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SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
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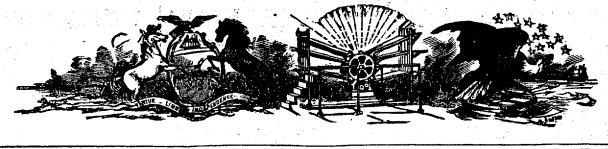
GREAT DIRCOAREA; REEKAP VALLABIE DISCOVERY HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! plicable to the is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. Boot and Shoe BOOT AND SHOE JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proyed. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT triant, that is a sure thing for mending BONE, IVORY,

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by a Butler.

(From the Richmond Examiner, August 19.1)

The sole point of real interest to the North, as in the South, is, and during the next few weeks will continue to be, Charleston. All eyes, all hopes, all ears, are centred now on that beleaguered city. It is astonishing to observe the confidence which appears to be felt by the Northern public in the rapid and certain success of the operations now undertaken against Charleston. It is equally astonishing to hear many in this Southern Confederacy, who have not the means of knowing aught about the situation of the besleged or the beslegers, express similar opinions. The difficulties in the way of the beslegers are so manifest, and so many et

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, August 13 1

Ordinance Department, however, was unable to do the work at the Charleston Arsenal, General Ripley then made arrangements outside the arsenal, and proceeded to establish a machine shop of his own. Instructions soon came from Richmond, however, that no work should be paid for by the invalid Government on this account. General Ripley then proceeded on his own responsibility, and made arrangements to have the work paid for. The consequence was, in spite of the old nightcaps at Richmond, the gun was completed, and has proved a perfect success. It will throw, with eight pounds of powder, a projectile weighing one hundred and thirty-seven pounds further than a 10-inch columbiad will throw a ball of one hundred and twenty-eight pounds with eighteen pounds of powder. The full range of these guns will shortly be, tested on the enemy's iron-clads, the projectiles used being solid iron bolts, copper rimmed, with ratchet sabots, and cylindroconcoidal shell, which is the most destructive of its character. When the ball is really opened, there will be terrible howling.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Military Execution-A Soldier Shot for

The sentence of the court-martial was read to him

Killing his Superior Officer.
[From the Daily True Delta, August 15.]

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

RECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO CONTINUE MY AGENCY

FOR A BRIEF PERIOD. And until further notice, I shall conting

to receive Subscriptions to the

VOL. 7.—NO. 21.

FINANCIAE.

5-20

LOAN TIPARI AT MY OFFICE.

AWD AT THE DIFFERENT SUB-AGENCIES

Throughout the Loyal States.

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PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARBISON:

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GOLLARS. UNDERCLOTHING, &c BATISTACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toes FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
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tantly reaching. NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

J. W. SCOTT,
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Four doors below the Continental. COMMISSION HOUSES. BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND,

SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-No. 361 South SECOND Street.

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mh9-5m WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN 2, 3, 4, and 5-oz. SILVER CASES,
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Manufacturers of Watch Cases,
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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES. LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS.

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513 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. REMOVAL - JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Druggist, has removed to 718 MARKET.

Street. Particular attention is asked to JOHN C.

BAKER & CO.'S COD-LIVER OIL. Having Increased facilities, in this new establishment for manufacturing BARR & CO. S. COD-LIVER OIL. Having increased facilities in this new establishment for manufacturing and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years' experience in 'the business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies are obtained from the fisherles, fresh, pure, and sweet, and receive the most careful personal attention of the original propietor. The increasing demand and wide-apread market for it make its figures low, and afford great advantages for those buying in large quantities. BIG GUN REMOVED.—PHILIP WILSON & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Guns. Pistols, Rifles, Fishing Tackle, &c., have re-moved to 409 CHESTNUT Street, where their customers and friends will be supplied with everything in the sporting line.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

CHARLESTON.

dmiral Dahlgren's Official Report of Operations to the 18th-The Bombardment of Sumpter-Death of Capt. Rodgers. FLAG-STEAMER DINSMORE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, August 18, 1863. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washing-Sin: Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works. Early in he morning Gen. Gilmore opened all his batteries ipon Fort Sumpter, firing over Fort Wagner and he intervening space. About the same time I moved up all the available naval force, leading with my flag in the Weehawken, followed by the Catekill, Nahant, and Montauk, the Passaic and Patapaco in reserve for Fort Sumpter. The Ironsides in position opposite to Fort Wager, and the gunboats named in the margin at long range : Canandaigua, Capt. J. F. Grun; Mahaska, Com. J. B. Creighton: Cimmerone, Com. A. K. Hugis; Ottows, Lieut. Com. W. D. Whiting; Wissahiokon, Lieut. Com. J. L. Davis; Dal Ching.

Lieut. Com. J. F. Chapin; Ladona, Lieut. Com. As the tide rose, the Weehawken was closed to about 450 yards of Sumpter: the other three moniiors followed, and the Ironsides, as near as hergreat depth of water permitted. After a steady and well-directed fire. Wagner was silenced about 9.13 A. M., and that of our own vessels was slackened in consequence. Meanwhile the fire from our shore batteries was working effectually upon the gorge of Sumpter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every ossible manner. At this time the flag was shifted to the Passaic, which, with the Patapsco, both having rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within two thousand yards of Fort Sumpter, when their fire was opened on the gorge angle and southeast front of the work. The Patapsco fired very well, and is believed to have struck the southeast front nine consecutive times. To all this Sumpter scarcely replied; Wagner was silenced, and Battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the Passaic and Patapsco. It was now noon. The men

had been hard at work from daybreak, and needed rest, so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner.

During the afternoon our shore batteries continued the fire at Sumpter with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending up the Passaic and Patapsco to prevent Wagner from repairing damages. The fort replied briskly, but in a short time left off firing. who have not the means of knowing aught about the situation of the besieged or the besiegers, express similar opinions. The difficulties in the way of the besiegers are so manifest, and so many efforts like this present one have proven in result such pitiable abortions, that it would appear impossible to regard the fall of Charleston as a proper or prudent subject for prediction. It is true, the slege is now conducted on a gigantic Scale, and with remarkable energy. The enemy employs on Battery Wagner and Fort Sumpter an armament hitherto unexampled in the history of warfare. The vast material resources of the United States will be used to their utmost extent in the next few days, and are, in fact, so used. But the preparations of the defence have been not less energetic and determined. If the huge projectiles or the attack promise to pierce seven iest into solid brick work, the walls of the battery and the forthave been made twenty feet thick with sand bags to break the shock. Unable to procure much needed guns from Richmond, Charleston has fitted up an arsenal of its own, which rifles the heaviest ordnance. Not the elightest symptom of flagging or depression is manifested by the brave men who conduct the defence, and the population ardently encourage them to maintain their places till every house shall be reduced to ashes, every gun dismounted, and until the last man is disabled. Let us pray that Charleston will, as it desires, be a mound of smoking ruins, if the day should ever come when the Yankee flag is planted there. But we do not share in the belief that day is to come. Already the enemy suffers his first disappointment. It will be seen that the announcement was confidently made by the correspondents of the Northern press, that the great bombardment would assuredly open on the past Thursday; that in two or three hours Wagner would inevitably be torn to pieces, and that Sumpter would fall before Sunday, at the latest. On Thursday a furious bombardment would assuredly open on the past Thursday; that in tw I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumpter allowed me. Our entire power is not yet developed as it will be daily while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair. The officers and men of the vessels engaged have one their duty well, and will continue to do so. All went well with us, save one sad exception. Captain Rodgers, my chief of staff, was killed, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing near him Cantain Rodgers had more than once resume the command of his vessel, the Catskill, and he repeated the query twice in the morning. The last time on the deck of the Weehawken just while preparing to go into action. In each instance, I replied. "Do as you choose," He finally said, "Well. I will go in the Catakill, and the next time with noticed that the Catakill was also under way, which I remarked to Captain Calhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the

