THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
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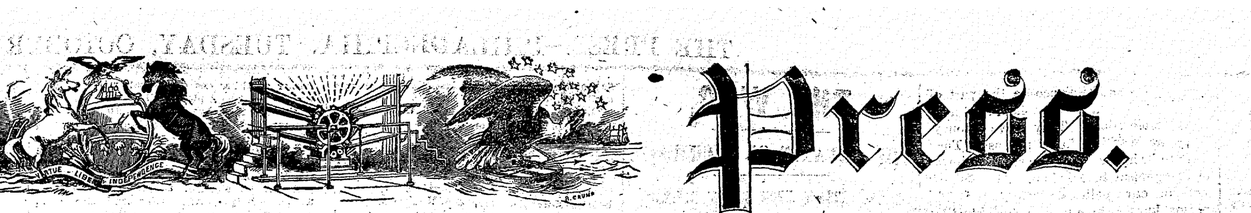

VOL. 8.—NO. 56. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
IN TO RICHMOND!
The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity with the recent
GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS
of our Armies and Navy have afforded him, to make such reduction in his prices as the *brightening prospects* of peace to warrant. He, therefore, respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his stock of
FURNISHING, STAPLE,
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
which they will find at rates almost as low as are the present prospects of "*our westward sisters*."
PERKINS,
9 South NINTH Street.

HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD.
WE HAVE THIS DAY
REDUCED
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
PRICES THAT WILL FULLY MEET THE
FALL IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.
THOS. W. EVANS & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street.
THOS. W. EVANS & CO.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.
HAVE THIS DAY OPENED THEIR
ENTIRE Iimportations
OF
FALL FANCY SILKS
AT
30 to 40 Per Cent.
LESS THAN THE FALL OF GOLD
WILL WARRANT.
818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street.
GRAND OPENING
OF THE
New and Magnificent Store
OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 South Eighth Street,
ON
MONDAY, Sept. 26th,
THERE WILL BE FOUND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS
IN THE CITY.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED
1,000 PCS SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 MERINOS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 FRENCH POPLINS,
DEEP AND FIGURED.
200 WOOL DE LAINES,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE WIDTH, PLAIN AND FIGURED.
150 MOHAIR ALPACAS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
100 ENGLISH MERINO,
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER AT, AND UNDER, MARKET RATES,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
BLEACHED GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS,
MOHAIRS,
CLOAKINGS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
DRY GOODS,
BY THE YARD, PIECE OR PACKAGE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, and DOYLIES.
SHEETING and PILLOW LINENS.
☞ Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots.
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL
CLOTH HOUSE.
W. T. SNODGRASS,
34 S. SECOND Street and 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
At fair prices, purchased before the rise, *independent of gold gamblers*, by the package, piece, or yard. Our motto is to sell. We don't peddle. Come and see our stock. The Army and Navy trade has our special attention.
H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW open a large and choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Merinoes, 37½ to 85. Plain Poplins,
Plaid Merinoes and Poplins,
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins,
Plain and Figured Mohair Poplins,
and a great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all at prices far below
THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILKS—Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents to $2 per yard below
THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
SHAWLS—A large assortment, at a small advance over last season's prices.
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.
A LARGE STOCK OF SILKS ON HAND, for sale below the present cost of importation.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Silks.
Colored and Black Ponit de Soies.
Armures and Gros Grains.
Superior Quality Plain Silks.
Colored and Black Ottoman Silks.
Gros de Londres and Black Figured Silks.
Heavy Black Taffetas.
Superior Black Silks.
Black Silks of all kinds.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.
BLANKETS.
Finest American made.
Extra large "Premium Rockdales."
Superfine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands."
10-4 and 11-4 Cotton Blankets.
Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Hotels, Schools and Families supplied with any grade, from cheapest to finest, of any size, from smallest cradle to extra large bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER TO THE TRADE
PLAIN MERINOS,
PRINTED MERINOS,
PLAIN POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
MOUS DE LAINES,
WOOL PLAIDS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
PARIS DUCHESSE,
TOIL-DU-NORD,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER
FANCY DRESS STUFFS,
ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE RECENT HEAVY
DECLINE IN GOLD,
And will be sold at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTH CLOAKS
AND
SACQUES.
FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS, LINENS,
AND WHITE GOODS,
A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS.
INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.
CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREETS,
Have in store a full line of
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
DE LAINES,
BALMORALS,
AT
30 to 40 Per Cent.
BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
COMMISSION HOUSES.
HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
MILITARY GOODS.
FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
418 ARCH Street.
STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
LITHOGRAPHED " "
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDERS OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
432 CHESTNUT Street.
CABINET FURNITURE.
FURNITURE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
FOR
FIRST-CLASS GOODS.
I will sell my present stock of finished FURNITURE at a small advance on old prices.
The assortment is the best that I have ever offered.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.
DRUGS.
NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 MARKET STREET,
Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.
S. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine, first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS,
or Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, Sumac.
FOR DYERS' USE.
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.
SULPHATE OF LIME
for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.
Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

