Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

THE CROAKERS.

FROM GOTTSCHALK, BY REV. DR. HEDGE.

The pond lily, the meadow was frozen right,
The frogs, beneath, in a doleful plight,
Could, no more leap as they had done—
Their gambols stopped, and all their fun.
Half numb, they murmured dreamily
What they would do when they were free.
Once clear of winter's icy yoke,
They promised never more to croak;
No more in concert would they rail;
But each should sing like a nightingale.
The south wind blew, the ice gave way,
The frogs once more could frisk and play;
They stretched their limbs, they leaped ashore,
And they—croaked as drearily as before.

NIGHT LIFE IN LONDON

A Striking Picture of the Sufferings of the Homeless.

The following leading article from a late number of the London *Times* is a striking picture of the destitution visible in that metropolis at night:—

"There is no city in the world that does itself so little justice as London. This is not a mere saying, for it admits of not too many palatable proofs. Love is secret and sensitive, but rather indigent, persuasive who abounds in our middle class, London is too regardless of appearances. Let us give an example or two before we come to our point. London is undoubtedly, and by proof of statistics, the least immoral city in the world, yet what it shows to foreigners and provincials is a mightly spectacle not permitted in any respectable State, in the Old World at least. There is more space for the supply of water than in any European city, but there is hardly a fountain, hardly a basin, hardly a trough, and, till lately, hardly a cup of fresh water to be seen. What a revenue we spend upon our sewers and our street-cleansing; but we are the very reverse of a whited sepulchre. Nowhere is labor of all kinds so well paid; nowhere is there such domestic comfort; but if a stranger asks where our laboring poor live, we must take him to courts and lanes, and to streets where, in every kind of dirt, closeness and inconvenience, whole families live in a room, perhaps a garret, perhaps a cellar.

"But not the least inconsistency of this unhappy sort remains to be told, and we have something to say to it to-day. Our public provision for the relief of the poor is the most costly and and the most complete in the world. Everybody in this country has a legal right to food, shelter, and clothing. Our charitable societies for special purposes are so numerous and so expensively conducted as to be a very great charge on the benevolent. Our endowed institutions are without a parallel. In London alone their receipts amount to the revenue of a second class—not a third class—German State. Yet all this good food, is is most evident, is put into a bad skin. In no city in the world—except Italy and Ireland as they used to be—are there so many beggars, so many poor creatures, old and young, male and female, sleeping under porches, or on the Park benches, or in any corner where they are not likely to be trodden on; or so many not accustomed to this sort of lodging, asking at all hours of the night, for pence to pay for a bed. Whatever the reason, they do all these things much better over the water, at Paris. You pay a heavy bill there, for the municipal rates are heavy under the Imperial *regime*, but you are not permitted to fear that the work is not done. The pauper and the mendicant you have there paid for in your rate or your hotel bill do not still haunt you like a ghost that will not be laid, or like the spectral illusion always standing there in that particular place, though the doctor and the nurse walk through and through it. But it is impossible for a man to walk through this metropolis at any hour in the twenty-four without being continually encountered by the living miseries which he has paid, and worked, and written, and ain ost fought to put down. Of course, we expect a new supply, but there is provision, over provision, for meeting new supplies of poverty and other misery; and the new supply ought not, by all the rules of probability, to exceed a certain average, which average we are prepared for.

"Now, why is this? Why are we to pay for the work and find it undone? There positively is a person in this metropolis fully authorized and properly empowered to deal with the poor creatures we have described as sharing with cats and cops the pavement, the porches, and doorsteps, and now and then intruding their wants on the passenger. We shall be told, perhaps, that they ought not to be here, they ought not to exist at all, and we shall only be multiplying the race if we meddle. But we can swear to the existence and increase of the race for nearly half a century, in spite of no meddling; and we are painfully aware of the fact that foreigners notice this, as they do other public scandals. There is nobody to pick up these miserable bundles of humanity, and put them out of sight, under cover. There is nobody to give them a proper night's lodging.

