uffocated. No cause assigned. Pittsbur musements now comprise chawing ears and loses, eating flies, ducking policemen and pelting doctors with rotton eggs. Inventive - The following are the Union nominations of Chester county: Assembly—N. A. Penny packer, W. B. Waddell, and N. J. Sharples Sheriff-Pusey J. Nichols. Treasurer-Captain

John T. Potts, Commissioner-Thomas M. Charlton. Director-Robert L. Walter. Auditors-Joseph J. Tustin, Abel Darlington (one year). - Nearly all the roads in the oil regions are in a very muddy condition. Plumer is rapidly building up, and when the horse railroad is finished between that point and Oil City we may expect to see considerable business done. - A club, called the Hartranft Campaign Club of Norristown, has been organized in tha place. Its objects are the advancement of the Union cause and the election of its candidate in the coming election. - A new railroad denot was opened on Mon-

day at Pittsburg. It is a fine building, and used tointly by the railroads centering in that city. It covers an area of 85 by 200 feet, is four stories high in front and three in the rear. The park at Erie is to have a new fence whereat the Despatch is greatly delighted, and takes occasion to say so in the most eloquent -A large number of tavern-keepers were arrested in Pittsburg on Tuesday for violating the city ordinance forbidding the sale of liquors on Sunday.

— The wool trade in Washington county has

been almost at a stand still for some weeks - The police force of Titusville has been increased by the addition of four night watch--The Odd-Fellows of Mercer county will nave a celebration on the 16th, at Charlestown. in that county. - The excessively hot weather throughout the State is spoiling fruit in great quantities. - Danville, Montour county, wants night

height, rather slim, dark hair, blue eyes, of fair complexion, appears to use cosmeties. She was summoned, and came on in charge of Mr. Emmerson, the balliff of the court, from the Plains of Dura, near Andersonville, where Wirz's family resided during the latter part of Wirz's term at Andersonville, they having come to that place from Tuscaloosa, at which place she resided after leaving Vicksburg. She has but little money, and is stopping on F street, opposite the Ebbitt House. She speaks but little about the trial.

The highest compliment that could be paid to fact that over 200,000 of them have been sold, of which 7,000 have been sold in this city alor Their reputation is world-wide, and every family not yet supplied with one of these in ments should go to 704 Chestnut street, and order one at once. THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is the only sewing machine that is sold with a guarantee to perform all kinds of family sewing in a perctly satisfactory manner, or the mor be refunded to the purchaser. It makes no less than four different stitches, and is the

nost easily operated of any sewing hestnut street. Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome assortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The

anner, and warranted to give satisfaction His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. How People Live in Berlin.-There are in Berlin twelve thousand cellars inhabited; i six thousand three hundred of which different trades are carried on. The thirteenth part o the population of forty-six thousand persons inhabit those dens. In the entire Prussian ca pital there is nothing that will begin to compare, in respect to splendor, with the Brown 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

To Holders of Old Five-Twenties .- We would call the attention of holders of the bove bonds to the wide difference in price nov existing between them and the new issue. hich bears the additional advantage of two and-a-half years longer time to run. We are prepared to make the exchange of the new bonds for old at current market rates. DREXEL & Co., 34 South Third street. se14-5t CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS .- All the grea nusical artists use only the "Chickering Frands." The largest collection ever exhibited ere, 914 Chestnut street. WM. H. DUTTON.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental

Berbank, USAA
F Lewis
rt, N Britain, Conn
mp, N Britain, Conn
mp, N Britain, Conn
il Redick, Allegh y
finlay, Kittanning
artictt, Boston
'Allilips, Pittsburg
'age, Jr, Pittsburg
'age, Jr Tilley & la, Washingtin Ji C Larwill & wf. Ohlo iss Tilley, Washington J D Comstock, Chicago W Berendge&la, Washington J D Comstock, Chicago E Blanchard, Bellefonte S W Terrell, Raleigh, NC F Barley, New York S Crittenden, Tenn Ernst, Covington, Ny E Small, York, Pa re Mercer, Easton iss Mercer, Easton is Mercer, Lancaster & Cohrn, Pittsburg S Bain, Ohlo & Berneman & La, Lanc & Cat Cowgill, Dover, Del J Headle, Staten Island D C Winder, England S Pinkerton, Oil City G W Coster, U S A & G B Roff & nephew, N Y J Pollard, Augusta, Ga I Johnson, Naishville Kirkpatrick, Nashville Kirkpatrick, Nashville Kirkpatrick, Nashville Gordon & La, St. Louls Mrs MeClintock, N York Barchay & dau, Wash Kirk Wash Miss MeClintock, N York Edw M Willis, Michigan S W Luice, Boston in Lefery New York Leech, Iowa
Ramsburg, Georget n
Renwer, New York
Rand Baston
Land Reston
Land Reston
Land Reston