CURTAIN GOODS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
FRENCH SATINS,
RICH BROCATELLES,
COTTLINE, in colors,
TERRY, Plain and Bordered,
ALL-WOOL AND UNION REPS,
FRENCH SATIN DE LAINES,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
FRENCH PRINTED LASTING,
CORNICES AND BANDS,
And every description of Curtain Material.
WINDOW SHADES,
In the newest designs and colors.
LACE CURTAINS,
At one-third less than the present cost of importation.
WALRAVEN'S,
(Late CARRYL'S,)
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.
SEWING MACHINES.
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES,
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SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
630 CHESTNUT STREET.
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
CLOSING OUT LATE IMPORTATIONS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD RATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS.
WILTONS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS.
VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods,
With a large assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK.
DRUGGETS.
WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
626 CHESTNUT STREET,
Below Seventh.
1864. FALL 1864.
GLENECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
509 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
519 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
825 ARCH STREET. 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 506 ARCH STREET
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION,
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
LINEN, MUSLIN, AND FLANNEL SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices.
S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,
to which they
INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
☞ The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at the
LOWEST PRICES.
☞ Repairing attended to promptly.
☞ Store Shades Made and Lettered.
LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.
have now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the
VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive orders for the "HARRISON STEAM BOILER," in sizes to suit purchasers. The attention of Manufacturers and others is called to the new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from destructive explosion, first cost and durability, economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c. &c., not possessed by any boiler now in use. These boilers can be seen in daily operation, driving the extensive works of Messrs. Wm. Sellers & Co., Sixteenth and Hamilton streets, at S. W. Cattell's factory, Spruce street, Schuylkill, and at Garrett's Tremont Mill, Frankford.
JOS. HARRISON, Jr.,
Washington Building,
274 South THIRD Street, Philada.
BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.
M. I. MERCALF & SON,
101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the *Lowest Cash Prices*. Also, the best of INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, *very cheap*. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Incorrect orders promptly attended to. 1y22-3m
MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF writs 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 the yard of BUMPERSEY, HOFFMAN, & KOONS, WEST STREET, above Vine, on THURSDAY, October 6, 1864, about 19,000 Locust Trenails and Locust Logs.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal.