"Every London workhouse, it is true, professes to have a night porter and a room for the casual poor, but if any workhouse gave a clean and comfortable bed to everybody who asked for it, with a wholesome breakfast next morning, it would be thronged with applicants, and it is no blame to the authorities if they are not as hospitable as might be. Vagrants very soon learn the difference between one house and another, and they will go to the best till they are driven away. So the several Union workhouses, in pure self-defence, put on extra severity. Their night rooms, if they have any, are not too large, and if they have one they have not always two, in which case they cannot take in mea. Of course they don't want to have fewer than their share, but they don't want more than that; and though the cost really is trifling, they resemble the rest of the world in not liking to be 'put upon.' People must take care of themselves, and we must not wonder if boards of guardians are jealous of being saddled with more than their share of pauperism. Yet we solemnly protest against allowing these houseless poor to be driven from door to door till they perish, as no doubt many of them do. Let us see who and what they are. Hard people will say they are old hands at it, but we are old hands ourselves, and what we see is that the class, or rather classes, described as 'houseless poor' are continually recruited from the vast surrounding mass of poverty, illness, misfortune, and helplessness.

"Society itself, in proportion as it fixes and settles, expels its less manageable or superabundant members. Parishes become too populous, families are scattered, establishments break up, employers fail, fathers die, or mothers die; they marry again or not; girls are driven from cottage to service at an age when a young gentleman is considered incapable of taking care of himself or earning a penny; any form of weakness or singularity is jostled off the purely local community, like ill-packed luggage from a vehicle, and thence becomes a helpless waif, drifting in this wide, wide world. These classes there will be as long as trees shed their leaves in autumn, as long as the troubled sea lines the shores with flinsy wreck. They are divided for convenience into three descriptions—wayfarers, supposed to be on their journey to some fixed destination; wanderers, on the move with no real object; and foundlings, or destitute children, under twelve, without parents or guardians, or at least any that care for them. We have seen thousands upon thousands who might come under each of these heads. We have never felt any surprise how they came to be what they were, and where they were, though we confess to some very dreary speculations as to what they would create to and where they might be before very long.

"It is this great and inveterate scandal of our wealthy and humane metropolis that is proposed to be met by the Poor Relief (metropolis) bill, to make provision for distributing the charge of relief of certain classes of poor persons over the whole of the metropolis. Recognizing and maintaining the duty of each Union to administer relief to all applicants, it is proposed to lay on the property of the whole metropolis the relief of these unhappy derelicts, who evidently belong to no one Union more than another. We may be permitted to say that we of the Press have a special right to be heard in this matter. In consequence of the hours we keep we see more of these destitute houseless poor than any other people; and we feel second cousins, but many removes from the class. Going home at all sorts of hours, we are in a condition to feel for those who have no home to go to. How they survive a long frosty night, ill-fed, scantily clothed, and with the bare stones to lie on, or whether they do always survive, we know not. But we are quite sure they ought not to be left in the street, or bundled from one parish-house door to another. That, however, has been their fate ever since they were left to the parish, and the parish was driven to take care of itself. In a case tried before Mr. Justice Topham, in the earliest days of the poor law, we are told, 'Beaux constables strive force to child, on quel Parish fait nie pur avoider le charge. Un fois cary on Pun Parish et l'autre reporta el lastet fouls cry long une per ceo' l'infant mourut pur reason del cold.' In this case both the officers were held guilty of murder; but no doubt there are scores of such murders every year in this metropolis."

—A boy fifteen years of d, named David Greenly, has been arrested at Lancaster, Pa., for changing a switch on a railroad track. The young rascal confessed the act, and said he did it for "devilment."

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Full Details of the Capture of Cattle by the Rebels—A Most Daring Raid—Our Cavalry in Pursuit of the Depredators, &c.

NEAR PETERSBURG, September 17, via Washington, September 18.—The enemy have been busy, and so mysterious have been their movements, that they have seemed beyond solution. With the view of obtaining some light on the subject, General Warren ordered a reconnoissance to be made yesterday morning to the west of the Weldon railroad. General Hunter's Brigade, of the 3d Division, being detailed for the purpose.

