Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

AN APPEAL TO THREE COUNCILMEN.

It has been publicly reported that our city is about to lose the services of three of the most valuable members of Select Council, viz.:—Messrs. John Price Wetherill, Henry Davis, and E. Spencer Miller. We sincerely trust that the rumor is unfounded, or that the gentlemen alluded to will reconsider their intention, and by remaining at their posts still continue to protect and advance the interests of the city of Philadelphia. Whatever personal sacrifice they may make in the unpaid, and thankless routine of official duty, they have the cheering consciousness that their devoted and able support of every measure to promote the welfare of our citizens, and strengthen the hands of the Government, and their scathing opposition to every corrupt scheme of extravagance, has been watched, and gratefully appreciated by thousands of citizens of all parties. We but echo the popular sentiment when we urge these gentlemen not to abandon their honorable and responsible posts.

THE RIGHT ROAD TO PEACE.

Among other propositions contained in the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention, was one suggesting "a cessation of hostilities, "with a view to an ultimate convention of all "the States, to the end that, at the earliest "practicable moment, peace may be restored "on the basis of the Federal union of the "States." A satisfactory peace is certainly desirable. But a peace, to be valid and binding on all the parties concerned, must be regularly and legally made. Can such a peace be concluded by a convention, composed of delegates from all the States, North and South? It is very important to settle this question before the experiment is tried.

The war which it is proposed to end by negotiation is a civil war—a war between the National Government and certain revolted subjects, whether individuals or States. The object of the war, on the part of the national authorities, is to preserve the Constitution. The Government, therefore, can make no peace which sacrifices the Constitution; nor can the people, acting in their natural capacity, and independently of the constituted authorities of the nation, make any kind of a peace, without usurping the authority they have granted to the general Government.

They have, in the Constitution, given to Congress, expressly, the power to make war, and to the President and two-thirds of the Senate the power to make treaties, which includes, of course, the power to make peace! With the powers of war and peace thus absolutely conferred by the whole people of the country on the General Government, can they resume those powers and exercise them in any other than the constitutional mode, without either first amending the Constitution for the purpose, or entirely subverting it by revolutionary violence?

If, then, peace can only be made constitutionally by the President and the Senate, it follows that a popular convention, composed of delegates from all the States, can do no more than discuss the question of peace, and possibly agree on the terms and conditions of an adjustment to which, individually, they would willingly assent. But such agreement would conclude nothing, because the convention, under the Federal Constitution, would have no legal authority to make peace. Any plan or basis of pacification on which they might consent to stop the war would have to be referred, at last, for ratification, to the President and Senate of the United States. Any peace otherwise concluded would be unlawful and worthless.

In this view of the matter, it would seem quite natural to ask, what practical good result is to be expected from such methods of securing peace as the national authorities are not likely to approve? And even if a change of Administration were effected by placing in power a party that proclaims "unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution," what reasonable hope is there that a convention, equally representing the seceded States, would ever agree on any terms of peace which the nation, or its chosen representatives, could possibly accept and ratify?

A just, legal, and valid peace can only be made in the regular way. It must be concluded, at last, by the authorities to whom the people of the United States have given exclusive power over the whole subject. All other methods for ending the war will only protract it. The Rebellion can never be subdued by conciliation, and all efforts to overcome it by such means will only encourage and strengthen a cause which must be conquered, at last, by force.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY.

For the undiluted enjoyment of the country, there is no period which presents a comparison with that embraced in the interval between the early browning of the forest foliage and its final fall from the branches. When the squirrel gathers the dropping mast, and the red deer is in full flesh; when the orchards mantle with crimson and purple; when the vines droop beneath the burden of their grapes; when the air is bracing and the wild game free—then, and not until then, does the golden moment arrive, when every moment of each day makes even the sense of life delicious; autumnal sports, autumnal fruits, the hunt, the corn-gathering, the apple bees, and the husking frolics are sources of delight, which can never become wearisome even to those with whom they are constantly familiar. The farmer's boy never sighs for the city in the fall months. In the spring, the prospect of long days of toil—of tending over the plough-handles, of stooping at the hoe, of the tedious process of harrowing, and seeding, may cause his heart to long for the apparent life of ease led by the city merchant or the city clerk. But now he would laugh to scorn the slightest intimation that any state of existence could be more fully charged with beatitude than that he can enjoy while autumn, with lavish liberality, is pouring out her gifts before him.