Milliken
i Downs, Chicago
Lewis, Chicago
Smith, New York
Runtze, New York The Merchants. as A Layton, Reading P Fagon & wf. M Chunk Mooney, Ohio J F Schlefer, St Louis V Armstrong, Ohio J Walker, Jr. Penna J Thomberry, Ohio yd Loundes, Virginia J B Vogenitz & Ia, Ohio Fay Cannon, Marvind

Head, Boston Smith, Boston Dick & wf, Boston

J. W. Thomberry, Onio
Lioya Loundes, Virginia
A. Bancroft, Boston
Geo W. Jeneks, Wash
W. H. Honpson, Md
H.P. Harrison, Virginia
W. Leisenring, Pa
Miss C. Leisenring, Pa
C. R. Foster, Phillipsburg
Sami Iser, Elair
A. K. Wright, Clearned
A. H. Wright, Clearned
A. W. W. Jacobson, Ft Wayne
M. Santiner, N. Mersey
Jos Striver, Harrisburg
Cos B. Warne, Noester
J. S. Tarck, Middleburg
W. M. Kenny, Aliegheny
W. M. Kenny, Alegheny
J. S. Tarck, Middleburg
W. W. Kenny, Alegheny
W. M. K. W. W. Kenny
W. M. K. W. Versell, Harrisburg
W. M. K. W. The Black Bear,

Joel Miller, Hamburg H Siegfried, Allentown John Toudinson, Byberry J G Klein, N Jerusalem R Z Yerkes, Southampt'n

The Girard St Joseph nware Pover, Del Angelia, Chester co all, Harrisburg E Walts, Carlisle Houghton, L Branch J E Huller, Mansdeld able, Lebanon co, Pa Osbeek, Lebanon co le Parsons, Pittsburg MR Diel, Harrisburg Mason, Cinchnati, O Miss Kate Thomas, Del Miss Lizzle Thomas, Del

Chico Yolla, Caro, Ill
S Lieberman, Si Louis
A Reinifelter, Missouri
John Fank, Newpork, Pal
Lieberman, Si Louis
Reallup & Wf. Ohio
A Cunningham, Penna
Chas Yates, Columbus
B T Rishop, Cincinnati, O
B D'avenport, Buffalo
G B D'avenport, Buffalo
T Taylor, Cincinnati, O
T S Fernon, Dover, Del
RN Murray & Wf.
Lieut Col J F Andrews The American Dani Fraser, Washington J F (fanger, Milton D C Way, Pt Deposit, Md W B Morgan, Maryland G C Smith, New York W Caldwell, Jr, Mass H A Gould, Boston Sam Dickey, Oxford, P W. Caldiwell, Jr., Mass H. A. Gould, Boeton S. McDowell, Potts ille D. Madlson, New York J. Rhea, Tennessee J. M. Neal, North Carolina J. Dysarf, Attoona, Pa Miss B. W. Cleaver, Del J. H. Charles, J. M. W. H. Charles, L. Charles, J. M. W. H. Charles, L. Charles, J. Char