The force had proceeded but a short distance beyond our pickets when they met the enemy, with whom they skirmished briskly. Finding him in force they soon after withdrew from his front and returned to camp.

Nothing further was heard of the enemy until early yesterday morning, when an unusual firing from the direction of our rear was heard. All manner of surmises were made as to the cause of it, and in the absence of anything definite alarming rumors were soon in circulation. I met several of our cavalry pickets who had been shot, and were coming into camp for treatment. From them I learned the following facts:—

To the rear of a portion of our line, picketed by the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, there was a large field in which there were about three thousand head of very fine beeves. As the enemy had been constantly throwing scouts through the country the reaboots, he had probably learned the fact, and resolved to possess himself of our beeve treasure.

Accordingly, daylight yesterday morning revealed him approaching close in front of the 1st District of Columbia regiment in two strong lines, the first comprising the troopers of William H. Lee, the second being the Hampton Legion, and the aggregate number of men reaching probably five thousand. Quickly breaking in front of our pickets, the enemy turned by the right and left, moved around the cattle, and drove off the entire herd, likewise many of the horses belonging to our men.

All this was done so quickly that it was impossible to get any reinforcements here in time to check the bold movement. A brigade of cavalry, under General Davis, and another party under General Kautz, have been sent out with a view of intercepting them before they can cross the Norfolk Railroad.

At about the same time an attack was made on our rear. Two consecutive movements were made against the lines in front of General Crawford's and Ayer's divisions, the pickets being driven in on the main works on both occasions. This fact leads to the belief that the massing of troops at this point was only a feint, being, in fact, part of the movement for securing the drove of cattle.

When the 1st Division found themselves in such imminent peril, they acted on the order most applicable on such occasions, *sauve qui peut*, and scampered off in every direction. Those holding posts on the right of the regimental front fell back to the headquarters of the 11th Pennsylvania, which were located at a church not very far distant.

The 11th Pennsylvania was scarcely touched by raiders. Their entire loss was some five or six in killed and wounded. As soon as it was practicable the 3d New York, which had been held in reserve near by, was moved up. The enemy then, for the first time, and only time, revealed the fact that he was supported by artillery, for as the 3d started after him, he opened on that regiment, checking it for a time.

As I write, everything is once more quieted down. On the surprised line the pickets were restationed and strengthened by details of infantry.

Reports received from the pursuing party are to the effect that the enemy has been hemmed in and will be forced to relinquish his plunder to save himself. This, however, is not official.

LATER.

Nothing definite has been heard from Generals Davis and Kautz up to the time I close this despatch. Everything is very quiet this morning.

The total killed, wounded, and missing among the enlisted men is not definitely known, but supposed to amount to at least seventy-five.—*N. Y. World.*

THE EXPEDITION AFTER WHEELER.

From a gentleman just arrived from Athens, Ala., who accompanied Colonel Streight in his race after Wheeler, we learn that before that officer was joined by General Roussean at Stony creek, he had had two sharp skirmishes with the rearguard of the Rebel forces, beginning at Rogersville, Ala., and extending to the bridge over Stony creek. The 2d Tennessee Cavalry came up with a part of Wheeler's force at Rogersville and chased them to the bridge at Stony creek. There the rear of Wheeler's expedition was encamped preparatory to crossing the Tennessee river at Bainbridge by means of ferry-boats.

Here they made a stand, until Colonel Streight, with over two thousand infantry, with six pieces of artillery, came up and opened upon them with musketry and shell, when they moved off rapidly towards Florence. General Roussean and General Steedman arrived shortly after the forces of Colonel Streight had carried the bridge, and rested there the balance of the day. Next morning General Roussean moved to Florence, but the Rebels had fled. Twenty-five of the 2d Tennessee were ambuscaded four miles beyond Florence, but fifteen of them escaped. Three of the men were killed.