vards from Wagner, and the Catskill with my gallant friend, just inside of me; the fire of the for coming in steadily. Observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the Weehawken to be carried in Weehawken, and was determined to be closer to the enemy, if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the Weehawken, and soon after it was reported that the Catskill was oing out of action, with the signal flying that her captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly. It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for the close and confidential relation which the duties of fleet captain, and necessarily the occasion, impressed me deeply with the worth of Captain Rodgers. Brave, intelligent, and highly capa-ble, devoted to his duty and to the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men. Of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could. I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will not, I am sure, omit to life in the hour of trial.

or the memory of one who has not spared his I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant. JOHN A. DAHLGREN. Rear Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic STILL LATER FROM CHARLESTON. Maple Leaf arrived here this morning from Charlesand reports leaving Stono Inlet last Thursday, and several breaches had been made in its walls. No

At the same time the monitors were close under the walls of Fort Wagner, and by the aid of our CONDITION OF THE REBEL FORTS. Tribune correspondence of the 18th contains the following:

Whether Fort Wagner has really succumbed or not, whether the profund silence is assumed or not, whether the profund silence is assumed or not, whether the profund silence is assumed or not cessitated, whether thirteen hundred strong men still lie safe within the bomb proofs or silently evacuated them during the darkness of last night; of one thing we are positively certain, and that is, that Sumpter, the fortress upon which the gaze of the whole nation may be said to be turned, beneath the most terrible fire ever before concentrated upon a similar structure, is fast falling into ruins.

Four rified shots were sent through her gorge wall last Saturday evening, nine more on Sunday evening, and at daylight yesterday morning the bombardment opened in earnest, to close only when the red battle flag of the enemy flutters and falls upon her ruins, and stars and stripes again float over them. Between three and four hundred shots have already passed into and through her gorge-wall, nearly fifty through her sea-wall, and about thirty have gone directly into the fort. Immense heaps of brick and mortar have fallen into the sea, choked up the sallyport, and made a pile of ruins between the bastions, over which a storming party could climb into the fort if it were at this stage deemed practicable. By this evening it is confidently expected that the gorge-wall will have been completely crushed in, but whether the chivalry of South Carolina will then deem it prudent to surrender, remains to be seen. Sand-bage rapidly filled and piled up across the fort in frontof the casemates may protect them for a day or two, but for a day or two only. Fort Wagner in our possession, the guns upon the sea-wall of Sumpter dismounted, so rapid and so heavy a fire can then be poured into her, that it would be folly, bordering upon madness, for her garrison longer to hold out.

By to mornow morning, the heaviest rifled guns known to the artillery service will be in position. Tribune correspondence of the 18th contains the

hold out.

By to morrow morning, the heaviest rified guns known to the artillery service will be in position, with the most experienced gunners in the country on hand to direct their fire. Educated officers, who have had much experience in reducing fortresses, both in Europe and in this country, consider the reduction of the fort within the present week beyond a doubt. These sanguine speculations are contradicted by

the Herald:

Undoubtedly advantage will be taken by certain parties here of the first opportunity to send Norththe most highly-colored and exaggerated reports of our operations since the beginning of the attack upon Fort Sumpter. There are not wanting among us those who think a practicable breach effected in its walls, and who grumble because it is not carried by assault. They are of the same party who imagine that, because the beauty of Fort Wagner is destroyed, the regularity of its parapet broken, and its sharp angles obliterated, the work is no longer formidable as an obstacle to our advance. A representative of one of the New York papers is of this party.

Fort Sumpter enjoys as much immunity from assault as if her fair outlines had never been disturbed. Wagner is to-day as strong as when this end of Morris Island was occupied by the Federal forces; stronger, perhaps, for its garrison has been increased, and wherever a gun has been disabled another has been mounted. To military minds the idea of assaulting Fort Sumpter, after a three-days bombardment; at a distance of thirty-five hundred to four thousand yards; is simply ridiculous. The possession of Wagner and Gregg is essential to our occupation of Sumpter. Operations looking to their possession have not been lost sight of, nor for a moment suspended. We will have them, and Fort Sumpter with them, in due time.

Sumpter with them, in due time.

INCIDENTS OF THE BOMBAREMENT.

Two men killed and five wonnded are the only losses upon our side of which I have been able to learn. One of the latter I saw going to the rear with a mutilated arm. "Wounded by a shell? I asked. "Yes" he cooly answered. "I was right under the darned thing when the bottom dropped out." out."

In the first day's bombardment, on Monday, as rebel deserters report, one gun in Battery Gregg had its trunions knocked off byla shot from the Ironsides. In the above work four were killed and six wounded. In Wagner the casualties all told numbered eighteen I asked one of the deserters if the rebel soldiers generally thought Sumpter would fall. "We don't think nothin' about it—we know it," was his reply. The people of Charleston undoubtedly know it, too even the means to get way, are at present in the WASHINGTON SPECULATIONS.

A few remarks in regard to the reduction of Sumpter and the capture of Charleston may not be inappropriate at this time, as the public seem to have made up their minds that, notwithstanding the series of fallures attending the siege in that quarter, the rebel army must succumb after a few hours' work by Gilmore and Dahlgren. But the contrary is the case, and it may be weeks yet before this stronghold and nest of traitors falls into National hands. Therefore our readers must not be investigated at the contrary as the case and the contrary as the case and the contrary is the case. and it may be weeks yet before this stronghout ain nest of traitors falls into National hands. Therefore, our readers must not be impatient, although, in all probability, at present writing, Sumpter is destroyed or evacuated, if Charleston does not fall for a month.