The heats of summer in the country are frequently quite as insupportable as they are here. Not every farm-house is shaded, nor is water always easily accessible. The roads are exposed—parched, hot, and dusty; while to cull a basket of fruit or berries frequently involves the necessity of a tedious walk, for which the object is anything but a recompense. To lie on one's back beneath a tree, and gaze upwards at the sailing clouds, or take a lazy view of the prospect, if the position commands one, may do for a day or two passably well.

But, besides the pleasures of inertia—for who feels like activity when the thermometrical fluid is leaping out of the glass?—what comparison can there be between the charms of the country in July and its attractions in September? But, as we have already said, for our ideal of the maximum of mundane happiness, commend us to a locality like some of our own inland counties, with a perpetual reign of September and October.

When every marsh is populated with full-fed snipe and woodcock; when partridges and quails are sporting upon the margin of every wood, and making the air vocal with their musical whistle; when the scoop-net let down into the stream is drawn up filled with fish; when the racoons begin their nocturnal ravages upon the sweet-apple trees, and nature in general is jubilant and exulting—then we should listen to a sentence of eternal banishment to such scenes without an inclination to utter a word of remonstrance.

REVENUE DECISION—CARRIAGES.

The Boston papers publish the following decision concerning the tax on carriage manufacturers:—

"Treasury Department, Office Commissioner Internal Revenue, September 3, 1864.—Sir:—Yours of August 12 and August 27 are received. In reply, I have to say that wheels sold in an unfinished state, and 'increased in value by being polished, painted, varnished,' &c., are subject to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon the amount of the increased value, under section 95, and the proviso in section 94 in the paragraph relating to furniture and other articles made of wood. But the claim to be deducted by the manufacture of carriages 'when bought' is not well founded, as the carriage is not 'an article made of wood,' but of wood combined with other materials in its construction. When the wheel is adjusted to the carriage, of which it forms a necessary part, it is used to complete a structure or article, which in its entirety pays a duty *ad valorem*. Tais article or structure is a combination of materials, composed of wood, iron, nails, cloth, and other materials, all of which before their application to the carriage were subject to taxation.

"When a manufacturer produces an article of special application in his business, being but a part of a structure in the line of his business, as in the case of a carriage-maker—a hub, a spoke, or a wheel, which would be by those who made such fabrics a speciality for sale, the law will not impose a tax upon such part, but will levy the tax upon the carriage or entire structure when complete. But should he make nails, cloths, or other articles of general commercial value, and not specially applicable to his manufacture, such products will be subject to taxation.

"Respectfully yours,

"E. A. Rollins, Deputy Commissioner.

"Amos Noyes, Esq., Collector Fifth District, Newburyport, Massachusetts."

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Edwin Booth as "Hamlet."—The regular fall and winter season was inaugurated at the Walnut on Monday evening, when Mr. Edwin Booth appeared as "Hamlet." Notwithstanding the unusual inclemency of the weather, the house was filled to overflowing with a large and fashionable audience. This is to be attributed in a large degree to the eagerness with which the public welcome back the legitimate standard drama, after a long banishment from its accustomed haunts. Theatre-goers have become thoroughly tired and disgusted with such sensational plays as the *Naiad Queen*, and other trash with which our theatres have been deluged for some time.

Mr. Booth was announced in the bills as being without a living rival in the impersonation of "Hamlet." This may be a settled conviction in the mind of the enthusiastic business manager of the Walnut and it looks very pretty upon the bills, but there was more than one person present at the performance who thought otherwise. We do not remember to have seen Mr. Booth perform "Hamlet" so miserably. According to his rendition, instead of a grave, calculating philosopher, which all imagine Shakespeare's "Hamlet" to have been, we were constantly reminded of a passionate youth, who was out of temper, nervously impatient to get through with the business on hand. To be sure, the worthless stock company who were expected to support Mr. Booth were sufficient to irritate a good-natured man as Sir John Falstaff; but then a "star" of Mr. Booth's pretensions should never allow himself to lose his temper on the stage, no matter what the provocation. Besides, while there are such actors as Mr. James E. Murdoch and E. L. Davenport, it is too great an assumption, either on the part of Mr. Booth or his friends, to suppose that he is "without a living rival" in the character of "Hamlet."

