Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

"GOD'S FLAG."

This little incident occurred as one of the brigades of the Reserve Corps was marching through Athens, Alabama:—

With banners streaming proudly in the air,
And bayonets glistening in the sun's bright glow,
The brave Reserve, as free from fear and care
As though they were in peace, paraded there,
Through Athens onward marched to meet the foe.

A bright-eyed, fair-haired girl, but four years old,
Looked on the scene, and clapped her little hands;
"Papa," she cried, with feeling uncontrolled,
"God made that flag, oh! see its stars of gold!"
Then burst a deafening cheer from those brave bands.

And many a soldier felt resolved, as he
Lifted his cap the smiling child to greet,
That if *his* arm might help to victory,
He'd fight beneath God's flag most willingly,
Or honor, or a soldier's death to meet.

DARK AND BRIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

The moral and religious interests of London are as vast as its material interests. One is just as much astonished at contrasts and extremes in this respect as in the physical condition of things. As wealth and poverty stare at each other in London, so do virtue and crime. At first, one is impressed with the beggary and squalid wretchedness which force themselves upon his attention; and then, on the other hand, he is gradually finding out what a measureless amount of Christian charity and pity is all the time at work. It may be that the vices of great cities are more easily found out than their virtues. To discover the latter one must find access to the religious portion of society and enter the avenues of Christian labor, which he will find almost thronged with those who wish well to their race.

As to the dark side of the picture, I find on my table a copy of the *Evening Standard* of this city, dated June 11, which discusses, in an editorial, the bill then pending in Parliament for closing all taverns and refreshment rooms in London from 1 until 4 o'clock in the morning. It is a Government measure introduced by Sir George Grey. The *Standard* says:—

"Attempts have been made to disparage the scheme as an imperial veto upon the gaslight levities of the Haymarket. * * * * But they know little of London who fancy that a narrow region abutting upon Leicester Square contains the only cancer of the kind which eats into our metropolitan midnight. Far and wide, in the heart and in the limbs of our Babylon, the disease exists; it is vile and putrescent everywhere, and breaks forth in the reeking dens of gin and blasphemy, in the human wilderness beyond the Tower, no less than in the plate-glass palaces and snug mansions of professional infamy at the West End. * * * * The Haymarket is, we say, and the streets contiguous to it are, after the time indicated, public nuisances, scandals, and abominations. At a particular hour, night is made beautiful for a few moments in the season by the graceful throngs pouring through the portals of the Opera House. After that, and until dawn, the neighboring thoroughfares are hideous with an insolent glitter of vice and turbulent with the language of prodigacy, at its highest pitch. * * * * We do not think that even the typical Gaul can affect to feel aggrieved because the Sovereign gluttonize upon stewed and broiled, or assent, himself with villanous liquor between the first and fourth hour of the day."

As contrasted with all this, I might give you pictures of charming beauty, representing the moral elevation and Christian devotion of other portions of this vast population. Charity is a thing much in vogue here, from the Queen and the royal family through all classes. We have all learned to love the virtues of the Queen. We have heard of her personal visits in the dwellings of the lowly. The Christian nobility interest themselves in similar deeds of kindness. Vast sums of money are expended. Vast establishments are maintained to comfort and protect and elevate various classes of society. It would be a serious undertaking to give your readers any idea of the variety, the extent, the expensiveness of the charities of London.

I suppose there is no city in the world where the like is found in equal degree. I was present at the opening of a free Tabernacle last evening at Notting Hill, in the West End, where I assisted in the services, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Edmond, of the United Presbyterian church in this city. The curious thing about it was that the edifice, which cost some $2000, was erected at the expense of a single individual, assisted by his father-in-law. This generous person is a butcher, who carries on his business, and, besides that, is the acting minister of the Tabernacle.

Thus the struggle goes on in this great world of London. Antagonisms are busy in Church and in State. In the Establishment, never homogeneous, we now find ritualism developing itself at a frightful rate. It would seem as if the great blessings of the Reformation are to be thrown away as worse than useless, and the English Church is to be dragged back to Popery as fast as the thing can be decently done. On the other hand, evangelical religion is struggling in high places and in lower ones to stem this tide of formalism. Very happily, some of the important positions in the Church have recently been filled by men of the right stamp. Meanwhile, Broad Churchism is undermining the faith of the nation and doing what it can to destroy the power of evangelical religion. The curious combination of the Puseyites and the Evangelical party to oppose the Broad Church movement seems a thing desirable in one view, and yet it involves great danger, viz.:—that the purity and courage of the Evangelical party will be damaged by this unnatural alliance.