The following paragraph occurs in a letter from a pay master in the expedition to an officer, in the Treasury Department: "The people must not be too anxious. This is the most complicated job the army, has had to perform during the war; and if success attends us, and it will, the victory will be the most cilliant ever recorded in the naval chapters of history. But it cannot be done in a hurry. The movement will be deliberately made by, as you are aware, two young, but gallant and, experienced men. The concerted attack is to be made to morrow, if the sea permits. God grant that I may pay off the next batch of troops in Charleston."—Washington Chronicle.

How the Siege is Considered by the Rabel How the Siege is Cousidered by the Rebel Press. From the Richmond Examiner, August 18.1 (From the Richmond Examiner, August 18,1)
The operations against Fort Wagner are continued with redoubled energy. It is evident that orders have been issued from Washington to spare nothing, neither life, ammunition, nor vessels, for the accomplishment of success at that point. The Federal Secretary of War, Stanton, has often and publicly declared of late that "Charleston should

1.4

fall, if energy and 15 inch shell could make it," and is now trying what they can really do in the premises.

Until lately they have done nothing, because the damage they occasioned in the day was repaired in the night. Within the past week, however, the bombardment has proceeded with fury through the night, as well as in the day, but with what result is entirely unknown to us. This tremendous cannonade is probably the preliminary to another assault. If the place is uninjurred, the assault will be will assault will be will assault w is now trying what they can really do in the premises.

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A handkerchief was then bound over his eyes, and
the order to fire was given. At the word twelve
mushets were discharged, and the convict fell over
and died without a struggle. Seven bullets struck
him, two passing through his heart, four through his
body, and one through his wrist.

body, and one through his wrist.

A planter, named H. M. Renthorp, who owns a plantation about twenty five miles back of Algiers, is now undergoing an examination before Judge Hughes, in the cierle's office of the provost court, on the charge of having cruelly murdered one of his slaves, named George. The prosecution was instituted by Special Officer Long, at the request of the major of the 7th Colored Regiment. The circumstances attending the murder, as related to us, are as follows: On the morning of the second Monday in July Renthorp had some words with his slave George, who was on horseback, in front of the quarters. He told him to dismount, as he intended to give him a flogging. The negro started to run, when he drew his revolver and fired twice at him.

Neither shot took effect, and George dismounted and made for the fence in the direction of the woods. The planter called for his shot gun, and, when it was brought, discharged both barrels at George, just as he got ever the fence. It is not known whether any of the buckshot struck him, but it is probable they did. The enraged master, however, pursued the negro, and two more shots were shortly after heard in the woods. That evening the body of the unfortunate negro was found full of buckshot wounds, many of them mortal, and beaten, bruised and mangled in a horrible manner. The facts coming to the knowledge of the regiment of Native Guards, stationed near the plantatioo, Renthorp was arrested and sent to the city for trial. Christiah Roselius has been retained to defend the planter, while the prosecution will be conducted by Ciffeer Long. MURDER OF A SLAVE BY HIS MASTER.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. oscerans Before Chattanooga—Bragg Su-perseded by Johnston—The Rebel Army Severed and Demoralized—Three Thouand Deserters on Lookout Mountain. STEVENSON (Ala.), August 23.—The advance of

the Army of the Cumberland appeared in front of Chattanooga on the 21st, and opened fire on the city at 10 A. M. The enemy replied from nineteen guns, mostly small guns, which did little damage, but also with one 33 pounder, which swept the opposite shore One fire from it killed a horse and took off the leg of Our fire was very destructive, and every battery thells with great precision into the embrasures of The works of the enemy on the river are reported eet wide. Contrabands report that Johnston had arrived with two trains of troops on the 20th, superseding Bragg, who had retired to Atlanta. This is corroborated by citizens. Several water batteries on a level with the river have been discovered. Moored at the wharf are two steamers, and opposite the city is a pontoon bridge of 47 boats. The largest of the steamers was sunk by our fire and the smaller one disabled. The attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge was rustrated by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters. Forty prisoners were taken, two rebels killed and

A train of wagons and the mules of one battery, grazing on this side of the river, were captured.

Our advance reports two divisions at Chattanooga, and Hill's (late Hardee's) corps along the railroad in the direction of Bridgeport A detachment sent opposite to Harrison discovere [The burning of the railroad bridge mentioned in another despatch.—REP.] There are no rebel infantry north of the river. Smith's Cross Roads. Forrest is at Kingston, preparing for another raid. Eleven deserters from Company G. 1st Louisiana were detailed lately as the crew for the rebel steamer

Point Rock.
They abandoned the steamer on Tuesday twenty niles below Chattanooga. They report that A. P. Hill and Polk's corps are at Chattanooga. They say that the demoralization of the rebel army is complete. Three thousand deserters are in Lookout Mountain awaiting our advance. IMPORTANT RAILROAD BRIDGE DESTROYED BY STEVENSON, Ala., August 23 .- Col. Wilder crossed the Tennessee last evening and burned a small railview of the impracticability of the common roads. this is an important affair. He also secured a ferryboat and two barges, and brought them to this city. It was the burning of the above bridge that was thought to be the destruction of the steamer Point Rock, which boat escaped, reaching Chattanooga on

Thursday. Important events must soon transpire in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Harrison.

over Sumpter; nor have we heard that any considerable damage has been done to the sand bags which cover its brickwork twenty feet deep.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, August 13.)

In company with General Ripley and several gentlement visited Fort Sumpter, Ounmin's Point, and the beleprated battery Wagner. On arriving at Sumpter we found a large force at work, protecting the walls of the fort by pilling up sand bags some twenty feet thick, in anticipation of the expected assault. We found everything in fine condition, and witnessed for some time the throwing of shell from a large mortar, which howled through the air, burgeting over the enemy's works on Morris Island. Pradence pravents me from giving, you a description of some most interesting matters, which, of course, cannot be mentioned, and therefore I can give you but the bare outline of our visit. From Sumpter we pulled over to Cummins' Point, 1,300 yards distant, on Morris Island, the shell from Sumpter flying over our heads. It was a statight night, and very calm; consequently there was but. little surf, and our landing on the beach was attended without difficulty. We found battery Gregg in a state of quiescence, and obtaining horses, proceeded down the beach for three quarters of a mile until we came to the war-worn Wagner. Entering a narrow passage which leads to the centre of the battery, reminding one of the dungeons of old, you pass under immense thicknesses of earth and sand, where are contained the quarters and magazine of the garrison, called the bomb-proof. This pile of earth overhead is supported by vast beams, pillars, and rafters. The walls are over twenty feet in thickness. The bastions are also very strong, and present two faces—the south toward the lean and inference of the garrison, called the bomb-proof. This pile of earth overhead is supported by vast beams, pillars, and rafters. The walls are over twenty feet in thickness. The bastons are also very strong, and present two faces—the south towards the lenmy's more strong to th From the New York Tribune. ]
At last, the long-awaited, but most-welcome Gens. Rosecrans and Burnside are moving on sepa-Tennessee. Late as it is, the news will be greeted of hope—a thankfulness that a duty too long neof nope—a mankfulness that a duty too long neglected has at length been at least attempted.

