THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTHER CERT PRE WEEK, PAYABLE to the earrier.
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Fre Abnus, Three Dollars and Fifth Cente for Six
MONTHES. OHR DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTE FOR
THREE MONTHS, Invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

PER ANNUM. in advance. SEWING MACHINES. TONG-LOOKED FOR

COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

Can be seen at No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor), where all persons interested in sewing machines are in vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the chiect of the FLOERDCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first, incheanical islant, their efforts have been crowned with success and they are now offering to the oublic the MOST PERFECT. SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memtioned:

It makes four different stitches on one and the machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on Beauty.
4th. It has the reservible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. 6th. It is the most rapid seamer in the world, making five stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.
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6th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
7th. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids; quilts, and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.
8th. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are no fine springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is atmost noiseless.

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esses of Hemming, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering &c., &c.

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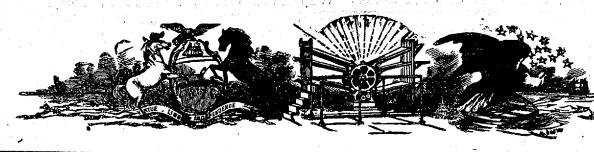
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518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. REMOVAL .- JOHN C. BAKER EMOVAL.—JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Druggist, has removed to 718 MARKET Street. Particular attention is asked to JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S COD-L-VER OIL. Having increased facilities in this new establishment for manufacturing and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years experience in the business, this braud of Oil has advantages over all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies are obtained from the fisheries, fresh, pure, and sweet, and receive the most caroful personal attention of the original proprietor. The increasing demand and vide-spread market for it make its figures low, and afford great advantages for those buying in large quantities.

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THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Austrian View of the Mexican Question.

NAPOLEON RELAXING HIS RULE.

A LETTER FROM M. F. MAURY.—The Times publishes a letter, signed M. F. Maury, on the prospects of the Confederates. He asserts they were never brighter.—The North, he points out, is fighting for conquest, and makes the attack; the South

VOL. 7.-NO. 28.

. EDUCATIONAL. M. CLEVELAND'S WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.
The School will be what is usually called "English.
Classical, and Mathematical;" or, to define its aims in
terms its yague, the brunches taught are, to those preparing for commercial life such as should be included
in a generous English Education; and, to those fitting
for Colleges, the requisite Mathematical and Classical
studies.

Application may be made at the School-room, No. 920 CHESTNOT St., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. [an31-6t] WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL RE-VV open his Classical, Mathematical, and English School, at No. 1112 MARKET Street, Monday, September 7. au31-lm\* SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR O YOUNG LADIES, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, re-opened Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMBS, A. M., au29-1m\* Principal. MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER M 155 FIVOR ES WILLIAM SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1400 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th of September. au20-1m\* MISS ROBB WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 315 South ELEVENTH Street, below Spruce, on SEPTRIL-BER 2d, 1883. au 28-914 CALEB S. HALLOWELL, A. M., WILL

reopen his ECHOOL on the 7th of Ninth Month, (September) Rooms, No. 110 North TENTH Street. Residence, 1126 WALLACE Street. au23-12t\* CAUNDERS' INSTITUTE (MILITA-RY) reopans 7th SEPTEMBER. Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., MARKET and THIRTY. NINTH Streets, Philadelphia. au28-10t A NNA KAIGHN WILL OPEN HER

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVER.
SITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. already engaged in teaching, wishes further engagements to teach Latin, Greek, or the English branches, in one or more Schools in or near the city. Address "Graduate," at this office. POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE 1863-64. The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general Sudent of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, Segins September Sth.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for professional training in the principles and practice of Givil. Mine, and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Sectembor 15th. The course on Military, Engineering Schembor 15th. The course on Military, Engineering, Strategy, and Tactics

The Labora ories for Practical Chemistry have been reflitted during the year, and large additions to the Models, Instruments and Apparatus of the College made by importations from France and Germany.

Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN Square.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.

an 29-12t President of Faculty. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY-A VIDLAGIE GREEN SEMILINALE I—S.
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA,
PA.—Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Branches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tacticx
taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil
Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages. School opens
Soptember ist. Boarding, per week, \$2.25. Tuition, per
quarter, \$6. For catalogues, or information, address
Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON.

jy24-Sm. VILLAGE GREEN. Pa. TLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classic Institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7th. an27-2m\* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. B. KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND D. ENGLISH SCHOOL, S. E corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 7th.

YOUNG LADIES, southeast corner of DILLWYN and GREEN Streets. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863. an25-l2t\* CCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS OTHERRY STREET. WEST OF TWENTIETH ST.—A School for Boys and Girls will be opened in the state foor of the NEW JERUSALEM OHURCH, in CHERRY, west of Twentieth street, on the SE-OND MONDAY in September, by Miss M. S. PRESTON. Miss Preston has had many years of successful experience as a Teacher and Principal of one of the largest Grammar Schools in the city of New York. The course of studies will comprise the right branches of instruction, besides Letin, prise the usual branches of instruction, besides upon French, and Drawing, at the option of the parents.

Terms—For Pupils over 10 years of age, per school year of 10 months.

\$50
For Pupils of 10 years of age and under.

\$70
Applications may be addressed to the care of W. H.
BENADE, P. O., Philads.

au26-1m\* T BBANTLY LANGTON'S ACAwill be reopened on MONDAY, September 7th. au26 lm THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. Ecorner BROAD and ARCE, will reopen Sept. 1. au26-lim\* MRS. MARY W. D. SCHAFFER will open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of age, at 1037 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY. September 7, 1863.

THE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Men and BOYS, corner of SIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD streets, reopens on MONDAY, September 7th, au28-1m J. P. BIECH, A. M. Principal. MARGARET ROBINSON WILL RE.
OPEN her School for Girls, RACE Street, above
FRANKLIN, on the 7th of 8th Month. Apply to M.
ROBINSON, COTTAGE ROW. Germantows, or F. GilLINGHAM, 1235 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. WEST ARCHSTREET INSTITUTE, Rev. C. GRIFFIN, A. B., Principals.

The NINTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION commences MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

For terms and circulars apply as above. an28-121 GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINA-BY, GREEN street, south of WALNUT LAME, will reoren September 9. Circulars may be obtained at the Seminary. ne Seminary.
Professor WALTER S. FORTESJUE, A. M., au25-tf.
Principal MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT St., SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. au25-361\*

PRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS. rear of 41 North ELEVENTH Street | \$12 per term of twenty-two weeks. All denominations admitted. One session from 9 till 2. Reopens 9th month, Sept. 1st. an241m\* W. W-HTALL. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 903 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Term commences September 14 PLINY E. CHASE. CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, we REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. Boys prepared for any vision of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or Business, [au24-lm\*] H. G. McGUIRE, A. M. Prin

MADAME MASSE AND MILLE MO RIN will reopen their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1343 SPRUCE Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER. For circulars or other particulars apply at the above number. TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY. Sept.7th. BROAD TRREET ACADEMY, for BOYS. 337 South BROAD street, opposite Deaf and Dumb Asylum, EDWARD ROTH, A. M. Principal. A Preparatory Department for smaller boys. Gymnasium, Drilling, &c., without extra charge. For Prospectas. direct Box 222 P. O., or call at Mr. LHYPOLD'S, JUNIPER and CHESTRUT, or at the Academy, from Murust 31st SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, will be re-opened on September 1. For Circulars apply to aux-12it\* MISS. T. BUCKMAN, Principal.

A LEXANDER BACHMANN,
PIANIST and ORGANIST, will resume the duties
of his profession September 1st. Residence 622 North
ELEVENTH Street. PROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a through course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers, For Girculars, apply to a20-38t

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y. THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF

DESIGN FOR WOMEN, 1334 CHESTAUT Street, re-opens on SEPTEMBER 1st. For terms of admission apply at the School Rooms.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal. FEMALE INSTITUTE, PENNING-TON N. J.—The FALL TERM opens AUGUST S).
Number of Pupils limited to twenty Board, &c. with
Common English. \$32 per quarter. For other information, address.

AP LASHER,
Principal. THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S
French and English Boarding and Day-School, No.,
1703 WALNUT street, will re-open on WEDNEDAY.
auq7-2m PEMALECOLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N.J.-Pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, thirty miles north of Philadelphia. The very best advantages in all departments of a thorough and accomplished EDUCATION furnished in connection with a pleasant home.

plished EDUCATION INFIBERED IN COLLEGE OF PLEASART HOME.
Only a few vacancies for the Fall Term, commencing September 16th. For catalogues address au.5-6w Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M. PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE for Young Laddes, 1530 ARCH Street. Rev. CHARLES A. SWITH, D. D. Principal. The ninth Academic Year will begin on MONDAY, September 14th. For circulata, and other information, address Box 2,611 P. O. 1925-3m\* BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Minth month for Circulate, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE. Bristol, broks co.. Pa jelf-5m\* CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMI-NARY -English and French Boarding and Day School. Principals, Miss Bonney and Miss Dilliva-The twenty seventh semi-annual session will open Wed-nesday. September 9, at 1615 Chestnt Street, Philadel-phia. Particulars from circulars. PAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL, NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania, for Boys and Young Men, will commence the next session on the 29th SEP-TEMBER. For circulars address the Principal, aul9-2m\* GEO. A. NEWBOLD.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY. September 7, 1893. For terms apply to the principals.

aut9-1m

C. & J. GRIMSHAW. THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH A SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M. No. 1103

MARKET Street, will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 1st.

anl9-lm\* MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE dyl open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street, on the 14th of September. For circulars, or other particulars, apply at the School, myl6-in MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL Vourg Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER SUPPLEE'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG

Ladies. S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Duties resumed Sept. 7th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPENtember). in the Rooms on ORANGE Street, second gate below Eighth street. CELECT SCHOOL AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, N.W. corner of TENTH and ARCH. uties resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7. au31-121\* R. STEWART, Principal. BEVEELY INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, D BEVERLY, N. J. Reopens September 15. Special advantages a florded for thorough INSFRUCTION, health-dl. physical exercise, and sound moral training. For Circulars, address Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, Prin'l au31-6t DROFESSOR WILLIAM H. FENNEY announces to his Pupils that he will return to the city, so as to resume his lessons, on the 2d or 5th of September at the latest. Address Messrs. ANDRE & CO. 8 Music Store 1104 CHESTNUT Street. J. HENRY WOLSIEFFER, PROFES-SOR of Music, No. 480 N. SIXTH St. au25-1m\* PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

EDUCATIONAL. LINWOOD \*HALL, ON CHELTEN Avenue, seven milles from Philadelphia by the North Pennsylvania Bailtroad, near the York Road station. The fifth session of MISS CARE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, September 7. For circulars, apply at the office of Jay Cooke & Co. For circulars, apply at the office of Jay Cooke & Co. Bankers, No. 114 South THIED Street, or to the address of the Principal, Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Penna. MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL M 155 ELLIZA W. SMIIII SCHUULL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1210 SPRUCE streat, will be reopened on Monday. SEPTEMBER 14 The course embraces the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, Garman, busic, Drawing, &c. 861-2m\* PUCATIONAL,—SIGNOR CORTESI

will resume the Singing Lessons on the 15th inst., and the Class for beginners on the 1st of October Residence 1008 WALNUT street. A. R. TAYLOR, TEACHER OF resume September 1. TEACHER OF auxilians. A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER
Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY,
September 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applications for admission may be made during the week preceding, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
aul7-mwf6w

Head Master. THE MISSES CHAPMAN'S BOARD ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen SEPT I. Greuiars may be obtained of MHILL, 304 Walnutst.; of Messrz. LINDSAY & BLACK, ISTON, 25 South Sixth st., or by application to the Principals at Holmesburg, Pa. jyl3 mwf6m\* THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen TUREDAY, September lat at 350 South FIFTEENTH Street.

TREEMOUNT SIMINARY, NOBRISTOWN, PA.
FOR OUNG MEN AND BOYS,
TWENTY-third Year.
au25-mwe9t\*
JOHN W. LOCH, Principals PRIENDS' SCHOOLS-OSLER AVE-RIENDS' SCHOOLS—OSLES AVE.

NUE. north from Noble street, below Sixth—will reopen 3th mo. (September) 1st, under the care of the "School Corporation." composed of members of the "School Corporation." composed of members of the "School Corporation." the building is particularly adepted to Educational purposes, the Boys occupying the first floor, and the Girls the second. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a good English and Maihematical Education, and the constant endeavor of the Principals will be, not only to instil habits of thoroughness and sait reliance in their Papils, but to give particular attention to their moral training. Charge for tuition, \$212 per term of five months, for Boys, and \$10 for Girls.

All denominations admitted.
T. C. EAKINS has charge of Writing Department in both Schools.

th Schools.
THOS. SMEDLEY, Principal of Male Department.
M. SMEDLEY, Principal of Female Department.

2006. without with SCHOOL BOOKS CCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.—THE UN-DESSIGNED have lately published now editions of following approved School Text Books, to which attention of Teachers is respecifully invited:

A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE By iolin S. Hart late of the Philadelobia High School.

2. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GRAMMAR OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By John S. Hart, late of
the Philadelphia High School.

3. MITCHELL'S FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY,
with Mans and Eugraviers. Maps and Engravings.
MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, 4. MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, with twenty colored made and numerous engravings.
5. MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, with twenty three copper-plate colored maps, and upwards of a hundred illustrations. (The populations are from the census of 1580)
6. MITCHELL'S SCHDOL GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, with a large number of copper-plate maps, (with the populations of 1580,) giving every county in the United States, and numerous engravings. The text includes all the recent discoveries in Africa. Asia, and the norther part of North America.
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8. MITCHELL'S ANGIENT GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

S. MITCHELLS GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTION BOOK.
O RODGERS'S ELEMENTS OF MENSIRATION,
1. RODGERS'S KEY TO MENSURATION.
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Rhetoric, designed as a manual of instruction. By
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COPPES'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. Elements of
S. COPPES'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. of Rhetoric, designed as a manual of instruction. By Henry Coppee, A. M., author of "Elements of Logic," dc. New edition rayised.

13. COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. Elements of Logic, designed as a manual of instruction. By Henry Coppee, A. M., Professor of Literature in the University of Fennsylvania, and late Principal; Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies in the United States Military Academy at West Point

14. STOCKHARDTS CHEMISTRY. The principles of Chemistry, illustrated by simple experiments. By Dr. Julius Adolph Stockhardt, Professor in the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Therand, and Royal Inspector of Medicine in Saxony. Translated by C. M. Pierce, M. D. Fifteenth thousand.

15. HOWS' LALIES' READER. The Ladies' Reader, designed for the use of Ladies' Schools and Family Reading Circles; comprising choice selections from standard authors, in prose and poetry, with the essential rules of Elecution, simplified and arranged for strictly practical use. By John W. S. Hows, Professor of Elecution.

16. HOWS' LALIES' READER, introductory to the Ladies' Reader.

17. COPPEE'S BELECT ACADEMIC SPEAKER. Prose Declamation, Poetical Recitation, and Dramatic Reading.

18. THE SCHOLAR'S COMPANION. Containing Exercises in Orthography, Derivation, and Classification of English Words'. Revised edition, with an introduction and oppoins index. By Rulas W. Belly.

18. JULY S. GELLOY: Geology for Teachers, Classes, and Prunchstudents of Schools, By Sanborn Tenney, A. Loy of the Lassacheat Geography and Natural Hillstrated with 200 wood engravinesers' Institute. Illustrated With 200 wood engravinesers' Inst

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GERHART'S THILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.
WILLEMENT'S CATFORNIAN OF FAMILIAB THINGS.
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ESERON'S NEW MODERN FRENCH READER.
FOWLER'S DRAMATIC AND ORATORICAL EXPERSSION.

LEGAL. ESTATE NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HARRIET PROBASCO, late of Philadelphia city, HARRIET PROBASCO, late of Pullausiphia only, deceased.
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to JOSEPH BARNSLEY, Warminster, Bucks county, SARAH A. WHITAKER, au12-w61\* 521 North SIXTH Street. Executors. NOTICE,—LETTERS TESTAMEN.
TARY on the Estate of MARY ANN BACON. decased, having been granted by the Register of Wills for the Gily and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment to CHARLES W. BACON. 417 WALMUT Street, FRANCIS BACON. 963 North SIXTH Street, HORATIO C. WOOD, 117 CHESTNUT St.

Philada., July 28, 1863. TETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE estate of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, having been granted to the "PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSUEANDES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNULTES," all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, without delay, at the office of the Company, 304. WALNUT Street. au26-wêt CHARLES DUTLEH, President. IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CHYAND COUNTY FOILABLE PHIA.

Betate of SAMUEL MULLINEAUX, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that MARY ANN MULLINEAUX, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and inventory, and an appraisament of the personal estate, which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1801, and the supplements thereto, and the same will be approved by the Court on MONDAY, September 21, 1863, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

B. A. MITCHELL.

au22-s&w4!\*

Attorney for Widow, IN THE OBPHANS' COURT FOR

THE ORPHANS COURT FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN GEISINGER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of HENRY F.
BECK, administrator of ANN GEISINGER, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUEEDAY, September 8th, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

au28 mw5t

B. H. HAINES, Auditor. IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.
WILLARD A. SHUMWAY, and others, vs. SARAH ROBINSON, and WM. A. ATKINSON, Sheriff of Kent county.

Petition and Affidavit for Injunction Afterwords Bill field. Subposses as to defendant SARAH ROBINSON returned. "Non est."

(The object of the Bill in this case is to prevent the application of the proceeds of the sale of Potter Griffith's real estate to a judgment of Sarah Robinson, charged by the complainants to be fraudulent.)

1863. March 26th, Affidavit of Geo. W. White filed, that the defendant, Sarah Robinson, does not reside in the State of Delaware, but resides in the city of Philadelphia.

(COPT OF ORDER.)

And now, to wit, this 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, this cause coming before the Chancellor, upon the motion of Jos. P. Comegye, Esquire, the complainants' solicitor, and the writs of subpons aforesaid, and the Sheriff's returns thereon being seen win oxamined, and the saffiday to the aforesaid of the will be not greated and the saffiday of the aforesaid of the saffiday of the saffid of the s 28th day of Septembor next: And it is ordered and directed by the Chancellor, that, a copy of this order shall; at least thirty days before the next Term of this Gourt, be inserted in The Press, a newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, in the States of Pennsylvania, and shall be continued in said newspaper for the space of thirty days next after its publication; and also, that a copy of the said order shall, within the said thirty days, be posted up in the office of Register of this Court, and at the Court-House door of this county. at the Court-House door of this county.

STATE OF DELAWARE, KENT COUNTY, 3S:

(SEAL.] I. William R. Caloon, Register, in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware, in and for Kent county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the proceedings in the before-named anti in Chancery, and also a correct copy of the order made by the Honorable SAMUEL M. HARRIS GTON, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, in said case. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this bit day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

ENIS-30t

EXECUTORS' SALE OF COAL LAND.—A valuable tract of Coal Land, containing about 589 acres, situate in BLYTH township, Schnylkill county, Pa., known as the "Catherine Barger" tract. Bounded by the Valley Furnace lands, and the Big. Creek lands. On the lands adjoining and contiguous to this tract are several first-class Collieries, which mine annually from 20,000 to 125,000 tons of superior White Ash Coal. This tract has been shafted in two or three places, and the veins of soal proven on the same. The title is perfect. fect.
For further particulars and terms address the undersigned, No. 228 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia,
HENRY D. MOORE, or
GEORGE P. MOLEAN,
Executors of the estate of JOHN MCGANLES, deceased.
au3-1m\* \$275 TO \$325 WILL GET AN ELE-GANT 7-octave rosewood, over strung PIANO, warranted five years, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863. Recent Blography. Biography ought to rank high, because, whereas History tells us what things have been done, Bio-graphy shows us the men who did them. The history of France, during the First Napoleon's reign, would be a comparatively dull record if the biography of the great master spirit of the place and time had not made us acquainted with the motives which impelled him and the machinery he employed to work out his ends.

The third volume of "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving," by his nephew, is a valuable contribution to the history of American literature. It includes the period from Irving's return to his native land, in the spring of 1832, after seventeen vears' absence, to his final settlement at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, on the banks of the Hud-son, in 1847. In the fifteen years thus chron-cled in this volume, Irving had visited and written about the prairies, had published the legends of the conquest of Spain and Astoria, commenced the Life of Washington, declined the Scoretaryship of the Navy, and fulfilled the mission to Spain. His

letters from Europe, in this official capacity, are extremely good; those from Madrid show how com-pletely he understood the personal politics of the Court of Spain. The first line in this volume, noting the contents of Chapter I, runs thus: "Peter Irving at Paris—An autographical sketch of him-self." This must mean either written with his own hand, or an autobiography; if the former, it is not: remarkable, as the simplest letter is autographical; if the latter, who ever heard of an autobiography of any one but the writer himself? We notice that the province of this results. that the-reprint of this volume, published by R. Bentley, of London, contains a great deal of additional and interesting matter introduced there. Part of this, we can state, is too good not to be woven into the fourth and final volume of the life, now in progress. Let us hope that the work min be rendered complete by a very copious index. It is scarcely necessary, however to suggest this co Mr. G. P. Putnam, the intelligent publisher.

> In his day, which has so lately closed that it is our day also, the leading magazinist in the world was Professor John Wilson, of Edinburgh, whose nom de plume, in Blackwood's Magazine, the only periodical in which he wrote, was "Christopher North." Among other contributions of his were the articles subsequently collected as "Recreations of Christo pher North," and that wonderful series, entitled, "Noctes Ambrosiane," Wilson died early in 1851, and his daughter, Mrs. Watson, of Edinburgh, has written his life, having not only a filial remembrance of her subject, but fullest access to family papers and other sources of information It is a memoir which shows us the man as I was, and it will rank high in literary history. It gives all the secrets of Blackwood's Magazine, with sketches of the leading writers therein. It is illustrated with a portrait of Wilson, at the age of sixty, engraved on steel from a calotype by Mr. Hill, and fac similes of eight personal caricatures

by Lockhart, of the Quarterly Review. This volume is published by W. J. Widdleton, of New York ccessor to J. S. Redfield), and in typography, fine paper, and general getting up has not been sur passed by the finest work yet produced in Boston, whether from the press of Houghton or Welsh. It is one of the best printed books yet produced in this country. has attained great notoriety in Europe, where, the on dil is, Napoleon frequently consults him, has produced an autobiography which he calls "Incidents in My Life." It has been republished here by Mr. ex-Judge Edmonds, which, sooth to say, we vainly

justice, tells his own story in a plain and apparently truthful manner. It is evident that he is in earnest, and equally clear that he believes in himself. Very it is not fair to declare that a story must be untrue be cause our philosophy does not comprehend it. We have not seen spirits float in the air, write with a pencil. play on the accordeon, shake hands, ring bells, and so on, but credible witnesses declare that they have witnessed such things, and much more. Mr. Home's system of mentioning such witnesses by mere initials weakens their evidence. One gets tired of the Countess O., Mr. H., Count de K., the Marques de —, Count L., Mrs. S., the Count and Countess de B., Mrs. P., of Regent's Park, and so on, who are frequently referred to in Mr. Home's pages. Two or three known witnesses would be more credible than two or three score of merely initialed persons. Mr. Home's revelations, however, seem made in good faith, and his book is decidedly

one of great and poculiar merit. Mr. Carleton, who first published "Les Misera-bles" in English, has now brought out, as a suitable pendant thereto, a singular biography of the author, called "Victor Hugo, by a Witness of his Life." It is understood that the witness is Hugo's wife. I fact, however, whoever held the pen, this, to all intents and purposes, is an autobiography, written in the third rather than the first person. The translation has been very fairly executed by Mr. O. E. English. The story of the great author's life is brought down, in this first volume, (all that has yet admitted member of the Academy. The events of with men of letters, and his recollections of emi-nent persons whom he encountered in his career are singularly vivid, interesting, and lively. It

Miscrables," one should read this life of its brillian A very different character from either of the above, is the Autobiography of Stephen C. Massett, which he calls "Drifting About; or, what Jeems Pipes of Pipesville saw—and—did." It is illustrated by Mullen. We never could comprehen especially as the bad spelling was not original, an author named Thackeray having first used it. Mr. Massett has travelled in many parts of the

ral Union and the Government of the United States? If he be ambitious of envisble fame, he will do it; if he desires to be remembered as the second Washington, he will do it; if he wishes to secure in himself the appellation of Abraham the Great, he will do it; if he wishes to imilate the example of Him who said "go thou and sin no more." he will do it; and, I may add, if he wishes to proclaim the popular sentiment of the American people, and the sentiment of humanity, civilization, and Ohristianity through the world, he will do it; which God grant, for psace's sake. Yours, very truly,

A REPLY TO THE ABOVE. A REPLY TO THE ABOVE. The Evening Post, of Monday evening, in commenting upon the above, says:

The Evening Post, of Monday evening, in commenting upon the above, says:

There rebellious slaveholders coolly told Mr. Adams it that the war was instituted for the purpose of securing further guarantees to their own peculiar institution—slavery." Let every man, woman, and child in the iand, who has lost a relative or friend in the war, bear this in mind; let it never be forgotten while the tears and sufferings of widows and orphans remind the country of this struggle! The slaveholders own that they made war for the sake of slavery, and for no other sake; and they dare to tell this; they are not ashamed to confess to this enormity; they did not hesitate to cause the death of tens of thousands of their countrymen, to bring sorrow and suffering to tens of thousands of homes, to make our country a by-word and jest to foreigners, only to extend and fortify slavery, the interest of about four hundred thousand persons of the whole of our thir ymillions of population. Let not this confession, recorded by Mr. Adams, be forgotten.

Nor let it be forgotten what Mr. Adams' interlocutors went on to say: that the fast that their former slaves will be drafted into the army of the United States, "this one sligle fast bears more heavily upon them than anything else connected with the war." Mr. Adams does not tell the Intelligencer or the public that our victories filled these rebels with despair; they did not express despair at the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, at the defeat of Lee, or at the advance of Rosecrans. That which destroyed their hopes, that which led these such rebels to despair of the success of their attempt to destroy the Union and to subvert the liberties of America, is the exerying into effect of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

These rebellious slaveholders said, in effect, to Mr. Adams: "It is this which breaks up our proclamity we can meet you in the field, we can fight you for years to come, we can continue the struggle till every home in the free States has given up its men—till you are al

which is fatal to all our hopes and prospects." That is the sense of the confession which Mr. Adams has recorded.

We are not surprised to read that they appealed for a withdrawal and "repudiation" of the proclamation. They even expressed a willingness to listen to terms on this condition. Only let the Government play false to the negroes, they said, and we will "accede to any terms." But we are surprised that any loyal man, in his sober senses should fall into so transparent a trap. The emancipation of the slaves was the most-effective measure by far which the Government has adopted against the rebels, by their own confession. But what has made it effective? Is it not the trust, the simple and undoubting faith of the negroes, in the word of the President and the Government? Would it have had any effect if the two and a half millions of people whom it freed had doubted the integrity of the President? Certainly not. What, then, is the best way to make the proclamation of non-effect now!. What is the only way to save the rebels from ghat which "bears more heavily upon them than anything else connected with the war?" Plainly, the best and only way is to tell the black people of the South that the proclamation is a lie, a deception, and a snare for them. Let the President do that, let him do it only in a single case, and the rebels are saved from the crushing effect of a blow which "bears more heavily upon them than anything else connected with the war." The effectiveness of the proclamation depends upon the good faith of the nation and the Government. No doubt, the shrewd rebels would give their eye-teeth to see the Government take back its gift of liberty, and tell the negroes that they must go back to their former masters. That would be a glorious day in Richmond which should find the proclamation withdrawn.

We wonder, at the simplicity of a loyal man who is decelved by rebel sophistries into becoming their

drawn.

We wonder at the simplicity of a loyal man who is deceived by rebel sophistries into becoming their spokeman in the free States. But there is no danger of the President and his constitutional adsuggests. If anything were wanting to enlighten them and the nation on the importance of the most literal and truthful observance of the proclamation, the confessions contained in this letter of Mr. Adams literal and truthful observence of the proclamation, the confessions contained in this letter of MIr. Adams would supply the needed proof. These show the eminent wisdom of the emancipation proclamation; they declare in decided words the immense importance and effectiveness of the measures which have followed from it; and they warn us against doing anything which can in the slightest degree tend to weaken the confidence of the blacks in our good faith. The public will see now the trap into which it was attempted to lead Mr. Lincoln, when he was urged to withdraw the proclamation in North Carolina. Suppose he should do so; suppose him to declare that, for far as that State is concerned, the negroes shall be returned to bondage; is it not easy to see that every black man, woman, and child in the South would at once lose faith in the Government? Is it not evident that thereafter all that we could say or do would not procure their confidence or allegiance to us; and that from that fatal moment the rebels would be relieved, by our own folly, of that which "bears more heavily upon them than anything else connected with the war!" Set aside the public infamy of breaking faith with the blacks; set axide the probable effect of such an act upon our relations with foreign Powers; think only, if you will, of its bearings upon the duration of the war, and it is clear to the meanest perception that no greater service could to-day be done to the rebels, nor any greater injury inflicted on the Union cause, than to give the black people of the South reason to doubt the good faith of the Government towards them.

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Mexico and the South—R. M. T. Hunter to be sent as Ambassador to Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]—

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1863.—It is rumored among politicians in Richmond that Robert M. T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as the representative of the Southern Confederacy, in order to prepare the way for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of that country and the Government of Richmond. It is said that this gentleman has received instructions for the immediate recognition of the future Emperor of Mexico, in return for which, it is hoped, his Majesty will be led to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Robert M. T. Hunter is now at Paris, where he was sent nearly two months ago by his Government, with a special mission to the Emperor of the French. The principal object of his visit there is. Mexico and the South-R. M. T. Hunter t appeared in French,) to the year 1841, when he was of Richmond. It is said that this gentleman has

nize the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Robert M. T. Hunter is now at Paris, where he was sent nearly two months ago by his Government, with a special mission to the Empacor of the French. The principal object of his visit there is, however, to act conjointly with Mr. Slidell, in all matters appertaining to the Mexican question; to give his support to the action of France, Austria, England, or Spain, having the defeat of the Monroe doctrine for its end, and to promise the co-operation of the rebel Cabinet in all measures tending to counteract the policy of the Federal Government in the Mexican question.

Mr. Hunter will leave Europe and will accompany the Emperor of Mexico to his capital as soon as the candidate for that throne shall assume the government of his dominion.

The Arming Of SLAVES By the SOUTH. THE ARMING OF SLAVES BY THE SOUTH

International content of the property of the Poderal Government in the Market process of the property of the property of the three two seasons of the process of the property of the property

friends of the South, and force their Governments to interest themselves in its behalf. It would at the same time show that the black, who had been represented as the enemy of his master, was, in reality, his friend; and the greatest mark of this friendship was to be found in the confidence the white man has in the obedience and fidelity of the black, who, by this call, was suddenly elevated to a position of trust and confidence unparalleled in the history of the world. All these considerations could not fall, it was said, to engage the attention of the European public, and to place the Southern Confederacy upon higher political and moral ground. It was these remarks, I am told, which destroyed all opposition, and led to the unanimous adoption of the measure. The proceedings I have just related have been kept secret, and will not be divulged until Jef Davis' proclamation, submitting the whole matter to the people, is issued.

BRAGG AND ROSECRANS. BRAGG AND ROSECRANS.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 2).

We have received a letter from Knoxville, which fully desorthes the operations of last week on the part of the enemy, and the greater part of which We have received a letter from Knoxville, which fully describes the operations of last week on the part of the 'enemy, and the greater part of which we extract:

Friday last, Bragg's headquarters, then in command of Lieutenant General Polk, were startled by a shot from the enemy on the opposite side of the Tennessee river, where the enemy had suddenly and unexpectedly appeared in small force, not exceeding two thousand. Shot and shells were thrown into the town throughout the day, with little damage either to buildings or persons. We replied with our field pieces (there are no siege pieces mounted there), but with little or no effect. Saturday the enemy resumed the firing, and continued throughout that day; this resulted in nothing. Friday, at about 12 o'clock, a column of cavalry and infantry, estimated at about ten thousand, entered the little country town of Washington, Rhea county. They destroyed the property of two or three citizens totally, and proceeded up they halted as if to rest; where they are to-day I do not know. Saturday also a force of several (a few) thousand appeared before Harrison, and threw some shot acroes the river, (so I am told), into that place. The enemy at this point have commanding ground, and have been throwing up earthworks. We have jumors of several other detachments on the north of the river, but these have nowhere made any imposing demonstration. Along with all this, Knoxville, I hear, is full of rumors, to the effect that Burnside is pushing one or two columns toward Knoxville. No portion of the enemy has made any threatening movement weet of Chattanooga. Hence it appears that the time is at hand, when the strife is to be for the occupation of East Tennessee. General Bragg, I am hispy to say to you, I believe has his troops admirably disposed. The passage of the Tennessee and on the contraction of the tennesse and any threatening movement west of Chattanoga. Hence it appears that the time is at hand, when these can be easily commanded, and, indeed, salong the entire liver line,

ind courses of support from certain custom-houses. In order to hasten their dispersion the French admiral, after the 25th of August, will establish a blockade extending from the Lagunes, ten leagues south of Matamoros, to Campeachy.

The London News says a good effect has been produced amongst merchants engaged in trade with Mexico by the announcement that the Emperor Napoleon has promptly acquiesced in the representations addressed to him, and has receined the prohibition to the exportation of specie from Mexico. This willingness of the Emperor to redress the grievance induces a hope on the part of the holders of Mexican bonds that a full equivalent will be given to them for the portion of the customs duty which has been relinquished by order of the French authorities. astnesses of our hills. A Generous Tribute.

A Generous Tribute.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The death of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, of the Massachusetts 54th, who fell in leading his regiment of black troops in the desperate assault on Fort Wagner, has added a new name to the roll of heroes never to be effaced so long as this country has a history, or the race for which he died a representative on this continent. His sterling qualities of character, his modesty, his devotion, his earnestness, his ready surrender of all the world can give, and all that makes life pleasant, to a sense of duty which he never dreamed could gain him applause, his utter disregard of the popular odium that might attach to one who should first lead to the field the men of all others the most despised and hated, and the crowning act of that life—the cheerful courage with which he went forth to what he felt was certain death—all these have been recognized by a grateful people, and multitudes have learned to honor and revere a name which, till they knew it as the name of a hero dead, they had never heard. We published soon after the death of Col. Shaw the feeling address of General Saxton to the colored soldiers and freedmen of the Department of the South, proposing that they, who had the best right, should erect a monument to the memory of one who had fallen not less for their cause than his life was given in his country's service. We are permitted now to publish the response of General Cilmore, honorable to him as a spontaneous tribute to the worth of Colonel Shaw, and well deserved by one who unfiltedingly obeyed his orders to lead a forlorn hope. General Gilmore's letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. U., Aug. 11, 1863.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WOMELSDORF, Berks county, Penna., August 28, 1863.

SIR: If our "peace men," who see in the further prosecution of this war for the preservation of constitutional Government, only growing disaffection among the masses, and who confidently predict that our staid and substantial farming community. nities will support a class of men who indirectly, at least, give aid and comfort to the enemy, they can have their eyes opened, if they ever honestly erred, by a trip to some of the old strongholds of the De-mocracy. The place from which I am writing was to day the scene of a splendid and enthusiastic Union demonstration, on receipt of the news of our successes before Charleston At meridian a beautiful flag was flung to the breeze, and appropriately welcomed with a national salute, under the direction of Mr. Scheetz, the ticket After the singing of our national anthems, and the reciting of an appropriate ode by a lady, Oscar Thompson, Esq., of your city, gave utterance to the Mr. H. H. Manderbach, who is "a host in himself," followed in a few practical remarks, and, at his request, all pledged a hearty support to "the powers that be," in finally crushing out rebellion,

and restoring the Union to its former prosperity and Afraid of their Leaders. o the Editor of The Press: SIR: I was conversing, a few days since, with a candidate for office on the Democratic ticket. He spoke of the campaign with some hope, but said that he "was afraid the Democrats would begin to hold meetings, and get such men as Carrigan and Ingersoll, and a parcel of lawyer's clerks speaking, and making fools of themselves, and saying things they should not say." This he considered the only danger. The people, he thought, could not stand the talk of the Democratic leaders. I am anxious that the opinions of my political friend should be known, and, therefore, enclose my PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1863.

Publicatious Received. The Quarterly Review for July, and Blackwood's Magazine for August. These are the New York reprints supplied at one-tenth of the present English price. In the Quarterly there is an appreciative arseveral readable papers. From the EDITORS: The Eclectic Medical Journal of Pennsylvania, for September and October. FIOM JOHN CAMPBELL, Chestnut street

Reverdy Johnson's Defence of Major Genera The Trial of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham by a Military Commission, and the Proceedings under his application for a writ of habeas corpus, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the

der his application for a writ of habeas corpus, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.

PRENTICEANA.

— Beauregard denounces the Greek fire with which Gilmore's shells sent into Charleston are seed title by the court of heaven, which consumed them in the into the hand of retribution was not stayed on that account?

— We expect soon to have a visit from our old friend, Henry S. Foote. He has been beaten in the Confederacy, he will be coming this way to seek new fortuses and run for other offices.

— The Charleston papers swear that their people will fight from "street to street." Let them fight Gilmore's bombahells and hot shot "from street to street." If they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street." If they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street." If they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street." If they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street." If they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street." If they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street." Let them fight four was obradicapello. We guess that the vain city will soon find its level.

— We have just been through portions of Tennessee recently held by the rebel troops. The whole egion is stripped, It is as bare as John Morals and saking as a sirpped. It is as bare as John Morals and saking the control of highter and south the anticipation of highter and street, which are all the proper sounds and the series of the wealth of the mountain specific the mountain specific the mountain strates of the wealth of the mountain strates of the wealther propersion of the reallying point for the great Nationalist and the

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

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 these afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. extra copy of the Paper will be given.

more welcome giories than Solferino and Marienta? Would the citizen of the great Western ration, maddened by the destruction of the great free Republic, and stung by the insects of the bitterfoe of that Republic, would he cross the Atlantic, and at one blow discharge a debt of vengeance and of gratitude; and establish a republic upon a basis which would be everlasting? Would the Irish patriot himself accept your words as an assurance that the hour was approaching when he would be summoned to a war tojwhich he would hasten as to abrida? No. Their words would produce none of these results; and why was this? Was it not because Irishmen had been known to assemble in their might, and, after vowing, with bands uplitted, they had separated to rush terror stricken to the emigrant ship or lie down and die patiently of hunger? [Hear, hear.] If Irishmen would between their country they must carn for themselves a very different character; they must copy the examples set by other oppressed people, and begin in earnest to woo the goddess of Freedom in the only way which she ever would be won.

A Voice. "Hurrah for the Poles, as an example." which she ever would be won.

A Voice. "Hurrah for the Poles, as an example." [Great cheering.]

Mr. Gill, of the Tipperary Advocate, said he had been requested to propose the following resolution, and he did so with his whole heart, because, as an elector of Tipperary, he never intended, and he this day pledged himself never to exercise the paltry privilege of giving a vote to send a member to the British Parlament. The resolution was as follows:

The Austran View of the Mexicam Question.

(From the Memorial Diplomatique, August 15.1)

We are happy to be able to announce that his Imperial. Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian accepts, with the consent of his august brother the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican empire. The first overtures made to the Court of Vienna touching the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico date from the month of October, 1861. The Emperor Francis Joseph then replied, that, although appreciating at its just value the preference accorded to his dynasty, he left his brother sole arbiter to decide when the moment should dome to take a definite resolution. But as it was important to know if and to what point the Court of Vienna would be willing to realize the wishes of the Mexican nation, his Apostolic Majesty sent fount Rechberg immediately after the first confidential overture with the Court of the Tuileries to the chalcau posseased by the ArchdukelMaximilian at Trieste, where his Imperial Highners habitually resides. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was instructed to represent to the Prince the high destiny to which the Mexican people and the personal symputhies of Napoteon III. would call him on the successful issue of the French expedition. As we have said, Count Resiber; was authorized to declare to his Imperial Highness that the Emperor Francis Joseph, as chief of the imperial family, left him full and entire liberty to take the part which suited him best. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian was strongly moved to find that, at the moment when he had built the retreat of Mismurgot to politics, the Emperor of the French should have indicated him to the choice of the Mexican people to infili so great and clevated a mission as the pecification and recentration of the ancetorine and recentration of the ancetorine and recentration of the ancetorine my difficulties, dependent on certain conditions, which to be well understood and estimated merit ulterior explanation. We shall at present conf elector of Tipperary, he never intended, and he this day nledged himself never to exercise the pality privilege of giving a vote to send a member to the British Parliament. The resolution was as follows:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That Parliamentary agitation in this country he discouraged and discountenanced, inasmuch as all hopes of redressing the wrongs of Ireland and saying her from utter ruin, through the agency of the Lordon Parliament, are now and forever more senseless and illineary. By all true Irishmen these wrongs are feltmore keenly than words can describe, though means of redressing them for the present we have not in our hands; but we watch and wait for their coming with eager bone, resolved, as God may aid us, to grasp them when within our reach, and to use them as the means of our salvation. In no other land in the world was love of country a crime; in no other land was patrior secreta at but in Ireland. (Hear, I had the must talk for the linding fight for Tolich theory, he might fight for the linding fight for Tolich theory, he might fight for the linding fight for Tolich theory, he might fight for the linding secretary in the agonies of external stalk. Low, in a parliamentary stalk. Hear, Behold boor Ireland ic-day in the agonies of external stalk. Low, in a parliamentary stalk. Hear, bear, Behold boor Ireland ic-day in the agonies of external stalk. Low, in a parliamentary stalk contributed to the resolution of the property of the parliamentary stalk. Hear, is being stalk for the resolution of the property of the parliamentary stalk. Hear, learning the parliamentary stalk. Hear, is being stalk for the resolution of the parliamentary stalk. Hear, learning the parliamentary stalk. Hear, learning the parliamentary stalk contributed to the resolution of the parliamentary stalk. Hear, learning the parliamentary stalk contributed to the resolution of the parliamentary stalk contributed to the resolution of the parliamentary stalk contributed to the parliamentary stalk contributed to the parliamentary stalk con reign Affairs at Vienna, who, from the origin of the candidative of the Archduke to the Mexican throne, was attached to his Imperial Highness as private secretary. The tenor of this letter, which was lately delivered at Fontainebleau to the Emperor Napoleon by Prince Metternich, was itself the prelude to a definite acceptance by the Archduke at the proper time and place. The letter in question having heen presented in an official manner to Napoleon III by the ambassador of Francis Joseph, implied also the anticipated consent of the august chief of the Hapsburg dynasty. It may be seen, from the preceding, that in announcing the definite acceptance of the Archduke Ferdinand-Maximilian, we do not put forward a single conjecture, but a resolution based on authentic facts. The following official announcement had been published in Paris. The Government has sent instructions to Mexico revoking the measures relative to the sequestration of the property of those who had taken up arms to oppose us, and cancelling the probibition of the exportation of specie. Although the state of affairs in Mexico has greatly improved, oud applause.
The resolution was seconded by Mr. Roderick Hickman.

Mr. Finnerty, a young Nationalist, who stated that he had come from the North Riding, or Tipperary, next addressed the meeting in a vehement sneech, and called on Irishmen to imitate the expectation of the sneech, and called on the sneech, an speech, and called on Irishmen to imitate the example of Poland. If, after years of petitioning to British Parliament—if, after years of sending representatives and misrepresentatives to Parliament, they had won nothing, how was it to be won? A voice. By the pike.

Mr. Finnerty. We are unarmed, but scythes can be turned to some use if they provoke us too far. [Hear.] The speaker concluded by calling on Nationalists to rally round the green fiag till they planted it forever above the red on the highest parapets of Dublin.

The resolution, having been put by the chairman, was carried by acclamation.

- If there is a man living whom loyal men can rust, Andrew G. Ourtin is he. First of all, he is for the Union. He wants to see this great country at peace, and the old prosperity restored to the North and South. No bitter feeling against the South exists in his mind; but no one more earnestly detests the principle of rebellion, and the bold and wretched men who have dragged their countrymen into its toils. He firmly and independently upholds the Go-vernment, knowing that it needs the support of us all, and that if it falls the country goes with it. From his immense popularity, both with the civilian and the soldier, and, to insure his election, it only remains for us to work, work, work, from this day forth, until it is accomplished. Every man, be he ever so humble, has some influence, and let all use — The Boston Post complains that the Administration is about to furlough conditionally sixty thousand Illinois soldiers, "that is to vote for

pects of the Connectares. He asserts they were never brighter.—The North, he points out, is fighting for conquest, and makes the attack; the South is fighting to be let alone, and acts on the defensive. The South, therefore, cannot stop the war, but the North can. The Union, the bond of which was yountary fraternizing, cannot be restored by force of arms. The Union is gone—neither party can subjugate the other—and it follows that the war is not to be ended by the sword. Other agencies must be called into play. The war is becoming more and more unpopular in the North. New York is threatening armed resistance to the Federal Government. New York is becoming the champion of States' rights, and to that extent is taking the Southern ground. There are, besides, dissensions in other quarters. Even now Mr. Lincoln has to keep an armed force not only in New York and Kentucky, but also in Ohio, Indiana, and other States. He is even now marking upon lows to put down there a cry of peace. He is likely to have occupation for all the recruits his conscription will give him in keeping down his own people. The writer concludes by saying that all we (the Confederates) have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch our chances, and strike wherever there is an opportunity for a good blow. none but Democrats had gone to the war, at least Democratic papers say so. But they are always very much alarmed to see them coming back about THE PROSPECT AT CHARLESTON.