Colonel Streight opened fire upon the Rebels guarding the ferry-boats at Bainbridge, but did not cross the river, as orders came to move on with his column.

Wheeler's forces were prevented from crossing at Bainbridge, but they made their escape by way of Florence, near which place the river is fordable. As they were not driven from beyond the river, they may return to interfere with Sherman's communications.

Colonel Streight arrested quite a number of prominent secessionists along the route he traveled, and lectured them very sharply, besides foraging on their estates. He required a Mr. Ingraham and a Mr. Coffin, near Elk river (in Giles county, Tennessee, we suppose), both prominent and wealthy citizens, to give heavy bonds for their behavior as loyal citizens, and took off the slaves of the former. The others were kept a few days and released on taking the oath of allegiance.

General Steedman and Colonel Streight have returned to Chattanooga.

Two murders have been committed recently at Athens—one of a negro soldier by a white soldier, the other of a citizen by a negro soldier.

General Roussean has returned from his pursuit of Wheeler, and the troops under his command have been sent to their former posts.

It is reported that a large number of Wheeler's troops straggled from their respective commands during the late raid, and are perambulating the country in small squads, committing depredations wherever they may feel safe in doing so. The train on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad was fired upon Tuesday night near Columbia, but no one was injured.

A telegraphic despatch from Huntsville states that information had been received from Whitesburg, Ala., that Roddy with 1000 men had encamped Tuesday night twelve miles from there on the opposite side of the Tennessee river, intending to cross at some point near Guntersville. From this it would appear that after being driven across the Tennessee river with Wheeler at Florence, Roddy had passed around Decatur with the intention of recrossing and striking the road between Bainbridge and Stevenson. Guerillas were patrolling the river, and no movements will be closely watched.

The damage done to the Tennessee and Alabama railroad by Wheeler's forces has been repaired, so we are informed, and trains will run through regularly as heretofore. Trains are making regular trips on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, so that communication with Sherman is now perfect.—*Nashville Dispatch, 15th inst.*

COLONEL JAMES P. BROWNLOW SEVERELY WOUNDED.

The Knoxville Whig of the 7th contains the following private despatch to the editor of that paper:—

NASHVILLE, September 4, 1864.—To W. G. Brownlow: We have reliable news that Colonel Brownlow has been wounded in making a charge on Wheeler's forces beyond Franklin. He is considered dangerous. He is wounded in the stomach. ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

Since the foregoing was set in type, the following despatches have come to hand:—

To W. G. Brownlow:—In the hurry of sending you a despatch on Saturday, I omitted to say he was at Dr. Cliff's, in Franklin, where he was well attended to. I have not the moment heard from him—he is doing well, and believed to be out of danger. His mother need not go to Alabama, as will be up in a short time. ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

NASHVILLE, September 5, 1864.—To Mrs. W. G. Brownlow:—Your son, Colonel James P. Brownlow, was wounded near Franklin, on the 31 instant, through both thighs. He is doing very well. Do not come down, he is at the house of Dr. Cliff, and is well cared for. If he gets worse I will telegraph you. T. B. SANDERS, Major 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

This news will be received with infinite regret, not only by all loyal Tennesseans, but by every soldier in the army and by thousands at the North. Jim Brownlow is one of the most generous, noble, daring, courageous young officers in the service, and when he is out of the saddle the country is losing the service of one of its most effective defenders. We hope that his wound may not prove dangerous, and that he may soon be on the war path again. Of Colonel Brownlow's services the *Whig* says:—

"He entered the United States service in his nineteenth year as a private, and in the last two and a half years he has been in *seventy* engagements, either skirmishes or regular fights. He commanded, up to the time of getting wounded, as good and as brave a regiment of cavalry as we had in the field, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his entire regiment, numbering some nine hundred veterans."

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, September 10.

