RUSH & KURTZ. (Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.) FORMERLY BUNK, RAIGUEL, & CO. No. 187 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

od-fitting, durable

OLOTHING, OLOTHING, OLOTHING, OLOTHING,

REASONABLE PRICES.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

FP 8.—Wanamakar & Brown's Oak Hall Clothing

will made, good fitting, durable Clothing, at REA-

Wantensker & Brown have an immense stock of

ment, at Sixth and Market streets, is NOTED

OR CASH, which will be sold CORRESPONDING-

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

CUSTOMER WORK WELL DONE AT EXTRA LOW

DINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

C. SOMERS & SON.

UNDER JAYNE'S HALL,

e now made up for sale an entire new stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

nine before purchasing elsewhere.

a full assortment of OLOTES, OARSIMERES, and

ESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Always on hand, a full Stock of

FANCY BASKETS,

rubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Brooms, Whisks,

WALL, SURUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES.

LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS,

Mais, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,

BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE,

VASHBOARDS, BOLLING and OLOTHES PINS,

LOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

sper Bags, Incigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows,

WEST NET CASH PRICES.

is Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

is country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W.

WINAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER to the State of

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

AN FOR SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

a 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

CARPET CHAIN.

the subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted:

50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Lin-

from 12 to 50 cts per lb.

1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-

R. T. WHITE.

LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

No 242 NORTH THIED STREET,

2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET,

BOUTH SIDE,

FALL IMPOSTATIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO

CARPETINGS,

LEN ECHO MILLS.

McCALLUM & CO.

* 0 0 OHESTNUT STREET,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

OARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

46 bayers.

Have now on hand an extensive stock of

arpetings, of our own and other makes, to

blch we call the attention of cash and short-

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

JOS. H. WATSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

mb20.tf FARR & BROTTER, Importers, 824 (HESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

THAN FORMER PRICES.

VARTIN & QUAYLES'

Mo. 326 UHESTNUT street.

SHLOW BLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA

LEUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

FOR CASH.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

800 Bales of Wicking.

INSTORE,

TWINES, WICKING.

VARNE, BATTS, AND

en, and Woolen.

.00,000 Sheets Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales all grades Wick.

and Linen.

TIDDING. BATTS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION.

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS,

Carriages, Hobby Horses, &o , &c.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS. LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c. SHAWLS.

OORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET. A complete assortment of WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of the following well-known makes: MIDDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET, PEACE DALE, &c.

and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE; STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE, To which we invite the attention of OASH and SHORT-TIME BUYERS. sc22-mwi 1m M.L. HALLOWELL & Oo., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

> (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK.) ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety, TOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, 123 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, OHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PRILADELPRIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Dax 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

WADDING! WADDING! THOS. MELLOR & Co., DARPET OHAIN. &c., &c.

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.

50,000 lbs. Uotton Yarn—Nos. from 5 FALL. 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, IMPORTERS AND JOBRESS

DRY GOODS. Mos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK (Corner of New St) FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, the above goods lower than any other house in this Among which will be found a more than usually at-LADIES' DRESS GOODS: VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Cash buyers specially invited. au28-2m

1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12 000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. FALL. 1862 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. JOHNES, BERRY, & Co., 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. (Buccessors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) Alto, Coveriet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and sell stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by 527 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS, A. H. FRANCISCUS, IMPORTERS AND JORBERS OF

SILK RCH-STREET CARPET WARE FANCY DRY GOODS. OLDDEN & RIOKNER. Have now opened an entirely

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS. ll the new styles, which they are offering at LOW PRICES WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and solicit the attention of the Trade.

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Have now open their

MOS. 517 CHESTNUT and 514 JAYNE Streets,

FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

vited. The property of the party of aull-8m SEWING MACHINES. THE WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 OHESTNUT Street WHEELER & WILSON VI CATIN & QUAYLED STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS

B M P O B I U M ,

No. 1085 WALHUT STERET, SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUTSTREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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.

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. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpet

CEAMLESS BAGS.

always in Store.

Lewiston 2% - Bushel.

Lewiston 2- Bushel. and For sale, not cash on delivery, by GEO. GRIGG, 219 OHUBOH Alley COTTON YARN.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10, FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. A HMY BLANKETS.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD,

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM &

WELLS.

BU29-11

· AGENTS.

ELLING, COFFIN, & CO., NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY ARMY

WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS, STANDARD QUALITY.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. TOHN C. ARRISON, Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET. FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) The well known reputation of this establishment for selling Fine Goods at MODERATE PRICES will be fully

P. S .- The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, SO justly popular, can be supplied at short notice. FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY. oc11-tf

GEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

m6-8fea MINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
tf Four doors below the Continental. ja9-tf LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH TRAMOUS. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET, PEILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

ALWAYS ON HAND. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. Mo. 281 South SECOND Sta n connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are tow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have new on hand a full supply, finished with the onneed by all who have used them to be

which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their numerous patrons and seems of the character of their numerous patrons. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

MOTTON BAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAB, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for ents; Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to; et wids. Tarpanling, Belting, Sall Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 102 JOHES Alley.

E. & L. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH

OPENING FOR FALL:

BALMOBAL SKIRTS, GOOD BLACK SILKS, STAPLE LINEN GOODS, BLACK STELLA SHAWLS, NEW WOOLEN SHAWLS, MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. REPS, ORDERED COLORS, FRENCH PLAID FLANNELS FULL STOOK OF WOOLENS, RICHEST PRINTED GOODS, NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS, GOOD COL'D POULT DE SOIE. MAGNIFICENT DRESS SILKS,

MAGNIFICENT PRINTED GOODS TYP STAIRS DEPARTMENT. Fall and Winter Cloaks. Black Thibet Shawls. Striped Broche do. Broche Bordered do.