The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

Illustrated Edition of Webster's Dictionary.*

It takes a long time to build up a great book like this—a volume of nearly 1,800 quarto pages. In the last decade of the eighteenth century, Noah Webster, pressed by his friends to the task, began to prepare himself for making a new English Dictionary. He found that he had not only to learn a great deal, but to unlearn much that he already knew. In 1806 he published a Dictionary, in octavo form, containing a great number of words not to be found in ordinary works of the kind. This was but a pilot balloon; the book itself, the *American* Dictionary, the *magnum opus*, did not appear until the close of 1828, when editions of 2,500 here and of 3,000 in England were published. At that time Dr. Webster was seventy years old, and hoped, no doubt, that his labors were ended. But, twelve years later, he published a second edition of his Dictionary, a great improvement on the first, and he died in 1843, aged eighty-five, "full of years and honors." In 1847, by which time Messrs. Merriam had obtained a proprietary interest in the work, appeared a third edition, in one volume, crown 4to, revised and prepared by the late Professor Goodrich and competent assistants. In 1856, under the same surveillance, a fourth edition appeared, and this was followed by the pictorial edition of 1859. Unfortunately, Professor Goodrich died in 1860, but his place, as editor, has been well supplied by Professor Porter, also of Yale College. The sixth edition, just published, contains the fruits of the labor of both philologists, and also of numerous and competent *collaborateurs* at home and abroad. Indeed, with the exception, perhaps, of the famous work of the French Academy, no dictionary ever had such a numerous and able staff of writers employed upon it as this. Webster's Dictionary soon became popular, and, we suggest, from two causes: it was an *American* dictionary, and its definitions or explanations of words were more exact and more informing than those of Johnson, which had been the standard up to that time. The derivations, also, were excellent—though these have since been at least equalled in Worcester's Dictionary.

The great defect in Webster's Dictionary has been the change introduced in English orthography. Dr. Webster, who was a speculative philologist, undertook to alter the English language, in its spelling, so as to screw it down to a standard of his own, based upon analogy. Hence his novelties of orthography have always been repudiated by the English themselves, who, it may be presumed, know something of their own language, and especially how to pronounce and spell it. Many of the Websterian novelties have been gradually dropped out of the successive editions of his great work. In the present edition this is very perceptible. No English eye will ever take kindly to having *meagre, centre, metre, spectre, theatre*, and words of that class, altered into *meager, center, meter, specter, theater*, and so on. The change may have been justified on Webster's favorite doctrine of analogy, but no matter what "the genius of the language" may appear to warrant, the *practice* of England ought to overrule all. In the new edition of Webster a compromise is made—the proper and the Websterian orthography of the particular words, which are not numerous, is given, and he who consults the book may take his choice. We trust that when we review the next edition—somewhere about the year 1874—we shall have to record, with praise and pleasure, that the English spelling has alone been adopted.

In the pronouncing department we notice many corrections. The word *tiny*, which was marked in the preceding editions to be pronounced *tin-ny*, is here properly set down as *ty-ny*. The wretched habit of giving *engine* and *tribune* the mispronunciation of *en-gyne* and *try-bune* has been justified out of Webster, by parties who did not know the book, for we find them here properly set down as *en-gin* and *trib-une*. We notice these to show how reliable the book is now in this respect.

The vast volume before us opens with an interesting preface, giving personal and other particulars of the army of contributors who have assisted in placing Webster's Dictionary upon its present lofty platform, and pointing out the special features of this new edition. These are: 1. The Revised Etymology. 2. The Revised Definitions. 3. The Illustrative Citations. 4. The Vocabulary, now comprising the unprecedented aggregate of 114,000 words. 5. The Scientific and Technical Definitions. 6. Professor Goodrich's Collection of Synonyms, now incorporated in the body of the work. 7. The Pictorial Illustrations, over 3,000 in number, chiefly engraved by Mr. John Andrew, of Boston, interspersed, as object lessons, throughout the Vocabulary, and subsequently grouped collectively under the different heads to which they belong. 9. The Revised Pronunciation. 10. The *Improved Orthography*, which we have already commended, and, finally, a copious Appendix containing pronouncing Vocabularies of Scripture proper names, Greek and Latin proper names, Modern Geographical and Biographical names, common English Christian names with their derivation and signification, quotations, words, phrases, proverbs, &c., from the classic and living languages, abbreviations in writing and printing, and arbitrary signs used in the same.