East Tennessee ought to have been occupied by a strong Union column directly after the rebel batteries opened on Sumpler in April, 1861: but Kentucky, under the rule of the traitor Magoffin, was then playing neutral, and forbidding an invasion of her soil by either belligerent; Tennessee, too, had for Governor, in Isham G. Harris, a villain steeped in treason from crown to heel, who would unquestionably have called out the militia, to resist any advance of Union forces from the Ohio as a violation of State sovereignty! Then the exeerable polley of waiting to see what might turn up in the way of collapse or negotiation bore sway at Washington, and the golden moment was suffered to pass unimproved. Alex, Stephens slipped over to Nashville, made a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the rebel Confederacy and the State of Tennessee, embodied in the person of Isham G. Harris—who had just as much right to make the treaty as to sell his State to Louis Napoleon for so much cash in hand. Meantime, nearly all the Democratic, and a part of the Whig-politicians were busily haranguing and intriguing for secession, and when at length poor old John Bell was bullied into a feeble and halting accession to the ranks of treason, it seemed as if the bottom had fairly fallen out—that there was no Union party left. The news of the Union rout at Eull Run, magnified and rendered more disgraceful to our arms, if possible, than the naked truth, backed in a few days by tidings of the defeat and death of Lyon in Missouri, seemed to complete the ruin. Just then, Tennessee was summoned to vote for or against secession by the managers on behalf of Treason, and the returns as carvassed showed the following result:

For Secession 1810, Figure 1810. 47,228 glected has at length been at least attempted.

canvassed showed the following result:
For Secession....\*104,905] For the Union.....47,238
Majority for Secession.....57,667
\*Including 2,741 rebel soldiers in camp—of course, \*Including 2,741 rebel soldiers in camp—of course, unanimous.
Yet, even in this time of general defection and disaster, when three large counties of Middle Tennessee polled a unanimous vote for secession; when Davidson (including Nashville) gave 5,385 for secession to barely 402 for the Union, and when Shelby (including Memphis) gave 7,123 for secession to five for the Union, East Tennessee stood unshaken. John Bell made a rebel speech in Knoxyille, where he had ever till now been an oracle; W. M. Churchwell, A. G. Watkins, and others whom she had tried to honor by sending them to Congress, were vehement for secession; but she spurned their counsels, and, though surrounded by rampant treason, and constantly traversed by its military levies, cast this noble vote:
For the Union... 32,923 For Secession... 14,768
Majority for the Union... 18,155.
The details of this vote, and the reason for it, are shown in the following table:

shown in the following table Killing his Superior Officer.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a military execution took place on the Levee, between the Vicksburg and Reading cotton presses. There was no previous announcement of the event, except the cortège which we mentioned in yesterday's Evening True Della. Our confrère of The Picayune was there; and we give part of his account:

Among the regiments present were the 26th Massachusetts, the 9th Connecticut, and the 91st New York, together with a considerable force of cavalry and artillery. A covered wagon drove up containing the prisoner, with his arms pinioned, seated on his coffin. He was accompanied by his spiritual adviser, Father Dufau, and some members of the provost guard.

The prisoner, Francis Scott, was a man in the very prime of life, having just completed his thirtieth year. He was a native of county Monahan, Ireland, and had spent five years in service as a soldier in the regular United States army. Being in this city when the war broke out, he joined the 1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery, and was in service at Fort Jackson when its garrison surrendered to Admiral Farragut in April of last year. He was then paroled with other prisoners, but finally he rejoined the United States service, attaching himself to the 1st Louisiana Regiment.

The offence for which he was tried and convicted by a court martial was committed on the 5th of July last, at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville. It appears that a difficulty arose between him and Major Buller, of the 28th Massachusetts Regiment, then in command of that point, when Scott, being on duty at the time, raised his musket and shot the Major through the body, thereby causing his death.

He auveyed the preparations that were being made for his execution with a calm, unfinching gaze.

The sentence of the court-martial was read to him

32,923 14,768 the siaveholding interest preponderated, and nearly crushed out the Union sentiment or awed it into subservience to treason.

Since then, East Tennessee has endured two years of brutality and torture such as only flends could inflict, and as the upright and humane cannot realize. Men have been butchered before the eyes of their wives and daughters, and women subject to scourging, violation and murder, for the orime of refusing to be traitors; robbery, arson, maiming, manslaughter, have been so common as to be regarded as matters of course. Thousands of devoted Unionists have been dragged into the rebel armies to be starved, shot, or worn out in serving a cause which they utterly loathe; but other thousands have made their way by stealth, in solitude and darkness, filtting from wood to wood, wading in brooks and rivers so as to leave no trail for pursuers, no seent for the bloodhounds, until they have made their way, weary and famished, to some loyal outpost in Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, and been cheered at length by a sight of the old flag. Most of the able bodied portion of these are now in the Union armies or sleeping proudly on well-fought battle fields among the Union dead. But thousands were intercepted or overtaken on their way, tumbled over a log by: a bullet, or cut down by the horseman's merciless sabre, and swait the resurrection among the wooded heights, by the deep ravines, of the land they so dearly love. The Union armies will be welcomed to East Tennessee with frenzied exultation; but those who throng the highways and lean from the windows to cheer them will in large measure be widows and orphans, lamenting the loss of husbands and fathers who lie in unknown graves.

However, God be thanked that East Tennessee is to be freed at last—that at least the ashes of her patriot dead are to rest under the weigs of that country for which they freely gave their lives. Their aleep will be calmer and sweeter if they know that the miscreants who 'desolated their homes are hunted away, so that the eagle gaz The sentence of the court-martial was read to him by Captain Pickering, provost marshal of the defences of the city, and copies of it were read to the various regiments which lined the square, after which the prisoner was led up to his coffia, and father Dulau addressed a prayer for mercy to the Thione of Grace. The solemn ceremony of preparation being ended, the priest bade farewell to the prisoner; and the latter, turning to his late comrades in arms, said:

Fellow-Soldiers: I am about to die for killing Major Bullen. I did kill him, and would do the same thing over, under similar circumstances. I had never met him before that day. My company had come down from Port Hudson to Donaldsonville, and we atopped there in the fort. That evening Major Bullen came to the breastworks, and told my captain that he mustremain on the breastworks as he was going to withdraw his detachment. The captain told him that he was under marching orders, and he did not think it right that he should be left there. The major replied: "You must obey orders, sir, and I order you to remain here." Without intending anything wrong, I happened to say: "Well, captain, we'll take care of these breastworks, and protect his nine months' men from the enemy," At which the major turned upon me, and some words passed between us, she when he drew his revolver and simed at me. My musket was at an order, and I brought it to a ready, and before he could fire I fired at him. I shot him through the wrist and in the body. I killed him, and

POLITICAL. - There is no necessity of speculating upon the political chances in Pennsylvania. This is no time to ponder over the statistics of past contests. Men must not be abandoned to the hands of its enemies. We have beaten the Southern lion in fair combat, and shall we now submit to his jackals? Leave chances to be cyphered up by Copperheads. If you must figure, take the last returns of your district find out the Union vote, and make up your minds to increase it. That is the way to cypher out victory, and when you have seen the result on paper, put your shoulder to the wheel to bring it about. We must succeed. The moral sentiment of the State is

with us. In the temples of religion and education, in newspapers and all the walks of literature, we utnumber the enemy. We can and must conquer.