Woollen do. BOYS' CLOTHING. Jackets and Pants. Sacks, Overcoats, &c. Suits made to order. COOPER & CONABD,

S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts. IAS.R.CAMPBELL&CO. IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

727 CHESTNUT STREET, Have just received, and are now offering, magnif SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SHASON. 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. RANVILLE B. HAINES IS OT STILL SELLING MUSLINS AND CANTON FLANNELS VERY CHEAP. FLANNELS VEEY OHEAP.
Bleached Muslips, 12½; heavier do., 14.
1 case full 7.8 wide, 18½ by the piece.
1 case full 35 inches wide, 17 by the piece.
1 case full yerd wide, 18 cents by the piece.
1 case full yard wide, 18 cents by the piece.
2 cases full yard wide, finer, 18½ c. by the piece.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20c by the piece.
Two cases Wamsuta, two cases Williamsville, Utice Two cases Wamautta two cases Williamsville, Utica Sheeting, very heavy, full width, 50 cents, this is very cheap, being the best Sheeting made; best unbleached Sheeting, 2½ wide, 45 cents; Brown Muslins, 12½, 14, and 16c; nearly yard wide, 17½ by the piece; very heavy 18½, extra beavy, 20; fine yard wide, 20; Pocasaett, 22; snu all other makes equally cheap, unbleached Canton Flannel 22; heavier do, 25, and extra heavy 31½; good bleached 25; Hamilton bleached at 31½, these are cheaper than they can be bought; White Flannels, all wool. 25; heavier do, 30; very heavy at 37½; heavy Shaker Flannel, fully ard wide, warranted mashrinkable, these are very desirable; heavy Red twilled, 37½; worth 44; heavy Gray twilled, in great variefy; heavy Blue twilled, fancy striped Flannels, for Shirts, all wool, from 50 cents up. I believe my stock of Flannels is one of the largest and best selected that can be found, and I am willing to sell them cheap. Persons in want would do well to call, for they will be much higher.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, oc21 3t 1013 MARKET Street, above TENTH.

oc21 3t 1013 MARKET Street. *bove TENTH. CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, at 37, 45, 50, 62, and 75c; Eutry and Shair Carpets, 16 to 85c.; Hag Carvets, 31, 37, and 45c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 87 to 50c.; Gilt bordered Window Shades, 50c. to \$1.46; Buff and Green Window Holland, 16 to 20c.; Flannels, 25 to 50c.; Dress Goods in great variety, from 16 to 50c; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31c.

se24-wfm12t ALL WOOL BED BLANKETS.

A full assortment of sizes— 9.4-10.4-11.4 - 12.4.

Extra quality large size Blankets.
Also Gray Army and Worse Blankets. Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets.

SHABPLESS BRO HERS. COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

A foil line of plain colored—

A.foil line of plain colored—
Embracing all the rich, dark shades,
Neat figures, single and double faced,
Bright colored Ohecks and Plaids.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
tf OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. oc17.tf

MHOICE DRY GOODS—Just re-Ceived.

Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.

Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.

Merinoes of all Shades.

Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.

Cotten and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.

Figured Merinoes. One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.

Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choic A full line of Vesting. JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ABOH Street H STEEL & SON, So. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates,

Have now open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER Bich Fancy Silks.
New Shades Plain Silks.
Figured Black Silks.
Plain Black Silks at Low Prices. Bich Figured and Plaid French Reps. Plain French Beps, all shades. Plain French Merinoss, all shades.

Plain French meintoes, an Sussies.
PLAIN ALPACAS,
In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.
Poil De Chevres, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable Dress oods. Also, a large assortment of
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUABE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
sell-tf AT LAST YEAU'S PRICES.

MOOPER & CONARD are selling rapidly, from a fine stock, the following desirable DIS:
Black Velour Bep, from 94 cts. to \$1.38.
Black French Merinoes, 75, 87 /4, 95, and \$1.25.
Black Alpacas, the cheapest stock in town. Delaines, Paramattas, cheap Reps. &c . &c. CHEAP AUUTION LOTS.

Broche bordered Shawis, black centres, \$3.50 to \$8. OLOAK BOOM. Water proof and Winter Clo Woollen Shawie, Misses Shawis.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
GLOAKING OLOTHS.

Large lots Cassimeres at 75 cts. to \$1 and upwards.
Fine Black Broadcicths.
Bibbed Cloths, heavy Tricots, fine Castor Beavers.
Overcoat Cloths, Undertakers' Cloths, &c., &c.,
000 PER & CONABD,
20 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets. FALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Fall Cloaks opened daily.
Winter Cloaks in preparation.
Striped all-wool Broobe Shawis, \$8.
Fall and Winter Woollen Shawis.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Fine Beady-made Clothing for boys.
Suits made to order.

OLOTHS, CASSIMEBES, VESTINGS. OLOTHS, CASSIMEBES, VESTINGS.
Just opened, several large lots Cassimeres.
Boys' wear of every grade and style.
11,000 yards Black and Fanoy Cassimeres, 760 to \$2.
6-4 Blue Flannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Cloths.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fall and Winter.
DEESS GOODS.
Rep. Poplins, French Merinoes, Delaines, & Course, ARMY BLANKETS.
COURSE & GONARD. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Street

SILK AND DRESS GOODS. TALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co.,

se25-2m No. 325 MARKET ST. CUTLERY. WORMAN & ELY. No. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

PATENT CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; Also, the BEST and CHEAPEST ARMY KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON

MANUFACTURERS OF

IN THE MARKET. Ave. GRANVOTEM CAST-STEEL FORKS. se24-wim9m CAMP CAMP OF LA P. LA P. A. P. L.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862. LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, N. C., October 8, 1862. News from the Department of North Carolina is not of much interest to the public : however, we will note affairs as the stand here at the present time. Bince the attack upon this place of the 6th ultimo—an account of which I gave you at the time—we have had all sorts of rumors as well as declarations by the Secessionists o the place. MASSING TROOPS.

They are evidently massing a large force in the State by conscription, and making extensive preparations for a fall and winter campaign. COVERNOR VANCE This man, who has been proclaimed by all conserve

tive men in this locality as a strong Union man, has avowed his Union proclivities by asserting in his mes sage that North Carolina must rid herself of the invader. if it costs the life of all her soldiers. Men whom I asked previous to his election as to his conservatism, now openin proclaim that they knew when they voted for him that he was a "Southern man," meaning a rebel of the darkest dye. UNION SENTIMENT.

The Union sentiment in this State is a mith. Take the men within our lines in his department, outside of the soldiers that compose the 1st North Carolina Union Regiment, and you can't find one hundred staunch unconditional Union men. The confidence we have heretofore placed in the development, of a strong Union sentiment has been misplaced. AN ATTACK ANTICIPATED.

The military authorities have been expecting an attack every day. The Secessionists have tried every way to get passes to leave the place, but Col. Potter. com manding the post, displays his good judgment and milltary experience by refusing to give them any, having determined to keep them, to have the fate of the place if attacked, which is a wise and judicious move, for it may prevent them from attacking the place at present. THE NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The recent conscription acticompels every man be tween the ages of 15 and 50 years, able to do military duty, to bear arms. This fact shows conclusively that the last great drama in the act of conscription is nearly finished. Their army being so much decimated by disease and the casu lities of battle, they are compelled to adopt this new conscription act. By conscripting between the ages epecified they will be able to bring into the field an additional force of three hundred thousand We must not remain inactive, but augment our army until we have centralized an army of a million. They are exerting their pimost in this State, as well as all the States in rebellion, to bring in their last man.