A new and wholly unique feature here, occupying fifty-four pages of small but clear type, (which would make an ordinary 12mo. volume of 350 pages,) is an explanatory and pronouncing Vocabulary of the names of noted fictitious persons and places, including, also, familiar pseudonyms, surnames bestowed upon eminent men, and such analogous popular appellations as are often referred to in literature and conversation. This is written by William A. Wheeler, M. A., who has the merit of thus supplying a general want and of producing an entirely novel compilation. He has done more than *compile*, for though the results of very extensive reading are here given, they are set in with pleasant little elucidations of his own. A man taking up, for example, a volume of poems called "The Twopenny Post-bag, by Thomas Brown, the younger," and desiring to know who wrote it, he turns to Mr. Williams' Vocabulary and finds "*Brown, the younger, Thomas*"—a pseudonym "under which Thomas Moore, in 1812, published the 'Two-penny Post-bag,' a series of [illegible] playful, and very popular satires, directed [illegible] the Prince Regent and his ministry." N[illegible] pseudonyms like this fully explained, but [illegible] characters in modern fiction (European [illegible] American) are also noted, as well as names or designations commonly found in books or conversation, such as Dixie, Duke Humphrey, the Thunderer, &c. We venture to say that *this* part of Webster's Dictionary will be more frequently referred to than any other, for it supplies information much needed, and is accurate, as well as concise.

In the general vocabulary we have found many very new words. For example, that wretched "skedaddle" is here, with its meaning and derivation, and the use of "contraband," in the sense adopted during the present war, is also given.

In conclusion, merely adding that the typographical execution is truly beautiful, (the mere stereotyping cost $25,000, we believe), we congratulate the public as well as the publishers upon the production of this new, revised, and illustrated edition of Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language. It is, indeed, a credit to the country.

* An American Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL. D. Thoroughly revised, and greatly enlarged and improved, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., LL. D., and Noah Porter, D. D., (both Professors in Yale College.) One volume 4to, pp. 1768. Springfield, Mass.: Published by G. & C. Merriam. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Life of Sir Walter Scott.

Lockhart's well-known Life of Sir Walter Scott, his father-in-law, is, next to Boswell's Life of Johnson, the most instructive and entertaining biography in our language. It is full of literary as well as personal interest. In order to bring it within the pecuniary means of all classes, Peterson & Brothers have brought out a new edition (590 pages octavo), which contains the whole of the original seven volumes, 8vo., published in Edinburgh in 1837-'40. The price is only $2, which is about one-tenth of the original charge. The book has for its frontispiece an engraving of the portrait of Scott, painted by Mr. C. R. Leslie, in 1824, for Mr. Ticknor, of Boston—one of the best, but not the last for which Scott sat, for his head was subsequently painted by Knight, in 1826; by Colvin Smith, in 1828; by John Graham, in 1829; by Sir John Watson Gordon, in 1830; by Frank Grant, in 1831; by Allan, in 1831; and by Sir Edwin Landseer, in 1835. But as Leslie's portrait was painted for an American, himself an eminent artist and writer, and remains in this country, no more suitable portrait of Scott could have been prefixed to this cheap edition of his Life.

THE CITIZENS of Minnesota are at present in a state of excitement arising from a rather unusual cause. It is no the stirring news from the gallant Phil Sheridan, not the advance of Grant, nor yet the rebel invasion of the West, which disturbs their equanimity; neither is it an onslaught of Indians upon their unprotected towns. It is none of these, and yet it is the inroad of an enemy more with less savage, cruel, or remorseless than the red man, one of the most persistent and dangerous of foes to civilization—the American bear. It seems that in large numbers these animals have recently invaded the settled portions of Minnesota, rendering travel dangerous. The Anoka *Star* says that about sixty-four of these species have been seen during a week within an area of one mile from their public square. Many have been killed, but in some of the encounters with the four-footed foe the sturdy pioneers have come off unscathed. Mr. Twitchell, of Anoka, in company with a friend, attacked a bear near Sand Creek, and succeeded in shooting him down. Supposing him to be effectually crippled, Mr. T. approached with an axe to despatch him, when the bear sprang on his assailant, and striking the axe from his hand, attempted to seize him by the breast. In stepping back, Mr. T. tripped against a small birch and fell, and as the bear fell on him, plunged his hand into the throat of the beast, and though terribly bitten, held the infuriated monster while Mr. Bonker despatched him with the axe. Mr. Twitchell was shockingly lacerated on his arms and hands, and badly bitten in his right thigh.

