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No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor), where all persons interested in sewing machines are invited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine.

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chang advantages over all other machines, may be memtioned: hanging from one kind of stitch to another, as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while bline is in motion secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and the strength and 4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any rari of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. Sth. It is the most rapit sweper in the world, making when stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE. FIORENCE.
6th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
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Ocali and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, up stairs. OUR LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. With all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world. No ether Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious proesses of Hemming, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering &c., &c.
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FEW-STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
And other valuable Improvements. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES, Agency-932 CHESTNUT Street. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS,
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'From 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Streets

513 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. REMOVAI.—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 catablishment for manufacturing and bottling, and the swalls of fifteen years' experience and the business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies are obtained from the "sheries, fresh, pure, and sweet, and receive the most careful personal attention of the original proprietor. The Increasing demand and wide-spread market for it wake its figures low and effect

FIRE FIRE FIRE "HILABELPHIA, May 30, 1862,

M. G. Sadier, Esq., about for Leithe's Sages."

Dear Sire; During the night of May 19, 1863, our Greery and Provision Step., at North Second and Willew streets, took fire at about 2 colock A. M., and as the store was a two-story wood united it burnt rapidly, and before the fire-envises could act upon the fire, our whole stock of goods, including much combustible material, and amountime to over \$2,000, were wholly destroyed. We had one "your No. 11 Unilled Iron Safes, which was in the hotsel part of the fire, and it came out of the fire and it came out of the many plates and paint. The contents inside were mot affected in the least, and we consider the Safe just as good a protection against fire now as before, and shall use it hereafter with lucreased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as before the fire.

Yours truly, McManus & Choff, Late 2429 North SECOND Street.

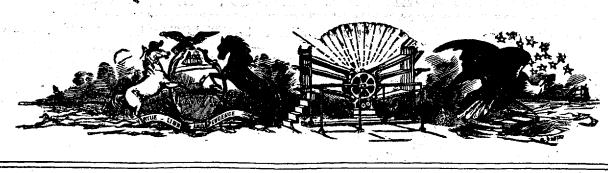
Attention to the above certificate is particularly re-

Attention to the above certificate is particularly requested, as it is the first trial of LILLIE'S SAFES in an accidental are in Philadelphia.

I would say to all parties who want a Fire and Burgiar-proof Safe that LILLIE'S WROUGHT AND CHILLED IR 'N SAFES are much the cheapest and the only real Fire and Burgiar-proof Safes now made; and to those who want simply a Fire Floor, I would say that to those who want simply a Fire Proof, I would say that LILLIE'S WROUGHT HON HAYBUS fully equal in all sold at fully one-third less price-proved makers, and is all allow an receiving daily in exchange for Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes other Safes, and keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HRRING'S.

EVARS & WATSON'S, and other makers, many of them series.

All narties interacted are mattenlarly exquested.



CHARLESTON.

worse than absurd, malignantly and falsely libellous, to indulge in any sneers or indirect inuendoes of cavils at Dupont's attack, as if it had lacked in gallantry. The old Viking of the South Atlantic blockading squadron is the last man in the world among his peers, men personally acquainted with him and professionally competent to judge him, to whom such a charge will stick. No braver or more indtelligent officers ever lived than his subordinate iron-clad commanders, Iohn Rodgers, Rhind, Drayton, Fairfax, Ammen, Downs, Worden, Turner, and the lamented George W. Rodgers, who lost his life while running his vessel in (ahead of Admiral Dahlgren's flag ship) to within one hundred and fitty yards of Fort Wagner.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S CAUTION-HIS REASON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Late from New Orleans,

Late from New Orleans.

By the arrival of the steamer Morning Star at New York we have New Orleans dates to the 27th ult. Beyond the review of the 13th Arny Corps by General Banks, there is nothing important in reference to military movements in that department. The corps was under the command of General Washburne, General Ord being absent.

But few boats were arriving from up the river. The first boat that arrived with produce sent potatoes down from thirteen to three dollars per barrel. Since then they went up to nine, but fell again upon the arrival of a large quantity per-steamers Morning Star and George Washington.

A correspondent of the Heraid writes from New Orleans, 26th ult., as follows:

"We have nothing of importance to record in the Department of the Gulf during the last twenty-four hours. Lieutenant Commander H. A. Adams, Jr., United States Navy, has arrived in the city, having been relieved of the command of the United States naval-forces in Mississippi Sound by Lieutanant Commander Green. Captair Adams brings us Mobile papers of the 22d, which contain the rebal accounts of the favorable progress of the siege of Fort Sumpter; and he permits me to mention an incident that occurred to him a few days since while communicating with Mississippi City by a fing of truce. He informs me that when he sent his boat on shore he desired the officer in charge to say that if any military officer received the fing he would be glad to see him on board to arrange the business of the truce. As the boat returned he saw an officer, who appeared to recognize him, but he could not make out who he was. When

VOL. 7.—NO. 30. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1863.

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL. A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LA mission may be made during two mission may be made during tween 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,

Head Master. DRIVATE LESSONS IN LATIN GREEK or ENGLISH by a Graduate experienced in feaching. References furnished. SPECIAL ATTEN-FION given to such as HAYE NOT ENJOYED EALU EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES. se3-9t CAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY STABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1848.

NINTH and MARKET Streets, Philade.phia.

The COURTLAND SAUNDERS' CADETS have established the MLLTARY reputation of this Seminary. Its Literary and Scientific character has been known for many years. Lectures in both departments, especially on Chemistry, accompanied by experiments, and on History, will be delivered by Professors who would give satisfaction in any University. Address se2-1m Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
This Institution is located in the northern limits of AT-LEBOROUGH, Middletown township, Bucks county, engin,—a rural district, unsurpassed for beauty and estibilipass 'f.EBOROUGH, anguareson a reason and sealthfulness.

The Fall and Winter term will open TENTH MONTH Ist, 1863, and continue in session 28 weeks.

The course of instruction is thorough and complete in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL education.

For terms and other particulars see circular, which may be had on application to the Principals, ATLEBOROUGH Post Office, Penn'a, or from E. PARRISH, corner of EIGHTH and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia.

ISRAEL J. GRAHAME.

Se2-2m

Principals.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED .-- AN WU TERUHERS WAS LED. As examination will be held in the Benard-street hool, WEST CHESTER, Penna. on SATURDAY, ptember 5. ISS. at 10 o'clock A. Mi. for one First Asstant Female Teacher in the High Department, qualid to leach French and Mathematics; salary \$450. Also, the Female Principal of intermediate department.