— The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate refuses to supoort the Democratic ticket lately put in nomination in that State. The editor says that he visited the Convention to know personally of its composition and action. He says: "The speeches made, the eneral tenor of the inside and outside talk, and the a kind which seemed to be intended, and certainly War Democrats, that they had no rights there. That is why we do not support the ticket." The Advo-cate has been published seventeen years, and the edifor says this is the first time it has failed to support the Wisconsin Democracy. Now, however, he says: "The contest which we are passing through

s not now a quarrel for the mastery of parties; it is a struggle for the fate of nations. We would no ore enter it clad in our old party harness, and manœuvring with our old party tactics, than we would enter upon celestial streets covered with the dust and fretted with the ambitions of earth. Let the President go his way. While he is the chief officer of this nation, our fealty, our service, and our ife, are at his disposal." - We conversed with a gentleman this morning who has just returned from a two months' residence in the State of Ohio. During that time he has traversed the greater part of the State, and had timents of the people in regard to the coming election. He represents the enthusiasm for Brough, the Union candidate for Governor, as the most extraordinary he ever witnessed. The people are fo him almost en masse, and there is not even the shadow of a ghost of a chance for Vallandigham. Even the nominees on the Democratic county tickets publicly avow that they will not support him. Our friend was present at a Brough meeting in Warren,

Trumbull county, (which has heretofore been a strong Democratic district), last week, and says the nthouring of the people surpassed anything he ever ritnessed in a county meeting. There were not less han ten thousand persons present. Men, women, and children poured into the town in delegations of undreds-in wagons, carriages, and on foot. The Vallandighamers are thoroughly frightened, and talk of putting a new man in the field. But it is too late. Burnt brandy cannot save the Copperhead party in Ohio now.—Lancaster Inquirer. - Since the nomination of Governor Curtin, the loyal men of Pennsylvania have settled down into quiet assurance that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. It is to be noted that the friends of the Government are not going about ranting on politics, nor making noise and clamor such as is usual in an active political canvass; but there is a solemn resolve among all sober and reflecting citizens to do their whole duty in the most affimanner. There is a desire to do everything to promote harmony and good feeling, to allay party and personal prejudices, and, indeed, to make great sarifices at this peculiar crisis of the war. They feel no less than that precious Government which was

ranamitted to us by our fathers. Deep down i prompt them to undving vigilance. We invoke them by everything dear not to suffer a vote to be lost by the miserable and contemptible machinations of these Copperhead leaders, who seek stealthily and by false means to make votes while the friends of the Union are working for the country. No man is worthy of freedom who is not willing to work and - Everything shows that a most desperate effort will be made by the Copperheads to carry the election in this State. Their leading men in this county are now at work day and night in preparing for the contest. The lodges of the "K. G. C.'s" are meeting nightly in nearly every township in this county, and in some instances have succeeded in deceiving and persuading Union men into beoming members of their treasonable association Jeff Davis, and every other traitor North and South. is waiting anxiously for the result of the election in Pennsylvania. If the friends of slavery succeed

their victory will give new hopes to the South, will strengthen the hands of the traitors and prolong the war. Let treason be defeated, let Pennsylvania stand firm as a rock on the side of the Constitution he laws, and the vigorous prosecution of the war, and treason will have received its death-blow.-Serks and Schwylkill Journal. - All the elements of the slaveholders' rebellion on the one side, are involved in the contest for Go-vernor of Pennsylvania. If Judge Woodward suceeds, his success can and will be regarded as the riumph of slavery, and the triumph of slavery will be tantamount to the triumph of rebellion. Slav can only be ensured by rebellion. Rebellion is of

slavery, in principle, strength, resources, and propensities. The one battles that the other may be maintained, the other is maintained that the other may be inabled to battle. Thus, when the Democratic leaders make issue for slavery, as they are in all their positions and platforms, they are contributing to rebellion, they are detracting from loyalty and the Government. Hence, the contest in this State rests entirely upon the question of slaver - What are those who openly oppose the war for the preservation of the Union, and who are giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, doing? Working for the Woodward ticket. What are those doing whose sympathies are with the Jeff Davis Govern ment at Richmond? Working for the Woodward sistance to the draft doing? Working for the Woodward ticket. What are those doing, who are coninually crying for the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," and who, to suit rebels, were tion? Working for the Woodward ticket. What are those doing who are continually denouncing the

Administration, and opposing it all they possibly an? Working for the Woodward ticket .- Carlisle -Mr. G. W. Curtis writes in Harper's Weekly i reference to the President: "History will vindicate he President, even if our impatience should be un ust to him. It will show that succeeding to the xecutive head of the Government at a mon most complicated military and political peril, and when national salvation seemed almost impossible, he displayed such simplicity, earnestness, honesty, patience, and sagacity—neither overwhelmed by dis - Mr. N. H. Rice, superintendent of the Michi-

the distrust of friends, that he may be truly called gan Central Railroad, wrote as follows to the In-dianapolis war-Democratic meeting, of Gen. Lewis Cass, anxious, but too old and feeble, to "raise his roice in behalf of the good cause :" "Dear Sir: I have just come from a visit at Gen. Cass' house, and found him very feeble and entirely unfit for a journey. He was in a darkened room on ount of having very weak eyes; and besides, he is feeble otherwise, and he said, that as much as he vanted to raise his voice in behalf of the good cause, he did not feel that he could survive a trip to Indianapolis. I offered him the directors' car round trip; but I was satisfied the moment I set my eyes upon him, that he could not go."

The Magazines.