The more one sees of London in its moral aspects, the more imposing seems the issue which is joined here between truth and error, light and darkness. It is a thought intolerable that formalism and infidelity should creep through the Church, and pervade all its fountains of influence. Alas for England! if this must be the case. On the other hand, the struggle of true men of God against every form of evil in this metropolis is entitled to the sympathies and prayers of every Christian the world over. Speaking of the extremes which London presents, calls to mind some lines which I will insert in my letter. They are written by my friend and old schoolmaster, Mr. John D. Sherwood, of New York.

"On the Thames a city stands,
Crowded, rich, and gay—
Almoner of many lands—
The Centuries' highway!
Traffic crowds her busy streets;
Fashion greets the eye:
Wealth with Poverty there meets:
Rags with Royalty.

"'Neath the Abbey's towering spire
Rest the honored Dead:—
By that vast expiring fire,
'Neath that squalid shed,
Wretched want,
Famine gaunt
Lays its restless head.

"In St. James—gold and lace!
In St. Giles—want, disgrace!
High the noble—rich the rich—
Low the lowly—deep the ditch!"

Lord Dundreary at Baden.

The following amusing story is told in a letter from Baden:—

It seems that Mr. Sothern passed through here a few days ago; but, as I need not tell you, nobody but his intimate friends recognized, in the quiet gentleman in mufti, the amusing "fellow" of the Haymarket. So Mr. Sothern went his way unbored, for "Monsieur Aigito" is a bore when one is looking for peace and quiet. When he had gone away it got rumored at the rooms that he had just arrived there, and the very same evening, during the performance of the band, there was a general exclamation of "There he is!" as an unlucky resemblance, not to the actor, but to the character, lounged unconsciously up to the portico and sat down.

Yes, there he was, with glass and whiskers, dressed in Cophin China coat, and looking exactly like the "Dundreary" so familiar to all the English, and even to many of the continentalists here. One English family—father, mother—both wearing spectacles—two daughters, and a son from college—were in agonies of delight. The unfortunate man dropped his hat, and they were in fits. Entering the Conversation House, he stumbled over the step, and they were in raptures. "Now, Mrs. B." says B., "I did promise I would not enter that nasty playroom, but I am dashed if I must not go and see that chap lose his money." We have reason to believe that the embargo was taken off for that night only. The victim of this unwilling plagiary has fled, and it will ever remain a mystery if he knew the great *role* he has filled here.

—One of the imported Dutch cows on exhibition at the New England Agricultural Fair, belonging to W. W. Cheney, of Belmont, Mass., is said to have given 170½ quarts of milk in one month.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

A Midnight Call—A Brilliant Charge and Sabre Fight—Rout of the Rebels and Capture of Arms, etc.

CAMP NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, MURFREESBORO, TENN., September 6.—Since my last letter from Chattanooga, the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry have been on the move, but a little disappointed in not going to the front. The sudden appearance of the great Rebel raider, Wheeler, in Middle Tennessee, with a large force, made it necessary for cavalry to concentrate in that section, and the 9th was ordered to this place, where we arrived yesterday, after a very tedious and hard march of five and a half days, over one hundred miles of mountainous country and rough roads.

We came here by way of Walden's Ridge, and crossed the Cumberland mountains, in Sequatchie valley. At Dunlap we awaited the arrival of our forage train from the ridge, and soon after commenced the ascent of the Cumberland Knob for the fifth time. The day was extremely warm, and the work of gaining the summit was no easy task; and the Rebel raider received a full share of denunciations and curses from the boys of the 9th; but once in the valley below all hardships were forgotten, and we enjoyed the march, in the abundance of fine fruit and beautiful scenery.

We remained at McMinnville a short time and proceeded on to Murfreesboro, where we arrived yesterday afternoon, to the great joy of the garrison at this place and the citizens, as Wheeler had been casting threatening glances into the city, but not liking the fortifications defending the approaches to the city, he declined to make an attempt. The force of the raiders is estimated at from 7000 to 12,000, and is divided into several columns, moving about the country, stealing horses and destroying the products of the section of country through with they move.