The Union. J Somers, Zanesville, O Miss John. Bloomsburg
Stevens, Ohlo
Snyder, Ohlo
J Bonis, Franklin, Pa
J Bonis, Franklin, Pa
J Bonis, Franklin, Pa
J Bonis, Franklin, Pa
J Stapler, Bictonia, Pa
H W Barker, Fittsburg
Jaggard, Altoona, Pa
Hanover, Ohlo
W Graul, Feune
F Jaccus, Pittsburg
C Morrison & wf, Ohlo
D Cleaver & wf, D City
S Kissell, Davenport
S B J. Coonard, Ohlo
S Constant Feunetsburg
Miss M Behl, Fannetsburg
Miss M Behl, Fannets's
S Kissell, Davenport
S B J. Coonard, Ohlo

Oleaver & wf. D City Kissell, Davenport Vergin, Wooster, Ohio uk McGran, N Jersey ndig, Lancaster co neath, Lancaster co neath, Lancaster co lon & wf. Bioomsbig D Levy & la. Baitimer S Ware, Yenna J Benny, Allegheny Swan Mource The States Union Frank Kerr Sami Kerr P.K. Wharton, Penna W.R. Zeigler, Penna N.A. Lane, Washington D. Dean, Tamaqua W.H. Stephens, Harrishg O.J. Mason, Millersville F. II. Simon, Midlintown H.R. Martin, Newville S. Reinler, Luzzerne co D. Henderson, Clinton et T. Humphrey, Lozanspor altimore Sew Jersey New Jersey

MRS. WIRZ, the wife of the prisoner, is now in Washington, and one day last week attended the court where her husband is being tried, she is about 40 or 45 years of age, medium height, rather slim, dark hair, blue eyes, of lirkbride, N J hite. Atlantic City son sman, Maryland sman, Penna The Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

W Bringle, New Jersey Smith Harper, Frani M Numire, Tennessee A W Graham, Wilming'in Daniel Convad, Back W Glark, Maine W S Cone, Maine J S Cawley, Trenton J E Daugherty, Leb J S Cawley, Trenton | Capt Ell Daugherty, P. R M Knight, Byberry | J C Warford, Doylestown Rowland, New York
Cronce, New York
H Higgin, Laurel, Del
C Fennington, Md
T Hyrons, Md

C H Fogg & Wf, N J

n use. Call and see it in operation at No. 636 Gentlemen's Fuenishing Goods .- Mr. George improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best

Drawer Handles; Pancy Ring Handles, Screw Rings, Screw Eyes, Brass Butts and Hinges, Latches, &c., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below LARGE AND SMALL HAND DINNER AND Tea Bells, and Spring Bells Calls, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. WINDOW SHADES .- NEW AND BEAUTI-FITE styles at CLARK'S Manufactory, No. 601 CHESTNUT Street (corner of Sixth). Sales-room second moor. Dealers call, and save money. seld-4t

DIARRHGEA AND DYSENTERY.—A SURE remedy for the worst case of acute or chronic Diarrhosa and Dysentery is Dr. STRICHLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE; thousands have been cured by it; our Government uses it in the hospitals. It has cured many of our soldiers after all other means failed; in fact, we have enough proof of the efficacy of this valuable preparation of astringents, absorbents, stimulants, and carminatives, to advise every one of our readers to get a bottle and have it in readiness, and to those who suffer try it directly. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for Dr. Strick-land's Anti-Cholera Mixture. jy3-mwf-8m HATR DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless,

The Barley Sheaf.

The Madison.

The Bald Eagle.

Jas Kimmett, Lehigh co (WH Wetherhold, Read'g Jeve'b Lentz, Unionville II Spayd, Myerstown W Mink, Unionville C H Knerr, Coplay, Pa W & Beck, Northampten T C Kernahen, Allentown

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRASS FLUSH RINGS; BOX, CHEST, AND

instantaneous, and reliable; produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown; remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Drugglists. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, 51 BARCLAY Street, New York. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER IS THE MOST perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious ingredients. It will restore gray hair to its original color—will prevent the hair falling the contains the con out—and will promote its growth. It is a splendid hair dressing—cleansing the scalp, and making the hair soft, lustrous, and silken. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. sel3-18t MARVIN'S NEW PATENT.

Do not mould their contents. Do not corrode the Iron. Do not lose their fire-proof qualities Are furnished with the best locks.