The Atlantic Monthly, for September, hardly sus

it contains a few clever papers. "The Puritan Minister" treats of a subject, the quaint old divine of the New England of the sixteenth century, which ight easily have been made of absorbing i "Mr. Martin's Disappointments," and "Who is Roebuck," are articles which astonished us by their presence, the former being flat, and the latter undignified to an almost unprecedented degree. The paper on "Robert and Clara Schumann" is interesting from its subject, a remark which applies equally ter offers but little new information, and that in differently presented. "The Mather Safe" is a tale clever in idea, but treated in a circumlocutory manner, and quite innocent of effect, well adapted, in-deed, for weak nerves. "Mrs. Lewis" is a new tale, one instalment of which is given, and is equa to the average of magazine stories. The articles of Agassiz are continued. "Interesting Manuscripts of Edmund Burke," and "Haward's Heroes" are light and of little weight. Perhans the most ineresting of the papers in the present number is that on De Quincey. writer of the essay appears to have enthusiastic admiration; nor is there any author of the century better entitled to such homage. The age has known no greater mind than his. His thoughts are those which the thoughtful love, and are expressed in lan guage which has the precision of mathematics with the harmony of music. It is hard to praise De Quincey too much; but the real difficulty is to praise him judiciously. The essay to which we refer does not speak of the faults of the subject, and its criticiam, though intrinsically just, is thus relatively un-

true. We like the appreciation of the author, and sympathize with his purpose, but his work we cannot altogether admire. Its style is a servile imita-tion of De Quincey's mannerisms. A gentleman in Canton gave a Chinese tailor an old pair of breeches, with instructions to make a new pair precisely like them. To his horror the tailor returned him an exact imitation of the old breeches, with all their patches and stains. De Quincey's admirer has achieved a similar success. De Quincey's habits of thought, his peculiar construction, his sudden transitions from the most elaborate thetoric to the most grotesque familiarity, his laborious digressions, his pedantry, are all imitated with a servility that is astonishing. It is not exactly a parody, but a touch of a humorous pen could make it so; and to us the article is at once unpleasant and amusing. In many respects it is, however, valuable. The few newfacts are suggestive, and the brief account of the death-bed of this wonderful man is worth all the criticism which precedes it. The poetry of the number is worse than usual, and is, therefore, very, very indifferent. Whether "Thoreau's Flute," "No and Yes," "The New Sangreal," or "Play," (a lyric of the street,) de-

THREE CENTS. serves the pre-eminence of duliness is hard to de cide. Perhaps the last is the worst, or perhaps it is because we read it last, that we think so. Why this able magazine, commanding, as it does, the best cannot admit the possibility of defeat. Success is a great and terrible necessity. The glorious Union must not be abandoned to the head of ability of the country, can give us no poetry, is a takes, or should take, a national pride, a true poen is no slight or trivial defect, no ordinary orime gainst public taste, to furnish a pabulum as thin nd unsubstantial as the verses in the present num-

ber, instead of hearty and wholesome food. Oh, re-

form it allogether! PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I see in your paper of this date, speaking of the bird season, a recommendation for the guners to send part of their game to the military hos pitals. I for one am willing and glad of the opporhinity to furnish the military hospitals most in need with what rail and reed birds I may boat in two ays shooting, as early as the season comes in.

AN ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THE T. H. B. Y. C.

THE CITY. THE VOLES-FEST-FIRST DAY.-Whilst oher-headed Philadelphia was vesterday entertainng itself in its usual round of business, the German pulation was amusing itself with a festival, full of national characteristics. When one enters the grounds his first question to himself is, what am I o see first? The stands full of gingerbread, peaches, and sugar plums, and the "functionaries" with triored badges, divide the glances of the eye. It is at first a perfect bedlam of gaudiness-a non paradise. The reason for the assembling of themelves together is the benefit of the German Hospital of Philadelphia. A very laudable cause this s, and very laudably has it been sustained. No Englishman can celebrate any public event without a public dinner. Perhaps no German can celebrate an event of this kind without a public festival. The public festival was most admirably conducted. The pecial detachment of police did not seem nee little or nothing to do.

and, in the way of preserving peace, certainly had The programme of the day's performance was re-culated by the taste of the individual. Chief Marshal Benkert made a pleasing and effective speech. He said that he considered it his duty to solicit those onds of fraternity which had hitherto united them. tically cheered. Late in the day Mr. Mueller likewise made a short oration in behalf of the hospital. The semi-circle of eager faces surrounding him was a gratifying tribute to the power of his eloquence The intervals were enlivened by strains from Mayer's and Oberkirsch's bands. Overtures, waltzes, pot-pourris, cavatinas, and quadrilles, diversified the amusements with very acceptable melody. To leacribe a bird's eye view of the ground would be to describe those flower figures which we see sometimes imhedded in the centre of a globular piece of cut glass. It looked like ten thousand flower gardens raked topsy-turvy, or a million rainbows chopped into mincemeat. But the occasion was a fete, not a carousal. We are afraid to say how many tuns of lager beer were installed, and how many bottles of wine were confiscated by act of swallow ing. The vocal and instrumental music was an es sential part of the entertainment. The star spangled banner displayed from innumerable tree-tops was an indubitable evidence of patriotic fidelity, and reminded one of that verse of Arndt's thrilling hymn

"To joys of German men a measure
Devote, in clearer joy and thanks;
For Freedom is the German's pleasure;
For Freedom leads the German ranks.
For it to be joy. For it to live, for it to perian,
Each German bosom burns for this;
For this the hero-death to cherish,
Is German honor, German bliss."
The loving observer of human nature would have revelled in the scene throughout. The green slopes and the festooned foliage, and the flecked sunlight, were pleasant. Leaves, golden-green and silver-

green, quivered unceasingly in the summer wind as though their delicate sinews were so many ensitive nerves. Lost children were of no uncommon occurrence, and Rachel weeping for her children became a matter of course. Men lying down, men lying and smoking, men sit-ting, men taking pinches of snuff, men drinking lager beer; women sitting on rows of benches a though they were so many Sunday-school children; women cooped behind trees and reclining on stony fragments of magnanimous size; women dressed in lilac gowns, black lace shawls and bonnets made to match; women drinking lager beer oys and girls riding on circumambulatory and in revolving chariots; boys and girls attempt ing feats on the horizontal bar; boys and girls get, ting in the way of spirited horses' feet, in imminent danger of incurring the fate of "don't care," and coming to a bad end; boys and girls drinking lager beer; policemen looking; policemen blinking; policemen talking; policemen walking in and out; policemen saying to one party that they "can't do it," and to the right party that they can; policemen always in the right place at the right time; policemen drinking lager beer; everybody everywhere; everybody asking everybody where everybody always bobbing round like a human kaleidoscope with the St. Vitus' dance; everybody. drinking lager beer. That is the general impression