The St. Cloud (Minn.) *Democrat* says: "From every street corner the cry is, 'bill they come!' Scarcely a team comes in from the country but brings a defunct bruin or his pelt. In fact, it seems as though all the bears outside of Wall street have congregated in and around St. Cloud, but whether it is a convention called together to discuss the financial topics of the day, or to adopt some plan to prevent the further encroachments of the white man, we are unable to tell. At any rate, they bring the entire family, including young and old, and the result is that bears are as plenty as prairie gophers, and far less timid."

The Minneapolis *State Atlas* states that four bears were recently tried and shot in that neighborhood, and notices depredations by the varmints in other localities. Bear hunts are now the favorite sport in Minnesota.

Letter from Hon. William D. Kelley.

HIS REPLY TO EX-GENERAL NAGLEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a letter bearing date the 27th ult., which you have done me the honor to address to me through the public journals, in which you say:

"Our acquaintance and all of the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meetings, at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy by the kindness of my father, who always took you by the hand and gave you cheering, friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son the kind and valuable influences received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable."

You will pardon me, General, if I limit "the relations that have existed between us" to one casual meeting which took place in the office and presence of my venerable and distinguished friend, Eli K. Price, Esq. I do not remember to have had a word of intercourse with you on my other occasion. On that occasion, I mentioned that our fathers had been friends, and told you that in the office of the prothonotary of the court of which I was a judge, your father had recognized me by my likeness to his early friend, my father. That was the only time I remember to have seen him, but I shall ever remember the pleasant words he spoke of my father, who died during my infancy.

The public will estimate the gratitude I owe you for this pleasant incident; but it was not to notice your personal allusion that I took my pen.

You then proceed to quote a few sentences from the report in *The Press*, of the 23d ult., of my remarks at the meeting in Concert Hall the evening previous, and at the conclusion of the extract you say, "Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and, on the part of your friend Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, maliciously false."

The extract you cite is as follows:

"It got out that the President was determined to have the army moved, and it was found that General McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Peninsula campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker. General McClellan's plan was concocted by others, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put them through a strict course of examination. One, General Blenker, owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. "Sir," said Mr. Stanton, "you have no right here!" "I am representing General Hooker," said he. It was afterwards found out that General Naglee was absent without leave, and that Fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the council. [Applause.]"

The report from which you clip this extract does not purport to be verbatim—nor was it full. I have, however, no special exception to take to the passage you quote. It embodies a fair statement of my assertions so far as it goes. It refers to what occurred during the first week in March, 1862, and must follow in the report, which I have not read, my statement of the disappointment well-informed men had experienced in the last week of February.

I had told the audience of the hopes entertained by the President, the Secretary of War, and leading members of Congress, of the success of Gen. McClellan's proposed surprise of the rebels on the line of Brentsville. You doubtless remember that the success of that promised movement was said by the General to depend on the fact that it was to be a *surprise*. That no suspicion of his contemplated movement might be excited, he proposed that instead of constructing pontoons or hauling them thither he would collect in the canal canal boats, of which to construct a bridge across the Potomac. This he did at his leisure. All was now ready. "If anything was wanting, he had nobody but himself to blame," as he himself had said. The morning of the eventful day arrived, and lo! a difficulty; and a difficulty which to the eminent engineer commanding the army was insuperable. It had never occurred to him to measure the outlet-lock through which the boats he had provided were to pass, and now just at the critical moment, as they were some feet wider than the lock, they obstinately refused to pass through! Was it not vexatious? I also told the meeting of the puerile excuses for the failure which he offered in the presence of Hon. Benj. Wade, of Ohio, and Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, and that he in their presence proposed to make another effort *to surprise* the rebels over a bridge which he thought could be built in ten days. Those who heard me will remember all this, and I am quite sure that Gen. McClellan, infirm as his memory appears to be, can verify all my statements.