MARVIN & CO... 721 CHESTNUT Street, (Masonic Hall.) Safes of other makers taken in exchange of the most liberal terms. SOMETHING TO THE TO .- NO REMEDY IS more widely known or generally used than "They are not for a day, but for all time." They have stood the test of trial. This is because the have stood the test of triat. This is because they do what they are recommended to do. They relieve pain and cure discase.

For Dyspensia, Heartburns, Vertigo, Pain in the Side, Headache, Cold Feet, Languor, Dizziness, and all Discases caused by a Stomach out of repair, we most confidently recommend the PLANTATION

If you are Weak, Low Spirited, Discouraged, and
If you are Weak, Low Spirited, Discouraged, and
Sick of Life, worn down by Dyspeptic agonies, or
prostrated by Discase of Long Standing, be induced to try Plantation BITTERS. The result will not disappoint you, and you will and yourself restored to seg-6t HEALTH, VIGOR, AND HAPPINESS. ITCH. (WHEATON'S) ITCH. BALT RHEUM. (OINTMENT) SALT RHEUM SALT MHEDE. (While the Medical Control of the Medical Control of the Skin. Price, 65 cents. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, BOSTON, Mass., will be for warded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists. EYE. EAR, AND CATARRII SUCCESSFULLI treated by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist 519 PINE Street. Artificial eyes inserted. N

PRICES REDUCED. Popular Clothing House, OAK HALL, S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET. MARRIED. GRAFF-BELL. On Thursday, September 14th, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, L. G. Graff to Martha C. Bell, niece of the late Mrs. Martha Conner, all of Discry.

SMITH-MYERS.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. M

Sutphen, at the residence of the bride's father

apt. James S. Smith, late of 29th Regiment P. V.

Miss Annie E. Myers, of Philadelphia. K

Myers, of Philadelphia. K

cards, WASHBURN—STODDARD.—On the 14th Inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rudder, Mr. William S. Washburn to Miss Laura Stoddard, No. 2018. DIED. HOBERTS.—On the 1th instant, at his residence, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Algernon S. Roberts, in the 68th year of his age, but notice will be given of the funeral. Elizabeth Bradley, while of Michael Errickson, in 56th year of her age.

Die notice of the funeral will be given.

TOMLINSON.—Soldenly, in Nashville, Tenn.
Sept. 7, 1856, Dr. Thomas P. Tomlinson, of Bristol Bucks county, Pa., Assistant Surgeon 78th Penns. Vet. Vols. Bicks county, Pa., Assistant Surgeon four remns. Vet. Vols.
The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend his funeral, from the resi-dence of his parents, on Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 16th, at 1 O'clock P. M., without further notice. PENNELL.—On the 13th inst , Carrie D., daugu-

ter of Robert D. and Hannah W. Pe years 3 months and 2 days. The relatives and fiends of the famile to attend the nuneral from the reside-rents, N. E. corner offorty-seventh ing avenue, at 10 o'chek A. M., Sev. 16th inst. ifh inst. RICHARDS.—On the 12th Inst., Abbi teo. K. Richards, and daughter of the Geo. K. Richards, and drughter of the late Chase, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends are respectable to attend the funeral services, at No. Vernon street, on Friday morning, at yearnot sto the removal of the remains N. H., for interment.
REEYES.—On the 12th inst. at Phanix. REEYES.—On the 12th inst. at Phanix. Mr., wife of David Reeves, in the 70th age. The friends of the family are invi The iricads of the family are invited to funeral, from the residence of her son. Reeves, 12:0 Walnut street, at 11 O'close morning, 15th inst. To proceed of learner SHREVE.—On the 12th inst., at her fail Ended on the family and the daughter of Rev. Samuel Hazienarsi, is careful of the age, that funeral services will be heid in the Laurel Hill, on Friday, 15th, at 100 100 the FAWOFTT.—On the evening of the Saval C., daughter of the late William & Tuneral on Friday, the 15th inst. at 10 the residence of her brother, Charles T. the residence of her brother, Charles T. the residence of her brother, Charles Ton West Logan Square. CUMMINS.—On Monday, the 11th inst wife of D. H. Cummins. The relatives and male friends of the respectfully invited to attend the func-residence of her husband, 121 Walm Friday, the 15th Instant, at 9 o clock. Friday, the 15th Instant, at 9 o'clock, to Laurel Hill.
ROHERT'S.—On the morning of the Emily J., wife of William Warner is daughter of the late Paul Jones.
Funeral from the residence of fire has, Merion, on Fifth day, the 14th Instant, house at 11 o'clock.
FASCHALL.—On the 13th Inst., Thom in his 5ts ty ar.

BLACK MOUSSELINE White Polka Spots, all wool a also, with purple dots. BESSON & Store, No. 918 CHESTNUT Street GOOD BLACK SILKS.-II SON have received their fill Taffetas, Gros Grains, Mourning Sols, Armures, Gros d'Amerina Store, No. 918 CHESTNUT Stree EYRE & LANDELL ARE O FALL GOODS.
Magnificent Silks and Shawis.
Minerys with Silk Chain.
Winceys with Cotton Chain.
Richest Printed De Laines.
Lupin's Merinoss. New Colors.
Saint Bernard Square Shawis.

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETIN

HARTRANFT. CAMPBELL, McMICHA

THE REBELLION CRUSHE THE UNION UPHE

City Treasurer.

BENRY BUMM. City Controller. JOSEPH R. LYNDALL. City Solicitor. F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

City Commissioner, JOHN GIVEN. District Altorney. The Commercial.

G W Elder, Lewistown D M Bare, Penna Jos H Regoster, Va Jos H Regoster, Va Nouris T Smith, Penna Nouris T Smith, Penna Jas Smith, Unionville, Pa Strawson, Centre co Mrs Stresser, Pottstown A C Apgar A Carter, Laneaster co B J Saksoin, West Chester A C Apgar, Penna S J Afigines John Boyd, Chester co Mrs Stresser, Chambersbyg John Boyd, Chester co J Smith, Chambersbyg John Boyd, Chester co Mrs Stresser, Penna L B Barnes, Chambersbyg FREEDOM'S FLAG WAVES IN TRIESPACE COMMERCIAL COMMERCIA

THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHI

FRIENDLY TO THE PRESENT NA STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, WHO VENERATE THE MEMORY ABRAHAM LINCOLN. AND TRUST IN THE INTEGRITY AND WIS

ANDREW JOHNSON, WILL ASSEMBLE IN GENERAL MASS MEETING

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, NEAR THIRTEEN

ON SATURDAY EVENING **SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.** TO RATIFY THE NOMINATIONS STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY OFFI MADE BY THE LATE CONVENTION

OF THE UNION PARTY, AND TO TAKE MEASURES FOR INSURIN THE SUCCESS OF THE WHOLE

UNION TICKET EVERY SOLDIER WHO HAS FOUGHT AND SUFFERED

TRIUMPHED FOR HIS COUNTRY. EVERY CIVILIAN WHO HAS PRAYED, AND LABORED, VOTED FOR HER. IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEN LET ALL COME WHO LOVE THE LET US MAKE A GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM FOR ALL. IN FAVOR OF JUSTICE TO OUR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUST IN FAVOR OF

SECURING THE FRUITS OF THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF OUR ARMS, AND AGAINST TRAITORS THOSE WHO MAKE EXCUSES FOR TH AGAINST A FALSE DEMOCRACY THA IGNORES DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AGAINST THOSE WHO PROCLAIMED "THE WAR A FAILURE." AND AGAINST

EVERYTHING THAT MIGHT RESTOR POLITICAL POWER TO THE REBEL LEADERS. AND MAKE A NEW REBELLION POSSIBLE. The following distinguished gentlemen ress the meeting: His Excellency,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of Pennsy Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts Hon. Monton Memichaela Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Hon, CHARLES O'NEIL, Hon. LEONARD MYERS, Hon. CHARLES GIEPIN, Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN, Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER Hon, HENRY D. MOORE,

Maj. Cen. J. A. KILPATRICK Of New Jersey. Maj, Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, Maj. Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS. Gen. J. K. MOREHEAD, WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq.

By order of the NATIONAL UNION CITY EXECUTIVE JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman Com, on Town Meet se14-3t