By order. [au25-10t\*] L. LEVIS, Secretary. M. CLEVELAND'S ·

WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.
The School will be what is usually called "English, Classical, and Mathemat'cal;" or, to define its aim senterms less vague, 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 1P. M. [au31-5t] WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL RE-V open his Classical, Mathematical, and English School, at No. 1112 MARKET Street, Monday, September 7. au31-im\* SPRING GABDEN INSTITUTE, FOR

YOUNG LADIES, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, read Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMES, A. M. Principal. MOOPES WILL REOPEN HER MATERIA SERVICE AND AN ACTION OF YOUR LAdies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of Sepandary of the Company of the C MISS ROBB WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies and Children, No 316 South ELEVENTH Street, below Spruce, on SEPTEM-BER 2d, 1863, au28-9i\* CALEB S. HALLOWELL, A. M., WILL reopen his SCHOOL on the 7th of Ninth Month (September) Rooms, No. 110 North TENTH Street Residence, 1126 WALLACE Street. au25-12t\* SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE (MILITA-RY) reopens 7th SEPTEMBER. Address Professo B. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., MARKET and THERTY NINTH Streets, Philadelphia. au28-10t ANNA KAIGHN WILL OPEN HER

At No. 2044 MOUNT VERNON Street, au2S-St\* On the 7th of Ninth Mouth, (September.)

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, 1863-64 The SCIENTIC SCHOOL for the general Student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, hearins September 5th.

The TECHNICAL SCHOOL'S for professional training in the principles and practice of Civil. Mine, and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry. Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin September 15th. The course on MILITARY ENGINEERING includes Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Strategy, and Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Carties,
The Laboratories for Practical Chemistry have been refitted during the year, and large additions to the Models, Instruments, and Apparatus of the Gollege made by importations from France and Germany.

Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN Square.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
an29-12t President of Faculty. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY—A

September let. Doucules, vo. or information, address quarter, \$5. For catalogues, or information, address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, VILLAGE GREEN, Pa. THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH A SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108
MARKET Street, will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 1st.

an19-1m\* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN O Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classic Institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7ch. av27-2m\* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal B. KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND D. ENGLISH SCHOOL, S. E corner of THIRTEENTI and LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY, Septem ber 7th. au27-1m\* MRS. E. HALL'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, southeast corner of DILLWYN and GREEN Streets. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863. an26-12t\*

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS OHERRY STREET, WEST OF TWENTIETH ST.— A School for Boys and Girls will be opened in the first floor of the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, In CHERRY, west of Twentieth street, on the SRGOND MONDAY in September, by Miss M. S PRESTON, MISS Preston has 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 usual branches of instruction, besides Latin, French, and Drawing, at the option of the parents, Terms—For Pupils over 10 vears of age, per school year of 10 mouths.

For Pupils of 10 years of age and under.

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

T BRANTLY LANGTON'S ACA-DEMY for Boys, No. 142 North TENTH Street will be reopened on MONDAY, September 7th. au26 in THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. E orner BROAD and ARCB, will reopen Sept. I. au 26-1m MRS. MARY W. D. SCHAFFER will open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of age, at 1037 WALNUT Street, or MONDAY. September 7, 1863. au26-1u\* THE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL

and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Men and s. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTON WOOD streets, MARGARET ROBINSON WILL RE-MARGARET MUDLINGUN WILL INTO OPEN her School for Girls, RACE Street, above FRANKLIN, on the 7th of 9th Month. Apply to M. ROBINSON, COTTAGE ROW, Germantown, or F. Gill-Lingham, 1235 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. WEST ARCHISTREET INSTITUTE. Rev. C. GRIFFIN, A. E.; Principals.

The NINTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION commences
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.
For terms and circulars apply as above. an 25-12t

GIRMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINA-RY, GREEN street, south of WALNUT LARE, will reor en September 9. Circulars may be obtained at y.
assor WALTER S. FORTES JUE, A. M.,
Principal MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN walnut St., SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. au25-38t\* FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, rear of 4.1 North ELEVENTH Street | \$12 per term of twenty-two weeks. All denominations admitted. One session from 9 till 2. Reopens 9th month, Sept. 1st. au24-1m\*

W. W-HTALL.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 993 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Term commences September 14 au24-2m PLINY E. CHASE. CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. Boys prepared for any Di-vision of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business, [an24-lm\*] H. G. McGUIRE, A. M. Prin. MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE MO-

HIN will reopen their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1344 SPRUCE Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER. For circulars or other particulars apply at the above number. BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Sept. 7th, BROAD-STREET ACADEMY, for BOYS, 337 South BROAD-STREET ACADEMY, for BOYS, 337 South BROAD Street, opposite Deaf and Dumb Asylum. BDWARD ROTH, A. af., Principal. A Preparatory Department for smaller boys. Gymnasium, prilling, &c., without extra charge. For Prospectus, direct Box 223 P. O., or call at Mr. LEYPOLD'S, JUNIPER and CHESTNUT, or at the Academy, from August 31st. SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, will be re-opened on September 7th. For Circulars apply to au22-12th MISS R. T. BUCKMAN, Principal. ALEXANDER BACHMANN. A PIANIST and ORGANIST, will resume the duties of his profession September 1st. Residence 624 North ELEVENTH Street. an22-1m\* TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

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TON, N. J.—The FALL TERM opens AUGUST 30.
Sumber of Pupils limited to twenty. Board, &c., with
Journon English, \$52 per quarter. For other informaion, addresse. A. P. LASHER,
aut2-1m THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day-School, No. 1703 WALNUT street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 18. aug 7-2m FEM ALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN,
I. N. J.—Pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, thirty miles borth of Philadelphia. The very best advantages in all departments of a thorough and accomplished EDUCATION furnished in connection with a pleasant home.

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Bet Young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, September Volley and the School of MISS CARR'S BOARDING SCHOOL
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course embraces the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, German,
Music, Drawing, &c. sel-2m\*

DROFESSOR WILLIAM H. FENNEY DROFESSOR WILLIAM H. FENNEY announces to his Pupils that he will return to the city, so as to rerume his lessons, on the 2d or 5th of September at the latest. Address Messrs. ANDRE & CO. S. Music Store 1104 CHESTNUT Street. 2020.1365 All parties interested are particularly requested to examine the Safes above described at my depot.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,

162-14.

Mo. 31 South SEVENTH Street. 5

Mo. 31 South SEVENTH Street. 5

Mo. 31 South SEVENTH Street. 5

M. McMULLIN has the honor of informing her riends and patrons that she has removed her Seminary by young children from her late location, 1310 Lo-patstreet Street, 10 416 South EIGHTEENTH Street, and will resume duties SEPTEMBER 14. A continuance of patronage is solicited. se2-11t\* GERMANTOWN INSTITUTE WILL hercopened for the reception of Young Gentle-men, MONDAY, September 7, 1833 WM. H. MCFADDEN, A. M. Principal.

THE MISSES DARRACH'S SCHOOL, at No. 26 South EIGHTEENTH Street, will reope on MONDAY, September 14th. se2-18:\* THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE

P.E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will commence
its second year on THURSDAY, Soptember 17th, at the
new buildings in West Philadelphia. Full and thorough
courses of instruction, adapted to candidates for the
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should give notice of their wishes immediately. Board
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The Library, enriched by the books of the late Professor Turner, and by handsome contributions from two
or three members of the Church, comprises all the works
most needed for study and reference.