I further said, in substance, that this fact, following the incident of the stove-pipe at Munson's Hill and the wooden guns at Manassas, had exhausted even the President's stock of patience; but that he had, in the kindness of his heart, determined to give General McClellan a chance to redeem himself from utter ridicule, and had given him ten days in which to propose a plausible plan of a campaign. It was then that I said he had no plan, and that when several of the promised ten days had passed he was still without a plan.

At this point of time, my dear General, you come upon the scene, and I reaffirm all that I said of you. Without attempting to reproduce the language of my address, I reaffirm this, not on the authority of one whom I am proud to call my friend, Hon. E. M. Stanton, but of one whose word you ought to accept, as he was a graduate of West Point, a brigadier-general of volunteers, and enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of General McClellan, then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States.

Indeed, my dear General, he was commanding a brigade under General Hooker in lower Maryland, which I think was your position when you received a communication from a Democratic Senator, Mr. Latham, of California, which, though I cannot give you its precise language, yet you know that General McClellan was in danger of removal because he had stipulated to submit a plan of campaign within a certain number of days, and would be removed if he did not, and requested you to hasten to Washington. I am quite sure, my dear General, that you will not deny this, nor that in pursuance of that communication you did hasten to Washington, and were chagrined at finding that Mr. Latham had left for New York.

Nor further, that you found a letter from him awaiting you, in which he regretted that duties in connection with the Pacific Mail service imperiously demanded his presence in New York on that day. It, however, referred you to another Democratic Senator, Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, and told you to confer freely with him, as you would have done with the writer, as he understood the delicacy of the General's situation, and might be conferred with frankly and safely. Now, I say again, that I am sure you will contradict none of these statements, and ask you how my valued and honored friend, the Secretary of War, could have given me these facts, which were meant to be so confidential? My other assertions of how you proposed the plan of the Peninsula Campaign, and, as politicians say, "packed" a council of war, are all equally true and well known to you. You cannot escape by artfully suggesting that each of the twelve generals who attended that council was entitled to but one star. Eleven of them commanded divisions. It was called as a council of division commanders, yet Henry M. Naglee, commander of a brigade, was there on the flimsy pretence that it was not as easy to summon his division commander, General Hooker, as it was to communicate with him. Now, my dear General, let me ask you, in all candor, were you not reported as absent without leave on the day on which that council met, or are the records in error?

Perhaps I have, by this time, excited your curiosity as to the source from which I derived such minute and accurate information. If so, I will gratify you. All this information came to me, not, as you assume, from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, but from you, Henry M. Naglee, late brigadier general of U. S. Volunteers. On the night of the 29th of March, 1862, you went in the cars from Broad and Prime streets to Washington. Do you not remember the buoyancy with which you related all this, and how you exulted in the success of the artifice in which you had been so prominent an actor? My dear General, your campaign had not then been tested; but now that the result is before us, do you not cower before the ghosts of the brave thousands who were slowly murdered by the malaria of the Chickahominy?

The gentlemen to whom you addressed your conversation on the night of the 29th of March, 1862, were Messrs. George H. Moore and George W. Hacker, of this city, and if you revealed your secrets so publicly that others could not avoid hearing them, you must not wonder that they have published them freely. I refer you, and any who may doubt my statement, to Messrs. Moore and Hacker, both of whom are well known in this city.