Four hundred and thirteen Rebel prisoners of war, captured at the Jonesboro fight by Sherman, arrived here night before last, and five hundred additional last night. The first batch includes the following officers:—

Brigadier General D. C. Govan; Colonel S. G. Smith, 9th Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lee, 2d Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Snyder, 7th Arkansas; Major H. McDowell, 2d Kentucky; Major John Y. Rankin, C. S.; Major A. F. Meek, 2d Arkansas; Major G. W. Maxson, 6th Kentucky; Captain O. A. Williams, A. A. G.; Adjutant C. F. Roberts, A. G. S. S.; Adjutant W. W. Carter, 6th Arkansas. Captains:—Tarlton Blake, 2d Kentucky; A. R. Lair, 2d Kentucky; A. T. Leatr, 2d Kentucky; G. Kennard, 9th Kentucky; Thomas G. Payne, 6th Kentucky; J. S. Stubbs, 6th Kentucky; S. C. Brown, 7th Arkansas; W. E. Wilkinson, 7th Arkansas; A. J. Gray, 6th Arkansas; W. J. Gantt, 6th Arkansas; J. E. Richards, 2d Arkansas; A. C. Eichenbach, 1st Arkansas; W. F. Gibson, 8th Arkansas; M. H. Dixon, 5th Confederate; W. G. Stewart, 10th Arkansas; A. J. Tryor, 2d Kentucky; Geo. R. Todd, 7th Arkansas.

The "Saunkerg" Not Captured.

A few days since, it will be recollected, we published a report from Cairo to the effect that the tugboat Saunkerg had been captured by the Rebels on the White river, and her commander, Captain Rogers, killed. We had our doubts of the truth of the report at the time, and it affords us sincere gratification today to be able to give it a flat contradiction. It appears that Mrs. Rogers, wife of Captain Rogers, telegraphed to A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain, making inquiry as to the fate of her husband. This morning a reply was received as follows:—

MOUND CITY, Illinois, September 15.—The Saunkerg has not been captured. A. M. PENNOCK.

From the above it will be seen that the report of the capture was a canard, and it is only reasonable to infer that the rumor of the captain's death was equally without foundation. Captain Rogers has hosts of friends hereabouts, every one of whom will be gratified when they hear of his safety.

Odd Fellows Gathering

Music Hall was filled last evening with members of the fraternity of Odd Fellows and their friends, on the occasion of the reception of Mr. J. B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Grand Sire of the Order. Mr. Nicholson addressed the audience on themes of especial interest to Odd Fellows, and was well received. The discourse was an eloquent one, and gave great satisfaction to those in attendance. The speech was followed by one from Mr. Dennis, P. G., of Michigan.—*New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.*

—Houses are scarce in Boston. The *Traveller* says:—"A few years ago, during a single month, there were one thousand and four houses to let or for sale in Boston; now it is difficult to find desirable tenements. Notwithstanding the large number of houses that have been built during the past few years, and the fears expressed that the supply would surpass the demand, dwellings were never scarcer in Boston than at the pre-ent season, and advertisements of real estate are read with avidity, and responded to with alacrity.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Bucks County.

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2. G. Morrison Coates,	14. Charles H. Shriner,
3. Henry Pratt,	15. John Weiss,
4. William H. Kern,	16. David McCullough,
5. Barton H. Jenks,	17. David W. Woods,
6. Charles M. Reed,	18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Parker,	19. John Nelson,
8. William Baker,	20. Samuel S. Lock,
9. John A. Hiestand,	21. Everard Shoen,
10. Richard Corson,	22. John F. Ewing,
11. Edward Holloway,	23. Seymour McDowell,
12. Charles F. Read,	24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee,
SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

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SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

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Second District.....CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District.....LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.....WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.....M. RUSSELL THAYER.

