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

THE DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR CASH!

The best place in Philadelphia to obtain well-made, good-fitting, durable

CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,

AT REASONABLE PRICES,
AT REASONABLE PRICES,
AT REASONABLE PRICES,
AT REASONABLE PRICES,

IS AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
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OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,

SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET.

☞ P. S.—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall Clothing Establishment, at Sixth and Market streets, is NOTED for well made, good-fitting, durable Clothing, at REASONABLE prices.

☞ Wanamaker & Brown have an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at the lowest prices FOR CASH, which will be sold CORRESPONDINGLY CHEAP.

☞ CUSTOMER WORK WELL DONE AT EXTRA LOW PRICES. oct-tf

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,
UNDER JAYNE'S HALL,
Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of
FINE CLOTHING.
Also, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde31

MILITARY GOODS.

GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
SANSOM-STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH, (Up Stairs.)
SWORDS!
INFANTRY, CAVALRY,
MEDICAL, Etc.
BELTS AND SASHES,
SWORD-KNOTS AND COVERS,
SHOULDER STRAPS AND MILITARY BADGES.
PRESENTATION SWORDS MADE TO ORDER.
ap9-tw 3m

THE ARMY!
SWORDS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, &c.
No. 13 NORTH SIXTH STREET
NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.
GOLD LACE,
PASSANTS AND CAP DEVICES.
Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.
se16-2m
THOS. MELLOR & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT FILTERERS.
OFFICERS' GUM CLOTH OVERCOATS.
BRASS, STEEL, AND GUM GOODS,
AND
Military and Naval Equipments
IN GENERAL.
EVANS & HASSALL,
No. 418 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
oct-6t

MILITARY TRIMMINGS
BRASS ENAPSACK TRIMMINGS, U. S. Regulation, with Buckles, in complete sets.
ROLLER BUCKLES, ⅞-inch, for Haversacks.
BRASS INFANTRY ACCOUTREMENT MOUNTINGS, in complete sets.
BRASS HAT ORNAMENTS, Eagles, Bugles, Trumpets, Crossed Sabres, and Crossed Cannon.
BRASS LETTERS and NUMBERS.
BRASS CAVALRY BELT MOUNTINGS.
BRASS INFANTRY do. do.
BLUED CAVALRY MOUNTINGS, U. S. Regulation, in sets, complete, including Saddle Tree, Picket Pin, Lariat Rope, Curry Comb, Horse Brush, and Spurs.
BRASS SCREW and STRAP SPURS, for Officers.
BLUE, SCARLET, and GRAY BLANKETS, for Officers and Privates.
For sale in qualities, and of the best quality, by
W. P. WILSTACH & Co.,
38 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia.
se23-1m*

TENT-BUTTONS AND SLIPS, U. S. Standard, manufactured and for sale by
J. P. REED,
Corner of THIRTEENTH and NORRIS Streets,
Philadelphia.
se26-1m*

BRASS GROMMETS for Army Blankets and Leggings, manufactured and for sale in any quantity at SIXTH and COLUMBIA.
E. IVINS.
se25-1m*

SILK AND DRESS GOODS.
FALL STOCK
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
A. W. LITTLE & Co.,
No. 325 MARKET ST.
se25-2m

MILLINERY GOODS.
1862 FALL 1862
WOOD & CARY,
(SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,)
Have now in store a
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.,
To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the House, and the trade generally.
se2-2m

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.
729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.
HAVE NOW READY THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH
FLOWERS, FEATHERS!
AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.
se2-2m

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co.,
431 MARKET STREET,
NORTH SIDE,
Have now open for their
FALL SALES
A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS,
FLOWERS,
STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY,
To which the attention of the trade is
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
se20-2m

☞ MISSES O'BRYAN, 1107 WALNUT Street, will open PARIS MILLINERY for the Fall on THURSDAY, October 2, 1862. oct-18t*

BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, PATTERN BONNETS, AND DRESS CAPS.—The best place to buy a Full Assortment, at Wholesale or Retail Prices, is at MORGAN'S MANUFACTORY, 408 ARCH Str. et. se30-1m*

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
VAN CAMP BUSH.....WM. WESLEY KURTZ.
BUSH & KURTZ,
(Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.)
FORMERLY BURN, RAIGUEL, & CO.
No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
IN
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.
SHAWLS.
A complete assortment of
WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
Of the following well-known makes:
MIDDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET,
PEACE DALE, &c.
ALSO,
BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE;
STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE,
To which we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
se22-mwf 1m