But, sir, you have boasted to others also of the success Messrs. Latham, Rice, and yourself had in constraining the President to retain Gen. McClellan in command. You know Gen. Gilman Marston, and, doubtless, remember the fact that you and he travelled some time later from Fortress Monroe to Washington together, he being at the time in command of a regiment of New Hampshire volunteers. Do you not remember how fully you detailed to him all the facts I have recited? Do not doubt that you then spoke the truth; the collateral facts prove that you did. But if error there be, it is you who are responsible. Gen. Marston is a brave and truthful man. I know him well, and cheerfully refer any of our military friends in him for vouchers. Do you yourself the author of the story you wantonly ascribe to the Secretary of War, and denounce as "maliciously false."

Very respectfully,
WM. D. KELLEY.

To Henry M. Naglee, late Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

A Rebel Speculation.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In the event of the election of General McClellan an armistice will be granted and peace restored upon such a basis that the result will be that the Confederate bonds now held in England will be assumed by the United States, and that people who have for years ruled Ireland with a rod of iron will be paid dollar for dollar. Catholic Irishmen, are you ready for this?

I am, sir, yours truly, X. Y.
LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1864.

Girard College.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I have been informed that since the 4th day of July, 1864, the Star-Spangled Banner has not been unfurled at the Girard College. Can it be true that such is the case from design on the part of those having the charge of that institution? Can you inform your readers if such is the fact, and the cause thereof? By so doing you will confer a favor upon the loyal readers of *The Press*.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864. T. S. R.

The Empire of Mexico.

STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, August 9, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I returned to this place a few days ago, after an absence of some weeks to Saltillo, Agua Calientes, and Monterey, and other cities of the interior of the Mexican Empire. I say *Empire*, for the *Republic* is extinct; and on my return I have been favored, through a friend, with a copy of Forney's *War Press*, of the 2d of July last, in which I perceive you have an article headed "Mexico," and in which, with quite a complimentary introduction, you quote part of one of the letters I have hitherto sent to you from this place. Passing by your encomium upon myself, which is too highly colored, I desire to acquaint you with the state of affairs in the northern portion of the Empire, embracing the States of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Durango, Zacatecas, Sonora, and Sinaloa.

In these States, the most radically republican in the whole Empire, I venture to assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that in a *fair vote of the people at the ballot box*, uninfluenced by bayonets of either party, three-fourths of the citizens will declare emphatically in favor of the Empire of Maximilian. And why? Because, as I said before, the *Republic has had a fair trial for forty years, and has proved a failure in Mexico*. The people are tired with the eternal and everlasting revolutions, guerillas, etc., which have cursed the country, and they now want repose. They desire a strong government, which will protect life, liberty, and property.

It is quite natural to suppose that the citizens of this country would prefer one of their own native-born inhabitants to a foreigner, to rule over them, could they find such an individual possessed of power and integrity sufficient to unite the people in his behalf. But that seems impossible. Benito Juarez was elected through the power and influence of bayonets wielded by a rabble horde of military brigands, and he has proved himself a church robber, outside of the pale of civilized nations. Pope Pius IX. submitted the question to the Emperor Alexander, of Russia (not a Catholic), as to whether his titles derived from the discovery of Christopher Columbus, and the gift of Ferdinand and Isabella to the Catholic Church of the world, for ever and for ever, were valid. The Emperor of Russia said, in reply, "If your (the Pope's) titles to property in Mexico, bequeathed by Ferdinand and Isabella, are not good, then there are no titles in Christendom worth a shilling."

France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Brazil, South America, and *nine-tenths* of the Mexican people concur in this opinion; and I venture to assert that Austria, Belgium, and Great Britain will sustain it also, with the whole force of their army and navy, if necessary. Civilization can rest upon no other basis.

Why, then, do you doubt the stability and success of the Empire of Maximilian? The idea that Francis Joseph of Austria will not sustain his brother upon the Mexican Empire is ridiculous. Yes; and so will Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, and the British Government, Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Disraeli, and all.

The United States Government, acting under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, through the Supreme Court, have *confirmed* all such titles to the Catholic Church in your country