A. H. FRANCISCUS, MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of

_{788, FUCKETS,} OHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS, FANOY BASKETS. FALL SORUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, FADING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Hals, Koolers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, AND ARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS. _{vlook} and table oil cloths. ECHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, Bags Inrigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c.

OWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. grangers visiting in the largest of the kind in the stablishment, which is the largest of the kind in the month. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. TINAN'S CHOTHES-WRINGER in the State of

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING! WADDING TWINES, WICKING, COTTON YARNS,

CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c. E LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day INSTORE. OH SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS, 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street. ARNS, BATTS, AND

CARPET OHAIN. a subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 0,000 lbs. Uarpet Chain-Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn—Nos. from 5 to 20. 0.000 lbs Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 30 000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts,

from 12 to 50 ets per lb. ,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton ind a general secortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-N, ROPES, &c., at the LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE. No. 242 NOBTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St)

he above goods lower than any other house in this R.T. WHITE. VARNS, 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. 2000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.

20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-LADIES' DRESS GOODS; are, Coveriet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and a A H. FRANCISCUS, di 20 433 MARKET and 5 Porth FIFTH Street.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-OLDDFN & RICKNER TWO DUORS BELOW NINTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO

CARPETINGS, ding all the new styles, which they are offering at FOR CASE. CLEN EOHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO. 309 OHESTRUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall.) Casufacturers, importers, and dealers

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Have now on hand an extensive stock of Expetings, of our own and other makes, to Thich we call the attention of cash and short-

SEWING MACHINES. LHE MITTOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES ENTIRELY NOISELESS.

td with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for FAIRBANKS & EWING. WHEELER & WILSON. **SEWING MACHINES** ^{28 CHESTNUT STREET,}

PHILADELPHIA WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

No. 326 OHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER, Importers,

24 CHESTNUT Street below Fourth. CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

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m MO.~1209}$ CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET. ALWAYS ON HAND. OABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. P. S.—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall Clothing MOORE & CAMPION. Establishment, at Sixth and Market streets, is NOTED for well-made, good-fitting, durable Clothing, at REA-No. 261 South SECOND Street, consection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are manufacturing a superior article of SONABLE prices.

Wanamaker & Brewn have an immense stock of BILLIARD TABLES, Fall and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at low prices FOR GASH, which will be sold CORRESPONDING-LY OHEAP. NO CUSTOMER WORK WELL BONN AT EXTRA LOW

now on hand a full supply, finished with the a CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, pronounced by all who have used them to be to all others. s anothers.

• quality and finish of these Tables the manu
• fefer to their numerous patrons throughout

on, who are familiar with the character of their

and 8-fim FRANK. PALMER. to Artist to the Government Institutions, Wash-Also, to all of the Medical Colleges and Hos-

UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, "PALMEE LIMBS," adopted by the Army surgeons. Pamphlets sent gratis. Address. E. FRANE. PALMES.

No. 1609 OHESTNUT Street. Philad's. Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of FINE CLOTHING. Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and NTI-FRIOTION METAL, VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to sxamine before purchasing elsewhere. se27t1e81 Superior quality, TIQUEURS -50 cases assorted Li-TI BRASS FOUNDBY, DRINKER'S ALLEY, Between Front and Second, Bace and Arch sts. La queurs, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

JAURETONE & LAVERGNE,

202 & 204 South FRONT Street.

VOL. 6.-NO. 63.

Have just opened an

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction,

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

DRESS GOODS in great variety,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

OHEAP PRIORS.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

MO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

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purchasers unequalled by any other house in

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE.

& CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBRERS

DRY GOODS.

Mos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE

RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

TOBEIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Also, a full assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

1862

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

537 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

FANCY DRY GOODS

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

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

MOS. 617 OHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANOY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR CASH!

CLOTHING: CLOTHING: CLOTHING: CLOTHING:

AT REASONABLE PRICES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

AT REASONABLE PRICES,

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

PRIORS. PAR LEVEL, A. L. C. C.

THINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

good-fitting, durable

au11-8m

ONE OF THE FIRM.

Have now opened an entirely

Also, a full assortment in

solicit the attention of the Trade.

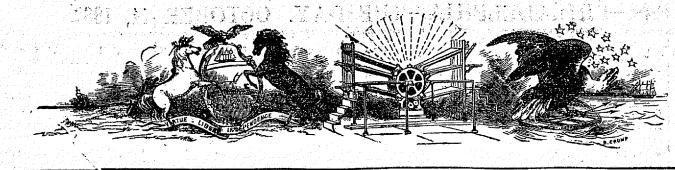
THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

Philadelphia.

DALL.

Have now open their usual

FALL



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Black Thibet Shawls.

Striped Broche do.

Jackets and Pants.

Woollen do.

Broche Bordered do.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

COMMISSION HOUSES M.L. HALLOWELL & Co., ARMY GOODS! Sky Blue Kerseys.

> Pants). Dark Blue Uniform Cloths. Dark Blue Cap Cloths. Dark Blue Blouse Flannels. White Domet Flannels. Twilled Gray Mixed Flannels. U. S. Regulation Blankets.

Sky Blue Cassimeres (for Officers'

10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard TENT DUCK.

In store and for sale by SLADE, SMITH. & Co., No. 39 LETTIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS. PHILADELPHIA. $\mathrm{R}^{ ext{1DGWAY}}$, heussner & 00.,

NO. 206 CHESTNUT STREET, IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, (Sole Agents for JOHANNY, FRED. EBOKENS, GEVERS & SCHMIDT, ZAMBONA BROS., TON-NIES & CO., and other celebrated manufacturers,) have

now in store a LARGE STOCK of COATINGS, CLOAKINGS, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY BLUE CLOTHS. DOESKINS, AND BEAVERS. se27-etu&th12t RROWN DRILLS.

STANDARD QUALITY, FOR BALK BY WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. 220 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. DOESKINS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, LINSEYS, TWEEDS, KERSEYS,

FLANNELS, and ARMY WOOLENS. For sale by the package, by WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. su28-thetutool9 220 CHESTNUT Street.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10; FOR SALE BY

COTTON YARN.

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. ARMY BLANKETS.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD,

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

AGENTS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS

WHOLESABE HOUSES. I INEN C. HDK'FS.

We have in store an Invoice of Dunbar, Dicksons, & Co.'s

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Of our own Importation; ordered last Fpring, 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.

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. MILLINERY GOODS.