The 9th had been in camp about one hour, when one battalion was ordered to make an attack on a Rebel camp, which report had located four miles from the city; but before the arrival of our battalion Johnny Reb got wind of our friendly visit, decamped in haste, and the boys returned to camp to enjoy one night's rest after a long search. But there is no rest to the wearied soldier, and the shrill notes of the bugle, to horse, to horse! brought the old 9th out of their pleasant dreams at 12 o'clock last night. Information had been received at headquarters during the night through our scouts that the Rebels were encamped six miles west of Woodbury, Cannon county, and twelve miles from this place, on Stone river; and the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to rout them.

And right handsomely did they do it, and added one more laurel to the wreath that encircles the fair fame of the veteran regiment. We arrived at a point near where the Rebels had sought repose, and passed the night in pleasant dreams of loved ones at home, and the beauties of a Southern Confederacy, and were still wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, when companies E, F, and G, were deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Major Apple, while the balance of the regiment were formed into a charging column and reserves, and thus forward and onward did we move in the stillness of a bright summer morning, and before the break of day could dispel the darkness of night, Johnny Reb was aroused from his slumbers by volley after volley from the skirmishers, and the terrific yells of the charging column; terrified and panic-stricken, the Rebels fled in every direction, leaving horses, arms, and their "Southern Rights" in our possession. The charging column was led by the brave and chivalrous Major Kimmel, who pursued them into Woodbury, where a brilliant hand to hand fight took place, and the sabre was freely used on the devoted heads of the Rebels. Whilst Major Kimmel was pursuing them, a dash was made by the Rebels in his rear from the right flank, who were concealed behind a hill, but their object was frustrated by Isaac Landis (acting Adjutant), and a portion of Major Kimmel's command, who discovered the movement. Lieutenant Landis quickly formed two companies and charged after them, and thus got the Rebels into a cross fire from the rear of the charging column and Lieutenant Landis' command.

The Rebs suffered severely, and scampered off in every direction. The force of the Rebels, a part of Wheeler's command, numbered 1800, commanded by Colonel Dibrell, Acting Brigadier General. Our regiment was commanded by Colonel Thomas J. Jordan, and numbered 500 men. The affair was well planned and successfully carried through. The Rebel loss is 25 killed, 100 wounded, and 150 prisoners; we also captured 200 horses and saddles, a large amount of arms, and a Rebel mail, and any quantity of dry goods and fancy articles of men's wear, which the Rebs obtained from citizens while scarcing after their rights. Our loss was one killed, five wounded, and four missing. How long we will remain here I cannot tell, as that depends upon the movements of the Rebel force.—*Lancaster Express.*

ANOTHER GUERILLA CHIEF CAUGHT.

The Louisville *Democrat* announces the capture of the Rebel guerilla leader Jessie. Quantrell was caught in Indianapolis two or three days ago; Morgan is dead; Mosby is reported killed, and now that Jessie is taken, only Forrest and Wheeler, and one or two others of the dashing Rebel riders remains. The *Democrat* says:—

"Colonel George Jessie, once a representative in the Kentucky legislature from Henry county, but for the last three years in the Rebel army, has been for some two or three months past operating in Henry, Owen, Trimble, Oldham, and Shelby counties, gathering recruits and fresh horses, and committing various depredations and outrages upon citizens. He has operated boldly and defiantly. Still there must be an end to such outrages, and Jessie has come to grief.

"On Thursday last the Colonel and his command were captured in Carroll county, near Ghent. We learn that Colonel Holeman and his 11th Kentucky regiment came suddenly upon the guerilla chief and his men in camp. They were taken completely by surprise. Colonel Holeman formed his men so as to entrap them fairly. They were so completely hemmed in and overwhelmed on all sides that Colonel Jessie and one hundred and fifty men surrendered without firing a gun.

"Colonel Holeman and his gallant command deserve all praise for thus relieving that section of a most troublesome band of unscrupulous guerillas."

The Belfast Riots—The Orangemen's Disclaimer.

The following appears in the London *Times*:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.—SIR:—I am directed by the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast to forward to you the indorsed copies of resolutions, and to request that you will give them a place in your first publication.

"Yours, respectfully,
"WM. PEEBLES, Grand Secretary.

"BELFAST, August 27."

"At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast, held in the Orange Hall, Belfast, on Thursday, the 25th of August, 1864, and specially summoned to take into consideration the allegations of a portion of the press against the character of the institution and its members touching the recent unhappy and fatal riots in this town, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"'Inasmuch as the town of Belfast has recently been the scene of formidable riots injurious to the character and prosperity of the community, and dangerous to the peace of the country at large; and whereas, among many allegations as to the origin and continuance of these riots, several public journals have attributed them to the existence and operation of the Orange Institution, it is resolved,

"'1. That the Orange Institution having been organized for the purpose of promoting Protestant principles, upholding the Crown and Constitution, and maintaining law and order, it is utterly opposed to all illegal and disorderly proceedings in the State, or to any encouragement of same, as inconsistent with its recognized principles.