Application may be made to the undersigned, or to any
of the Professors of the institution.

of the Professors of the institution :

JOHN A. CHILDS. Secretary,

auls-turlot Episcopal Rooms, 708 WALNUT Street. THE MISSES CHAPMAN'S BOARD-ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen SEPT. 1. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. HILL, 39 Walnut St.; of Mesers. Lindbat & BL AGK. ISTON, 25 South Sixth st., or by application to the Principals at Holmesburg. Pa. THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies will recopen TUESDAY, September 1st, at 350 South FIFTEENTH Street. aux-wimist PRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR

GIRLS, Will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month. Sirculars, apply to RUTH ANNA PRIROE, Bristol, raco.. Pa. jel7-3m\* FAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL. For circulars address the Principal, GEO. A. NEWBOLD. THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms apply to the principals. C. & J. GRIMSHAW. CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMI-NARY.—English and French Boarding and Day School. Principals, Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye, The twenty seventh semi-annual seasion will open Wed-neaday, September 9, at 1615 Chestnut Street, Philadel-phia. Particulars from circulars. MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL BEopen her English and French Boarding and Day chool for Young Ladies, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street, in the 14th of September. For circulars, or other par-iculars, apply at the School.—myl6-4m\* MISS BROOKS ANDMRS, J. E. HALL Will re-open their Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER au31-2m

CUPPLEE'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies. S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Duties resumed Sept. 7th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. au31-lm M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPEN-LVI. ING SCHOOL, on the 14th of Ninth month (September), in the Rooms on ORANGE Street, second gath below Eighth street. SELECT SCHOOL AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, N. W. corner of TENTH and ARCH. Dutles resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7. au3; 121\* R. STEWART, Principal. will resume the Singing Lessons on the 15th inst., and the Class for beginners on the 1st of October Residence 1008 WALNUT street. sel-12t R. TAYLOR, TEACHER OF Singing and Piano, 1226 MELON Street, will September 1. au31-1m\*

NEW PUBLICATIONS. MAP OF ROSECRANS' AND BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS—JUST PUBLISHED. A Map of the Mountain Region of Tennessee and North Carolina, prepared at the United States Coast Survey Office, embracing parts of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, being the only complete Map of Rosecrans' Department. 

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an27-mwf2m

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863. News of Literature and Art. Miss M. A. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," and other popular sensational novels, is about contributing a story called "The Outcasts" to the London Journal, a two-cent weekly of great circulation. Miss Braddon is one of two female novelists who have lately obtained great celebrity as sensation writers -their respective productions treating of the violation of all the crimes declared penal by the Decalogue. The curious part of the affair is that scarcely anything is known about these novelists, Mrs. Henry Wood and Miss M. A. Braddon. Both are evidently English by birth and training. Mrs. Wood, judging from the internal evidence supplied by two of her novels, must have long been familiar with Worcester, in one of the Midland countries of England, the

seat of a bishon's see, and therefore by cus-

tom, if not law, entitled to be designated

Thus, though the population of Worcester is only 21,000, and that of Lincoln is only 17,500, these are "cities," because each has a Bishop, whereas Birmingham, with 250,000 inhabitants, and Liverpool, with 400,000, are only towns, because neither has a bishop of the Law-Established Church. This may appear anomalous-and so it is. But English life and law, society and character, institutions and customs, abound in anomalies. For example, the Queen's proclamation strictly inculcates the duty of "neutrality" in the present war, and certainly the Queen's subjects at Birkenhead, Glasgow, and other places, build and fit-out war-vessels, such as the Alabama and the Florida, to operate as pirates or buccaneers against American commerce on the broad seas, yet, by a charming anomaly of law it is asserted that, after all, the doing this does not infringe one tittle of the neutrality principle commanded, "by her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria" to be rigidly observed, not in England alone but in the colonies. including the Bahama Islands, the seat of government in which is the port of Nassau, where the said pirates frequently call to take in coal and provisions, and where is harbored a large fleet of English vessels employed in running the blockade, in direct violation of the Queen's positive commands. To return, however, to the two she-novel-

ledge of Worcester and its trade, which is a son, now a clerk in one of the Governglove-making. Probably one-half of the ment offices at London, who, in conjunction DUCATIONAL.—SIGNOR CORTEST | beautiful and delicate "Parisian gloves" sold in this country are made in Worcester. The process of manufacture, and the way very readable by the numerous letters from in which the details of the trade are work. Hood to his friends, which it contained. ed, are described by Mrs. Wood in one of her novels. We further know that she has been some eight or ten years busy with her pen, though without much success, until a couple of years ago. Already, Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, and Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York, have republished a dozen novels written by Mrs. Wood, and there remain a dozen more yet to be reprinted. At this moment, she is running two new romances through English periodicals, and has announced a third, to be called "The Lost Bank Note." Of all her works, "East Lynne" has alone been dramatized. She is understood to be a lady of independent means, and resides in a fine house in the West End of London. Miss Braddon is apparently much younger than Mrs. Wood. As yet, she has published only two novels of the highest popularity. These are "Lady Audley's Secret," which appeared in the usual (English) three-voume form, fortunately obtained a long and highly-favorable notice from The Times,

and at once bounded into a second edition. The other is "Aurora Floyd," which appeared, month after month, in the London magazine called Temple Bar. Both have been dramatized, and as many as three different adaptations of "Lady Audley" were performed at three theatres in London, at once. It has also been dramatized in France, as "Miss Aurora's Secret," (thus curiously confusing and combining the names of the two books,) by Mons. Bernard Derosne, husband of Mademoiselle Judith, a well-known Parisian actress. This gentleman, wishing for some particulars of Miss Braddon's life, went to the lady herself given in the Paris correspondence of the American Publishers' Circular, and is worth reproducing here. It is as follows: DEAR Mr. DEROSNE: I hope you will pardon me for my delay in replying to considered, by W. Truran, Civil Engineer, your two last very kind and very flattering letters. Please present my very sincere excuses to Mme. Derosne, to whom I shall have the pleasure of writing the very first moment of leisure I may command. My literary engagements are so numerous that I am frequently obliged to neglect my duties availed themselves of its resources to proas a correspondent, and to urge the com-

monplace excuse of the little time left me by my engagements with the periodicals. . . As for the biographical notice you ask from me, I am utterly unable to give now reproduced, for the time, under superyou any satisfaction upon that point. My | intendence of B. Frodsham. -What was life has been so calm, so tranquil, so free known as the Dusseldorf Collection, (Mrs. from incidents, that really I have nothing to | Potiphar wondered at Mr. Dusseldorf's inmention, and I can only reply to you with | dustry in painting so many pictures,) was Canning's Needy Knife Grinder: 'Story! Lord bless you! I have none to tell, sir!' I have not, like Aurora Floyd . . . nor like Lady Audley . . . . although | these fine pictures to remain unproductive some of our critics on this side of the Chan- on the walls. So, the pictures were sold nel have declared that I would never have and scattered. Fifty-two of the gems of

been capable of speaking of . . . and the collection have been judiciously selected, of . . . unless I had previously been and exquisitely effective photographs from familiar with the way in which such crimes are committed. I began my literary career with a little comedy, entitled 'The Loves of Arcadia,' which was played at the Strand Theatre, in 1860; next I wrote a volume of poems, in 1861. This comedy and this volume of poetry were followed, 1st, by 'The Trail of the Serpent; 2d, 'Lady Lisle;' 3d, 'The Captain of the Vulture;' 4th, 'Ralph, the Bailiff;' 5th, 'Lady Audley's Secret;' 6th, 'Au- work, as yet, is the finest that photography rora Floyd,' all of which made their has produced in the United States, and the first appearance in periodicals. Besides price (50 cents for a picture, with letterthese novels I have at the same time edited press) is so low that nothing but an ima monthly review and a weekly review, and I wrote anonymously a great many articles for the latter. I am writing now, as you know, 'John Marchmont's Legacy,' and New York Picture Galleries." This will 'Eleanor's Victory.' The former is published in 'Temple Bar,' the latter in 'Once in the Collection of Gentlemen of New a Week.' In enumerating the titles of my York, selected and described by Mr.

I be so fortunate as to obtain it."

Notwithstanding the lady's disclaimer, her

life has not been "so calm, so tranquil, so

volume, and will be published in Novemyet but a mere literary student, and I very humbly follow the path which the most il- ber. It may be subscribed for here, through lustrious writers of your country and of mine Mr. Simons. have trod before me. When I read and reread the books of Bulwer Lytton, and of De Balzac, it is natural enough that I cannot look without fear upon the distant goal I must attain before I can possess their fame. At present I am inexpressibly flattered by the public favor, which has exceeded my wildest hopes. It has been a source of real happiness to me, and is the most powerful encouragement to my perseverance and receiving deeds: Oct. 30, 1840, acres purchased... Number of men to whom deeds efforts. I will be delighted to do everything I can to facilitate the task you have done me the honor to undertake by translating and publishing all my works, and I shall be Oct. 31, 1840, acres purchased... Number of men to whom deede prouder than I can express of the approbation of your countrymen, should

wrote a novel which bore the name of 'Three Times Dead," but, being brought Why Admiral Dahlgren has not Advanced his Fleet.

[Washington correspondence of the Herald.]

Washington correspondence of the Herald.]

Washington, Sept. 2.—It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that Admiral Dahlgren is, and has been for the last ten days confined to his bed by sickness, or has only been able to crawl on deck or into the pilothouse, on critical occasions, at a sad expense of ease and comfort. The abominable atmosphere of the iron-clads has taken hold of his system, and nothing but his high resolution, and the necessity he is under of vindicating the action of the Navy Department, which placed him in command, can long sustain him under the present debility. So fixed is his determination to go through with his work, however, that he has not, in any of his despatches to the department, even referred to his ill-health, and it is only by private letters from sympathizing army officers that we hear of his condition. He, doubtless, feels that, under the peculiar circumstances attending. Dupont's removal, a more than common anxiety must be felt by Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox for the exertions to the uttermost of the officer who has succeeded the victor of Port Royal and the thrice gallant first assailer of Fort Sumpter. In Dupont's attack, it must be remembered, all the iron-clads ran up to within eight hundred yards of the then uniquined fort, Captain Rhind, in the ill-fated Kockuk, running in to within four hundred yards, and fighting desperately for thirty minutes at that distance, only withdrawing under orders, and at a moment when his vessel was a sinking ruin. In the present operations, assisted by Gitmore's powerful land batteries, Admiral Dahlgren, reserving his vessels for work further up the roadstead, has wisely held them not closer than two thousand yards to Fort Sumpter while that work was still in a condition to reply effectively to his fire, two thousand yards being very nearly the extreme effective range of his fifteen-inch smooth bores. Under these circumstances, alt Why Admiral Dahlgren has not Advanced his Fleet. out by a provincial publisher, as a penny serial, died in six weeks. This, subsequently called "The Trail of the Serpent," was her first prose work published in London, and must have had a certain share of success, as she was encouraged to write other works. "Lady Lisle" and "The Captain of the Vulture" gave little indication of

their writer's undoubted talent. "Ralph, the Bailiff," we have not seen. She is now publishing, in "Once a Week," a striking sensational story, entitled "Eleanor's Victory," which shows that thorough knowledge of Paris life and Paris localities which could only have been acquired on the spot. Another new story by Miss Braddon, called "John Marchmont's Legacy," is now-appearing in Temple Bar, but, though it commenced well, has latterly been feebly continued. It is said that Miss Braddon has realized eight thousand pounds (\$40,000) by her profits on "Lady Audley's Secret," of which book it is estimated that 120,000 copies have been sold in England. The work is published there at \$7.50 per copy and allowing her \$2 profit on each copy, her profits would be \$240,000. The assertion that even 20,000 copies were sold may

challenge belief and provoke a doubt. Scott's "Waverley" was a wonderful success, but in the whole fifteen years between its publication in July, 1814, and January 1829, only 11,000 copies were sold. At that time, too, the circulating library system, which now permeates throughout Great Britain and Ireland, had not far extended itself, and, forty or fifty years ago, people used to buy a popular novel instead of hiring it. A sale of 20,000 copies of 'Lady Audley's Secret' would give its author a profit of \$40,000—but we doubt whether even as many as 10,000 copies could have been sold. Of a new novel by Bul-

yards of Fort Wagner.

ADMIRAL DABLIGHEN'S CAUTION—HIS REASON.

As for other matters, the wisest here think that Admiral Dahlgren's caution in the opening of the Charleston conflict will be abundantly justified when the nature of the work yet to be accomplished is understood by the public. Fort Sumpter—weakest for defence, most powerful for the offensive—is now happily eliminated from the problem which the irondads have yet to solve. But Forts Moultrie and Johnson still remain to be settled with, and in the attack upon these General Gilmore can give but little assistance. Against Fort Moultrie, the strongest defensive work in the harbor, he can do absolutely nothing. Fort Johnson is on the extreme left of Beauregard's line of defences atretching across James Ieland from the harbor shore to Secession-ville. To attack this line in general would require a force more than treble that now at General Gilmore's disposal; and his only means of advancing under cover against the fort would be to start trenches, zigzags, and parallels, from where the "Swamp-Angel Battery" is now located, along the narrow strip of hard sand-shore which lies between the swamps and the harbor. This strip of hard sand would offer very nearly the same obstacle to trenching that would be offered by the pavements and sub-soil of Broadway; and, exhausted as his men are by the labors they have already performed, and the malarial cachexy which has reduced their systems; it is doubtful if his whole force, applied to the spade and pick for the next three months would suffice to advance a mine under the walls of Fort Johnson. Most probably—indeed, almost certainly—General Gilmore, on obtaining possession of Cummings' Point, will open at long range with his three two and 160-pounder Parrottis against Charleston city, keeping his troops in a state of tranquil amusement, while watching the effects of Greek fire amongst the buildings of Meeting and King streets, and generously admiring the splendid exertions of courage, labor, and science, by which his co of in two or three years. An advertisement in the English papers announces that "Mr. Thomas Hood's new novel, 'The Disputed Inheritance,' is ready this day at all the libraries." We have had a moral conviction that Thomas Hood died in May, 1845, was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, near London, and that we even saw his grave more than once. We know that this opinion is shared by thousands, and that, in various biographical notices, the death of the said Hood is gravely set down as a fact to be deplored. It would appear,

wer, not half that number would be disposed

however, that Thomas Hood is alive, and has lately written a novel. There is a bit of mystification here. The Hood, who wrote the Comic Annual and The Song of ists. Mrs. Wood has a thorough know. the Shirt, did die, as above stated. He left with Mrs. Broderip (his sister), wrote "Memorials of Thomas Hood"—à book rendered The younger Hood, it must be confessed. resembles his gifted father in name only. He writes sing-song verses, after the nambypamby manner of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, which are sometimes printed, without being paid for, in second-rate magazines; and people who read "Stanzas to a Green Gosling, by Thomas Hood," are apt to imagine. that this was a posthumous poem by the Hood, and wonder that he could ever have written so feebly. If this bardling has any respect for his father's fame, he will sign

'Thomas Hood, junior," and cease to be mistaken for the great poet of Wit and Humanity. Harper & Brothers announce a number of works of high interest. In fact, which here assumes the character, of history, the most important is The Capital of the Tycoon, with between two and three hundred fine engravings, written by Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Ambassador to Japan, and containing an account of his three years' residence in that Empire; in fact, also, a new and thorough revised and remodeled edition of Harper's Handbook for Travellers in Europe, by W. P. Fetridge,—a work of equal accuracy and fulness; in biography, Queens of Song, being Memoirs of celebrated female Vocalists, by Ellen Creathorne Clayton; in the essay line, Thackeray's Roundabout Papers and Bulwer's Caxtoniana; in fiction, Mary Lindsay, by Lady Emily Ponsonby; Martin Pole, by John Saunders; Live it Down, by J. C. Jeafferson; and The Ring of Amasis, from the Papers of a German physician, by Robert Bulwer Lytton, better known as "Owen Meredith," the poet. Messrs. Appleton, of New York, announce Merrivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, in seven volumes post octavo, with a full index, not given in the

English edition; the Iron Manufactures of Great Britain, theoretically and practically from the second London edition; and the Hand Bible, for private and public use. Attached to Messrs. Appleton's publishing and bookselling house is a photographic establishment, which ranks very high from its artistical manipulation. They have duce, to be completed in twenty-six parts, forming one volume folio, "Gems from the Dusseldorf Gallery," photographed from the original pictures, by A. A. Turner, and once the pride of New York, but the evil days came, when it was found impossible to allow so much capital as was invested in these, briefly but sufficiently described by Mr.

Frodsham, a well-known art-critic, will constitute the volume in question. Through the kindness of Mr. Simons, 33 South Sixth street (agent for Messrs. Appleton in this city), we have examined a large number of the beautiful pictures thus reproduced and perpetuated, and can vouch for the judgment that selected, and the skill that has thus preserved them for the public. The mense sale can remunerate the publishers' enterprise. As a companion, Messrs. Apcontain forty photographs of noted pictures

Slidell Electing Himself to Congress. In the State of Louisiana, as in other Southern States, the law permits none but freeholders to vote. Southern "gentlemen," in several instances, evaded this provision by purchasing land of the General white citizens. In 1840, it appears from the records of the General Land Office that John Slidell had trangactions of this sort. The following is a table of the amounts purchased and the number of men

Nov. 4, 1840, acres purchased. Number of men to whom deeded. Nov. 2, 1870, acres purchased. Number of men to whom deeded.

THREE CENTS

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

A painful rumor to the effect that General Lee had resigned from the army had been in circulation here for several days, and caused no little excite-ment among the troops. Although there are no ment among the troops. Although there are no grounds for believing it, so far as I know, yet it is singularly unfortunate that such a report should have reached the army here at this time, when it had just recovered from the effects of our recent disasters. Even the enemies of Itr. Davis do not believe that he would be so blind to the interests of Neither could General Lee, with credit to himself, resign, without the gravest reasons for so doing. He belongs to that army which he has so often led to victory, and should he retire from the field on account of personal difficulties with the President, it would be a blight upon the good name which he has so fairly won. But I do not believe that any such reasons could induce him to do it. General Johnston has had far better reasons for resigning, and yet his stern sense of duty and unwavering fidelity to our cause has kept him in the field.

nerly was. Their troops are engaged in cutting our roads through the country between those

Swamp Fox:" PRICE'S APPEAL TO MISSOURI. Can't the death-shrick of fathers, the wail of thy The tears of thy daughters, arouse thee again?
Come! rise in thy might, shake the dewdrops of
morning
From thy limbs, and walk forth as a lion to war,
For fanatics are forging bonds stronger than iron,
To bind thee forever to a conqueror's car. Can thy slumbering senses be so callous and dead That even in dreams thou canst hear not nor see Sons
Are being welded again to be placed upon thee?
Canst thou not see through the world the finger of atriking For the freedom and glory of our dearly loved land? Oh! rise in thy might, drive the "Huns" from thy

borders,
And stand by thy Southern sons in the fight,
Pour forth all thy men to help them to battle
For Freedom, for Glory, for Justice, for Right!
Let thy watch fires glow, and thy bugles blast high,
O'er thy mountains and valleys, o'er woodland and Then the glad shout shall ring o'er thy prairies and

fing he would be glad to see him on board to arrange the business of the truce. As the boat returned he saw an officer, who appeared to recognize him, but he could not make out who he was. When the boat came alongside, he went to the gangway to receive the stranger, and even helped him over the rail on deck, when he immediately found himself clasped in the arms of his own brother—one in command of the rebel forces on shore, the other in command of the United States forces afloat. The meeting, under such circumstances, was, as you may imagine, a very painful one. After the business was over, and a brotherly chat had, they parted, the rebel saying, as he got into the boat, "Whatever happens, Hal, recollect one thing, we will always be brothers." Both are sons of Commodore Adams, United States navy, an officer who has sacrificed much, feelings as well as property, by remaining true to his country.

"The Morning Star leaves to-morrow for New York. Among her passengers are Major General Herron and Colonel Clarke, of the 5th Michigan Volunteers. The General goes home on a short leave of absence. He needs a respite hadly, for his campaign in the West has been long and of the most arduous character. His services on the frontier, or rather in Missouri and Arkanssa, sare well known. Pea Ridge and Wilson's creek are not yet forgotten, battles in which he played a prominent part. His last operations with General Grant before Vicksburg form not the least of those he has been engaged in during the war.

"Everything indicates an early movement of the burg form not the least of those he has been engaged in during the war.

"Everything indicates an early movement of the army, but its destination we have yet to guess. Troops are under orders, that's certain; but those not in the cabinet of the commanding general can only surmise what direction they are to take. We hope, however, that Mobile is the place aimed at. The people of that city doubtless expect an attack almost hourly, and it would be a pity to disappoint them.

almost hourly, and it would be a pity to disappoint them.

"By the arrival of the schooner T. C. Acton, at New Orleans from Matamoros, we received some seventy or eighty Texas refugees and a little news.

"At Brownsville, as well as at Mobile, there are fears of a Federal invasion, and General Bee has ordered that no more cotton shall be brought to Brownsville, but it is to be carried across the river at Rio Grande Oity, a long way above. Two large yards in Brownsville were full of bales, and it was going across to Matamoros very rapidly. The price was from eighteen to twenty cents per pound, and there was plenty of Mexican silver in sirculation. The few rebel troops were scattered about in different parts of the State, but most of the Texan soldiers are now in Louisians."

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The True Situation.

[Correspondence Cincinuati Commercial.]

[Headquarters, August 29.—I notice some highlycolored correspondence, concerning the recent movements of this army, in the Chicago Journal, and
other papers. The formula of an immediate attack
on Chattanooga is given in the most explaint terms.
At this moment there is not a single Federal soldier
on the south bank of the Tennessee river. At
Bridgeport, ten miles by rail from Stevenson, our
pickets have occupied the island over which the
structure passes, but that is the nearest we have
come to passing the stream. The enemy's pickets
line the opposite shore, and at the moment I am
writing, by simply glancing out of the window, I
can see the lights of the rebel signal station, some
four miles distant, on the summit of the mountain
which skirts the south side of the stream. This
army is simply occupying in force the Sequatchie
Valley, the Battle Creek Valley, and the Crow
Creek Valley, (in which latter Stevenson stands,)
all of which lie on the north side of the Tennessee
river, adjoining each other, and occupying a front of
not more than twenty-four miles. The Sequatchie
Valley is on the stairs, as it were, between East
Tennessee proper and Middle Tennessee, and debouches to the river not far east of Chattanooga.
No attempt to lay pontoons has yet been made.
The mountains on the other side of the river and the
plains on this side are not advantageous for crossing with impunity. The enemy's pickets line the
opposite bank, and will certainly challenge any attempt to cross. They are seen daily opposite Bridgeporf, and are heard from at all other points when
the unwary make any demonstration on the northern
shore.

This is the precise situation. There are no indipondence Cincinnati Commercial -1 the unwary make any demonstration on the northern shore.

This is the precise situation. There are no indications of an immediate advance, although it must be remembered that none are given in the army before a movement. It is suddenly ordered and briskly executed by this admirable, and, as yet, unchecked army. The river may be crossed at any moment, at the selected point, for the army is well in hand and needs only the word.

The country is very difficult to operate in. It is mountainous, and presents no advantages to render the army self-sustaining. Brilliant movements for these reasons are not looked for, though they are not impossible. The railroad bridge at Bridgeport has been totally destroyed on the north side of the island, and what remains of it on this side, is in such a crazy condition that it would have to be rebuilt. The stone piers, twelve in number, are not at all danged, and consequently it is not impossible to restore it in a short time, if sufficient labor is put restore it in a short time, if sufficient labor is put restore it in a short time, it sufficient isoor is put upon it.

Bragg will probably fight at Chattanooga. There is no reason why he should not, with his advantages of position. The cannonading opposite Chattanooga, of which your despatches have already given you the details, was not intended for a serious demonstration—not even a skirmish. The fugitive firing did no harm, and has not since been indulged in.

ARMY OF THE OHIO. Contradictory Stories of the Rebel Situa-

Special Correspondence of the Gincinnati Gazette. 1

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIRID.

EAST TENNESSEE, August 26.

Everything is progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired, and far better than was anticipated. The troops are in fine spirits and most excellent health. The mountain air, the beautiful scenery, and the delightful weather exhibitante everybody. We move twenty miles a day easily. Refreshed by the cool nights, we recommence the march at daylight with renewed vigor. The worst road are passed; our trains are up, and thus far we have marched with but few casualties. Forage is scarce on the mountains, but as yet our animals have not suffered. The natives flock in from all quarters with fruit, vegetables, and chickens. During the last two days on a forty-mile march we have certainly seen five hundred children and young girls, although not over a dozen houses were visible in the entire distance. The road to day was level, dry, and sandy, just wide enough for a wasgon, and closed above with overhanging magnolias. Occasionally a magnificent vista of vale and distant mountains softly fading away in the pale blue of the horizon intermingled with a thousand tints of sky and follage presented itself. A momentary impresion of beauty, sublimity, and peace passes over [Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

the soul, and again we pluge into the shaded mountain paths. An occasional rattlesnake breaks the quiet of the march by a moment of brief excitement, terminating in the appropriation of his rattles by some of the boys.

On crossing the Tennessee line, a shout of glorification for the old flag went up to heaven, which, receiving from erag to crag and peak to peak, would have broughtjoy and consolation to the hearts of the long traitor-cursed East Tennessean. Nothing but music could fully express our feelings so we indulged in one grand pean of "Rally round the flag, boys!" To say that no one's feet became sore and no limbs tired, that no horses were jaded or mules "demoralized," is of course not to be supposed; but, so few have been the vexations, that old campaigners regard the march as a chef d'ouver of military skill, ent, terminating in the appropriation of his rattles so lew have been the vexations, that old campaigners regard the march as a chef d'ouwre of military skill, not the least part of the credit being due to that much-abused, poorly paid and hardly worked class of officials known as quariermasters. Q. M.'s have been sleepless, vigilant, and unitring, and receive the thankful culogies of all concerned.

We meet deseriers and refugees, and we gather recruits as we move by hundreds. We meet deserters and refugees, and we gather recruits as we move by hundreds.
Much difference of opinion exists as to the rebel forces and what they will do. Some place their number in Tennessee at ten to fifteen thousand, and anticipate a desperate resistance. Others represent them as scattered and demoralized, and predict a flight. We shall soon know. It is believed that they have abandoned the gaps, and are fortifying several points—probably Knoxville, Loudon, and Kingston.

signing, and yet his stern sense of duty and unwavering fidelity to our cause has kept him in the field.

There is evidently work ahead somewhere for the army soon, as Grant is playing a deep game; but General Johnston is fully advised in regard to his movements, and will meet him at Phillippi. The military men with whom I have conversed are fully of the opinion that Mobile will soon be attacked, as troops are being sent down the river rapidly; but I hope that more than ten days' provisions will be found at that post when the time comes, which will not be long. No excuse can be made in the case of your city, and I have never yet had a logical one for the other, although I suppose one has been given which was perfectly satisfactory to the powers that he, as I understand that General Pemberton will still command his old corps.

Among the on dits current here is one that Gen. Breckinnidge is to be made a lieutenant general, and the army is to be divided into two corps, Hardee commanding one and he the other. I do not think there is any foundation for it, although it would be nothing more than a well-deserved compliment to a good officer, who has proven himself worthy of any position in the service. But unfortunately he differed with one of the pets of the Administration, and we all know that this is a serious affair, and interferes materially with promotions.

It is difficult to understand what position Gen. Hardee occupies at present, or to what duty he will be assigned. The general supposition when he first came here was that he would relieve Pemberton, but as I have already stated, I have good reasons for believing that Pemberton will not be relieved, consequently I suppose he will command his old corps and Hardee the present one.

The mortality among the troops at Vicksburg is increasing, and the greatest consternation exists among them. Steele's division are picketing Big Black, from Edward's Ferry to Birdsong's, but none of their pickets are more than a mile this side. Sherman's headquarters are about a mile

A LITERARY CURIOSITY. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, and one of the Missouri soldiers who aided in the capture of the redoubtable General Jeff Thompson,

THE WAR IN KANSAS. Particulars of Quantrell's Retreat.

Particulars of Quantrell's Retreat.

(From the Missouri Republican.1

We have had a long conversation with Mr. Saml. Boies, of Lawrence, who was taken prisoner by Quantrell, and taken to Missouri, on his retreat. Mr. Boies was sleeping at the Eastern House, and, with five or six others, was taken a prisoner and marched to Fry's livery stable. Here Quantrell rode up and told his men to save one from the number to drive an ambulance down with two of his men, who were wounded. Mr. Boies was ordered to fall back, while the others were marched forward a few steps and shot down in the streets. He was ordered to drive the ambulance with the wounded men. As they were passing out of town, they met Mr. Dulinski coming into town. Quantrell shook heads with him, saying that he was all right, and telling him that he might pass by unmolested. Before he had passed the column, however, one of the ruffians shot him down. Quantrell asked Boies if he was a Copperhead, to which he answered, no. He then expressed his regret that several Southern men and sympathizer salled Copperheads had been killed in Lawrence.

Quantrell avowed his intention to march to Osawatomie, laying everything waste as he went. St. Rothrock's, or Ulrick's, where he stopped to water his horses, Lane first came up with the purauit; and as Quantrell first thought that they would be able to head him off. In that case, he avowed his intention of turning back and marching down the Valley of the Kaw to Missouri. He, however, pushed on. He told Mr. Boies that about half of his men were his bushwhackers, and the rest were farmers from the loped whom he could not depend upon for a fight. He kept about a hundred fresh horses, which were led, and as often as a horse gave out one of these fresh ones would be taken. When out of sight of the pursuing force they generally went on the lope. Most of the route they took the prairie, and just towards night came in sight of Paola. Quantrell rode forward and asked the guide where he was taking them to. The guide replied that the

felling nim that the town was raous; that a heavy force was there, and they would be cut to pieces if they proceeded.

They then turned back and took a shoot north, crossing Bull Creek at Rockford. Here they stopped and unsaddled, with orders to rest four hours. Is about ar hour and a half, however, the Federal scouts drove in the pickets, and they hastily remounted. They finally reached Missouri, and when they got into the second piece of timber, said that now they were at home, and all the troops in Kanzas could not catch them. They then stopped, unsaddled their horses, and sent out scouts around to the farm houses to have bread baked. They came back with the reply that the bread would be ready in an hour. Here they divided their plunder. The privates got about \$20 apiece in greenbacks—the leaders probably appropriated the rest to themselves. Several hundred watches were among the plunder, besides any amount of fine cloth, silks, cc. They had been here some time, when their pickets announced the approach of a Federal force. They resaddled their horses and made ready for a start.

At this time Mr. Boies determined, if possible, to escape, as Quantrell had told him repeatedly that he intended to kill him as soon as he got through using him. Among the horses close by him, Mr. Boies observed a powerful brown, all saddled, but which appeared to have no rider. He approached the horse leisurely, and suddenly springing upon him, darted into the bushes and escaped to our forces, and joined in the pursuit.

The ambulance was overhauled during the day, the two wounded men haying abandoned it. One of them was found in a house concealed in the closet, and the other was also captured.

SPECH OF GEN. LANE AT LAWRENCE.

On return from his hunt after Quantrell, General
Lane addressed the citizens of Lawrence in a
speech, of which the following is an extract:
Fellow-Citizens: History can be searched in
vain for a parallel to the Lawrence massacre.
The people felt secure; I felt secure. Do you suppose your humble speaker would have been asleep
in his own home if he had believed there was danger? No; I would have had a company of men
ready to whip the murderers to their estisfaction, as
soon as they entered Kansas. We relied on the military authorities for protection. I don't wish to
blame anybody. I do propose to say, however, that
the policy of Schofield brought on the massacre at
Lawrence.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from an the

\*\* Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an atra copy of the Paper will be given.

founded. Extermination—I repeat here, that for self-preservation, there shall be extermination of the first tier of counties in Missouri, and if that wor't secure us, then the second and third tier, and tier on tier till we are secure. [Uproarious cheers.] Oaths of allegiance: Great God!

When I was in Missouri, the other day, I took particular pains to inquire for the best Union man in the country. D was directed to a man named Hook. I rode over to his house, and had a conversation with this beau ideal of a Union man. I asked him his politics. He answered very quickly that he was Union—my men close by at the time. I asked him what he meant by "Union." He said that he was in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. I asked him what he meant by that, He said: "I own niggers. If we have the Union as it as it is. I asked him what he meant by that. He said: "I own niggers. If we have the Union as it was, and my niggers run off, I can recover them. If we can't have the Union as it was, then I am in favor of the Southern Confederacy." If then asked him how long since he had seen any bushwhackers. He said, "Mr. Woodward was here to day to dinner. I saw your soldiers, and told him that he had better not go near them. I hear rebels at my corn crib almost every night. I never interfere with them. Quantrell came here the other morning on his way to Lawrence; and ordered breakfast for fifty, and got it." [A voice, "Where is Hook now"] In hell. I left him in the hands of the executioner.

[Army Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, 1 SIPLIAN.

Of late, the demoralization has not been confined to the troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. Amongst the deserters who now each day flock to our lines, are men from every State represented in Bragg's army. The tall of Victsburg, and the destruction of Jackson, crushed the last hopes of the Mississippians, and they are as anxious to return to their homes as the troops from the Border States. Recently, I conversed with a very intelligent soldier from Mississippi.

"Have you seen much active service, my friend?" "Yes," he replied, "I was at Shiloh, at Perryville, at Murfreesboro', and in a score of smaller combats. At Shiloh I received a severe wound in my thigh, and in one of the minor fights of Kentucky, I lost a finger, as you see," holding forth his left hand, from which the middle finger was gone. "And that is not all," he continued, "one of your bullets grazed my temple at Stone river, and knocked me serselers upon the ground, when I was run over by one of our own caissons, and so badly bruised, that for a time I almost despaired of recovery."

And did you think, all this time, that you were overy."

And did you think, all this time, that you were really fighting and suffering for a good cause?"

"No," said he, "I believed the war on our part was uncalled for from the first; but the potent inthusiasm, with which my judgment had nothing to do, carried me away."
"You were not conscripted, then?" I inquired.
"So far from that," was the honest answer, "I was among the very first to volunteer from my county and town."
"Then, of course, after you were in, you wished the rebel cause to succeed?"
"As long as my fever of enthusiasm lasted I did; but for the past year I have been convinced that the success of Jeff Davis would actually be a calamity for our country and for mankind." for our country and for mankind."
"How long since you determined to abandon the

"How long since you determined to abandon the rebel service?"

"Only since I heard of the dreadful misfortunes which befel our arms in Mississippi,"

"And why did you not take the resolution before that, if, as you say, you were convinced that the rebellion ought not to succeed?"

"I was too proud," said he, with a tear glistening in his eye, "to think of deserting even a bad cause after I had once ensaged in it. But the fall of Vicksburg crushed my pride, and then I had no motive for continuing the contest. Why should we fight any longer? Since I came into your lines, I heard an idea advanced which appeals so strongly to my own common sense, that I accepted it at once as the exact truth."

"And what is that?" I asked.

"Why," rejoined he, "it is this: the rebel leaders have themselves no longer any hopes of success, and now they only desire to use our bodies to shield them as long as nossible from the righteous wrath of the Government."

"Are there many Mississippians in the army who appears to your experiments?" of the Government."

"Are there many Mississippians in the army who entertain your sentiments?"

"I don't know how it may be with others," said he, "but in my regiment there are not a score of men who would not gladly throw down their arms to-day, and agree to spend the rest of their lives in wondering how they could have been such fools as ever to take them un."

"But," I suggested, "they would lose their rights in the Territories." in the Territories."

At this he burst into a hearty laugh.
"You need only repeat some such phrases as that to us," said he, "to make the depth of our folly open like a gulf before us."

"May I ask how it came," said I, "that you, with so much better abilities, both natural and acquired, than the mass of soldiers in the rebel army, failed to obtain office among them?"

He emiled at this. "My parents were poor," said he, "and of all the offices in our regiment I cannot think of one that has ever been held by a poor man's son." "Were your parents slaveholders?"
"Not at all. They owned and cultivated a little patch of ground, some miles from the city, the value of which was scarcely equal to that of a single slave." slave,"
"You would doubtless have obtained promotion been promoted before me."
"Did your company contain many such as yourself?"
"Yes," said he, "three-fourths of them were poor men."

"And in your army it is the business of the poor to obey and not to command?"

"That's it!" he answered energetically, "that's it! and cursed be the men who dragged the poor nto this wretched war!"
"What are your plans for the future!" I inquired.

"I have none," was the reply, "except to take the oath of allegiance, and go some place where, for the oath of sliegistice, and go some place where, for a time at least, I can enjoy peace."

"You don't want to go to Mississippi at present?"

"No," he said with earnestness, "although my parents and relatives are there, if alive, I would not venture back into that State before the war is over for the finest plantation in Holly Springs."

"Would you not be willing to assist in restoring peace to the whole country by fighting in the Union armice?" "My friend," said I, "perhaps your frank and cordial manner has encouraged me to-be inquisitive, but I should like to ask you one more question. What are your views upon the subject of slavery?"

The vehement earnestness of his reply absolutely startled me.

The vehement earnestness of his reply absolutely startled me:

"I am an Abolitionist! an Abolitionist! I know that slavery has been the cause of our ruin, and, as God hears me, I shall, for the rest of my life, fight against it! And two thirds of the members of my regiment feel about it just as I do!"

I have reported this conversation from memory, and the language used, both by myself and the young man, was different in many respects from that here set down, but I have in every case faithfully given the substance of his remarks, and the reader may rely upon this as an exact representation of the ideas presented by the Mississippian during the half hour I was in his company.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A REBEL. IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A REBEL.

interest of the filler based of the filler bas ours was erroneous. The solution has been shown us by a more favored people.

'I have been staying with my friend Manlove, who bought a residence here some time ago, and moved his family from Vicksburg. Mrs. M. is to start with her children, and the only two servants left her, for Mobile to-day; thence she goes farther East, with a party from Jackson, none know where. Everything, save articles of absolute necessity, is sacrificed, and Manlove, from great wealth, has annk to poverty. His case is a type of all. sunk to poverty. His case is a type of all.
"Provisions cannot be bought here at any price.
The enemy fed our army for ten days—gave them The enemy fed our army for ten days—gave them five days rations of everything (including coffee and tea), to make this march upon. Now the men are going about with empty haversacks—living on green corn and fruit. No commissary stores have been provided for them by Gen. Johnston. The fact is, that the greatest mismanagement and most ruinous neglect have been the reward, so fan, of this army. Such confusion and dissatisfaction as is now presented here was never before witnessed, and unless the troops are moved out of town today, the citizens of Brandon will have more cause to rue the advent of 'The Glorious Army of Vicksburg,' than they have had to fear the approach of 'the vandal hordes of Northern barbarians.'

"If leave of absence is refused us, or limited to thirty days, I may not be able to get to you until ordered into Georgia. Thirty days is no leave at all. "Affectionately," E." The Negroes of Louisiana-Important Or-

soon as they entered kansas. We relied on the military authorities for protection. I don't wish to ill hame snybody. I do propose to say, however, that the policy of Schofield brought on the massacre at Lawrence.

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You have decided that there can be no safety to the lawrence is charged to the total the lawrence is charged to the total the lawrence is charged to the brief authority—and that's Gamble—said to the President there bushwhackers are only conservatives. Treat them well, and they will return to their allegiance. This same man pledged his word to the President that if he (the President) would remove Curtis, and appoint Schofield, there would be peace. The President that if he (the President) would remove Curtis, and appoint Schofield, there would be peace. The President that if he (the President) would remove Curtis, and appoint a conservative, in order to restore quiet. The lood shed at Lawrence is chargeable to the fact that a conservative policy rules this department.

I have said that Kansas is in favor of extermination. Upon what was that opinion based! Upon the fact that a conservative policy rules this department.

I have said that the commencement of the word of the country of the commencement of the travelled miles and the president the boundary of the country of