REBEL RAMS AT WILMINGTON. Reports from deserter from Wilmington say that the three iron clad boats which have been in course of construction for the past six mouths are now almost finished. The last of their plating being nearly on, we may exprepared for them. However, I think a Monitor sent there would not be amiss. It might prevent the recurrence of another "Oreta" affair. Stirring news may be looked for from this department goon. The rebels are becoming bold, daring, and exultant, organizing guerilla companies, and displaying their bushwhacking proclivities on every occasion. General Foster is becoming thred of it, and he will teach them a lasson that they will remember for some time to come.

Beinforcements are arriving rapidly, and new brigades are being formed and placed under command of senior colonels of much military experience. If the rebels should attack this place again, or Newbern, they never they did not bargain for. .The Episcopai Convention.

To the Editor of The Press: Fig. 7 ou are strangely in error respecting the action of the late, General Convention of the Protestant Repseconal Church in relation to the state of the country. I am sure you are not, disposed to do figinatics to a body of Ohrisyou are not disposed to do hijustice to a body of Ohristian of whom in some respects, you speak so highly, nor to disparage any representative man in the councils of this church, especially by discrediting the loyalty of any who, in this hour of trial, have been true in word and deed, in Ohnroh and State, to the Constitution and the Government. You justly say that the Episcopal Church has ever been careful not to introduce into her councils subjects, however intensiting in themselves, which were not distinctly and obviously matters demanding ecclerisation! action: Topics which have disturbed and, in come cases, rent saunder other religious bodies, have been by, common censent shut out from the conventions of this church. This has been the traditional policy of our communion; the fruit; as we think, of our fixed off our communion; the fruit; as we think, of our fixed faith, our Liturgical worship, our ancient and uniform order of government. It has been, certainly to many who were born outside of our, pale, an attraction which they could not resist; and they have come to this church as a refuge from those distracting and worldly strikes which have invaded the legislative and worshipping assemones or many other denominations.

It ought not to be an occasion of surprise that there were found in our General Convention not, a few lutividuals who feered that the introduction of any reference there to our national troubles would prove to be a dangerous departure from our invariable practice of abstalling f om the consideration of any secular affairs. It required days of intelligent, and thoughful discussion to, bring the clier, members of the Convention to a full realization that the issues of to day are different from, and more momentous than any which have ever agitated

this, or, indeed, any other people, a.d. that no policy (this, or, indeed, any other people, and that no policy of the past can be urged as a reason for silence now. The Convention, however, did come to that mind, and passed a series of resolutions, gnarded and calm, and forbearing in expression, but yet decided in the assurance of loyalty to the Government, and in the assertion of the "grisyous wrong" now being perpetrated by those who are striving to break the bonds of the Union, and the integrity of the Ohurch. They are not so strong and forcible in expression as some of us who are very ardent in our patriotism desired, and endeavored to make them, but they are unequivocal in spirit very sident in our particitism desired, and endeavored to make them, but they are unequivocal in spirit and in tone. Reflection convinces me that they are all which one who loves his church as well as country ought to desire. They are conracterized by the meckness and gentleress of Ohrist, and are such as no man will be askamed of when the passionate excitements of the hour are past. They will not, they ought not, to be an impediment in the way of Godly union and concord, when oncengs in those now estranged and rebellious are brought to acknowledge their rightful rulers. The few in the Convention who are really in symoathy with the rebells, if not with the rebellion, there are a few with the rebels, if not with the rebellion, (there are a few such in every large assemblage,) strove, by every possi-ble sopbistry of argument, and finally by every art and trick of parliamentary finesse, to prevent the passage of any resolutions at all. These were completely folled in heir attempt. They warned the Convention of the dire

effect of bringing party politics into our coolestastical councils, and to stimulate its fears, themselves entered the forbidden field, and foisted question; upon the House which he respondent was found ready to agitate. Those who were resolved that, with God's help, the Convention should be brought to some temperate expression of the date of University was asserting and callectively, to honor duty of Uhristian men, severally and collectively, to honor and obey "the powers that be," kept themselves (or rather were kept by the grace of God) aloof from all questions of administration—all discussion of national measures, and devoted their attention to the divine relations of Church and State and the sin of wanton separation from the Body of Ohrist.

The policy or impolicy of emancipation, of defensive or offensive war, of striving to wear out or to tra uple out repellion, was carefully and most judiciously avoided—filmstrating the conservative spirit of our Church more from the Body of Christ. illustrating the conservative spirit of our Church more fitty and strongly than it would have been, if in utter district of our own discretion, we had just ignored the conviltions of the country sitogether. You have done gesti injustice to two eminent laymen, honorable and honered members of the late Convention, by the association into which you have thrown them in your editorial remarks of Saturday last. Mr. Bobert O. Winthrop, of Mas achusetts, and Judge Convyngham of Penneylvania did not act in concert with the men among whom you have classed them. They both strove to call out from the Convention a more explicit and full utterance of its devotion to the meintenance of the Union in the State.

have classed them. They both strove to call; out from the Convention a more explicit and full utterance of its devotion to the meintenance of the Union in the Stave and in the Church. One of them was compelled by other sngagements to return to his distant home before the final question was taken in the Hause upon the resolutions reported by the committee of nine. It is within my, own knowledge that that gentleman offered to come back again if the friends of the measure considered his infinence and vote necessary to insure the passage of the resolutions. Both favored the enforcing of those resolutions. Both favored the enforcing of those resolutions with some stronger phraseology. Surely you were misinformed when you coupled their names with the names of Dr Hawks and others, who strove to persuade the Convention that it were better to refrain from any expression on the subject of our national groubles. On the last day of the seasion, some of the most carnest opponents of the socion, which the Convention had so deliberately and determinately taken, offered their protest, and saked to have it recorded on the journal of the House. The application was refused by an almost unanimous voice. Upon the whole, I believe that all who give themselves the triuble fairly to acquaint themselves with what our Church has done in this crisis, and to reflect on the circu natances under which she has acted, will come to the conclusion that we have spoken, not with timidity, but prudence; not with indeed lon, but with gentlemes; not after the manner of the world, but in the spirit of Uhrist; not in conformity with the passions of the hour, but in the calm, moderate, and truthful words, which we shall be willing to abide by with the passions of the hour, but in the calm, moderate, and truthful words, which we shall be willing to abide by n after years. The pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, which

The Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal Convention.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Permit an admirer of the fearless and consistent loyalty of The Press to thank you for your comments on the late Episcopal Convention

They have considerably disturbed the equanimity of some among us, who believe that a general council of the church can hardly err; but you may be well assured of the correctness of your remark. "Episcopacy may express these sentiments, but we do not believe that they represent the wishes of the people, and, when they come to elect another Convention, they wil: show that eur confidence has not been bestowed in vain."