"'2. That this Grand Lodge, on behalf of itself and the other members of the Orange Institution in Belfast, indignantly disclaim any connection whatever, either with the origin or continuance of the recent disturbances, and, deeply deploring with all good citizens those unhappy mobs, have done all in their power to maintain and restore the public peace—a large number of the members of the private lodges, as well as of the Grand Lodge, having placed their services as special constables at the disposal of the magistrates, and in other respects exerted their influence to repress the prevalent disorders.

"'3. That for the more effective vindication of the Orange Institution against the calumnies alluded to, the editors of some of the leading journals of the United Kingdom be requested to give these resolutions the widest circulation.'

"ROBERT WARING, Grand Master.
"W. PEEBLES, Grand Secretary.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"Orange Hall, Belfast, August 25."

—Maine has 3083 naval enlistments towards filling her quota of troops.

—During the late drought, when the woods and lands in the direction of Oneida lake were on fire, one of the Oneida "Community"-men went in response to a call for help to preserve property; and having occasion to write home for supplies of provisions, dated his letter, "Department of Ruin, in the Valley of Smoke, and Shadow of Death, Brown's Track, July 27, 1864." The rations were at once despatched.

FOURTH EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Active Artillery and Picket Firing.

LEE'S LIBERALITY!

He Will Give the Yankees Fifteen Days to Clear Out.

THE MAINE ELECTION

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 15.—Picket and artillery firing have been kept up very briskly since Saturday, the ire of the Rebels not seeming to have cooled off yet at being overpowered and losing so many prisoners.

The result is that some five or six men a day are brought into the hospitals, the majority badly wounded, and some few have died.

Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right, and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision.

A Rebel sharpshooter this afternoon stole across the Appomattox, and watching his chance shot one of our men at a battery.

He was soon discovered, and as he was making his way back across the river, a well directed shot struck the boat, tearing it to pieces, and it is supposed killing the occupant.

Deserters report that Lee had announced to his troops on Sunday, that he would give the Yankees fifteen days to get away from here, but he did not say what he would do if we refused to leave.

These men also represent matters to be in a bad way over there. They have been living on short rations, and were of a poor quality. The first thing they ask on reaching our camps is, "Where are we to get rations?"

We were just going to draw when we left. Among the casualties in the 3d Division 2d Corps, since Sunday, by picket firing, are Lieutenant George Easler, 99th Pa., killed; Lieutenant Benj. F. Moorhouse, 11th N. J., face; Lieutenant Joseph S. Hobbs, 17th Maine, back; Sergeant P. Goldy, 11th Mass., killed.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Terrible Row Among the Peace-Men.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The action of the Democratic State Convention at Albany, in rejecting Fernando Wood and the Mozart delegation and the McKeon delegation, has created the greatest excitement in the ranks of the "unterrified."

Vengeance is threatened, and the Peace men are gathered in knots about the bar rooms and Club headquarters, denouncing McClellan, and swearing that they will vote for Lincoln rather than be sold by the War Democrats.

NOMINATION FOR THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, September 15.—The well known manufacturer, George Bullock, Esq., was to-day nominated for Congress, in the Sixth District, by acclamation. Republicans and Democrats are enthusiastic in their expressions of satisfaction.

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, September 15.—Official returns from 275 cities, towns, and plantations, show a total vote of 85,052.

The majority for Cony for Governor, is 15,316.

The total vote yet to be heard from, will amount o about 25,000, and will increase Cony's majority to nearly 18,000, or about the same as last year.

The total vote of the State will be nearly ten thousand less this year than last.

Returns from 119 representative districts show the election of 102 Union and 17 Democratic representatives to the Legislature.

The Senate is unanimously Union, every county in the State having been carried by the Union party.

OFFICE

OF THE

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
$1,000,000,

AS PART OF A

NEW LOAN

authorized by Acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st day of April, 1881, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The officers of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and subscribers each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of 10 per cent. or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his option. The Managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.