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,
No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)
Have just opened an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
FANCY SILKS, from Auction,
DRESS GOODS in great variety,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
Which have been
PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,
And will be sold at
CHEAP PRICES.
The attention of city and country buyers is invited.
se29 tf

1862. FALL 1862.
ARMY GOODS!
Sky Blue Kerseys.
Sky Blue Cassimeres (for Officers' Pants).
Dark Blue Uniform Cloths.
Dark Blue Cap Cloths.
Dark Blue Blouse Flannels.
White Domet Flannels.
Twilled Gray Mixed Flannels.
U. S. Regulation Blankets.
ALSO,
10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard
TENT DUCK.
In store and for sale by
SLADE, SMITH, & Co.,
No. 39 LETITIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
an27-2m

COTTON YARN.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,
FOR SALE BY
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.
oc2-tf

SEAMLESS BAGS.
2-Bushel Bags.
12,000 Androscoggin 2-Bushel.
Stark A.
Lewiston A.
Canada A.
Androscoggin O.
Ozark.
Premium A.
Union A.
Patapsco, &c., &c.
For sale, net cash on delivery, by
GEO. GRIGG,
219 CHURCH Alley.
se30-tf

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se29-6m

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.
YARNS, BATTS AND CARPET CHAIN.
The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted:
50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Linen, and Woolen.
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn—Nos. from 5 to 20.
10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.
100,000 Sheets Black Wadding.
5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 cts. per lb.
1,000 Bales all grades Wick.
1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton and Linen.
And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COTTON, ROPES, &c., at the
LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,
No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Corner of New St.)
As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to sell the above goods lower than any other house in this city.
se20-2m
R. T. WHITE.

YARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN.
2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades.
1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.
800 Bales of Wicking.
1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine.
12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.
20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain.
500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope.
Also, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and a full stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
se16-2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
OLDDEN & RICKNER,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET,
SOUTH SIDE,
are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
embracing all the new styles, which they are offering at
LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
se27-2m

GLEN ECHO MILLS.
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
609 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS
IN
CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
Have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers.
jy29 3m

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.
MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM
No. 1038 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
jel1-fp1y

The Press.

VOL. 6.—NO. 60. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862. TWO CENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.
LINEN C. HDK'FS.
We have in store an Invoice of Dunbar, Dicksons, & Co.'s
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Of our own Importation; ordered last Spring, at old prices. As we intend to give our exclusive attention to
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
These goods will be closed out Cheap for Cash.
DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co,
N. W. COR. MARKET AND FIFTH STS.
oc9-6t

DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co.,
N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS,
Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their entire New Stock of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
oc9-12t*

COMMISSION HOUSES
DUNNELL
AND
GREENE MANUFACTURING CO.'S
PRINTS.
400 Cases NEW FALL STYLES.
FOR SALE BY
WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
jy21-mwf3m No. 220 CHESTNUT Street.

SEAMLESS BAGS.
"LEWISTON" and "PREMIUM" "A."
FOR SALE BY
WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
jy21-mwf3m No. 220 CHESTNUT Street.

1862. FALL 1862.
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oc2-tf

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2-Bushel Bags.
12,000 Androscoggin 2-Bushel.
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Ozark.
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se30-tf

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No. 1038 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
jel1-fp1y

FALL. 1862.
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS.
Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS;
Also, a full assortment of
MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,
and
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
☞ Cash buyers specially invited.
an28-2m

FALL. 1862. FALL. 1862.
JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.,
(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)
527 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILK
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
Have now opened an entirely
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,
SHAWLS, &c.,
Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and solicit the attention of the Trade. su16-3m

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,
Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,
Have now open their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF SILK AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM.
To which the attention of the trade is particularly invited.
au11-3m

SEWING MACHINES.
THE WILLCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
716 CHESTNUT Street.
se27-tf

WHEELER & WILSON.
SEWING MACHINES,
628 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
se15-3m

The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 9.

There are two things needed by the capital of our country—relief from the great number of officers who fill up its streets, and more rain. The former come in droves, the latter never appears. All the prayers of the community for the absence of one and the presence of the other, seem unavailing. Dust and shoulder straps control us and hold us captive.

VIRGINIA.