This Convention ought not to be regarded as fairly representing the real sentiment of the Church, either in regard to ecclesisatical or civil subjects

AN IMPORTANT LETTER. General Scott's Views on the Rebellion.

HIS ADVICE NOT HEEDED. The Washington National Intelligencer of yesterday

General Scott, precedes them by the following editorial comments:

Early in the last year, when civil war seemed impending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. Scott, then at the head of the army, wrote two papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisds, and the rights and duties which devolved on the Government in the momentous conjuncture. These two papers were subsequently lent to many friends to read, and one of them has recently been published, without the writer's consent evidently for a party purpose. As the illustrious Old Warrior; professes to relong to no party other than that of the National Union, he has deemed it proper to give to the publishmelf the second of the papers referred to, lest it also migut find its unauthorized way into print. He has, therefore, for warded it to us for insention in the National Intelligencer, having added to it a few explanatory "notes," which the lapse of time for insertion in the National Intelligences, having added to its few explanatory "notes," which the lapse of time seemed to render proper.

The paper now submitted to the public by Gen. Scott throws a flood of light on the history of the rebellion in its incipeint stages, and will inspire every reader with deep interest. It establishes, in the first place, the padeep interest. It establishes in the test beach, the pertinent analyty of the wise and watchful G-neral-in-Onief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the G-vernment to gar-rison and scoure the Southern forts against every possi-

of merit is regulated only by party tests. SOUTHERN FORTS-A SUMMARY, &C. October 30, 1860, I emphatically called the attention o the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of tag Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensa, cola harber. October 31, I suggested to the secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of hore forts as had garrisous to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (See my "Views," since

rresident, December 15, when the same topics, Secesationism, &c, were again preity fully discussed. There being at the moment [in the opinion of the President] no danger of an early Secession, beyond South Carolina, the President; in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Moultrie and sending a garrison to Fort. Sumpter, said:
"The time has not strived for doing so; that he should well the action of the Convention of South Carelina, in the expectation that a commission would se appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the Sacession of the State and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should decide against the Secession, then he would send a reinforcement, and telegraph the commanding officer (Major Anderson) of Fort Moultrie to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumper) against attack." and Sumpier) against attack "

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, but could be taken from New York. Next, that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina commissioners, would have the same in their hands, by first using and then cutting the wires; that as there was not a soldier in Fort sumpter, any handful of armed Secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that it, the Secretary's three hundred men had then or ioms time later, been sent to Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, both would now have been in the presession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the Secessionists; consequently the access to those forts from and free.*
The same day, December 15, I wrote the following "Lieut Gen. Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President.

"Long prior to the force bill (March 2. 1833.) prior to the isens of his proclamation, and in part prior to the passage of the ordinance of nullification, President Jackson, under the act of March 3, 1807, 'authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces,' caused reinforcements to be sent to Fort Moultrie, and a sloop of war, the Natchez.) with two revenue cutters, to be sent t

(the Natchez,) with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charlesion harbor, in order, 1. to prevent the seizure of that fort by the nulifiers, and 2. to efforce the execution of the revenue laws. General Scott himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of nullification and many of the additional companies were then en route for the same destination.

"President Jackson tamiliarly said at the time that, by the assemblage of those forces, for lawful purposes, he was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States."

"General S., who received his first instructions (oral) from the President, in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War (General Cass), remembers those expressions well. ressions well.

Saturday Night, December 15, 1860." "Saturday Night, December 15, 1800."
DECEMBER 28 — Again, after Major Anderson had gallently and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie into Fort Sumpter—leavning that, on demand of Scuth Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or out of the harbor—I wrote th's note:

"Lieutenant General Scott (who has had a bad night,
and can scarcely hold up his head this morning), beging
express the hope to the Secretary of War: 1. That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

2. That one hundred and fifty recruits may instantly be sent from Governor's Island to reinfore that garrison, with ample supplies of ammunition and substatence, including fresh vegetables, as patatoes, onions, turnips; and, 3, That one or two armed vessels be sent to support "Lieut Gen. S. avails himself of this opportunity also "Lieut Gen. S. avails himself of this opportunity also to express the hope that the recommendations heretofore made by him to the Secretary of War respecting Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, and Pulaski, and particularly in respect to Forts Piokens and MoBae and the Pensacola Navy Yard, in connection with the last two named works, may be reconsidered by the Secretary. "Lieut. Gen. S. will further ask the attention of the Secretary to Forts Jefferson and Taylor, which are wholly matternal, heing of far greater value even to the must dis-

national, being of far greater value even to the most distant points of the Atlantic coast and the people on the upper waters of the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers than to the State of Florida. There is only a feeble company at Key West for the defence of Fort Taylor, and not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handful of fillbusters or a row boat of pirates; and the Gulf, soor bles in the adjacent States, will swarm with such nui "Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President of the United "Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and Gen. S. Is not well enough to go to church.

"But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit General S., without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harhor to residence Fort Sumpter, together lew York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumpter, togeth extra muskets or rifles, ammunition

distance ?

It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be orderec for the same purpose as early as to morrow
"General S. will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."
The South Carolina commissioners had already been The Fourth Carolina commissioners has already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumpter by quoting from some of my previous reports.

It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February. In this long detay Fort Moultrie had been rearmed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels. Many powerful new land batteries (beside a formidable raft) have been constructed. Hulks, too, have been sunk in the principal channel, so as to render access to Fort Sumpter from the sea impracticable, without first carrying all the lower batteries of the Secessionlets. The difficulty of reinforcing has thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused, to allow any attempt to be made because he was holding negotiations with the made, because he was holding negotiations with the be made, because he was holding negotiations with the gouth Carolina commissioners.