EDWIN WALTER,
TREASURER.

s12-5t

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with rich, hoard heap to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by booksellers generally and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. ad-4t

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1809.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors. Choice Havana Cigars. Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces. English and Scotch Ale and Porter. Canned Meats, Fowls, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 115 S. SECOND Street. 1 28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS, For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences. Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. JAMES P. WOOD, No. 41 S. FOURTH Street. B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. mh20-6m

SOUTHERN NEWS.

ALL QUIET AT MOBILE.

Doings of Wheeler and Hood.

LATEST NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Orders of General E. Kirby Smith.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, September 10.—Nothing of interest has transpired below to-day.

AFFAIRS BEYOND ATLANTA—MOOD'S REPORT—REMOVAL OF CITIZENS FROM ATLANTA—WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, September 12.

Late advices represent that the enemy is closely massed around Atlanta, and that there is no prospect of an advance soon. In their retreat from Jonesboro the Yankees destroyed fifteen miles of the Macon and Western railway. Our picket line now extends six miles beyond Jonesboro, with no enemy in sight, except mounted parties.

The following despatch has been received from General Hood:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, September 9, 1864.—General Hragg:—General Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta to go North or South, as they may elect, and proposes a truce for ten days to provide for the transportation of such as may desire to come South. I have accepted and am making arrangements. J. B. HOOD, General.

The following report of Wheeler's operations was received from him yesterday:—"We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad, and then worked down on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee railroad, and also several trains and much property. In every fight thus far with the enemy we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. Our loss is about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners have been captured from us in action.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM TEXAS PAPERS.

Hake's *Weekly Bulletin* of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, published at Galveston, contains the following intelligence:—

NEGROES IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, SHREVEPORT, LA., July 29, 1863.—General Orders, No. 55.—I. In accordance with an act of Congress entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities," approved February 17, 1864, all male free negroes, and other persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will be immediately enrolled under the direction of the Bureau of Conscription.

II. The Bureau of Conscription will take the necessary steps through the enrolling officers to enrol immediately one fifth of all the male slaves in this department between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

III. All free negroes and slaves so enrolled will be sent to rendezvous designated by the commandants of negro labor for the several States, accompanied by descriptive rolls.

IV. Requisitions for negro labor must be made upon the commandants of negro labor of the several States.

V. All officers and agents of the Government in charge of slaves will furnish, monthly, to the commandants of negro labor of the several States to which the slaves belong correct and certified muster rolls of those in their charge.

By command of
General E. KIRBY SMITH.
S. S. ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONSULTATION.

SHREVEPORT, August 4.—A very grave consultation is going on here, Generals Price, Buckner, Forney, and Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, besides our own most excellent Governor, constitute the board of consultation.

General Taylor, I understand, has been restored and ordered to report on the other side.

A petition was in circulation at Houston, asking General E. Kirby Smith to recall the order transferring General Magruder to another department.

His successor, Major-General J. G. Walker, has assumed command and gives satisfaction to most persons. A new broom, he is expected to sweep clean.

The following is the general order, which announces the changes made:—

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, SHREVEPORT, LA., August 4, 1864.—General Orders No. 66.—The following changes are announced in the District Commanders:—

Major-General J. B. Magruder, P. A. C. S., to command the District of Arkansas.

Major-General S. B. Buckner, P. A. C. S., to command the District of West Louisiana.

Major-General J. G. Walker, P. A. C. S., to command the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

By command of General E. KIRBY SMITH.
S. S. ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TROOPS CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

One Shreveport correspondent says, in a private note:—"I suppose you are aware that Walker's and Polignac's Divisions have crossed the Mississippi. They are said to have have gone to Mobile, but I do not think they will stop short of Atlanta.

SHIPMENTS TO MATAMORAS.

Shippers here state that the French have great assurances that merchandise may be sent from New Orleans to Matamoras until December without molestation, and that trade will not be interrupted by the authorities.

REBEL GOVERNMENT WORKS AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Sept 5.—One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling-mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by Schofield & Markham. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina railroad Company for $600,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for an additional sum of $75,000. The mill has employed one hundred white hands and a like number of negroes. It is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done but little, its full capacity having been used in the manufacture of gunboat plates; and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose, that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned. This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimac*, *Arkansas*, the boats in Mobile Bay, and, in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the Rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone rendered Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling-mill, following the railroad towards the depot, and not a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist-mill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine-shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government were stored. Three miles east is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment were employed a large number of both sexes, and all ages, and all colors. North of the depot are the machine shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and opposite is the naval laboratory. Higher up, and on the west side of the railroad, are Winship's foundry and machine shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the Rebel Government. There are, besides the works enumerated, a large number of pork packing and oil establishments, and a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were also used by the Rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoe, artillery, harness, &c., manufactories. D. C. TRUMAN.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sums to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. H. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 134 S. THIRD STREET.

s6t2-1y4t Quotations Excluded.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1013 GIRARD street, until noon of Wednesday, 28th instant, for the interment, during the period of one year, commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers belonging to the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Manayunk, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as will accompany Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within that term.