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ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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Sixth District.....JAMES FREEDSON
Seventh District.....THOMAS DICKSON.
Eighth District.....JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District.....CHARLES FOULKE
Tenth District.....SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District.....FRANKLIN D. STRESLE.
Twelfth District.....JUEL V. SUTHERS, jr.
Thirteenth District.....KNOX C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District.....FRANCIS HOFF.
Fifteenth District.....BENJAMIN DE HAVEN, jr.
Sixteenth District.....WILLIAM H. SMITH.
Seventeenth District.....EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District.....JAMES MILLER. 9-13-tf

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now sold every place in town at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

in Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Washboard, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our interprise.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
Aug29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1861,

FOR SALE,

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

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
Opposite the Exchange.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.—PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1011 GIRARD street, until noon of THURSDAY, 22d instant, for delivery and shipment of stoves, at the cost Union Railroad, near Spring Mill, on or before September, 1864, the following stoves, viz.:—

14 Heating Stoves, to burn cord wood, with necessary pipe and elbows, means for at least 10 hours each.

Firepans to be some form of cast iron, to be used in heating stoves; also the proper method for the place, including the stoves, other material and labor to fit the same to my mind, must be accompanied by a sample to be left with me.

No proposals will be received except those properly filled up upon the blank forms which are furnished at this office and which must be guaranteed by responsible parties.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests, and to accept such parts of bids as may be deemed advisable.

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

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

9 19-3t

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER AND NAILS.—PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1011 GIRARD street, until noon of TUESDAY, 27th instant, for delivery at the Schuylkill Navy Yard, Dock street, immediately:

[illegible]

To be approved after delivery by an Inspector appointed for the purpose.

No proposals will be received except those properly filled up upon the blank forms, which are furnished at this office, and which must be guaranteed by responsible parties.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

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

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

9 19-3t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 16, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the following articles, viz.:—

12 Heating Stoves, No 16 Patent (4 Stoves), No. 10, 3 No. 12, 3 No. 14, 1 No 8 Sanford Stoves, with stalions complete (28 No. 8, 28 No. 10, 28 No. 12, 28 No. 14), 20 Bread Williams' Cook Stoves, extra large, with fixtures complete.

To be of best quality, and the stoves to be furnishing in the afternoon of the day, and supposed to impose the Boilers to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposal, and a certificate as being worth the additional penalty of the amount involved by the United States, District Judges, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will be not considered.

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

For further information, call at the office, No. 1129 GIRARD street.

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

GEORGE E. ORME,
9 16-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th inst., for furnishing the undersigned Agent, with the following articles:—

Dark blue thread, No. 10 patent.
Dark blue thread, No. 20, coated.
Fine Tailor's silk, black.
Paper emery paper 3-4 x 4.
Sewing Twine, flax.

The bids will state the number of parcels of each kind of articles proposed to be delivered.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposal, and a certificate as to their being worth the additional penalty of the amount involved, by some public officer of the United States.

Bids from delinquent contractors, and those that do not comply with the conditions of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required, can be had on application at this office, where samples of the articles required for the service will be exhibited, and no proposal from a bidder unfamiliar with the articles required will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the regulations governing the subsistence stores.

Samples of the articles proposed to be delivered by any of the bidders will be submitted with their bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," and will be addressed to

ALEX. J. PERRY,
9-16-3t Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 205 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.—Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, September 20, 1864, for the following articles, viz.:—

800 Barrels first quality extracted "MESS" or "PRIME MESS PORK (or pickle be added), of the pack of 1863-4, into I hooped oak barrels, with iron nearly hooped; must be free from rust or scale; full weight and thoroughly packed, to have been packed within the last 60 days of date of delivery. To be delivered within twenty days from award.

100,000 Pounds best quality BACON SHOULDERS, packed at least pressure, in tight pieces of hickory wood. To be delivered within twenty days from award.

200 Barrels EXTRA "MESS BEEF, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron nearly hooped. Beef to be new, full weight (200 pounds) and thoroughly packed.

500,000 Pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from sound wheat, extra flour, thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well-seasoned white oak of such a size as will conform to the lines of bunks, to contain fifty pounds net. To be delivered within twenty days.

4,000 Barrels EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which is to be sealed), in well-coopered and head lined barrels. To have been ground within thirty days of date of this advertisement, from the best winter wheat. Name of brands and place of manufacture to be mentioned in the bid. To be delivered within ten days.