'Afterwards Secretary Helt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship of war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer 'Star of the West.'' That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, have delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at encoor failing, I next, verbally, submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by ships of war, fighting their 'way by the battefies, (increasing in strength daily,) or that Major Anderson should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of his guin—that is enforcing supplies by bombardment and by bring to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of his guinthat is, enforcing supplies by bombardment and by bring
ing to merchant vessels, helping himself, (giving orders
for payment,) or, finally, be allowed to evacuate the
fort, which, in that case, would be inevitable.
But, before any resolution was taken, the late Secretary of the Navy making difficultire about the want of
suitable war vessels, another commissioner from South
Oarolina arrived, causing further delay. When this had
passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Captain
Ward, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of The pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, which every minister of a congregation is expected to read to his people, and which is the voice of the Church teaching her children their duty in this triteg juncture, will be found to ring out with a clear and emphatic rebuke of the sin of rebellion; and an earnest injunction to all true men to recognize the Government as the ordinance of God, and to give it a cordisi and dutiful support. The Episcopal Church cannot be said to have spoken in any utterrance in which the voices of her Bishops are not heard. Take into your account with what the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies have said, by resolution; what the Bishops have said through their Pastoral (the two embody the mind of this Church), and you have a testimony more effectual, outspoken, and unequivocal than has been given by any ecclesiastical Convention, or Synod, or Assembly in this land. Whatever else be lacking, the level to avow its adherence to the constitutional Government, it will be the last to abandon it to the vicine of open rebels or the machinations of political traitors.

The Priscoval Convention.

The Priscoval Convention.

The Repiscopal Convention.

The Repiscopal Convention of Bishops, which in that case, would be inevitable.

Total before any resolution was taken, the late Scoretary of the Navy making difficulties about the want of suitable war vessels, another commissioner from South two vessels, another commissioner from South and wary, Secretaries Hole any Check, causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Hole any Check, causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Hole any Check, and ward, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President (Buchanan), settled upon the exhoust of the President (Buchanan), settled upon the exhoust of the President (Buchanan), settled upon the exhoust of the constitution, of the original passed away, Secretaries Hole any, March, Check, Check,

That plan and all others, without a squadron of war ships and a considerable army—competent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumpter, and before the exhaustion of its ambistence—having been pronounced, from the change of circumstances, impracticable, by Major Anderson. Captain Foster. (Chief Engineer.) and all the other officers of the fort, as well is by Brigadier General Totten, Obief of the Corps of Engineers; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise (March 12th) that Major Anderson be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long gallantly held by him and his companions, immediately on procuring suitable transportation to take them to New York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days. It was not till January 31 (when the first commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited October 31st was obtained to admonsh commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major Anderson was not among the admenished, being already straily beleaguired.)

January 32 — To Lieut Slemmer, commanding in Pensacola Harbor:

WHAT HE HAD TO CONTEND WITH DURING BU-

CHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

about January 12, of the President's reply to a message from me) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, as usual, of a suitable naval vessel—the Brooklyn being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of three hundred recruits in New York harbor ready for some time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Fort Pickens and occupy Fort McRae also—the President, about January 18, permitted that the stoop-of war Brooklyn should take a single company, ninety men, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Boads, and reinforce Licuienant Siemmer, in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighbortog fort doRae. The Brooklyn, with Capt Vogdes' company a'one, left the Cheeapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and, on the 29th, President Buohana, having entered into a quast armistice with certain leading Seceders at Pensanorning, in giving publicity to the following opinions of quasi armistice with certain leading Seceders at Pens cols and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Tone cole and elsewhere, camed Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct, in a joint note, the commander of the war vessels off Pensscola and Lieut. Siemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to lard Captain Vogdes' company unless that fort should be attached.;

[That joint note I never saw until March 25th, but rupposed the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it.]

Heating, however, of the most active preparations for the traing, however, of the most active preparations for hostilities on the part of the Seceders at Peasacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRaethat had not a gun mounted when it was seized—during the Peace Convention and since, I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12th, to Captain Vogdes, was agreed upon, viz: 6 At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce fort Pickeus, and hold the same till further orders." The order, in duplicate, left. New York by two naval vessels about the middle of March as the mail and wires could not be trusted, and rison and scoure the Southern forts sgainst every possible attack; and it discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which, it is now evident, resulted from the indocision of the Executive, misled doubtless by treachery in the Secretary of War, if not in other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced and abused confidence. This paper, we may ladd, must have the effect; with every candid mind, of vindicating the character of the illustritions veteral deneral himself from imputations with which he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard

*"The plan invented by General Scott to stop Secondion was, like all campaigns devised by Aim, very able in its details, and nearly certain of general success. The Scuthern States are full of arsenals and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points. General Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to these forts as specify and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communication between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land withcut one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody slegs. But Scott been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to: be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist."—Part of the culcy pronounced on Sceretary Floyd (who defeated Scott's plans) by the Richmond Exammer, on Floyd's reception at that city, I It was not till January 4 that, by the aid of Secretary Holt (a strong and loyal man), I obtained permission to send succor to the feetic garrison of Fort Taylor, Key West, and at the same time a company—Major Armold's, from Boston—to coupy Fort Jefferson, Tortugas itland. If this company had been three days later, the *" The plan invented by General Scott to stop Seces. he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard Island. If this company had been three days later, the

pristed.)
After a long confinement to my bed, in New York, I came to this city (Washington) December 12. Next day! I personally urged upon the Scoretary of War the same views, viz: strong garrisons in the Southern forts—those of Charleston and Pensacola harbors at once; those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, below New Orleans, next. &c., &c. I sgain pointed out the organized companies and the recruits at the principal depots available for the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

By appointment, the Secretary accompanied me to the President, December 15, when the sawe toptos, Secessioniem, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There fort would have been pre-occupied by Floridians. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts, which govern the commerce of the Maxican Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. with foris Jefferson and Taylor, the rebels might have purchased early European recognition.

† It was known at the Navy Department that the Brocklyn, with Capt. Vogdes on board, would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in reugh worth a resident experience be fifty miles off. Indeed. en miles at sea, the fort might have been attacked an

eached the beach, in open sea, where alone it could land. Hon Geo. Bancroft on the Crisis. HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE The Union Convention of the Eighth New York Congressional district having tendered Hon. Geo. Bancroft, the eminent bistorian, a nomination for Congress, he de and Sumpler) against attack "
And the Secretary, with animation, added:
"We have a vessel of war (the Brooklyn) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send three hundred men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston" clined it, writing the following letter to the committee Mr. Bancroft has always been identified with the Demacratic party, but in times like these he recognizes the grand principle of no party but that of the country. good will which has led your convention of delegats: from the "People's Union Associations," by an unexpected and spontaneous vote, to nominate me unanimously as their candidate for Representative of the Righth Congressional district. This act I receive as

Righth Congressional district. This act I receive as coming from men who are awake to the perils that overhang our beloved country, and who pledge themselves, as itizens, to be governed by loyalty to the people.