Those who have witnessed the splendid impersonation of this character by Mr. James E. Murdoch, could not fail to note the inferiority of Mr. Booth's acting and elocution. No one could, with justice, say of Mr. Booth, as an old critic has said of Mr. Murdoch, that when he appears in the second scene, first act, he looks as though he had lost his dearest friend and been weeping for him at least two weeks.

Mr. Booth has many personal qualities which go to make a good actor. He has fine eyes, and, judging from the manner in which he rolled them, he knows how to use them with effect. They were especially useful to him in *Richard III*, but we do not think they should be brought into such frequent requisition in *Hamlet*. His young and handsome face, his rich abundance of knotted and combined locks, together with his delicately-formed figure, make a good appearance on the stage, and are especially pleasing to the ladies. But none of these can compensate, in the eyes of the judicious, for poor acting and worse elocution.

The new stock company at the Walnut Street Theatre are so deficient in their profession as to be almost beneath criticism. The play of *Hamlet* on Monday evening, showed plainly the necessity for a new and efficient stage manager. The cast, however, was perhaps as good as the material at hand would afford, but at a first-class theatre like the Walnut, a person expects to see at least two or three creditable artists among the stock company. "Ophelia," though one of the most prominent characters in the play, was personated by Mrs. C. Henri, who, though she makes an excellent "chambermaid," of a good "waiting lady," was as awkward as "Ophelia" as an unsophisticated country girl. Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker was particularly cold and mechanical as "Queen Gertrude." Like a number of the other members of the company she was not as well posted as she should have been in her part. In the second scene of the first act she asked "Hamlet," in relation to his father's death,

"Why seems it so *otherwise* with thee?"

In all the editions we have ever seen of Shakespeare, and as given by Mrs. Drew, and other eminent actresses, this sentence has always been

"Why seem it so *particular* with thee?"

The general appearance of her dress and hair indicated a slovenly negligence wholly inpardonable in one assuming so important a character.

Of Mr. E. L. Tilton as the "Ghost," we have little to say. We recommend him however, before impersonating the character again, to study his part more carefully. The speech of the "Ghost" is as familiar to all theatre-goers as "Hickory's" stalloons of

"To be or not to be,"

and such glaring omissions as Mr. Tilton made cannot be unnoticed, even by the most superficial. The characters of "Polonius," "Laertes," and "Horatio," fell into unskillful hands, and we express accordingly. Mr. Bailey makes a poor attempt at filling Mr. Thayer's place at the Walnut, and those who have seen Mr. Leach, or Mr. Sheridan, in "Laertes," and Mr. Perry as "Horatio," will form a very humble opinion of the theatrical ability of Mr. Heme and Mr. Anderson.

We cannot close without mentioning the creditable manner in which Master H. Young played "King Claudius." We do not know how often he has played this character, but each time he is more careful and better than before. Mr. Stemple did creditably as "first gravedigger," but is hardly equal to Mr. Vining, Bowers in that character.

We hear Mr. Booth plays "Hamlet" to-night. The house was densely filled with a very respectable and attentive audience last evening, and the applause was general and very flattering.

Grand Soirée.—This evening Professor M. C. Campbell, than whom there is no better teacher or caterer in Philadelphia, gives his grand opening soiree in Washington Hall, southwest corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets, when a number of new set scenes of music will be given by the excellent orchestra which has been engaged.

The Professor has only just returned from Europe, and will introduce and teach his classes of instruction a new and improved system of dancing in a comparatively short space of time. Let all be present at the soiree this evening.

Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre.—The inclement weather has not interfered with the success of the first week of the season at this house. Standing room has been in requisition without a supply each evening, and the large audiences have been delighted with admirable representations of standard old comedies. The new members of the company are becoming great favorites already, and the familiar faces are greeted as fairly as of old.

The Jealous Wife is the comedy selected for this evening. It is one of the best in the language, and abounds with wit, humor, and true pictures of real life. The laughable farce of the *Wood of Hymer* will conclude the bill, with Mr. Robson and Miss Jefferson as the hero and heroine. To-morrow evening Mrs. Drew takes a benefit, when she will appear in two capital comedies, supported by the entire strength of the company. On Saturday night a great bill will be offered.

Grover's New Chestnut Street Theatre.—*Aladdin*, with the magnificent and wonderful fountain of colored waters, still fills this house every evening. Mr. Sinn, the manager, has been requested to let the piece remain as the attraction for a few days longer, and, we are pleased to learn, will endeavor to perfect arrangements so as to accede to the general wish. A grand matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon, for the accommodation of ladies and children. We hear that great novelties are in preparation at the new Chestnut, and hope to be able to announce them in a few days.

—Some five thousand acres of marshy land in Norfolk and Lincolnshire is to be reclaimed and formed into a new county, called Victoria county.

—To a fair for the benefit of a Catholic orphan asylum in Dublin, the Empress of the French has sent a magnificently executed clock, bearing an equestrian statue of the Emperor in bronze. Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a splendid prize, consisting of a charmingly cut cameo neck pendant, on which is represented the head of the Saviour set in fine gold and richly enameled.

PRIVATE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Sir:—Philadelphia has ever been noted for the superior instruction imparted to youth in her private schools; and although the trainers of the young idea in these schools appear to keep pace with the progress of this progressive age, yet it would doubtless greatly accrue to the advantage of both teacher and pupil if the private-school teachers would form an association (similar to that recently organized under the name of "The Philadelphia Press Club"), for mutual consultation, and the advancement of their high and noble profession.

Having recently conversed with many of these teachers, I find that but very few are personally acquainted—knowing each other merely by reputation; and it is this seemingly antipathetic feeling that prompts me to urge, through your columns, upon the teachers of the private schools of Philadelphia the benefits to be derived by the formation of a teachers' association, where they may "do good and communicate," to the advancement of their high calling—a vocation second to none other in importance and responsibility.

Respectfully, yours, Carolus.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1864.

DESPATCH from ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Particulars of Reduction of Fort Morgan.

The following in relation to the bombardment of Fort Morgan was received at the Navy Department yesterday morning:—

Flagship "Hartford," Mobile Bay, August 23, 1864.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that on the evening of the 21st inst., General Granger informed me that his batteries would be ready to open on Fort Morgan at daylight the next morning. I accordingly gave directions for the monitors and the vessels with suitable guns to move up and be ready to open upon it with the army.

I had previously landed four 9-inch guns, and placed them in battery under the command of Lieutenant H. B. Tyson, of the *Hartford*, and manned them with crews taken from the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, and *Lackawanna*, in conjunction with the batteries of the army. At daylight, on the 22d, the bombardment began from the shore batteries, the monitors, and ships, inside the bar and outside, and a more magnificent fire I think has rarely been kept up for twenty-four hours.

At 8 30 P. M. the citadel took fire, and the general ordered the near batteries to redouble their fire. At 6 this morning an explosion took place in the fort, and at 6 30 the white flag was displayed on the fort. I immediately sent Fleet Captain Drayton to meet General Granger to arrange the terms for the surrender of the fort. These were that the fort, its garrison, and all public property should be surrendered unconditionally, at 2 o'clock to-day, to the army and navy forces of the United States.

These terms were agreed to by Brigadier-General Richard L. Page, formerly a commander in the navy.