A most general and abiding impression it was, Each age and class was represented in the scale of innocent enjoyment; not an unseemly action was munity were such as to commend themselves to imitation. Exercises on the horizontal bar were . Exercises on the horizontal bar wer executed with very considerable ability by several young men. They would have reflected credit on any gymnasium. The whole spirit of the scene was such as could only be thoroughly entered into by him who had been educated in the practice of German characteristics. - But to the least uninitiated the scene could not prove otherwise than entertaining. The boys see-sawing on saplings: the bonnets string, or blossoming on branches, like a new kind wind instruments dependent from neighboring oughs like so many trumpet flowers; the boxe packed with goodies, and barricaded with shawls the whitewashed enclosures comprehending within them crisp muslins, pink shoulders, teeth in con-junction with ham or sausage, ankles in the neighborhood of gaiter-boots, and epaulets making protestations to crinoline; the individual making of his trade a verbal advertisement, with "un this way, gentlemen, and see how many pounds you can lift;" the horses and carriages like rooms, congregating around stables, trees, and worm nces; the popping of corks, the vomiting of babie by barrels (lager beer), the small boys gorging hash n stone steps, and in the stark-naked sun the open ticket offices, which looked as though con structed altogether out of doors, with the doors left out; ragamuffin vagrants skipping rope with the remnants of heops, which bear a distant resemblance to the skeletons of balloons; the human herd scrambling up the hill of difficulty; small, sunburnt beg gar girls, with bonnets the exact image of Cone stoga wagons, with capes to them; nanny-goats grazing on watermelon rinds; fat women in black, defying the sun to melt them; child-ten in arms munching a culinary composition which is apparently a mean between short cake and a muffin; seats without bottoms to them, suggesting that chairs, like boys, sometimes need caning; these, and a thousand other items which the most observant eye cannot at once note, make up such a sum-total as vesterday was to be day is expected to be duplicated.

schatz," were not unfrequent terms, but perhaps the epithets inseparably connected with "bier" were frequenter. It was very natural to think of "So drink! so drink! let us, all methods trying, For joyous hours combine; And if we knew where one in wo were lying, We'd give him of this wine." It seems supersuous to add that this genie sentiment of a German poet was fully evidenced upon yesterday's occasion. The whole festival was of a most pleasing and honorable character. It can not be doubted that the object of it will be effectual-

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE ARMY HOSPI TALS.—The following is the weekly report of the army hospitals in this city and vicinity, ending on Saturday last:

HOSPITALS Fouth street. Broad and Prime Christian street. HOMEOPATHIC. -The sixteenth annual an-

HOMGOPATHIC.—The sixteenth annual announcement of the Homcopathic Medical College, has just been issued in pamphiet form. The following named distinguished gentlemen compose the faculty: Silas S. Brooks, M. D., Own B. Gasise, M. D., Geo. R., Starkey, M. D., Henry N. Guernsey, M. D., Peter S. Hitchins, M. D., Chas. Heerman, M. D., Wm. C. Hamilton, M. D.

Dr. Heerman occupies the chair formerly filled by Dr. Lee. The lectures at the college will begin on the second Monday in October. The dissecting room will be opened on the 1st of October. HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl, named Kate Madden, while crossing Fourth and Union streets, was knocked down and run over by a lager-beer wagon. Her head was badly injured and one of her legs was broken.

Patrick O'Brien, an employee at the foundry of M. W. Baldwin, had one of his legs broken, yesterday, by a piece of sheet iron falling on him while he was at work. Both of the above sufferers were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. to the Pennsylvania Hospital. SLIGHT FIRES.—At about half past four shight Fires.—At about fair past four yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the roof of a dwelling. Brown street, above Fourth. The roofs of dwellings Nos. 816 St. John street and 225 Brown street were also slightly burned about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. DAMAGE BY FIRE.—The roof of Mrs.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

Five copies Ten copies Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they ifford very little more than the cost of the paper AT Postmasters are requested to act as Azents for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR. - A stated meet-

Decrease... 66 Admitted during the last two weeks, 204; births, deaths, 34; discharged, 100; cloped, 50; bound, 15; mber of persons granted lodgings, 32; do. meals; The house receipts were reported at \$160.79.

The resignation of W. Octavius Eversfield, M. D., as resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, was received and accepted. Dr. Eversfield assigns as a reason, that he has been drafted into the service of the United States.

Mr. Erety offered a resolution that the First poor district be placed under the care of Mr. Samuel Field as guardian, and that the Second poor district be placed under the care of Mr. Philip Lowry as guardian, and that the other poor districts remain under the care of the guardians as placed last very which he care of the guardians as placed last year; which

dian, and that the other poor districts remain under the care of the guardians as placed last year; which was agreed to.

Mr. Dickinson offered a resolution empowering the Committee on Manufactures to employ the services of the weavers of the house in any other capacity that might be required.

The President called the attention of the Board to the continued occupation by the Pennsylvania and other roads of the Almshouse grounds, without the payment of the proper damages to the city. The Media Railroad occupied eleven acres of the ground about ten years ago, and paid \$5,000 as damages. With such a basis, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company wished to file a bond, but the matter, he thought, never came to a definite understanding. It was placed in the hands of the late City Solicitor, who left it as a legacy to his successor. The Junction Railroad had entered a bond for \$15,000 damages, but the Board of Guardians were not aware that the Pennsylvania Railroad had yet paid a cent for damages on account of the occupation of the Almshouse ground.

Mr. Erety said, that in course of time it would be likely that the Almshouse grounds would be used very extensively by various railroads, and it was important that some steps should be taken to prevent it, if possible. The large area of the house was very tempting to railroad companies that would like to use it for supply depots, &c.

He therefore moved the appointment of a standing committee of five, including the President, to whom should be referred all cases arising from the occupation of the grounds by the railroad companies. This was agreed to, and Messrs. Erety, Dickinson, Server, and Haines were appointed.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

THE RETURN OF THE SECOND COAL REGIMENT.—The Second Coal Regiment, Colonel Oliver Hopkinson, are expected to arrive this morning, and will make a street parade, some time between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock. The regiment will pass down Chestnut street to Front, down Front to Walnut, up Walnut to Fourth, thence down Fourth, and finally to the Refreshment Saloons, where they will partake of a sumptivous repast, the wholesale coal merchants and shippers furnishing the material aid for the purpose. The regiment has performed much service since it left our city, the Colonel being the commander of the post at Gettysburg, Lieut. Col. Buck being the provost marshal. One of the duties of the regiment was to command the rebel hospitals, and escort rebel prisoners to Baltimore.