The next Congress will have before it the most important subjects that ever engaged the attention of a representative body since the Convention that framed our set tative body since the Convention that framed our Constitution; and yet we seem to await the day of election with a fearful levity or want of consideration, as though the old methods of preparation which may prove sufficient in the season of unclouded prosperity, would serve for this hour, when our; system itself is threatened with overthrow. It is heart breaking, after the lavish outpouring of the blood of those dearest to us, to contemplate the chances of failure from divisions and wavering in the North. Yet, after we have sent out from this city alone troops enough to constitute a formidable army, we are advised to manifest at the polls our consent to a disruption of the country. We send men from every disruption of the country. We send men from every household to the war; they show in the battle-field the most heroic courage, and yet we are asked to vote that the war has no object, that we fight only to retreat with hame if we are beaten, and to submit with shame if we

shame if we are beaten, and to submit with shame if we are victoricus.

The only possible chance for a speedy end of this war is its instant and vigorous prosecution. Hesitation brings chaor, and prolongs the strife indefinitely. There must be one soul in the President the army, and the people, or the contest will drag along under the distractions of conflicting and uncertain opinions; and the short-sighted desire to gain peace by submission may change it into a seven-years wer, or a thirty years war, or a war for generations. Onlett, united action can alone bring it to generations. Quick, united action can alone bring it to an early end.

The voice of the State of New York, as pronounced in the elections, will ring through the civilized world.
thall we not do our part to make that voice clear for the Union? Are we to devote all our resources to carry on he war, and then go to the polls to express the opinio the war, and then go to the polls to express the opinion that the war, which certainly was forced upon us, and could not have been avoided, was unnecessary and a mistake? Are the citizens of New York to be so inconsistent as to strain every nerve to gain the mastery in the field, and then to signify at the polls a readiness to faint and succumb? When the oligarchy of the South began the war by wantonly insulting our fiss, this people rose up with a calm and resolute earnestness which was surpassed only by the subline patience and moderation with which they bore detest, and mismanagement, and eal was a de usion?

incertain guidance. Shall we now proclaim that this The tory party of England, all the old hereditary enemies to the perfect development of our free institutions, have been from the beginning eagerly hoping to see our beautiful flag rent in twain forever, and have been unremitting in their advice to us to let half of the Union go. Shall we adopt them for our counsellors? It is one of the saddest things, in this time of general sorrow, that an effort is made to persuade our fellow-citizens of foreign birth to give their votes in the interest of the very party of the English aristocracy, which from generery party of the English aristocracy, which from generation to generation oppressed them at home.

our benkers, with noble patrictism, placed their wealth at the service of the Government. Are they now to be told that their loans were nade without a purpose and without any need? that the Government should have sought peace at any price, even at the sacrifice of our national coheracter, by Gowering before the conflict which all the possible deprecations of pusillanimity could not have avoided? Will they consent to see the Government so paralyzed, and its policy so uncertain, as to jecnot have avoiced? Will they consent to see the Government so parslyzed, and its policy so uncertain, as to jeopard the restoration of public credit, and to invite the interposition of foreign Powers?

Are our merchants prepared to wean themselves from the free use of the Chesapeake and the Mississippi? Will they, after having won back these great highways, give them up to a Confederacy which is the child of rebellion, and which from inherent causes will, in, case of the convertion be recessarily buttle to us? its separation, be necessarily hostile to us? True. our interests are bound up with the South. But is the sur-render of the Capes of the Chesapeake and of the Tor-tugas, and of the Mississippi, to restore a profitable

try—the Italies of the United States, unsurpassed for beauty, fertility, and healthfulnes—prove the best mode of promoting the exchanges of domestic products? Will the bar of custom-houses, stretched scross the channels of our mighty rivers, help internal navigation? To let the revolted States go from a longing for their trade is to die through fear of death; to renounce the old inter-course entirely and forever because to-day it is interrupted.
Our follow-citizens of foreign birth have demonstrated
the power of freedom to blend them with us in one nationality and brotherhood, and they have shown by their conduct in the general distress, how they have faith that they are received into the bosom of a nation, and form a part of one great, real, living recepte. Shall we send word to those of them who are in camp that there is no word to those of them who are in camp that there is no American people—that the Union is a sham? Our city rightly ceclared its sympathy with! the gallant Ocrooran when he returned from his long captivity.

What gave the chief lustre to his services and his sorrows except this, that he had fought and suffered for a country and a people? And shall we now mar the honors awarded him by deciding that the Union is to be given up, that the American people has ceased to be—that the flag which he upbore is to be robbed of half its brightness? Testimonials of regard have just been sent to the veteran Sigel. Is New York to furnish them by a record at the polls that the fellow feeling with the patrictism which carried him across the hills of Missouri and Arkausas and placed him as an advance guard in Virginia, is flagging and dying away? ging and dying away?

The party at the South, which has made this rebellion is not, and never was, a democratic party; it was, and is, the most embittered hater of democracy; it rests on the most narrow and the mest selfish of oligarchies, the most narrow and the mest selfah of oligarchies, which by the very necessity of its nature seeks to extinguish the democratic principles—to crush the Union and the power of the people. To sympathize with them is to sympathize with oligarchy in its proudest and most corrupt form. They laughed among themselves at the very thought of being called democrats. To call, or to have called, Slidell and Benjamin and their like democrats; to have invited them among us to teach who should, and who should not be held to be members of the democratic party, would be a superb and unqualified the democratic party, would be a superb and usualified jest, it is had not been followed by deadly consequences.

Complaints are made against the Administration; there not require to be watched. But the people have chosen their President, and we who preferred another public their President, and we who preferred another public servant must now consent to give viger to the man who is the President under the Constitution. To harp upon what is past and gone, and irremeolable, would be usaless; the graver question affecting personal liberty, must be settled in such a way as to leave no dangerous precedent. Meantime, we caynot suffer the country to go to picose because the President has committed errors. Let, then, the voice of this district and this city be distinctly heard impayor of an immediate, vigorous prossecution of the way. For ored I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the rebellion to hold out. I, for one, will not consent to send our sons and brothers to the battle-field, and then betray them at the polis.
To represent such a district as the Lighth, in such a

city as New York, is as high a truit as can devolve on any man. The district should be rightly represented; a multiplication of candidates will leave the result very much to chance I must, therefore, ask your leave to decline your bemination, and, having done this. I can without represent, entreat that there may be such opportunities offered for deliberation as will lead to a union tell the may be deaply for their country in this hour fall those who feel deeply for their country in this hour of her tribulation.

Very sincerely yours.

GEORGE BANOROF T.

To John T. Hogeboom and others, of the nominating committee of the People's Union Association.