(Richmond Correspondent of London Times, July 28.1)

There is, in my judgment, only one circumstance connected with the present Federal attack upon Charleston which justifies apprehension in regard to the possibility of its success. It is to be found in the character and ability of the naval officer in command. All Englishmen who have the advantage of knowing Admiral Dahlgren will bear testimony that in scientific knowledge of all that pertains to ordnance and gunnery he has not a living superior. To this knowledge he adds a tranquit energy of character which is a refreshing contrast to the bombast of most Federal officers. Any attack conducted wholly or in part by such an officer cannot fail to be formidable. But up to the present time there is every reason to think that it will be impossible for the Federals to reduce. Battery Wagner (which is the nut that they are at present trying to crack) before the season which introduces the equinoctial gales shall have commenced. Nothing is more common in the latitude of Charleston than gales of great violence about the middle of August. The Federals will then have no other method of assailing the battery than from their land approaches upon Morris Island. These approaches must be conducted entirely along the surface of the ground. If a trench to the depth of two feet is dug in the sand, it fills up instantly with water. There is, therefore, little possibility of advancing by parallels. It is doubtful whether any batteries which the Federals can construct upon the island can reduce a casemated work like Fort Wagner. But, even assuming that Fort Wagner is taken, the Federals will then have to take the work at Cumming's Point (a less strong work than Fort Wagner) before they can open breaching batteries from the end of Morris Island against Fort Sumpter, the distance being 1,260 yards: After the destruction of Fort Sumpter, the distance being 1,260 yards: After the destruction of Fort Sumpter, the defence cannot but oome, is, that if Charlest Supreme Court of Maine, in replying negatively to the interrogatories of Governor Coburn, as to the legal rights of towns to appropriate money to pay the commutation of citizens who may be drafted, remarked as follows upon the power of Congress to order a draft: "The power of Congress in the premises is supreme. In a great national emergency, when the national unity and republican institutions are in peril, whether from foreign foes or, worse still, from domestic enemies, treasonably endeavoring to overthrow the Union and subvert our institutions, it (Congress) has the right to command zens, to prevent by any and all proper means that fear-ful anarchy which would be so imminent if its dis-solution should become an accomplished fact."

— Winter Dayis, a slaveholder of Maryland, a few days since delivered a speech at Portland, Maine. In the course of his address, he said, as to employ-ing negroes in the suppression of the rebellion: "Colored men in Maine, New Hampshire, and in many other States, have all the rights and privileges of a white man. They voted in Maryland and North Carolina at one time. John Bell said he was twice elected to Congress by negro votes. It is entirely a new idea that they are not citizens, originating with .
Judge Taney, in his decision in the Dred Scott - It is one thing to boast of thrift and economy, -

custom thus to boast, but when they managed to foist themselves on the people and achieve power, their promises of economy were like their professions of patriotism—all false and fruitless! In comparison with such men, the action of Governor Curtin, during his present administration, stands out in bold relief, the evidence not only of a wise ing endurance as has been so long exhibited by England and France.

THEATRICAL. ing endurance as has been so long exhibited by England and France.

THE ATRICAL.

The Victoria Theatre, Berlin (one of the handsomest in Europe), has just produced a drama in five acts, by Herr F. Halm, entitled the "Begum Somru" the scene of which, as implied by the name, is laid in India. The chief character, the Begum of Scrdhana, is played by Frau Julie Rottich, the Rachel and Ristori of Germany. The time chosen is that of Warren Hastings' government in India, and that Englishman, and his countrymen in general, are brought forward by the author in anything but envisable positions, in a moral point of view. Another Englishman, a certain "Sir M. Dyce," is made to enact a compound of villainous parts, and to act in the most abject manner. It appears that Frau Rettich is highly effective in some scenes, and that the other chief artists, Herr Schmill, Herr Schmilt, and Fraulein Puls, are very successful in their respective roles. The costumes are very splendid, being the same as those employed in Spontini's opera "Nourmahal," when produced at the Royal Opera House, Derlin. A Comman version of the four-act tragedy of "Medea" has been several times represented at the Victoria Theatre, with Frau Rettich as the heroine. The success was incontestible. Having mentioned the Vienna dramatic company at present in Berlin, it may be stated that some of the Autian critics are angry with the Prussian ones, not for censuring, but for praising too highly, the performances of the company in question. Such an ebuilition of temper certainly comes with a very bad grace from the countrymen of the Vienna artistes. In general there is a tendency on the part of the Vienna critics rather to point out the defects or deficiencies of actors and vocalist than to dwell with satisfaction on those points where talent is preeminent, and thus their critical acumen is exercised to the sacrifice of that real pleasure which is implied in a cordial perception and generous appreciation of artistic genius and shility.

In N. Beck, a leadnig tenor of course followed by the man, but the proof of an In two years Governor Curtin sent into the field nearly two hundred thousand men, to aid in crushing a causeless and wicked rebellion. In one yearteen dollars, actually saving that amount of money creased the receipts from ordinary sources one-million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars. This increase was effected by forcing men who had postponed paying their honest dues to Pennsylvania, the election of Andrew G. Curtin similar economy, thrift, and vigilance in the State-administration. It is for you to decide that election. — Harrisburg Telegraph. — Justice Woodward's speech was on the record-at least ten years; his sentiments in reference to foreigners, as he had uttered them in the Constitu-tional Reform Convention of Pennsylvania; had been quoted and approved by his friends for years, and never denied by him until he discovered that they clogged up his way to preferment and position in the Democratic party. If his speech on the dis-franchisement question was a forgery, why did he not state the fact immediately after its appearance? If it was a forgery, why did not the Democratic majority in the United States Senate, when Woodmajority in the United States Senate, when Woodward was before that body for confirmation as the nominee for Supreme Judge, accept his denial and reject the sworn testimony of John Agg, who reported the speech in question? The question is

Important News from Ireland—Revolu-tionary Meeting on Slievnamon Mouneasily answered. Democratic Senators, who were. acquainted with the impartiality of reporters, indignantly rejected Woodward's explanation and Woodward's nomination, thus branding him notonly as a falsifier, but as a hypocrite in action towards those on whose support he now hopes to mount to position and power. Can any honest Pennsylvanian vote for such a man?-Harrisburg Telegraph.

- When George W. Woodward received and accepted the nomination for Governor, as the candidate of the anti-war, pro-slavery, and treason-sympathizing party of Pennsylvania, he announced, with the mock dignity which he is in the habitof clumsily assuming, that his positi of the Supreme Court would prevent him from participating in the campaign for his own election. At the time, we considered this position justifiable and proper; while many good men were of the convic-tion that Woodward would be paying a tribute to his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, as well as to the confidence of the mob which placed him in nomination, if he resigned. Indeed, if Woodward, had any regard for his position as a judge, or confidence in the power of his party as an influence capable of electing him Governor, he would immediately resign. But it appears he has neither respect for the one or regard for the other-while he is cally violating his unsolicited pledge that he would re-frain from taking any part in the contest for Governor. Instead of taking the stump libre a maninstead of inviting his opponent to me, et him fairly before the people—instead of debe, ting the grave questions involved in the contest. Jeorge W. Wood-

ward is perambulating the State privately and se-

cretly, button holing men to vote for him for Governor for purely personal essent.—Harrisburg Tele