We understand that the gentlemen who organized these regiments have held a meeting, with the view to keep up the organization, at least one regiment, so that in case of another emergency they will be ready on shart time. The gentlemens finding no leavy on snarp time. The coal shippers finding no, have taken the matter in hand, and out of their own private purses will keep the regiment organized, and make it for Philadelphia what the famous New York 7th was to New York. This is an excellent arrangement, which, if agreed upon, will be fully effected. PICK THE CUBICAL BLOCKS.—The surface of the cubical blocks, with which some of the streets are paved, have become smoothly worn; so much so that it is as easy for a horse to slip as a drunken man on a sleety morning. Yesterday a smendid horse, worth at least \$500, slipped at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and seemed to have strained himself considerably, though he escaped with whole bones. Fifteen years since, when the subject of such paving was introduced into the old City Councils, we well remember that objection was urged to the introduction because the surface would wear smooth. It was contended, by the advocates of the measure, that steel-pointed picks, without much cost, could be used, and the stones roughed, and thus they would last a number of years before they would require the pick again. It is suggested to the authorities, on the score of mercy to the horses, that some action be taken on the subject, and the stones made rough. PICK THE CUBICAL BLOCKS.—The surface

THE CORONER KEPT BUSY.—Coroner Courad is still kept busy, and is, perhaps, the only public officer that has not had a little rural or seaside recreation. He has proven himself good in a long heat. Yesterday morning he was called suddenly to League Island to hold an inquest upon the body of a drowned man found on the shore of that place. An examination of the body revealed the letters J. W. and A. H., in Indian ink in his arm. He was evidently a sailor.

An inquest was also held on the body of an unknown woman found drowned in the Schuylkill, near Market street wharf.

Also, an inquest on the body of William Furmore, aged thirteen years, who was drowned from on board a canal boat, near Manayunk, on Saturday night. The deceased resided at Reading, and was on his way down when he fell overboard, and thus met a watery grave. THE CORONER KEPT BUSY .- Coroner watery grave.

MASS MEETING.—A large mass ratification MASS MEETING.—A large mass ratification meeting was held on Saturday by the loyal citizens of Montgomery county, at the Cross Keys Tavern, in Lower Providence township. The meeting was called to order by the election of Henry Loueks, Esq., as president, Joshua Place, Esq., Dr. William Wetherell, Professor James Warren-Sunderland, and others, as vice presidents. After the reading of spirited resolutions, expressing the most loyal sentiments, the meeting was addressed by Thomas G. Worrell, Edwin H. Coates, and Henry M. Krouts, Esqa. The speakers felt the great importance of the cause they were advocating, and by well-directed remarks created an enthusiasm that will increase as the hour approaches when the citizens will be called upon to strike another blow at the rebellion through the ballot-box. ed place looks as clean as a milk churn. President Cooper has had it recently repainted and white-washed, and it now seems like a cozy cottage of con-tent almost surrounded with ornaments abade trees entalmost surrounded with ornamental shade trees. hese trees are old and large; the trunks thereof

have had two coats of country paint (white wash) and this alone gives a cool and agreeable finish to the picture. At night, when even half illuminated, it presents a very attractive appearance, and is visited by many ladies and gentlemen, who never fail to express their gratification at the great cleanliness. But wholesome, pure atmosphere of the saloon. DEATHS AT THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The following deaths of soldiers were reported yesterday at the office of the Medical Director: Charles Monaghan, Oo. C. 116th Pennsylvania, at Christian street Hospital. S. Stilson. Co. K. 149th Pennsylvania, at Broad and Cherry Hospital. and Cherry Hospital. THE CITY TREASURY .-- The receipts into the City Treasury last week amounted to \$46,403.23, For taxes of '63.....

Loans... Interest on mortgages... The payments amounted to \$42,167,59, FRIGHTFUL FALL.—Patrick Donahue, who lived at 425 German street, went to sleep on the roof of his house on Sunday night. About a o'clock yesterday morning he fell to the sidewalk, and was considerably injured. The probability is that he cannot survive his injuries. PARADE.—The Merchants' Regiment made a street parade yesterday. They looked and marched like veterans, and were sumptuously taken gare of at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. AN ITEM FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The winter session of the New York University Medical College will open on the nineteenth of next October. The session of 1863-64 promises well. BOY DROWNED.—A boy named Charles McDevitt was drowned yesterday evening at aix o'clock, at Reed-street wharf.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter
Sessions-Judge Ludlow.

The second period of the August sessions commenced yesterday, and with it came a new jury.

During the day a number of trifling assault and battery cases were disposed of, and at an early hour the court adjouned until Wednesday.

Henry Young, charged with the murder of Enos McKee, in a passenger railway car, near Strawberry Mansion, some weeks ago, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000, the District Atforney saying that he did not think the evidence warranted holding the prisoner to answer to a charge of murder in the first degree.

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

Smoking: in Railroad Cars.

It is understood that smoking pipes or cigars on passenger cars is positively prohibited by the laws or rules adopted by the directors. Notwithstanding this, there are some conductors who permit considerable smoking to be done on the front platform, which, if the breeze is against the car, must necessarily pass among the passengers. Perhaps there may be, to some folks, something delicious in the fragrance of a first-class Havans, but the common with which the market appears to be pretty well stocked, are entirely objectionable. Two ladies had to get out of one of the Second-street cars, a few evenings since, because of the smoke from an ordinary sigar belching forth like a miniature volcano from the mouth of a common-looking man, standing on the front platform. The conductors of the cars, who do no enforce the rules of the companies, should be held responsible. [Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

be held responsible.

On Saturday night, there was something done on Saturday night, there was something done on the control of the control o On Saturday night, there was something done on one of the passenger realroad cars, even werse than smoking. Two young men on the front platform, not being satisfied with violating gentility as well as the rules of the company, amused themselves with hurning a colored man who had gained a place on the crowded front platform. First they burnt him on one side of the check, and then, when he turned around, the other fellow would burn him on the opposite check, finally on the hand; and when at last he showed some liftle spirit of resentment, one of the party thrust a lighted stump into his mouth, the fire end foremost. Police officers on the sidewalk took the two young men into custody and locked them up in the Cherry-street station-house. The parties were arraigned before Alderman Welding, to whom they gave the names of Caldwell and Sheridan. They were held to ball to answer at court the charge of committing an assault and battery upon the unoffending colored man.

Rosanna, a sister, rushed at the officer, and, it is alleged, out him; the officer Huhn; is a sold officer. Huhn is a sold officer Huhn; as mentioned in The Press yesterday.

James and Patrick Donnelly and John Casey were also arraigned on the charge of disorderly conduct and aiding Rosanna. The plain facts are these: The officer attempted to arrest a riotous individual; he was interfered with by one of the Donnellys; Rosanna, a sister, rushed at the officer, and, it is alleged, out him; the other defendants named also interfered. Officer Huhn is a good officer. His value to the people of the southwest section of Philadelphis is worth more than all the Donnellys and Caseys, put together. It is as much as an officer's life is worth to attempt to make an arrest in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Pine streets, the scene of the above conflict. The officer was badly out. The defendants were committed to await the result of his injuries.

Injuries.

[Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.]

Juvenile Delinquents.

Five little boys, whose names for prudential readons are omitted, were arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of pillering things from little shops, &c., in the Fourth ward. They seem to have recently commenced their career of pillering, but are not yet considered beyond the hope of reformation. Little, however, can be expected if the delinquent juveniles are permitted to live among older persons who seem to live as though dissipation is to them a virtue. The juveniles were committed for the prosent.