FALL. 1862 WOOD & CARY, SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS Have now in store a

COMPLETE STOCK 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. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH

FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., 431 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE, Have now open for their FALLSALES

A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS. AND

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. To which the attention of the trade is RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
PATTERN BONNETS, AND DRESS CAPS
The best place to buy a Full Assortment, at Wholesale
Cash Prices, is at MORGAN'S MANUFACTORY, 408
ABOH Str. et. 8630 1m* MISSES O'BRYAN, 1107 WAL-NUT Street, will open PARIS MILLINEBY for the Fall on THURSDAY, October 2, 1862. col-18t*

MARTIN & QUAYLES'

B M P O B I U M

No. 1085 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. UP STAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of The Press J

Sacks, Overcoats, &c. Suits made to order. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts. JAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

THE "NEW MOURNING STORE" NOW OPEN AT No. 926 OHESTNUT STREET, EVERY VARIETY OF DEEP MOURNING MOURNING BONNETS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW NOVELTIES. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

Dark fine colors in Franch Par Dark fine colors in French Poplins.
Wool Poplins. double fold.
Plain colors Mousseine de Laines.
French Merinos, assorted qualities.
Cheap Wool Poplins, Broche figures,
SHARPLEUS BROTHERS, OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

RASHIONABLE STRIPED Broche Long Shawls.
Paisler Long Shawls.
Paisler Equare Shawls: Vienna Long Shawle. Long Black Thibet Shawls. Full line of Woolen Shawls. beppard's Plaid! Long and Square Shawis:

FOURTH and ARCH Streets. CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just ceived.

Brown Poplius, Plain and Figured.

Brown Wool Poplius, Double Width.

Merinoss of all Sbades. Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured

Wool D'Laines, Fish and Tigured.
Ootton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.
Figured Merinoes.
A full line of Plain Shawls.
A full line of Gay Shawls.
One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.
Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice. A full line of Vesting. JOHN H. STOKES FALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New Fall Cloaks opened daily. Boys, Olo thing. Fine Resdy-made Clothing for boys. Buits made to order. CLOTHS, CASIMERES, VESTINGS. Just opened, several large lots Cassimeres.
Boys' wear of every grade and style.
11,000 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to \$2. 6.4 Blue Flannels; Black, Blue, and Stroyn Cli Lodio Charling Chaus 101 Foil and Finter. DRESS GOODS.

DEESS GOODS.

Bep. Poplins, French Merinoss, Delaines, &c.
Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.

ARMY BLANKETS.

COOPER & COONARD,

EZO S. E. COT. NINTH and MARKET Streets. DOWIN HALL & BROTHER NO. Piain Poplies and Reps, rich colors. Rich all wool Cashmeres and De Laines.

L 26 South SECOND Street, will open this morning—Brown, Blue, Green, and Black Irlah Poplins, French Plain Poplins, sams colors.

Bich Figured and Plaid Poplis and Beps. Figured Merinoes and Valencias. Fine French Merinoes, cheice colors, ine French Mer Cloth and Cashmere Plaids for Children. STEEL & SON,

No. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates. Have now open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. Blch Fancy Silks.
New Shades Plain Silks. Figured Black Silks.
Plain Black Silks at Low Prices.

Bich Figured and Plaid Freuch Reps.
Plain Freuch Reps, all shades.
Plain French Merinoes, all shades.
PLAIN ALPACAS,

In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.

Poil De Chevros, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable. Dr
Goods. Also, a large assortment of
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
sell-tf. AT LAST YEAP'S PRICES. MILITARY GOODS.

THE ARMY!

SWORDS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, rown

No. 13 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS BRASS KNAPSACK TRIMMINGS, U. S. Regula tion, with Buckles, in complete sets. ROLLER BUCKLES. & inch. for Haversacks

BRASS INFANTBY ACCOUTREMENT MOUNT-BRASS HAT ORNAMENTS, Eagles, Bugles, Truis pets, Crossed Sabres, and Crossed Cannon. BRASS LETTERS and NUMBERS. BRASS CAVALRY BELT MOUNTINGS. BRASS INFANTAY do. do. BLUED CAVALBY MOUNTINGS, U. S. Begula tion, in sets, complete, including Saddle Tree Picket Pin, Lariat Bope, Curry Comb, Horn

Brush, and Spurs. BRASS SOREW and STRAP SPURS, for Officers. BLUE, SUABLET, and GRAY BLANKETS, for Officers and Privates. For sale in quantities, and of the best quality, by W. P. WILSTACH & Co. 38 NORTH THIRD STREET,

TENT-BUTTONS AND SLIPS, U.S. Standard, manufactured and for sale by Corner of THIRTEENTH and NOBLE Streets, se26-lmo* Philadelphia DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.5 Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

to the state of th FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS OF white lead and zing paints, putty, &o AGENTS FOR THE ORLEDSATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. B620-18 agrees the restriction and accompanies of the Specific Section 2 LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTMEN

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FIND ENGRAVINGS, PIOTUES AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES,

516 CHESTNUT STREET,

PERIADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Oct. 11, 1862. THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Not's man lives in the whole nation who has not heard of this newspaper. It has the most wonderful history o any paper in the world. It has, in times past, wielded an unlimited influence with the Whig administrations of this Government. It is said that Mr. Quincy Adams eldom made any important movement without first consulting its editors. Always securely allied to the Whig nterest, it instructed them, was trusted by them, and received at their bands all the patronage which Congress could bestow. Millions of money have been paid its cashier for printing done for the Government. Its editors were most worderfal men : learning, industry, and usefulness combined to place them among the great men of Now the Intelligencer is but the gliost of its former

self. It is very seidom'read, and has comparatively but

a small circulation. The great name it once had still casts a halo around it, however, and were it not issued as heretofore every one in Washington would feel a loss. All love to receive it, glance at it a moment, to find if it still lives, and then consign it almost uuread; to a waste basket. Many things contribute to the unfortunate con dition of this venerable newspaper. It is conducted on the plan of the elder days, sound conse and not sensation; and lacking the stimulus which other papers give the brain, by pampering the excitements of the hour, it has lost caste. Its great editor, Mr. Joseph Gales, renowned every where for his sterling patriotism and eminent vir nes, has gone, venerated, to his tomb. The paper lacks patronage, and being thrown back on its own resources which were never great, is but feebly conducted, and bears an air of old age unsuited to the present race. Prompted by curiosity I recently paid a visit to the old building on Seventh street in which it is publish'd. The public office is on the corner of one of the great streets for which this city is so celebrated. Back of it, along Seventh street, is the press room, and over it the composing room. The latter bears every evidence of having seen its palmiest days. Furniture and compositors all seem heavy with age. In the press room, the power is durnished by an Ericsson caloric engine, one of the safes and most economical powers ever yet applied to human use. The press is one of Hoe's first patents—the typebed rushing back and forward. Its highest capacity cannot be more than fifteen bundred an hour. There is little else of interest in the building.