38,200 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, lined-lined barrels, dated to be mentioned. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds new WHITE BEANS, in well coopered bar. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds PRIME RICE, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

100,000 Pounds EDIBLE ROOT TALLOW, in double flour bags. To be delivered within ten days.

10,000 Pounds first quality CHUCKS TEA, in perfumed half pound tin foil paper. Weight to be on outside paper. To be delivered within ten days.

100,000 Pounds LOUISIANA YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR, of 1863 crop; NEW SUGAR. Barrels to be new or one for the purpose to be selected. To be delivered within ten days.

10,000 Gallons PURE CORN WHISKY or CORN SPIRITS, in well seasoned oak barrels, to be delivered within ten days.

5,000 Pounds best quality AGUA DULCINE CANDLES, in tin boxes. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds HARD SOAP, in proper bars, full weight, made in sixty pound boxes. To be delivered within twenty days.

30,000 Pounds fine ORY SALT, in stout, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

5,000 Gallons PURE MOLASSES, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

[illegible]

Proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 205 WALNUT Street, on the day of TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 12 o'clock M., when and where all bidders are invited to be present.

Bids will be received for any of the above articles, and should state the price of each separately, and the place of delivery, which must be within the limits of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

[illegible]

Bidders will state the place, both in writing and figures, number of each kind of articles bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposal, and a certificate as being worth the additional penalty of the amount involved by the United States, District Judges, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will be not considered.

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

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to

ISAAC B. WHITE,
9-14-3t Captain and A. C. S.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, to me directed, by the Hon. Judge Cadwalader, of the United States Circuit Court, and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, I shall expose to public sale or vendue, on the premises, and will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the STEAM TUGBOAT "ELLIAN," FLINT SPOON, on MONDAY, September 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the scene of the arrest "Ellian," subscribing of the rights of action; also, 32 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MCLWAIN,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1864. 9-17-2t

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1805.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Black's Pickles and Sauces.
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soups, &c.
Navy Mess put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 2ody JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF Deceased Soldiers.—PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 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 term of six months, commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Media, Hilltown, Germantown, Shoemaker, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, Camp Wilmot, Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within the above limits.

Proposals must include a plain but neat pine coffin, stamped on the lid with the name, regiment, company, and rank of the deceased, and a suitable hearse to be furnished by the Government, and all labor necessary to make the burial complete.

Separate proposals may be forwarded 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 the office, and must be accompanied by persons known at the office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, A. M. D. U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9 14-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.—PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1011 GIRARD street, until noon of TUESDAY, 27th instant, for delivery at the Navy Yard, Broad Dock, Washington avenue, Wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864.

100 Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with oval top, each 2 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick, and shaped on all sides and sized.

A sample must be sent with each Proposal, and must be delivered before the time of opening bids.

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

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

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

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

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9 14-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Fort Dodge, Washington City, August 31, 1864.—HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!—Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GREENWOOD DEPOT, Jersey market, 1st OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain J. Lamey Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before acceptance.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $165 each.
Price of Artillery Horses $165 each.
Payment will be made on six (6) and more.

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

9 5-10t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 8, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., 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 stowed in connection with the Quartermaster's Department, at the ports of Philadelphia or New York, as such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, twenty thousand tons per week.

Bids are to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase in the exchange rate of expenses, the price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of payments for coal, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been duly completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department has funds applicable for that purpose.

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

The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a delinquent 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 E. ORME,
9 8-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 15, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, October 6, 1864, for the following articles, viz.:—

[illegible]

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

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

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

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

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

9 13-3t

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.—PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1011 GIRARD street, until noon of TUESDAY, 20th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, at the above named place, the straw required for the Hospitals and other public buildings or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chew, Bell, Germantown, Shoemaker, Hatboro, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the price separately for rye and wheat straw, to include cost of boxes, and must include the delivery, when required, within the limits.

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

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

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

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-3t Captain A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, CLERK'S OFFICE, August 27, 1864.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September,