I shall send the garrison, officers, and men at once to New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. Farragut, Rear Admiral.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following is a letter from the late executive officer of the Tennessee, which we publish as the first account of the fight in Mobile bay, from any person who was on board that ship during the action:—

"United States Steam Frigate 'Potomac,' Pensacola Bay, August 12.—Notwithstanding you must have heard of the loss of our dear old ship, and of my becoming a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I fancy that a short note from me would not be unwelcome, nor be considered superfluous at this time. We were certainly under the heaviest fire that ever a ship received since the war began. Three strong and formidable ironclads, one of them certainly our equal, and fourteen regular men-of-war, were playing on us at the closest possible quarters, with 9, 11, and 15-inch solid shot, and with apparently no intermission, from the time we regularly engaged the fleet until the time of surrender—a period of probably an hour. We met them as they entered the harbor, and did our best to "ram" several of the largest vessels, using, of course, our guns at the same time. The Yankees had too much speed for us though, and got by us into the bay, with only the injury done them by our batteries. We then were alone. The *Gaines* was in a sinking condition, and was run ashore near Fort Morgan. The *Selma* had surrendered, and the *Morgan* had left us also, and was under the guns of the fort. In the face of all this, our gallant ship, after running up our colors and the Admiral's flag again, which had been shot away as the enemy passed us, stood across the bay, and, singly and unassisted, we engaged the most formidable fleet that the Yankees could get into that harbor. Thus Greek met Greek; "then came the tug of war." The fire was really terrible. Coupled with that, four of their largest vessels, one of them iron-plated on the stem, ran into us at full speed and in quick succession. The ramming part of the affair did us no harm in the world, however, and their 9-inch solid shot bounded from our sides like ordinary pebbles. The 11-inch hurt us some, and the 15 inch pierced the iron and forced out the wood on the inside, but did not, however, get through. By-and-by the Admiral was wounded, and one or two were killed, and about the same time our after-part became jammed by a shot, and was rendered useless. Next, away went our wheel-ropes, and the relieving tackles came into play. We steered in this way for probably half an hour, when they, too, were shot away, as well as the smoke-stack, and then we were unable to make steam, or to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy. The fleet saw our condition, and taking advantage of it, took up positions astern and on each quarter, and were as perfectly safe and clear of our batteries as if they were a hundred miles away. In this state of things, nothing could be done to destroy the ship without destroying every soul on board, and the admiral and captain considered (as I think very properly) that they had no right to pursue such a course. All had fought with perfect desperation, and had done their duty like brave and gallant Southern men are expected to do, and were rendered as unhappy as men ever became, when at last it was discovered to be impossible to move or steer the vessel, and, in consequence, a surrender became necessary. The Yankees have her now, and I, with the Captain and Lieutenant Wharton, are on our way to a northern prison. We shall undergo all that is put upon us with becoming dignity and firmness. I leave here for New York or Boston (I don't know which) in ten days or a fortnight. We are treated very kindly as yet, and are as comfortable as we care for."

Sketch of the Rebel General Morgan.

Brigadier-General John H. Morgan is the eldest of six brothers, of whom have been in the Rebel service. He was born near Lexington, Ky., about the year 1826, and is the son of a manufacturer of jeans in that neighborhood. He received his education, also, in that State. He raised a company of Kentucklans for the Mexican war, but failed to get it into service. After that war had ended he entered into the jean business, and married a Miss Rebecca Bruce, since dead. When the Rebellion broke out he raised a band of guerillas in Kentucky, he being at that time a captain of the "Lexington Rifles," a militia organization, and went with them into the seceded States. From his early youth he had been a daring, reckless rider, and was well suited to the line of the service he had chosen. He first began his operations in Missouri, where his name at last became a terror and a bugbear. He then moved into Kentucky, operated near Bacon creek, and harassed the Union army of the Ohio during their advance towards Nashville. He had attached to his staff a telegraph operator named Ellsworth, who, before despatches were sent in cypher, would take the orders of the Union officers from the wires, and thus defeat all plans of Union operations, the Rebels being ready to meet them. For his skill he was appointed a colonel, and afterwards a brigadier-general, of the provisional army of the Rebel States. During November, 1862, he was acting with Bragg in Tennessee, and was there married to a Miss Ready, who ran the blockade to Murfreesboro for that purpose. He continued his operations south of the Cumberland river until July, 1863, when he made his dash through Kentucky into Indiana and Ohio, on which occasion he and his band were captured and imprisoned. He dug his way out of his cell on the night of November 27, 1863, and, after many hazardous escapes, succeeded in reaching the Rebel lines late in December. He then set about raising a new command, under orders from the Rebel War Department of January 28, 1864; and during the early summer of the present year he was again in the saddle, operating in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. The States bordering on the Ohio river soon raised men enough to resist his advance, and his raid resulted in a failure. His command was, therefore, attached to the cavalry forces operating around Atlanta, and served under Wheeler during the recent raids upon Sherman's communications. During this last raid he has lost his life.

General Morgan is reputed to have been very kind to his prisoners, and to have respected the usages of war in his treatment of the dead of our forces that fell into his hands. He was a man of about six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and well proportioned. His hair was light and curly, and he wore a heavy beard and moustache, without side whiskers. His eyes were small and grey, and his complexion fair.

ITEMS FROM EUROPEAN PAPERS.

General McClellan's Nomination.

His principles "not very clear" to England—The London Times wants a peace president.

From the London Times, August 27.

* * * In America, however, the military events yield in importance to the political. While each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents. The nomination of General McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely, if the will of New York should prevail with the representatives of the party. The principles of General McClellan are not very clear; he has always been looked upon as a war Democrat, as being as anxious for union and the old Constitution as any man in the land. But when events move so rapidly men move with them.

Should any opponent of Mr. Lincoln be elected, there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President will be abandoned during the ensuing four years. On the other hand, it may be doubted if the Republicans are more inclined for the recognition of the South, or even for reconciliation with it, than they were a year ago. They have an immense political power; they give away thousands of places and commissions; they disburse millions upon millions of money; they command the army and the navy, and they have on their side all who have flourished and are flourishing by the war. They know thoroughly what they want, which is more than a large part of the Democrats do, and they will strain every nerve to succeed. During the next two months we shall behold a struggle as fierce as that between the opposing armies themselves. There will be but one wish among European nations—that a President may be elected unpledged to a war policy, and capable of acting with firmness and independence during the coming Presidential term.

The Victory at Mobile.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the success obtained before Mobile, even in its present proportions, is very considerable, and will do much to revive the spirit of the North. It shows, however, the great natural drawbacks to operations at that city from venomous insects, heat, &c. The article also speaks as follows upon the peace prospects:—"Here let us declare our belief that the existence of a peace party is mythical. We are told of one hundred thousand people meeting to support General McClellan. Does any one believe that a military President, who has been beaten in the field by Confederate generals, is going to proclaim peace at the head of his armies? Certainly, if he does, it will be the signal for danger to the neighbors of the North and of the South. As long as there is a ray of hope to light it on, the North will march through the storm and darkness towards its end—empire.

Marriage of Belle Boyd.

From the European Times.

On the 25th, a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the church of St. James, Piccadilly, London. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Samuel Wilde Hardinge, who is about thirty years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of lieutenant on board the American war steamer *Connecticut*. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of General Boyd, of the army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic, and romantic features. Her father, who possessed vast estates in Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, was soon entrusted with command, obtaining the rank of general. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish captured, and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained 13 months, when she was exchanged for General Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the *Greyhound*, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer *Connecticut* while running the blockade. Lieutenant Hardinge was sent on board the *Greyhound* as a prize-master, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieutenant Hardinge with his bride, to leave this country at the end of September to run the blockade, and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage *cortege* was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an excellent *dejeuner*.

General Tom Thumb a Father.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* is responsible for the following:—

A very important physiological question has been set at rest; although the circumstance has been kept unusually quiet, and those horrible tell-tales, the newspapers, have, through their ignorance, been as silent as the most fastidious reader could desire. After this dignified and solemn proemial, which I have discreetly introduced by way of breaking the news gently, I suppose I am at liberty to say bluntly that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have got a baby—a real, genuine flesh-and-blood chip of the old blocks, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat" describe it as neither a world's wonder nor a world's fright, but a little, crying doll of a thing, and in no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the promise it gives of being a full-sized child, and, if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors.

Not being the seventh son of a seventh son, I won't pretend to enter into the scientific questions involved in this *hanus nature* farther than to congratulate the happy parents and Grandpa Barnum upon this addition to the happy family at Bridgeport; even if it does not contribute an added curiosity to the great showman's stock in trade. Mr. and Mrs. Thumb (but not their "little pinkey") are shortly to be exhibited here for a few weeks, and then will go abroad under Mr. Barnum's auspices, a three years' contract having been entered into between the parties. Barnum intends twirling his Thumbs at the Courts of England and France, to start with; and, having done this, the little creatures will be ready for the inspection of the curious thousands in foreign lands, who will not fail to be attracted to an exhibition so unique and edifying. Who wouldn't like to belong to a dwarf's family under such circumstances?

Married.

THORNE—STOCKTON.—On the 6th instant, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Wm. R. Stockton, Rev. Wm. H. THORNE, of Allentown, Pa., to Miss ELIZA M. STOCKTON, of this city.

Died.

BREED.—On the 5th instant, ELIZA H. BREED, wife of Samuel B. Breed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1:32 Vine street, this (Fifth day) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Friends' South Western Ground.

BAGGS.—On the 7th inst. JAMES B. BAGGS, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 1539 Spring Garden street.

CLARK.—On the 19th ultimo, from wounds received in battle at Deep Bottom, Va., First Sergeant GEORGE CLARK, Jr., Company A, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

JONES.—On the 6th instant, LEWIS WILLARD, youngest son of Augustus C. and Harriet Jones, in the fifth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Market street, west of Forty-second street, West Philadelphia, on Friday, Sept. 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEEL.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM STEEL, aged 23 years, son of the late William Steel, Jr. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNG.—On the 7th instant, LIZZIE, wife of James F. Young, and second daughter of the late Wm. Montgomery, of Belfast, Ireland.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

$1'00! $1 00! $1'00! $1'00!

STEEL PORTRAIT 19x24 OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN.
Do. do. 19x24 OF GENERAL GRANT.
Do. do. 19x24 OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

$5000, $7000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property, at 6 per cent. for a term of years.
CHARLES RHOADS,
Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

ELEGANT GOODS FOR LADIES.—JUST received, large and superior lot of
Fine French Worked Bands,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Thread Lace Veils, Infant Waists,
Linen Sets, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
Handsome Lace Undersleeves, and
Puffed Lace Bodies
Just arrived from New York, by latest importations per steamer, and at extremely low prices.
Mrs. E. A. SOYEZ, No. 806 ARCH Street,
Three doors above Eighth street,
South side.

LOST THIS MORNING—A PAIR OF GOLD Eye Glasses, somewhere in Eighth street, between Market and Arch; probably left on the counter in one of the stores on that square. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at this office.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Florence
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
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THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET,
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
October 4, 1864.
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—
The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS.
CABINET ORGANS. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

M. C. CAMPBELL, HAVING JUST RETURNED from Europe, gives notice respectfully that his
OPENING SOIREE
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, September 8, 1864,
And on which occasion he would be most happy to see all his former friends, scholars, and patrons present, as he has the
GREATEST AMOUNT OF NOVELTY
In store for them, besides the
FINEST QUADRILLE BAND IN PHILADELPHIA,
With an increased number of pieces, will perform some new and beautiful
VALSES AND SELECTIONS
Never yet performed outside of the Courts of Europe, and purchased at enormous cost directly from great leaders and composers in Italy, Germany, France, and England.
Doors open at half past 8; commence at 9.
Cards of admission one dollar, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
FIFTH NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
FIFTH NIGHT OF WILLIAM RIDER.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, September 8, 1864,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs Oakley.....Mrs. John Drew
To conclude with
THE POST OF HONOR.
THE POST OF HONOR.
Cohen Yorkes.....Stuart Robson
Trunchon.....Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.
Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 523 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1027 and 1029 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1031 S. SECOND street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lipp), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Louis, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. BERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of Rev. H. W. DUCACHET, D.D., ELI K. PRICE, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esquires, Executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 117 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
Auditor.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."
The DAILY issue of this paper will commence on
THURSDAY NEXT, 8th INST.
Truman's service will be performed in the loyal cause of
LINCOLN & JOHNSON.
Subscriptions for the entire campaign, or any portion of it, will be $2 00. Single Copies, 5 Cents.
Back numbers cannot be supplied, hence the necessity of subscribing at once.
S. F. COHEN, Publisher,
OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
Third Floor.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON.
SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at
No. 142 S. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE,
On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
300