This Convention ought into the regarded as fairly representing the real sentiment of the Church, either in grant de celesiastical or off subjects.

A few fossil churchmen succeed, chiefly by party influence, in getting elected as delogates to it, when, in all it deliberations, they are uniformly found rivaling one sent of the Church, in the properties of the control of the Church, in the min mind to be subject to principalities and powers to them in mind to be subject to the higher powers. For there is no power but of God. The coverage to every good work."

I apprehend that Paul, the Apostle, who wrote "put deliberations, resistent the power, resistent the power, resistent the power, power to the control of the nominating spot committee of the People's Union Association.

The General Teach of the nominating spot committee of the People's Union Association. The General Kerrny.

The General Teach of the commander of the nominating spot committee of the People's Union Association. The General Kerrny.

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Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WAR PERSS.

ines constitute a square.

TWO CENTS

Hearing, however, of the most active preparations fo

lready been arrested and paroled by the authorities of ensacols, despatches taken from one of them, and a

near that city. That those authorities have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the navy yard, January 12th

COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

Bespectfully enomitted, WINFIELD SCO CT.

hird, to escape like treatment, forced to turn back who

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March 30, 1861.

WHAT WOULD THE MEGRORS DO IF TREE?—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times has the following: "One of the most interesting and si crificant things in this cobnection, is the fact that a few days ago a 'delegation of slaves,' belonging to Mansell White one of the oldest and wealthiest planters of the parish of Mr. Bernard helm the site sailed to see Gangral Singaley. Bernard below the city, called to see General Shepley, and asked, as citizens, for an audience of the governor of the State. The request was granted, and these men informed the general that they came for freedom; they said their fellow servants in other places were all leaving their masters, and that they wished also to improve their their masters, and that they wished also to improve their condition, but that it was not clear to them how was the best way to do so. They emphatically said, however, that they did not intend to labor much, if they could help it, without remuneration; and they concluded their sequents and protests by asking, that if they remained peaceably at home, they might have fair wages secured to them for their services. General Shepley treated the matter with great consideration, and, after conferring with General Buller, permission was granted to these men to make terms with their master, who consented to have a partnership in the transaction, and these mes have gone to work, not as slaves, but as hired men." SLAVERY IN MARYLAND -The Bultimore American closes an article u on this subject as follows:

If there are any who think that slavery can exist in Maryland after this war is ended, as a system of profitable labor, the sconer they open their eyes to the inevitable future the better for them. To suppose that atter so terrible a conflict as that through which the loyal portion of the country will have passed, they will ever content to the systems of the course of the repulsion had been considered. tion of the existence of the cause of the rebellion be tween them and their national capital, is simply propos THE Democrats in New York publish a letter of Gen. The Democrate in New York publish a letter of GenScott written a year and a half ago! If their last President had followed the advice of Gen. Scott, there might
have been three or four hargings; there would have
been no Seccession. We can think of nothing coolor than
for the party that elected and sustaited Buchanan, with
Floyd and Cobb and Thompson, to charge the blame of
Secession upon the party, that denounced these man in
the beginning as unfit for the places in which the Democrats placed them, and that opposed them in the whole
course of their Administration, and, in all those measures
that were taken to prepare for Secession and to leave the
country defenceless before it.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce reasons with force,

THE N. Y. Journal of Tommerce reasons with force, that the new Republican theory dooms every Republican to unsay what he said against Buchanan, when President, or to si and doomed as then "traitor" to the Government—Boston Post.

That is to say—it is just as bad to oppose an imbedie and traitory a double restrict that is traing to head to and traiterous Administration, that is trying to break up the Government, as it is to oppose a loyal and patriotic one, that is trying to save it. We don't see it.—Hart-THE defeat of D. A. Mahoney, Butternut candida e for Congress in the Third Iowa Congressional district, should Congress in the third lows Congressions in district, should be as much a matter of rejoicing as the shelving of Pettit in Indiana and Vallandigham in Ohio. These three man have made themselves peculiarly obnoxious to all loyal men by their unstituted abuse of the Admisistration, their denunciation of the war, and their sympathy with rebels. Mahoney is the editor of the Dubuque Herald—a paper quite as dirty as the Dayton Empire, and only more respectable because conducted with some solity The majority against Mahoney is over three thousand. He Due prosecution of the war —Cincinnati Gazette THE PRESIDENT'S PROGLAMATION IN THE ARMY.-A prrespondent, writing to the Cincinnati Gazette from Helens, Ark., says: In regard to the President's proclamstion of emancips In regard to the President's proclamation of emancipa-ion, let me say a word as to how it was received in the army, before I close this letter. It was approved of everywhere. The semiotreasonable journals may croak, but it is a fact indisputable, that the soldiers everywhere

Into it is a fact indisplicate, that the somers everywhere—
I mean the great masses of the army—will austain the
President in his views, as expressed in his proclamation,
in sentiment, in word, and in action. Since it came forth
I have pessed through many regiments—I have heard
hundreds express their opinion of it—many officers of
high rank, and I never have yet heard one denounce it— THE President's proclamation was received with hearty DISLOYAL JOURNALS EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS .department, has ordered that five delifornia newspapers, the Suchton Argus, the Stockton Democrat, the Sun José Tribune, the Visalia Post, and the Visalia Equal Rights Expositor shall be henceforth excluded from the mails and express in that military department. The proubition had previously been applied to the Los Angels ole to suppress them.

given to sustaining Secession that it was deemed advisa-THE PROCLAMATION -The Washington oc of the New York Journal of Commerce (old-line Demccrat) makes this significant statement : 44 Facts have ome to my knowledge, which induce me to bel the President will yet be fully vinoicated for issuing his much talked of proclamation. I do not believe—what I d believe—that he was drawn from his straightforward course by the radicals. There were reasons for his ac-tion with which the public are unacquainted, and all things connected with that great movement are not what SENATOR HUNTER, of Virginia, made quite a blunder, and electrified the rebel Senate, some time ago, by indevertently swearine one of the clerks to support the Constitution of the United States. SENTIMENT BY MR SEWARD.—The following note is orief, but explains itself:
WASHINGTON. October 14, 1882. To James Parker and others, Mott Haven, New York:

You sek for words to encourage enlistments. I give them: The United States, the greatest of all nations in they stand together; the most mi-crable if they falasunder.