For what it once has been, we should respect the National Intelligencer. It has wielded a power in the land never before or since possessed by any newspaper. It was brought up to the firmest Whig principles, and though at the expense of two-thirds of its subscription list, had the moral courage, when this war commenced. to give the Administration its full and hearty support It is the relic of a day gone by, the companion and instructor of America's greatest sages, and though unlitted for the present race, is still received by all Washington with favor.

A WASHINGTON GAMBLING-HOUSE: Of the thousands who come to the capital on pleasure or business, very few indulge in the perilous luxury of gambling. Want of means deters some, and fear keeps. thers in the honest path; but high moral principle is the rolling habit with many. Before the war the gamblinghouses here were thronged, and no wily arts were needed to entice the feolish to their ruin; they came of their own again when wealth enabled them to attempt revenge. Now. however, upless a Corgressional session brings a crowd of immoral people from the North, there is but slight ruined their owners, and the exodus of the chivalry from Washington has caused many a complaint among its The most prominent of these houses are located on

business pursued within, and honest men, who walk the payement in front never know their close proximity to vice. Animated by a laudable desire for knowledge, your correspondent lately made a tour through some of these places, and now sends a description of what he saw. One of the houses I entered was being refitted, in anticipation of the next meeting of Congress, from which a rich harvest was housed to be reaped. Not being in full operation, of course it will scarcely bear description. Not very far of, however, was another in full play, and ready for editorial criticism. An entry was entered, the street doors, an outer and an inner being passed through, and a third with moveable blinds was approached. By its side a cord and tassel hung, which rang a bell inside A young negro, after first ascertained who was there by peering through the blind slats, opened the door and admitted the party, and passing up stairs, I was ushered

into the presence of the gamblers. The entitie second floor was occupied, being divided into two rooms each brilliantly lighted (for these things are My dere at right), and elegantly furnished. The hank room had a adeboard on which were a profusion of wellfilled decanters and oigar stands. This was the refreshmen saloon, and in the other room the business of the place was carried on. A large faro table, with the various cards pasted on its raised centre and the banker behindi with a bex full of checks by his side, was in the centre of the room. Three men were there, two playing and one gazing at the others. The game was faro, and as the merked on a printed cardboard those which lost or won. and each time the first shuffled, threw his stake upon a gamester soon gave up, he had lost all his money, and his bets had one after the other been swept into the bank. Later in the evening the banker told me the man was a bets until his ruin was accomplished. The table was not idle a moment, four officers of the army entering the room and proposing a game of poker. The "chipa" were made worth twenty five cents, and at

work they went. I watched the deluded soldiers for half an honr ; saw the apparent carelessness of the two gambling-house seepers as they fixed the cards to suit themselves, and the angry countenances of their victims as, one after the other, they lost all their money. The game was deeply interesting. Some of the stakes were high, but almost every throw the officers lost. The half hou was ever, and after drinking with those who had robbed them, they, too, left.

I had a lengthy conversation with the two men who kept the house. They teld many of the secrets of their business-how thirty three per cent., after all expenses were paid, was the usual price paid by Washington pro prietors to those who acted as scool-pigeous-how each man played his money separately, and how they protected the interests of a third party who was absent, by not risking his. Nothing could exceed the liberality of these gamblers; they were lavish with their liquor and cigars. To hear their story, they were the most honora. ble men in the world. They said they never played with men who did not know how to handle cards, and one of them said he had always been steadfast to one great principle, never to play cards with any one when he brought him there himself Speaking of one of the officers, they

called him a " cold-blooded scoundrel," because he left off playing when luck was against him.
These men were most strenuous in their politics, each having the strongest opinions—and to hear them talk of the morality of all their dealings, almost made me with that Jefferson Davis instead of rebelling against the Union, had only got up a conspiracy to repeal the gambling laws. "You see," said the taller of the two, explaining the game of faro, "You see when the cards are marked down on that pasteboard, you can always tell which ones are left in the box, by looking at the numbers not marked; we couldn't cheat you if we tried."

Of course he couldn't do it in that way, but perhaps he might in another. Both now complained of the dulness of business and neweiled the war, because it prevented Southern gamblers from coming to Washington. They longed for the Congressional session. "Why, how is it you, don't get "Pshaw!" was the reply, "any one can get in there for a quarter." So they can, and when they come out they are sure they have not paid any dearer. With great onchalance there men wondered why Congress had not taxed gaming houses. One of them advocated such a tax on the ground that it was an impost upou luxuries. Washington is full of such places as these. There is plenty of law, but no one in power to suppress them: and when Congress meets, there will be no means of

calculating the amount of money which will flad its way into the faro banks of Pennsylvania Avenue. J. C. The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania. [Correspondence of The Press.]

OAMP ALABAMA, (OARLISLE,) October 11. Again does confusion reign supreme at Camp Alabama During the greater part of vesterday and last night it raired incessantly. In consequence of this our boys, during the early part of the evening, sought their tents; but scarcely had they arranged themselves therein be fore the bugle sounded the assembly. Although the rain was pouring in torrents, soon the whole regiment was on the parade ground ready to receive orders. We had not to wait long ere the command was given to fall in and get your ammunition. This was the first indication that we had that our services would be again needed in the Comberland Valley. From a young man-a member of our troop—who was at Chambersburg Llearn the following particulars: Yesterday at about 3 o'clock P. M. a body of rebel cavalry made a dash on Chambersburg, demanding its immediate and unconditional surrender. As the force of the rebels numbered not less than Afteen hundred cavalry, supported by two batteries, there was no alternative for Col. McClure but to comply with their andacious and imperious command, as he had no force to defend the town against an attack, hence the town was nnconditionally surrendered to the rebels at about seven o'clock last evening. Immediately, upon obtaining possession of the town the rebels took posseigion of the telegraph office and railroad depot, by which they have secured a large amount of of stores destined for McClellan's army, As soon as the news of this bold raid reached here, Captain Hastings, commanding the garrison, ordered the batteries to be placed in position and charged with grape and canister, in order to be in readiness for any amergency that might arise, and sent out a squad of thirty men as scouts. Major Ward, commanding the Arderson Troop, also detailed companies F, H, and h to act in the same capacity. From orderlies sent into headquarters, I learn that there are no rebels this side of Chambersburg, and but little fear is entertained by the inhabitants of their ma king an attempt to penetrate further into the laterior of

Pennsylvania. The only object the rebels could have

nossibly had in this invasion was to, capture the army

stores at Chamber burg and secure forage for their

horses from the well-filled stables of the farmers of the

Ommbertand Valley. It appears that the rebels crossed

and thence across the valley, entering Chambersburg by th

forces. It is a little singular, however, that no informs

tion of their raid reached Chambersburg until they demanded its surrender.

Last night, the "Auderson Troop," those that had not

been detailed as scouts, slept on their arms, and now, at

11 o'clock A. M , are ready to move at a moment's warn

Proceed that he side was never the

northwest, thus avoiding an encounter by any of our

the Potomac river at Hancock, passed over the mounts

ing. It is much to be regretted that this troop had not their horses, as they would then have been of great ser-vice in aiding to capture or expel, immediately, the rebel nords from the free soil of Pennsylvania. If tiles raids on the part of the reliefs are permitted to be communed would it not be well to furnish the "Anderson Truco" with horses, and station them in the Cumberland Valley

Skirmish on the Rappahannock.

[Correspondence of The Press.]
U. S. STEAMER MATTHEW VASSEY, RAPPAHANNOCK-RIVER. Va. Oct. 8: 1862. I take this opportunity to send you an account of a skirmish and capture of a rebel battery of four guns by the steamers Matthew Vassey, Surritack, Crusader, and Besolute, on the morning of the 7th inst. We captured rebels were building a battery at or place called Urbana, and Cuptain Savage concluded to shell'like place, and to find out if the rebels were in any force. He opened on the bettery with shell, and the encity soon replied. When hafbund they shey were too strong he concluded to fall back. At this time the other vessels came up, and the Cruseder opened with her full battery at'a distance of three hundred yards, and the enemy soon gave way and left the battery. We landed in boats to destroy the fort, and the enemy attempted to repel our landing. We had one man killed in the Orusader's boat, and sin wounded. The boat war under the command of Chief Engineer Beckett, who exhibited his bravery and daring in facing the whole fire of the enemy at the distance of fifty yards. Standing up in his boat, he told his men he was going into that fort or die in the attempt. He finally succeeded in entering, with the loss of six killed and wounded. He is a young man, cut a perfect gentleman, as well as a good officer. Where his book passed down to the field; cheer after cheer was given for her brave crew, who, only thirty strong, planted the Stars and Stripes where two hours before five kundred of the "chivalry" were

An Appeal to the Frience of McClellan. To the Editor of The Press: Ern: The report has reached this city that Gen. Mc Ulellen's birth-place, Philadelphia, will cast a considerable vote against his firm and faithful friend, and his Adminis tration; that a vote of censure will be passed upon Preaident Lincoln by General McClellan's friends. We all know how President Lincoln has stood by General Mc-Clellan, in defiance of all beheate; and for General Mc-OleHan's friends to fail to stand by the Administration would not only be ungrateful, but suicidal. President Lincoln knows that he must be sustained, to a great extent, by party organization. Hothes sought to include a this party all who are friendly to the Union. But whatever he might do, he would have opposition. The Democratic leaders are forever debarred complaint against the so-called radical measures of the Adminisration by the fact that they were organizing in opposition to the Administration when these measures were in abeyance, and they hoped to succeed through the disatisfaction which the efforts to conciliate those blind or deprayed partisans created. When Mr. Lincoln found what was necessary to conciliate his friends would add

nothing to factious opposition to him, he did not besitate So it will be with Gen. McClellan. I am very desirous that the hero of Antietam shall command our armies in their victorious merch to Richmond. But there are no litical; as well as military necessities; and if, while Prosirent Linzoln shall be bravely resisting the pressure of ome of his party friends for Gen. McClellan's removal, Gen: McCleilan's friends shall fail to sustain the President by their votes, the President will be without a foot hold: He cannot resist those who sustain him, in favor of a man whose friends join a factious, and half-loval opposition to his Administration; and without protend ing to know, I say I do not believe he will try. I am perhaps presuming much in assuming to appeal to General McClellan's friends to vote for the Union candidates for all offices. But experience has proved that disloyalty lurks in strange places, and the above suggestions can do no harm; they may, indeed, stimulate greater evertion the champions of the Union and the admirers of General McClellan in your beautiful city.

Wall street, New York, October 6, 1862. The Recent Raid

Your obedient servant,

VINDEX

Bin : I have just read the announcement of the forar of the rebel cavelry into our State. It presents to my eye the skilful working of a deep-laid and damuable plot between the leaders of the rebellion and the opments of the Government, whereby a call should be escue, as they so lately and nobly did. The friends of the Administration and the United State will turn out to a man, whilst the traitors will assure redly remain to cast their votes for the arch-spirits of

treason and anarchy. Let every devotes of the Government reflect whether rifle-ball is not better lodged in the heart of a home traitor than an open rebek Times like unto these demand sharp remedies; no preson healtates to amputate when the operation may

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Germantown, October 11, 1861

The Late Invasion of the State. To the Editor of the Press: BIR: The raid upon Mercersburg and Chambersburg is a sure indication and forerunner of what will certainly take place frequently, if the nefarious rebellion is no erushed forcibly, and the armies of the rebels out to pieces. Similar inroads will constantly be made for pieces. Similar inroads will constantly be made for plunder, vengeance, wantonness, by lawless robbers or dissolute men, which will be followed by retaliation from our side by those who have been plundered or injured, assisted by their triends and neighbors, and often by persons incensed at the outrages, so that there will be an incessant gueralla warfare along the border, extending deeply into our State, and into the State whence the banditti come, with all the horrors of such warfare murder, rapine, house and barn burning, destruction of crops, and desolation of the land. The same condition of affairs will exist on the borders; and as far penotrable towards the interior of the ders: and as far penetrable towards the interior of the ders; and as far penetrante towards the interior of the States contermisons with the hostile region, attempts will be made by the incendiaries and by bandits to sur-prise and plunder our cities and towns. This has been threatmed by the robel newspapers, by their leaders, and by, what they call their Congress, in which resoluand by what they call their Congress, in which resolutions have been proposed, if not passed prescribing such
a course, and, what is worse, outlaws within our own
limits, will take advantage of the prevalent disorder to
plunder and ravage the country. Such will be the result
of any absurd compromise or pacification with the rebels,
or recognition of a disaution of the country and nation
which Providence has made one and indivisible. Anything short of restoration of the Union cannot be productive of any consequence but eternal war, mischief, and injury to both, and all sections of the country. If there were
a division, constant aggressions would be committed by
smuggling across the bounderies, which could not be prevented by lines of cue'om houses and officers, but would
produce endless conflicts and loss of life, every shot fired
being retailated by the other side. Separation will infallibly,
be pregnant with all manner of horrors, increasing in
disaster with increasing rancer. Such a lamentable condisaster with increasing rancer. Such a lamontable condition cannot be avoided by any compromise or patched up peace; all history proves this fact. Hence results the absolute necessity of vigorous support of the Government and Administration elected by the people, to maintain the Linion to support the rebellion to verteer the tain the Union, to suppress the rebellion, to protect the property and lives of the people in both section, to put down an upstart aristocracy which must terminate in despotism, and to preserve the Republican democratic (not in a party sense) institution of Government by the

grant to be perpetual. respectfully, your obedient servant, C.

vetes of the majority of the people, which may God

Nullification and Secession. To the Editor of the Press: SIR: In looking ever the August number of Harper' Magazine, my attention was particularly directed to an article; headed "South Carolina Nullification," and I think it would be well if all the Democratic voters could read it before going to the polls on next Tuesday. If they would commit to memory, and reflect upon the open-ing, or, rather, the subject which engagested the article, they of the Southern school would not be so flattered by the support of their aristocratic brethren; for their father, John C. Gathoun, in a conversation with the new father, John C. Gakhoun, in a conversation with the now venerable Commodore Stewart, in the year 1812, said:

"That we are assentially aristocratic, I cannot denve; but we can anddo yield much to Democracy. This is our sectional policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it, may clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through an affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States we control under the Constitution. and Western States we control, under the Constitution the Government of the United States; but when we coas the Government of the United States; but when we cease thus to control this nation through a di-juinted Damoeracy or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union. This spoke the great preacher of distunion fifty, years ago, and Leak all candid, thinking men, if this rebellion is not the offspring of such a thinking, acting, father? Would it not be well to crush it, before it, grows in strength to manhood, to again crush you? Again make grave yards of battle-fields years hence far your children, or will year support and nourish it—giving yoursolves as grave yards of battle-least years backet for your continuous or will year support and nourish it—giving yourselves as tools through party to finish the flendish work, and, instead of the glorious legacy of republican liberty left your give them aristooratic despotiem more byraunical than any in the Old World? Think of it, weters I and all interested in your country's welfare, for, through the ballot box. sre-past errors corrected. Let nothing but the perpetuity of the Union, the protection of your country, the advancement of her people, and institutions actuate you. Let party and section banished; feel truly, and act it out. The Union and liberty, now and forever.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

A LADY. I am, sir, yours obediently, Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1862

English, Opinion.

The following is an extract from a letter American gentleman in England: LONDON, Soptember 22, 1882

Because I have not touched upon the prospects of the war, do not think; I am less deeply interested in the success of our cause than when, at home. But here we are living among those who sympathine strongly with the rebels. Occasionally one meets with a person who hopes for the "encoses of the North;" they won't seem to understand that it is not the North; but the Government. But it was only last week that a gentleman remarked to me, "I wish to see the North succeed, because a believe with its success the institution of slavery will be done away with; but as an Englishman, I would like the success of the Confederate Government. I want to see your country divided; it was too large, too powerful."

There lies the secret which will explain why the Erglish, as a whole, hope for the success of the rebels. As one nation, they are safraid of our power. But they will hope in vain, I feel confident (notwishstanding the darkness of the present) that at last rebellion will be completely cruhed, and with it the accepted institution which has been the great cause of all car present political troubles. LONDON, Soptember 22, 1882 Arrival of the North Star-\$800,000 in

Treasure . NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The steamer North Star arrived this morning with Pansons dates to the 4th inst. She brings \$500,000 in treasure frem California. Bishop Varquez had returned determined to test the force of the recent decrea et Mosquera, expelling the force of the recent decrea et. Mosquera, expelling the priesthood.

The U.S. flag-ship Lancaster arrived at Panama on the 2d, from Acapuco. Captain Lanman, of the Sara, nac, was to take command of the Lancaster; and Captain C.H. Poor of the Saranac.

It is reported that the Conservatives have obtained possession of the parts of Buenaventura and Barbacoas.

There is no later news from South America.

Death of Captain Grier Talmadge. BALTIMORE, October 13.—Capt Grier Talmadge, U. S. A., Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, died on Saturday morning. His body arrived here this morning, and is to be taken to Poughkeepis, N. Y.

A heavy storm prevailed at Fortress Monroe yester-

BALTIMORE, October 13 — Flour is source, and has an advancing tendency. Wheat active and advancing Ocra quiet; white 74 a 75c. Whisky steady at 88c. Provisions dull. at characteristic components the arrest tar

Markets.

TWO CENTS. Address of the National Union City Committee. TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:

We appeal to you now not as a political organization, but as citizens feeling a deep interest in the welfare of our States and country. At this time when our Nation and Coversment is in the millst of the most gigantic retellion over recorded, and struggling for its very existence, we feel it to be our duty to call the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to one or two facts, which we think bould receive the rebults of every true and patriotic citizen.

It can sourcely be credited that at this time, when our fellow-citizens are being shot down by thousands and tens of thousands, when the wall of courning is broard from every town and hamlet nd village iz our country, man can be found so ase, so dead to all feelings of patriotism and love f country, as to raise the standard of a mere po-itical party, and cadeavor to incite a base political and partisan war?ere and strife, when there should be but one thought, one feeling, and one united effort, on the part of every citizen, to save our country from ruin and destruction!

Yet such is the lamontable fast! Wo see a body of men asserviling in Convention, calling themselves the Democratic party of the country, retueing to nominate for the support of the people any man who is not a member of their party or-ganization, and stigmatizing as Abolitionists all who do not belong to their party and support their ticket. They have but very few words to say against the traitors how in armed rebellion against he Government, Eas turn the whole force of their addresses, speeches, and writings against their fellow citizens in the loyal States, whom they de nounce as Abolitionists and enemies to the Union's and the Constitution! They pretend all at once to have great respect for the teachings of the illustrious dead, Clay and Webster; whom they villided and abused while living, and by garbled extracts from their speeches and writings are now appealing to the friends of those great men to vote for them, and thus place our State in sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion in the Southern States! will show themselves to be influenced by these

Every voter will be called upon to take his stand, of the on the side of the Government, the speedy suppressive of the rebellion by every means which that Government may adopt, and the re-establishment of law and order throughout the co or on the side of those who assail the Administration, deny the legitimacy of its acts, and advocate what they call peace, but which will prove the destruction of national honor and national life. In the face of an enemy so determined as that which has plunged the country into civil war, there should be no parties; nor can the employment of should be no parties; nor can the exproyment of old party terms do aught but concearthe true and only issue of the election about to be reld—an issue which may be fairly stated as a struggle between loyalty and disloyalty—between the friends of the Union and the sympathizers with rebellion.

While it is not denied that among those who have intended voting the ticket presented by Huches and the conditions which they call the Hughes and his condiutors, which they call the Democratic ticket, there may be many who honestly and conscientiously oppose some of the acts and some of the sentiments of the Administration; yet it is equally to be affirmed that the success of that ticket would be hailed by the rebels as a sign of sympathy with them; would encourage them to prolong a hopeless struggle, and would weaken the power of the Government to oppose them—by withdrawing from it that popular sympa-

tly on which it depends for the very breath of existence—far moze than the disastrous defeat of our In such a case, no loyal man, no true patriot, should he sitate to give up some portion of his personal feeling of opposition to this or that measure which has been adopted by the President and his advisers, in accordance with the law, as best suited; in their judgment, to confound the schemes of these who are plotting the digmember ment of the country. who are plotting the dismemberment of the country.
We therefore appeal to you, each and all, to look the question fairly in the face, as patriots only, not as "Republicans" or "Democrats," which names and parties should be forgotten till Rebellion is put down. On the one hand, you have a ticket nominated by and composed of, friends of the Union and the Go-

On the other hand, a ticket urged by men who have plotted the secession of this State, and who sympa hize with those who have compelled us, in self-defence, to pour out the blood and the treasure of the country to preserve our lives, our liberties, and our national existence WILLIAM H. KERN, President National Union City Committee:

JOHN J. FRANKLIN, HENRY B GARDINER, Secretaries.

The National Debt MISRSPRESENTATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. The Democratic party, under the lead of F. W. Hughes, they been circulating broad-cast ever the State the most infamous misor presentations in reference to the national debt. In a long article on that subject, they try to make it appear that the debt of the Government " is now \$2,-00,000,000, and will be \$3,500,000,000."

To show the character of these base misrepresentations, we quote the following from the article in quesit will be that by the lat of July, on any basis of calcu-lation assumed by the committee, it will be at least \$1,000,000,000 more at the close of the war, if it sho close within a year, making a grand total debt of \$8.530,000,000, and adding \$80,000,000 to the tax bill; making Penneylvania's hare \$81.000,000; or \$30 to each tex payer, to be handed ever to the collector every year.

tax payer, to 0e-nanued ever to the collector every year.

Assuming the national debt, then, to be, at the close of the war. \$3,500.000,000, the State's share of it would be about \$350,000,000, to which add the existing State debt, and we have about \$390,000,000 as the grand total of feats indebtedness—\$130 to every man, woman, and child in the Common wealth." obild in the Commonwealth."

Is it not evident that a party who would make such infamous misrepresentations as this would not hesitate to sell their country at once to the Southern traitors and distincionists, as Mr. Hughes wanted to do with his ownitate of Pennsylvania? State of Pennsylvana;

Bet us now see what is the actual debt of the Government. We copy the following statement from the Phindelphia Inquirer of 12th of last menth, (September,) and this paper, it is well known, is not a political paper, and would scorn to make a false statement on so important a subject as this : AND INTEREST, PER CAPITAL - WHALTH OF THE LOYAL STATES.

The following statement of our public debt is taken from the books of the Tressury, and may be relied on The calculations are our own, but these may be readily verified by any expert in statistics: Four per cent. Temporary Loan..........14 015,894 do......42,820,124

 Pid Public Debt }
 70,284,955

 Phree Year 7:30 Bonds
 122,860,560

 Pwo Year Six per cent. Bonds
 2719 700

 Pwenty Year Bonds
 50,000 000

 Oregon Wor Debt
 878,450

 5 20 Year Bonds
 13 974 950

 Certificates of Indebtedues
 43,748 000
 Jertificates of Indebtedues 43,745 000
Fixed States Demand Notes 150,000,000 Total Debt July 1, 1862 \$511,826,274

\$504,843,443 1848.... 7,022,000 3 641,000 493,450 Int. stopped, Old debt and treasury notes \$71,656,855 Comporary Loan......4 42,820.124 Year Bonds 7-30 122.860.750 2,624 880 150,000,000 No Ist.

Total Old and New Debt, \$511 826,273 \$22,262,007 Average rate of interest upon new debt, 4.15 or 4 1 7 Average rate of interest upon total debt. 4.35 or 4 1-3 AVERAGE EXCENDITURE PER DIEM, FROM 4TH MARGE.

New Debt..... \$440,169,418 \$18,298,834

Current expenditure of present Administra-If we assume that the receipts from the customs and ublic lands exactly cover the ordinary expenses of the groups ment in time of peace, four hundred and seven Government in time of peace, four hundred and seven millions is the cost of our civil war in sixteen mouths; and this amount divided by four hundred and sighty-thres, gives us tha average per diem, procue at eight hundred and forty two thousand five hundred and

RIENDS HAVE CONTRACTED, IN CARRYING ON THEIR URholt, was actions in the soft analysis of the same tax-page as Pennsylvania, we warn you now against the political schemes of this party! It has been shown to you beyond a doubt that the leaders of this party are in sympathy with the relate of the South; and, the leaders of the rebellion proclaim that it is their intention, if they can secreted in dictating terms, not only to divide the Union and ceed in dictating terris, not only to divide the Union and set up an independent government over that portion of its territory, which they elsim, but to impose upon the remaining States and their people the burden of paying all the expenses of the war incurred by both parties. Who can calculate the unascertained hundreds of milions of dollars which constitute the liabilities incurred by their med and wicked endeavor to everthrow the government established by our fathers, and to divide and destroy the patimony which they bequeathed to us? Who is willing to sesume the intolerable burden? The resource of the nation, broken, dissevered, and degraded, would be wholly unequal to the effort, and universal bankrostoy, as well as mational dishonor and disgrades, would involve every interest in the country, and aweep away its entire.

every interest in the country, and streep away its entire property.

We appeal to you, therefore, fallow citizens, to bear steadily in mind these important considerations, and let them be a motive to induce your o see that the ballothon gives no uncertain or doubtful expression at the entiring election; but let it be full, clear, and explicit, in favor of sustaining the public credit against every and meintaining the cause of the whole country, against the rabels at directors who have feloniously conspired and with abloady hand stricken's deadly; blow is the life of the nation. This is no time for mere party issues and party organizations; let us stand by the Government until it has crust edeau this rebellion, until the traitors have laid down their arms; then we can talk of compromises, and organization. But is univer talk of compromises, with a traitor, while he has a knife at the threat of the Government.

. Labola en senou la Utw

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

POLITICAL ITEMS. COSPMENT TO THADDEUS STEVENS.—The

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates

THE WER PERSS.

ines constitute a souars.

CONFRIMENT TO THADDEDS STEVENS.—The Providence Journal thus philosophizes: "It is reported that Ex Ficsident Bushman has given ten thous and dolars to defeat Thadders Stevens. If true, which we question, if is one of the greatest compilments that out Thad ever received. A candidate acceptable to the man who, when entrusted with the chief race in the Republic, gravely argued that although the Southern States had no right to secede, the Government had no right to prevent them, would not, we trust, be acceptable to ary loyal constituency. to ary loyal constituency LET US FINISH THE RESENCTION ON TUES-DAY.— If we defeat the Brechinidge clique in this Blate, we end the rebellion. If the news goes forth, after the dection, that the Union men of Fennsylvania have

the election, that the Union men of Fennsylvania have tribinibled, there will not be a division in the robel army but what will feel its effects. The result will strike toror to the robel chiefs. It will, end all hope of further eld. But lot the opposite be the result—let the dough-face traitors succeed—let such men as Sienker and Barr triumphi—let Miller be sent to Uongress, and a shout will come from the bouth, more teriafic than any which has yet signalized the victories of their guerilla bands. EDITOR NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS - John D. Baldwin: editor of *The Worcester Spy*, is nominated as the Republican Union candidose for Congress in the Eighth Massachusetts dis rict. BRECKINEIDGE LIBELLERS -In Berks county, BRECKINZIDGE LIBELLERS—In Berks county, the Tory dough faces are put to the most desperate means to counteract. The influence and the popularity of the Union cause and the Union caudidates. In order to defeat Mejor Wanner, the Union caudidate for Congress, they have not only villified his personal character, but they have misrepresented his political principles. All this is done while high wanner is before the rebel for engaging in the death-straggle to preserve the Government in the wanter and Message.

mat in its marity and howen THE TOBY PLATFORM .- The Harrisburg Teleis support:

1. Repudiation of the war liebt by an organized resist-

rce to the war tax. 2: Repudiation of the national taxes, that the pay of PERSONAL-ITEMS. DWATH OF MBS. LIVING STONE IN AFRICA -

Letters have been received from Divingstone's African expedition, which communicate the sad tidings of the death of Mrs. Livingstone, wife of Rev. Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer. She died at Shupany, April I, of BISEOP ROSECBANS.—As Bishop Research (brother of the General) was at dinner receasily, the conversation reverted to the war.

"It would seems to me, Bishop, that you and your brother, the General, are engaged in very different callrother, the General are engaged in very different callings."

Yes, is appears so." returned the Bishop. "And yet," he continued, "we are both fighting men. White the General is wilding the aword of the field." I wild that I am using the sword of the Spirit. He is fighting the rebels, and I am Bighting the spirits of anneas. There is this difference in the terms of our service: he is fighting with Price, white I am fighting without price."

GARIBALDI.—Mr. Gilpip, member of the British Parisment, has invited Garibald to take up his resi-dence with him, in the event that he is permitted, under any circumstances, to go to England. A BESPECTABLE FORGER.—Another extraordinary series of forgeries has been discovered in London. The culprit is one Luther Yeats, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, who is charged with forging a dead purporting to have been executed by Admiral Sir John West, with intent to defrand Liceitenant Colonier John Temple West, of Ryde, Isle of Wight By means amounting in the aggregate to nearly £6,000, in a period of little more than four years. There are many other forged deeds in existence. CABD FROM MR. TBAIN.—Geo. Francis Train, in

CARD FROM MR. TRAIN.—Geo. Francis Train, in a letter to the Boston Journal, says: I did not disturb the peace. I did not resist the police—ask them. I did, not go to Faneuil Hall for an audience, but to listen to Mr. Summer, which I did, as he will bear witness, particulty and quietly till be had finished, and not till atter the meeting was duly declared adjourned did I attempt to speak, in answer to the repeated cries from all parts of the hance for me tod so. I was fold the hall was owned. to speak, in answer to the repeated cries from all parts of the hense for me to do so. I was told the hall was owned by the city—that citizens paid its expenses. Citizens were invited to ratify the President's proclamation, and hear Mr. Summer, Gov. Andrew, and others I am a citizen—a native of Boston. Mr. Summer publicly challenged any one of the audience to come forward and contate his statements.

I supposed he was honest in this, and would protect any one who accepted his invitation. I did accept it. rest_the brutal assault of the committee, the endea to throw me down the iron staircase, the co ing me and striking meafter I gave myself in charge of the police Thousands saw this from the gallery and the floor. The question is, Who gave the order to arrest me? The superintendent of the hall? No. Mr. Taylor me? The superintendent of the hal? No. Mr. Taylor emphatically denies it in yesterday's Herald. Who gave the order? The Ohief of Police? No.—Gen Ames denies giving any such instructions. Who gave the order? The Mayor? No.—be is innocent of the disgraceful outrage. Who, then, is responsible? Mr. Sumner and his GENERAL OGLESBY—Brigadier General Richard
J Oglesby, killed at the battle of Corinth, was born in
Kentucky, but removed to Illinois at an early aga. Haserved as an officer in the Mexican war, and distinguished bineelf at the battle of Cerro Gordo. At the commen meet of the present rebellion, he was appointed dolor of the 8th Hinois regiment, and afterwards was prome to the position of brigadier general. He participates the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Done MAJOR GENERAL COX IN TOWN .- Maj Gen,

J. D. Cox and staff reached the city last evening from Washington. He has recently been made a major general, and, we understand that he is going to the Kannawha Valley, to assume command of the forces there.

—Wheeling Intel. EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria was to leve Vienna on the 21st alt. for Morayla. Bis stay at the camps of Duras and Brunn would be of about a week's duration. Grand managaves were to take place on the battle field of Austriitz. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.-Mr. Park

Harrison, from a study of the thermometric observations, at Greenwich, finds that there is a tolerably constant increase of temperature from the new moon to the full, and a decrease from the full moon to the first quarter. He also finds that the maximum of rainy or cloudy days corresponds with the first half of the lunar period, and the maximum of fine, clear days with the last half. He explains the fact by the dispersing action of the full moon upon the clouds. This dispersing action is in turn accounted for by Sir-John increachel thus. The heat rays of the moon are almost inappreciable even to the most delicate instruments. Mell ni found that the index of an extremely sensitive thermo-electric nils scarcery moyed. extremely sensitive thermo-electric pile scarcely moved, when a moonbeam was concentrated on it by a lens so powerful that a sunbeam thus converged would have burned platinum into vapor. The heat rays sent from the moon, therefore, must be intercepted and abarrbed by our atmosphere. Being thus concentrated in the upby our atm by our atmosphere. Being thus concentrated in the upper strate of the atmosphere, the heat necessarily warms that region, and thus dissipates the clouds and hinders their formation. The foll moon will, therefore, clear the sky, and by so doing will lower the temperature of the earth, for clouds act as a blanket to the carth, keeping its heat from radiating into space. The new moon, deprived for rome time of the sun's heat, is incapable of exercising a similar influence, and the rainy or clouds. exercising a similar influence, and the rainy or clouds mers, and raust still be considered sub judice.

HOW PONTOON BRIDGES ARE MADE.—Pontoon boats are flat botte med, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and fave feet wide at the steen, swelling out at the sides to the wiath of six feet. Each its on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as a baggage wagon for the pontooniers, carrying its propor-tion of string pieces and of plank. On reaching a river tue boats are unloaded, floated across by cables made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the plants, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width. It is a fine sight to see a regiment come to a river bank with a pouton train, unload and launch their boats; moor them in a line, and in less than five miones from the time when the word "balt" was given have a pride against the product over which an bridge, say six hundred feet in length, over which an THE LATE GENEBAL LYTLE .- Acting Brigadies General William H. Lytle, who lost his life in Kentucky on Wednesday, was a native of Cincinnati. Like, his father, who, during the early years of the history of Obio, held a high place in the esteem of the peepla of that State, he studied for the legal profession, and, like him, took an active part in military affairs. His first experience as a soldier was acquired in the Mexican war, where the next was the control with discount war, ence as a soldier was acquired in the Mexican war, where, at an early age, he served with distinction as a captain of infantry in Colonel Irving's regiment. Subsequently, by the unanimous recommendation of the Hamilton-county delegation in 1857, when hardly thirty, years of age, he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats—a compilment paid rather to his brilliant powers as an orator than to his partisauship. At the outbreak of the rebellion he re-entered the military service as a colonel, and was from after normoust to a

service as a colonel, and was soon after promoted to & brigadier generalship. GARDENS ON HOUSETOPS .- In a tall block of GABDENS ON HOUSETOPS.—In a tall block of buildings in the Pleasance, Edinburgh, a curious and novel arrangement—that of converting the roofs of the houses into a bleaching green—has been carried out. In the roof, which is of course flat, the first ecquirement is that it should be water-sight. To recure this, the sole is constructed of thick iron plates, rivoted together at the flanges, and having India-rubber introduced in the manner of a "washer" between the edges. To resist corrotion, the iron has been treated while in a heated state. REBEL OUTRAGE .- The Nashvilla Union has an REBEL OUTRAGES.—The Nashville, Union has an account of a hursible entrage perpetrated by five guarillas. They wisited the house of a citizen, about eight, miles from that city, on the night of the 30th of September, and violated the persons of his wife and daughter, and proceeding thereon to the house of a widow lady, treated her in the same brutal manner. Two of the ruffians, were members of the Tennessee Legislature, and voted to carry the State out of the Joion Gen. Negley, besting of the owners and out a dataphysical fieldlers.

hearing of the oxirage, sent out a detachment of soldiers, and captured the miscreants. TAXATION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS—The chion on Saturday morning, in regard to the taxation of United States stocks (The Court hold that all bonds, stocks, dec., sexted before the passage of the exemption clause of September 7th, 1882, are liable to taxation under a State. handred and forty two thousand five hundred and eighty six dollars.

Here we have the positive kyingnes, that the level have the forest here we have the positive kyingnes, that the level have the forest here we have the positive kyingnes, that the level have the forest here are endeavoring to make the people believe it is! Shame on such base misre presentatings; as this! These political tracksters on have but two objects in view in making such false statement to the people; one is to get themselves into political power, and the other is to prepare the public mind for what they intend to not from his shoulder by a piece of shell. He gate varied from his shoulder by a piece of the hist legister was and that is, to compact the government to pay the content of the public mind for what they intend to the forest the most of the basic states. A NARROW ESCAPE—At the late battle of Bulk Russ, Lieut, H B Lanz, had, one of his shoulders are also than the form his shoulder by a piece of shell. He gate varied from his shoulder by a piece of the carried by the carried by a piece of Run, Lient, H. H. Lantz, had one of his shoulder, atragatorn from his shoulder by a piece of shell. He efferwards found the strap, and has sent it to us as a relia of the battle. Our young friend is winning distinction: among the gallant Reserves, and we are glad of it. for the service has no braver officer—Lebanon (Res.) Gazette.

vice has no braver officer — Lebanon (Ra.), Gazette

THE Edin hugh Courant understands that it is thought
that the naw code of canons which is in orogeration for
the Scottish Episcopa) Church may be the means of dividing the communion. A large body of the clergy and
laity, this rop red, intend to enter into relations with the
letty, this rop red, intend to enter into relations with the
Church of England, if any other ritual, than that of the
Prayar Book be adopted.

THE Hamilton (Canada), Times, ages that the Governor General, on his trip from that city to Toronto,
n ade the quickest run ever nocomplished on a Canadian
lailway. The engine stondon, halt at Hamilton,
performed the unparalleled feat of running forty minsten!

ON MONDAY, in the Quesq's Bench, Hontreal, Joseph Batt man was charged with having attempted to persuade one Henry Dyser to enlist in the army of the United States. The Solicitor General, Mr. Abbott, prosecuted. After a protracted trial, the jury returned a verdict of not sulty.— Forento Globs pot suity:— Foronto eccos:
SINGNEAR FACT.—It in a singular fact that the old Sinch San Cause of the ampulse have the sure of the Ninth Tgrptian Congressional District in Thinois, which is the strongest Democratic district in the Union, has taken more of the Southern negroes from Cairo for help than all the other Congressional districts combined. FATA MORGANA.—A Fata Morgana was recently observed in England, at Weston, where phactom vessels were seen under full sail and steamers suspended in mid air. The images were purple in color, projected on a red

tack—upholding the value of every public security, and maintaining the cause of the whole country, against the rebels at directors who have feloniously conspired and with a blood; hand strickin's deadly blow as the life of the nation. This is no time for mere party issues and party organizations; list us stand by the Covernment until it has crusted out this rebellion, until the braitors have laid down their arms; then we can talk of compromises, party issues, and organization. But issues not nave talk of compromises, party issues, and organization. But issues never talk of compromises, with a traitor, while he has a knife at the throat of the Government.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, October R.—The steamers New York and Hansa have arrived below, and will be up at 6.30 talk evening.

The gleamer Hibernian arrived at Quebec this evening.

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