Taking advantage of the dulness of Washington, I recently extended my field of operations to Virginia, paying a brief visit to the troops and camps over the river. The important part of what I saw has been already telegraphed you. Whilst there, by the kindness of Lieut. Heath, of the 15th Massachusetts, I was shown through Fort Craig, and cannot but admire the cleanliness and perfection of all things in it. The guns were all mounted, ranged for the important points they commanded, painted black, and kept so clean that they fairly shone. Each mortar was thoroughly polished and protected from the weather by a tarpaulin. The lawns inside were smoothly shaven and carefully swept. Each slope and rampart was as perfect as the strictest martinet could wish. Yankee thrift and care were visible everywhere.

Most of the troops were preparing their winter quarters. Log huts of true Virginia style, plastered with the clay-mud of the Arlington hills, were going up all around. General Lee's sheds and shanties were being carried off by piecemeal, and hammer, axe, and saw, soon converted them into comfortable houses. There were very few of the regiments whose troops were not preparing for the winter, and the negligent were either old ones, expecting every moment to change their location, or new ones not yet initiated into all the mysteries of soldier life.

One thing which appeared rather odd amid the extravagance of an army was the care with which the men, who acted as cooks, preserved the contents of their dripping-pans. Not a particle of grease was allowed to be wasted. All this economy was caused by the daily journeys of indefatigable soap-fat men across the river and through the camps. Each one had an old horse and a cart-load of greasy casks, and was protected by a pass from the Secretary of War. Rather old prices were given for the article collected. The tariff and taxes have both seriously affected the soap and candle trade, and of course every effort is made to procure the raw material as cheaply as possible. Another evidence of the ways resorted to to make money is found in the extensive business carried on by a bone-boiling establishment, located on the river bank. The proprietor has his bone collectors all through the army and they bring the article there to be ground and boiled. A vast profit is reaped, not only from the sale of the manure produced, but also from the horns of the cattle and the large bones which are carefully assorted from the others, for manufacture into knife-handles, &c.

NEWSPAPERS IN CAMP.

One of the most profitable occupations created by the war is that of carrying newspapers to the camps around Washington. Numerous papers, printed at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, are daily carried into Virginia and Western Maryland. The Baltimore papers reach this city at about half past six in the morning, the Philadelphia ones at half past nine, and the New York papers at dusk. It is a perfect show to the inexperienced to watch the railroad depot upon the arrival of a train, and witness the reception and sending off of the huge bundles of news.

The Washington depot never was a picturesque affair, and since a mushroom growth of eating-houses have sprung up, under the stimulus of the arrival of so many troops, it and the dusty street in front are uglier than ever. Before the whistle of the locomotive is heard, droves of men and boys, in all styles of ragged dress, quarrel, play, and upset the stands of the apple women placed around the door-posts. When the train approaches, however, all is changed. The boys who go to the camps quickly mount their steeds, and stand ready for others to give them the papers. When the bundles are opened, the quantities taken by each are quickly counted off, and each boy, taking his stock under his arm, hits his mule a whack, and is off on a full trot to his customers.

Dealers, however, often do business upon a grander scale. Buggies and even wagons are employed, and thousands of newspapers are taken. These are thrown into the vehicle as quickly as possible, and the horses are urged at their highest speed to the scene of operations. When camp is reached, the scene is an interesting one, and to show it in full perfection I had better follow one of the vendors to camp. There is an old gentleman here, familiarly called "The Old Man" by the troops, who carries a large number of newspapers to Virginia. He goes along leisurely, as he says a his news is so good that it will bear waiting for. When he enters a camp his course is somewhat thus: He drives his buggy among the tents, and cries out:

"Come out and hear the news!"

And if they come, he will continue:

"Here you Sir, you—you—you—come out and hear the news; there's little of it, but what there is, is good."

"Say, look a-here, old man, is the paymaster comin?"

"Why, hasn't the paymaster come yet?"

"No; and we almost been paid for six months."

"Well, you may take my word for it, that he's surely speculating on the funds."

And then a crowd will surround him with, "Say, old man, give me a paper; and, "old man, can you change me a note?" and, "old man, is there any news?" and, "got any magazines?" "paper," and forty other questions, all poured in upon him together. But the "old man" answers them all. He brings them magazines and papers, changes their notes, reads the news to those whom the non-arrival of the paymaster prevents from buying the paper, and then leaving the camp, goes with the good wishes of every soldier in it. His principle is to do right by every one, and oblige all, and no man who crosses the Potomac with newspapers, is more anxiously sought for by the people.

This business brings enormous profits to those who exercise it. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers are delivered at the depot at one and a half cents apiece. Those from New York cost two and a-half. None are retailed at less than five, and some bring as high as ten cents. One dealer has made fifty dollars net profit each day for weeks past, and all are paying themselves well. There is some risk connected with the business, however. If trains fail in connection, or camps are moved, there is a loss. For days after any great news is received there is always a great demand for the papers, afterward it falls off somewhat, until some new excitement raises it again. The business, however, is always good, and always profitable. J. C.

Letter from Parson Brownlow.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., October 6, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The weather is beautiful in all this country, and has been since my entrance into it, and promises so to continue. From Detroit, at which point I wrote you, I proceeded to Hillsdale, where I lectured in the College Hall to some four hundred students, and an equal number of citizens. The next day I spoke in the Court House to a political convention, called to appoint delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Jackson. The enthusiasm was great, and the Court House did not hold one-half of the people in attendance.

I next appeared at Adrian, a town of several thousand inhabitants, in Lenawee county, the second county in the State, and was the guest of the Hon. O. F. Beaman, the present member of Congress from that district. I spoke to an audience of eight or ten thousand persons, for an hour and a half, from a stand within the fair-ground enclosure.

I next attended the County Fair at Marshall, Calhoun county, and spoke to an audience of about seven thousand persons, from a central stand, and was able to make myself heard by the entire crowd, for one hour and a half.

I have just addressed an audience of six or seven thousand, on the fair grounds at this beautiful and growing town. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the people united, harmonious, and zealous in their support of the war policy of the Administration—ready, when their gallant soldiers fall in battle, to take their places, and continue the fight. I beheld many ladies before me, clad in the habiliments of sorrow, mourning for their relatives who have already fallen in this wicked, cruel, and unnatural war, forced upon the country by the bad men and corrupt demagogues of the Southern Confederacy.

These county fairs are largely attended, and exhibitors attend in great numbers, and make hundred of entries at each fair. They are all, more or less, successes, and everything works pleasantly. The receipts are even greater than in former years, as the officers report to me. Where I have spoken several thousand tickets have been sold at twenty-five cents for admission, the proceeds of which, after defraying expenses, go to promote the interests of the society. The managers told me that the speaking has secured to them unusually large audiences. I can testify that the crowds are not only overwhelmingly large, but they are intelligent and attentive listeners, and radiant in all that constitutes the glory of autumnal toilette taste. The ladies—God bless them! come out by thousands, crowd the stands, occupy the front seats, and cheer me on in the work of opposing this infernal rebellion. The soul-inspiring effect of their presence, and the splendor of the scene they present to the eye, is of too ravishing and dazling a character to admit of a description fully adequate, even if I were capable of drawing the picture. My powers of endurance would give way under the magnificence of the scene, as I advance upon one of these stands to address the surrounding thousands, had I not gone through the ordeal before, in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other large cities in the Union.

I repeat what I took occasion to say in my letter from Detroit—I had never appreciated the State of Michigan until I visited here, and beheld its growing importance. The 56,000 square miles of the State are a broad, level, fertile plain, of the best farming lands. The apples are the finest I have any where met with, and they are very abundant. The Irish potatoes are very fine, abounding in every variety, and so abundant that, in the interior, they are selling at 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The receipts of wheat per day at Detroit amount to 100,000 bushels, and these of corn to 200,000, as an intelligent merchant informs me. What a great and glorious State is Michigan! In the cause of education, Michigan is taking the lead of most other States; improving upon the New England free schools. The free schools are accessible to all, and the wealth of the country is taxed to pay the salaries of the teachers, so as to give the poor a liberal English education without any cost of tuition whatever. The buildings in which these schools are taught are of the very best order of houses, and usually an ornament to the towns and villages where erected, as well as a blessing to the surrounding country.

The election of State officers and of Congressmen is coming on, and there is quite a stir among the politicians. The Republican State Convention was held a few days ago at Detroit, and renominated Gov. Blair. The new organization, called the "Union party," held its Convention last week in Jackson, and nominated a different State ticket. The *Democratic* State Convention is to be held in Detroit this week, and, it is supposed, will adopt the "Union" ticket. Otherwise, there will be three State tickets in the field. Whilst I decline to meddle in the local elections of Michigan, I regret these divisions, and I trace them all to *Breckinridge Democracy* as their legitimate source. Here they are evidently playing the game of *two pluck one*. In this crisis of the country, *political party* and *partisan principles* are subordinate to patriotic zeal and effort in putting down this wicked rebellion. With these Breckinridge Democrats, who are sympathizers with the rebellion, he serves the country best who can aid in restoring their old organization to power and in embarrassing the present Administration. I shall not be surprised if the opposition to the present Administration carry the State. Should the two parties unite, I think they will carry the State, for there are thousands of Republicans absent in the army, and not a great many of these Breckinridge sympathizers with the South. They have had *conscientious* scruples on the subject of fighting in this *unconstitutional* war! They regard it as an *Abolition* war, and so speak of it. In a word, they are on the side of the South, and show it in all they say and do.

Yesterday was the holy Sabbath, and in the morning I attended the Methodist Church, where I heard a sermon of one hour's length, from an Englishman, the Rev. Mr. Cocker. He was a Methodist preacher in Wales, and a wealthy merchant, but by some reverse or other, he became poor, and came to Michigan five years ago with a wife, one dead child, and fifty cents in money. He is one of the most clear, impressive, and eloquent pulpit orators I have heard since I came North. He is a member of the Detroit Conference, and must prove to be useful wherever he labors. He preaches the plain Gospel, without mixing up politics or any of the isms of the day with his solemn instructions. I consider any congregation blessed whose regular minister is a man of the piety and ability I take this gentleman to be. He looks as if he were about forty-five years of age, somewhat careworn, though erect and vigorous.

At night I attended the Presbyterian Church, and heard a sermon from its pastor, Rev. Mr. Chapin, who gave a history of the city of Ann Arbor, its original settlement, and its progress until the present time. The sermon was one hour and twenty minutes in length, and although it did not abound in grandiloquent diatribes and oratorical anathemas against the war, it was one of interest. I learned from it that a *Mr. Rumsey* and a *Mr. Allen*—the one from New York and the other from Virginia—came here in 1824, secured titles to the land, built the two first houses, and called the new town and settlement after their wives, Ann Arbor! I learned the additional facts that the State University was located here in 1837; that there are seven churches here, representing as many denominations; that his congregation numbered 200 members, and that their property is assessed at $400,000, while their contributions to the support of religion do not amount to *two per cent.* on what they own! The same, the preacher asserted, was true of the other sects.

I am, &c, W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE TRIENNIAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

REPORT ON THE REBELLION.

SEVENTH DAY.

[From the New York Express of last evening.]

The Convention met again this morning, the Rev. Dr. Cutlk presiding. The attendance was very large, and in the unofficial audience many denominations were represented, as it was understood that a report on the rebellion would be submitted.

Morning prayer was commenced by the Rev. Dr. Henry M Mason, of Maryland. The Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Pennsylvania, offered the prayers which follow the creed, and the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine closed the services.

The House having organized, and approved the journal of the previous session, the secretary announced the following committee to nominate a board of missions:—

Rev. Dr. Howe, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Dr. Shelton, Mr. S. B. Buggles, Mr. R. H. Gardner, Mr. S. H. Huntington.

Rev. Mr. Wakefield alluded to the report which was to be presented by a Committee of Nine on the rebellion. He expected a debate on the subject which might last for several days, and which would render it necessary to limit the time of the speakers, so that all could be heard. He then moved the following:

Resolved, That speakers on the report of the Committee of Nine, and subjects involving the present aspect of the Church in the South, be limited to fifteen minutes.

The motion was put, and an affirmative vote was taken on it, when

Mr. Buggles rose, and hoped this side of the House would have the same indulgence extended to them, as had been extended to the other.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, in moving to lay the motion on the table, argued that full, free, and ample discussion on the great subject expected before the House should be allowed.

Rev. Dr. Higbee spoke in favor of Rev. Dr. Vinton's motion, after which

Rev. Dr. Wakefield offered to withdraw his resolution, which was finally not entertained.

The subject of appointing a place for the meeting of the next General Convention, was then introduced. Several members suggested that Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and Philadelphia be selected, and the respective merits of those places were discussed. Mr. Brunot hoped Pittsburg would be selected.

Professor Shattuck moved the Convention next meet in Boston.

Judge Huntington said that there were practical advantages which would follow the selection of Chicago, as it would be most accessible to all, and he hoped his Eastern brethren would generously yield the point.

Rev Dr. Randolph of Ohio, the hour for receiving the report of the Committee of Nine had arrived, and hoped they would proceed with the question as the order of the day.

It was, however, decided to take a vote by dioceses on the next place of meeting of the Convention first.

The secretary announced that the vote taken to select a place of meeting was indecisive, and Mr. Stout and Rev. Dr. Vinton then made eloquent appeals to the House to appoint Chicago as the location of the next triennial session.

Judge Charles moved that the subject be referred to a joint committee of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The motion was lost, and a resolution in favor of Chicago as the next place of meeting was adopted by a large majority.

THE REPORT ON THE REBELLION.

Rev. Dr. Mead said the hour had arrived for the order of the day—the report of the Committee of Nine on the state of the rebellion.

Hon. Robert D. Winthrop, in commencing to read the report, said the committee had completed their work. He felt bound to say that the resolutions were not his own; and that the committee, like all other legislative bodies, had, after deep consultation and mutual concession of opinion on all the questions involved, brought their labors to a harmonious close. The last meeting they had held was after the great service had taken place at Trinity Church—where they had spent the forenoon in a season of prayer—the flag of which was waving, in all its purity, from the great spire of that temple. He hoped there would be the same spirit of unanimity, of mutual concession, and a desire to harmonize as a church, as had been displayed by the committee, and that the report which he was about to read would meet with the concurrence of the house. The report was signed by every member of the committee. The gentleman then read the following report:

The special committee of nine, to whom were referred the several propositions offered successively by Messrs Brunot, Carpenter, Andrews, Hoffman, and Warren, and by the Rev. Mr. Burgess and the Rev. Dr. Leeds—all of them relating to the condition of our Church as affected by the condition of our country—respectfully submit the following report:

"The committee have been deeply impressed with the importance and with the difficulty of the duty assigned to them. They have examined with care all the various resolutions which have been referred to them, and have not lost sight of the subsequent amendments which have been made in debate, by members of this body, from many different parts of our country.

In framing the resolutions which they have at length, after much deliberation, agreed upon, they have had three leading objects in view. They have designed to leave no room for honest doubt, or even for invidious misconstruction, as to the hearty loyalty of this body to the Government of the United States. They have desired to confirm and strengthen the unity of the Church, as represented in this Convention. And they have attempted so to refer to the course of our brethren who are not represented here, as to shut no door of reconciliation which is still open, and to afford the best hope that they may still be induced to reconsider and retrace their steps, and to renew their relations, in Christian love and loyalty, to a common Church and a common country.

The committee have felt that it was not fit for this Convention to act or speak as if they despaired, or in any degree doubted of the ultimate restoration of the legitimate National authority over our whole land. They have felt, too, that the question before them was not so much as to what might be done, or what might be said by this body, as a matter of stern justice, in vindication of the authority or the dignity of the Church; but as to what it was wise to do or say at this moment consistently with our convictions, and with a view to preserve, unbroken and undisturbed, every remaining link or tie of religious association and Christian sympathy which might be of use hereafter in accomplishing the great end of restoring our National Union.

The committee are unwilling to conclude their report without one other suggestion. While there could have been no hesitation, under any circumstances, in expressing, now and always, our entire and cordial loyalty and devotion to our country, its Constitution, and its laws, and to aid the duly-constituted authorities, they have felt that there yet rested upon this Convention the most solemn obligation to abstain from entering upon any narrower questions, which peculiarly belong to the domain of secular politics. Our blessed Lord, in declaring that His kingdom was not of this world, and in directing us to render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's, has clearly taught us that, whether as ministers or as legislators and councillors of His Church, we are to refrain from those matters which He has not committed to our care. There is doubtless a difficulty in the minds of many in clearly discerning the precise boundary line between the subjects which come within our jurisdiction and proper sphere of duty as Christian ministers and ecclesiastical councillors, and such as belong exclusively to secular politics. But the committee can hardly doubt that there will be a general concurrence in the opinion that, in this most critical period in the history of our Church and of our country, when words are fitly spoken, and when such utterances at one end of the Union may co-operate with rash acts at the other in extinguishing the best hopes which remain to us, it is wise for such a body as this to err on the safe side. If we must err at all, and to keep ourselves clearly within the limits which the councils of our Church have hitherto so uniformly observed.

In accordance with these general views, the undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of this stated Triennial Convention, That, assembling, as we have been called to do, at a period of great national peril and deplorable civil convulsion, it is meet and proper that we should have called to mind distinctly and publicly that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States hath ever held and taught, in the language of one of its articles of religion, that "it is the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately construed;" and hath accordingly incorporated into its liturgy "a prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority," and "a prayer for the Congress of the United States, to be used during their session;" and hath bound all orders of its