WILLIAM H. SEWABD. LOUISVILLE JOURNALISMS—The robels were led at Perryville by Bragg, Buckner, Chestham, and Polk. But we poked Polk, bucked Buckner, took the bragg out of Bragg, and couldn't be cheated out of victory by Princexter, the rebel chief, held as a prisoner in a Misseri village, has had one of his legs amputated. It is to be hoped the young ladies of the village will be considerate enough to invite him to their next hop. McClellan's victorious army proudly shouls "Antie-tam!" Bosecrans victorious army as proudly shouts back "Corinth!" And now we hear Buell ring out in response the cry of "Perry ville!" The Grenada Appeal fears there will be a great deal of discomfort in the rebel armies during the coming winter. We suspect there will be even more discomduce than discomfort.

The Virginia papers announce with alarm that an attack or Bichmond is expected. Indeed! Why, only a few days ago it was Washington—wasn't i:?

The Grenaca (Miss) Appeal says that Gen. Buell seems to be all at sea." We guess he is gone on a whaling excursion.

The Richmond editors are all in favor of the emblem of the "kull and cross-bones." They have such a fanci for the closs bones that they are said to write all their editorials cross-legged.

There has been no yellow lever in New Orleans this year. The health of the city is without parallel. The fact is ascribed to the salubrious influences of the Yankee troops upon the atmosphere. New Orleans must never think of doing without them hereafter in the hot months. We congratulate her upon the discovery of a preventive of the terrible malady that has ever boen the great enemy to her prosperity. great enemy to her prosperity.

The Southern papers call the Federals "dirt eaters." The Southern papers call the Federals "dirt eaters." 'Tis no wonder they are so much afraid of them. They are, no doubt, apprehensive that the dirt eaters, when they get South, will eat up not only all the productions of the soil but the soil too.

"I want a safeguard," said a violent rebel to General Negley the other day. "Hang out the American flag," replied the General, "that is the best safeguard I know of".

Humphrey Marshall's son John was twice ar-rested as a rebel; once in Louisville, and once at Mem-phis. In each instance, he got off by taking the oath of allegiance, and now he is in the rebel army, where he has been for many months. If he is captured again, the military authorities will hardly require him to take the oath a third time; they will no doubt, consider two oaths a plenty. They will not only not require him to swear, but take effectual precautions against his ever doing any more swearing, judicial or profane.

"I iumphrey's young est som, his name sake and fac simile, belly and all, was slightly wounded a few weeks ago, in a shirmish at Newcastle, and the citizens say that he roared like a great bull calf." he roared like a great buil calf. The rebels are evidently becoming insane. They show one, orders, and acts of their mili A member of their Congress recently proposed the payment of a liberal bounty to any negro, free or slave, who

Will the relinquishment forever of vast tracts of counshould kill a Federal soldier, sallor, or marine, and the proposition seemed to be received very complacently. We shouldn't be at all surprised to hear of its adoption. It is quite se likely to be adopted as not.

Kirby Smith made the people of Lexington carry all their cooking stoves to the foundries to be east into shot and shell. He probably considered that, as he had seized and appropriated everything they had to cook, their cccking stoves were to them a superfluity.

New that the time has come to try men's souls, let not our people show that they have got none We know not how long lived the war may be, but it and the rebellion will perich together.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. DEATH OF A NOTED CHARACTER —The death of Baron John R. Steinberger at St. Louis recalls to mind his former career in this part of the country, where no must be remembered as one of the boldest operators and must be remembered as one of the boldest operators and most hospitable of men. At one time he joined Nicholas Biddle in a cotton speculation in which they cleared \$3,000.000. Afterwards he attempted to buy up all the beet in the country and monopolize the market, but was defeated by the New York and Philadelphia dealers, and he was ruined. He then went to California, and after experiencing the various fortunes of a large speculator he became reduced, and went to St. Louis at the time Fremont arrived, being sent by a party of beef contractors at \$200 per month. In a short time he was abandoned, and he died in extreme indigence. At one time he owned a large interest in Biddle's bank, and could check for \$100,000 at a time. He was a man of noble character, stately mien, and elegant bearing. THE SILVER SNAKE MYSTERY—The Silver Snake mystery, which, a few years ago, so much excited the people of Western New York, is solved at last. The hotel at filver Lake, in Perry, Wyoming country, recently took fire, and, in removing some rubbish, the neighbors same across what they supposed was a large India rubber hose. On atteching it out, it showed the form of a racke, some fifty feet in length. It seems the owner of the hotel hit upon this expedient to redeem his falling fortunes, and after reaping the benefit of the cus-tom of the thousands who came to see the wonderful ser-pent, he sold out, and, moving away, left the snake to

A NEW CAMP FOR PAROLED PRISONERS .-A new camp, named after the commander of the troops for the defence of Washington, has been established near Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, to be occupied exclusively by paroled and exchanged prisoners. O amo Banks is under command of Colonel G. De Korponay, and already contains upward of three thousand are hundred men, frawn from the convalescent camp, from which they were taken on account of their compaints in regard to THE REINFORGEMENTS FOR RICHMOND FROM GORINTH.—General Prepiles pronounces the statement that no troops were sent from the Corinth army to Bichmend, after the evacuation of the former place, to be incorrect. He knows, this own knowledge, that large numbers of veteran troops passed over the reilroads castward at that time. attention and care. what it cost not less than five thousand dollars to put the bably costs not less than five thousand dollars to put the machinery for a draft in motioning a county. Windham county, Conn., being nine short of the quota, the whole operation must be sone through with in order to get rine rou.

operation must be some through with in order to get nine non.

PRIMITIVE HABITS—at the Catarangus (N. Y.)
County Fair, a Mr. Welmearthiof Bushlord, made his app. 17 ance clad entirely is agreement made by himself and family. Even his shoepper made of the hide of one of his own cows, tanned by lifespelf. He evidently favors a return to primitive habiting.

HELP IN SWITZERLAND—A letter from Switzerland says that one bunded thousand men could be enlitted there for the militaring retice of our Government, it its representatives want empowered to make liberal files to recruits ffers to recruits

HOTELS DESTROYED BY FIBE.—The Kennebea House, in Augusts, Mains and two large brick buildings, were burned on the 13th left. Loss, \$13,000.

The Winslow House, in Sulgan, Minnesota. together with Dr Caine's drug Meninga destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. The hotel is upon the Loss, \$22,000 with Dr Caine's drug includings destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. The hotel for upococoid Loss, \$22,000

HON EDWARD EVERNAL — The Hon. Edward:
Everett is likely to receive the following properties in Boston, on a war blestorm, and in favor of emancipation.

JUST IN TIME—One of the New Bedford whalers, destroyed by the Mouleon was insured Thursday noon for \$11,500—just it time to think her bacon.

INDIANA WILDOW Bacon, included by company the structured to the structure of the

retwined to l'