Proposals must include a plain but neat pine coffin, stained, the name of each interment, burial place, number, and setting up at each grave of a headboard fifteen inches and by the interment, and all charges necessary to make the burial complete.

Separate proposals may be rewarded for White Hall and Beverly, where there are Government Cemeteries established.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be accompanied by citizens known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all the bids deemed unfavorable to interest.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, U. S. A., Quartermaster's Department.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

s14-2t

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT READ BOARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1013 GIRARD Street, until noon of MONDAY, 26th inst., for the delivery at the Schuylkill Navy Yard, Kensington, Richmond street, wharf, on or before OCTOBER 1, 1864:

10,000 Walnut Planks, for Head Boards, with neat ends, each 2 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1½ inches thick, smoothed on all sides and edges.

A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office.

Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the above.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be accompanied by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unfavorable to the interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

s14-10t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, Bladensburg, Md., OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lewis Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, sixteen.
Payment will be made in six (6) days and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

s5-1m(d)

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until SATURDAY, the 17th of September, 1864, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Kensington, in this city, of the following described CARTRIDGE BOXES:

[illegible]

All to be of the best quality and the best make, and subject to inspection.

Bidders will state price both in writing and in figures, quantity of each size bid for, and the shortest possible time required for delivery; price to include package and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature cannot be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount is signed by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information call at the office, No. 1020 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

s613-6t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until NOON, Saturday, September 17, 1864, for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to purchase the necessary supplies at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at the port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent. will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified to by a United States Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders with, if the offer be accepted, enter into a written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.

The right is reserved to reject all the bids it considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

s6-13t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 29, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

100 reams white ministerial post paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
100 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, extra ruled on all sides.
10 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams white foolscap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
10 reams flat cap paper, plain.
125 reams thin Manilla paper.
800 reams Manilla paper, 17 by 22 inches, weighing 11 pounds per ream, very tough and smooth.
500 reams Manilla paper, 17 by 22 inches, weighing 12 pounds per ream, very smooth and tough.
900 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 47 pounds per ream, not very smooth and tough.
7,000 white black adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3½ inches.
2,000 white black adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3½ inches.
20,000 white black adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3½ inches.
15,000 white black adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3½ inches.
5,000 fancy note envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive envelopes, 7½ by 3½ inches.
1 gross Congress tie envelopes.
250 boxes steel pens, various kinds.
1 gross steel pen holders.
12 dozen lead pencils, various kinds.
10 dozen bottles best black ink, quarts, pints, and half pints.
3 dozen best blue ink, quarts and pints.
15 dozen rubber pencils long and short.
1 dozen gold mounted pencils, various kinds.
1 gross black lead pencils, 1 new octagon and round, No. 2.
2 gross Faber's extreme and blue pencils.
2 gross pen holders, different kinds.
6 dozen rubber pen holders, various sizes.
3 dozen bottles mucilage, small sizes.
10 dozen packs visiting cards.
20 spools pink tape.
25 pounds best scarlet sealing wax.
9 dozen diaries, for 1865, various kinds.
3 dozen memorandums, various kinds.
2 dozen portfolios.
12 dozen paper-holders.
3 dozen rubber mats.
2 dozen paper weights.
12 dozen pen wipers.
25 dozen pocket-knives, two, three, four, and six blades; stag, pearl, shell, and ivory handles.
1 dozen 9-inch shears.
5 pounds sealing wax.
6 gross rubber bands and rings.
500 skins parchment, 16 by 22 inches.
2 dozen sponge cups.
1 dozen penknives.

In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to samples.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered.

As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for cartage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1864.

Each proposal to be executed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a penalty of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States.

s6t2-15t2p

PURE SPIRITS.—500 GALLS. PURE SPIRITS, 90th proof, for present or future purposes, for sale by E. T. MIDDLETON, No. 2 S. FRONT Street. s612-6t*

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.

H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 812 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce