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EDUCATIONAL. CAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY
ININTH and MARKET Streets, Philade phia.

The GOURTLAND SAUNDERS' CADETS have established the MILITARY 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 Frofessors who would save satisfaction many University. Address seg-im Professor E. O. SAUNDERS, D. D. BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE. D A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
This Institution is located in the northern limits of AT-TLEBOROUGH, Middletown township, Bucks county, Penn's,—a recall district, unsurpassed for beauty and bealthfung.

Point's,—n titual district, unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

The Fall and Winter term will open TENTH MONTH 1st, 1963, and continue in session 28 weeks.

The course of instruction is thorough and complete in all the elementary and higher branches of an ERGHISH.

CLASSIGAL, and distribution branches of an ERGHISH.

CLASSIGAL, and distribution of the continue of the course of the cou S. M. CLEVELAND'S M. CHEVELANIJ'S

SCHOOL FOR BOYS

WILL RE OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th,
The School will be what is usually called "bardish,
Classical, and Mathematical:" or, to define its aimy-in
terms less vague, the branches taught are, to those preparing for commercial life such as should be included
in a generous English Education; and, to those fitting
or Colleges, the requisite Mathematical and Classical
studies. Application may be made at the School-room, No. 930 DHESTNOT St., between 9 A. M. and 1P. M [2031-6t]

MISS M. W. HOWES YOUNG LA. DIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 1525 CHESTNUT Street, will reopen WEDNESDAY, 9th DRIVATE LESSONS IN LATIN, GREEK or ENGLISH by a Graduate experienced in Teaching. References furnished. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to such as HAVE NOT ENJOYED EARLY EDUOATIONAL ADVANTAGES. se3-9t PSTABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1848. M. McMULLIN has the honor of informing her friends and patrons that she has removed her Seminary for young children from her late location, 1210 Loouststreet, to
No. 414 South EIGHTEENTH Street, and will resume
her duties EEPTEMBER 14.
A continuance of patronage is solicited. se2-1lt* GERMANTOWN INSTITUTE WILL bereopened for the reception of Young Gentlemen, MONDAY, September 7, 1883
WM. H. MCFADDEN, A. M.,
Principal. THE MISSES DARRACH'S SCHOOL, at No. 26 South EIGHTEENTH Street, will reopen MONDAY, Septemb r 14th. se2-18t* WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL RE-Open his Classical, Mathematical, and English of the Monday, September 7.

SPRING GABDEN INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, 7 and Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMBS, A. M.,
Principal. MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of September. MISS ROBB WILL REOPEN HER South ELEVENTH Street, below Sprues, on SEPTEM-BER 2d, 1863. au28-St* CALEB S. HALLOWELL, A. M., WILL SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE (MILITA-NY) reopens 7th SEPTEMBER. Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., MARKET and THETY. NINTH Streets, Philadolphia. ANNA KAIGHN WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At No. 2044 M UNIT VERNON Street;
au28-18t* On the 7th of Ninth Month, (September.)

DOLYTECHNIC COLLEGE 1863-64. dent of Mathematics, Experimental Solenes, and Mathematics History, begins September Sth.

The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for professional training in the principles and practice of Civil. Mine, and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, bedin Semember 13th. The course on MiliTaRY ENGINEERING includes Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Strategy, and Tractice. Tactics.

The Laboratories for Practical Chemistry have been cefitted during the year, and large additions to the Models, Instruments, and Spparatus of the College made by importations from France and Germany.

Catalogues at College fluiding, WEST PENN Square.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.

au29-12i

President of Faculty. TILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY-A

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA,
PA.—Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, EngBish Branches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tactics
saught, Classes in Book, keeping, Surveying, and Civil
Engineering, Pupils taken of all ages, School opens
september lat, Boarding, per week, \$2,22. Tuition, per
quarter, \$6, For catalogues, or information, address
iy24-3m VILLAGE GREEN, Pa. THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108
MARKET Street, will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 1st
auto-1m* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7th. au27-2m² J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. B. KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, S. E CORPROTHINTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 7th. MRS. E. HALL'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIE; southeast corner of DILLWYN and GREEN Streets. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY. Swt. 7, 1863. au25-12t* COHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. OHERRY STREET WEST OF TWENTIETH ST-A School for Boy and Girls will be opened in the first door of the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, in CHERRY, west of Twentisth street, on the SECOND MONDAY in September, by Miss M. S PekSTON. Miss Preston has

TI BRANTLY LANGTON'S ACA-MRS. MARY W. D. SCHAFFER will open her felhood for GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of age, at 1037 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. THE CLASSIC . L. MATHEMATICAL,

and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Men and Boys, corner of wighter and BUTTONWOOD streets, reopens on MONDAY, reptember 7th. au28-lm J. P. BIRCH, A. M., Principal. MARGARAT HOBINSON WILL RE-TYL OPEN her School for Girls, RAGE Street, above FRANKLIN, on the 7th of 9th Month. Apply to M. ROBINSON, COTTAGE R.W. Germantown, or F. GILLINGHAM, 1235 SPEING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. WEST ARCH STREET INSTITUTE, Rev. C. GRIVE'N, A. B., Principals, Mrs. GRIFFIN.
The NINTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION commences
MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7th.
For terms and circular apply as above. au28-12t

GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINA-RY, GREEN street, south of WALNUT LANE, will reopen September 9. Circulars may be obtained at will reopen September 9. Circulars may be obtained the Seminary.

Professor WALTER S. FORTES JUE, A. M.,
au25-if Principal. MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN WALNUT St., SEPTEM SER 14, 1863. au25-38t* PRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS. rear of 41 North BLEVENTH Street | \$12 per term of twenty-two weeks. All denominations admitted. One session from 9 till 2. Reopens 9th month, Sept. 1st. w. WHITALL. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 903 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1831.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, W REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. Boys prepared for any D vision of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Businese, [au34-1]m*]. H. G. McGUIRE, A. M. Prin. MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE MO-M BIN will reopen their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1348 SPRUCE Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER. For circulars or other particulars apply at the above number.

TO BE OPLINED ON MONDAY,
Sept. 7th, BROAD-TREET ACADEMY, for BOYS,
337 South BROAD-treat, opposite Deaf and Dumb
Asylum, EDWARD ROTH, A. M., Principal. A Preparatory Department for smaller boys. Gymnasium,
Drilling, &c., without extra charge. For Prospectus,
direct Box 2233 P. O., or call at Mr. LETPOLD'S, JUNIPER and CHESTNIT, or at the Academy, from
August 31st. A LEXAND H. R 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 any years of successful operation.

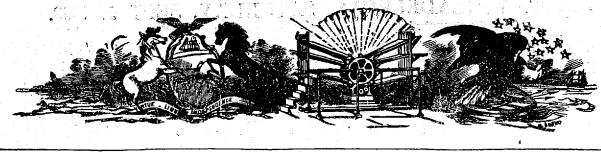
Every facility is provided for a through course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a cops of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Girculars, apply to a20-36t H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y. TEMALE INSTITUTE, PENNING-TOM, N. J.—The FALL TERM opens AUGUST 30.
Number of Pupils limited to twenty. Board, &c., with
Common English, \$42 per quarter. For other information, address.
A. P. LASHER,
Principal THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day-School, No. 3703 WALNUT street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 16. PEMALECO. - GE, BORDENTOWN, M. J. Pleasanty strated on the Delaware River, thirty miles north of Philadelphia. The very best advantages in all deputments of a thorough and accomplished EDUCATION turnished in connection with a Olisana home.
Only a few yearness for the Fall Term, commencing
Geptember 16th. For containing address
au6-6w Rev. 10HN H. BRAKELEY, A. M. BEVERLY INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. BEVERLY, N J. Reopens September 15. Special cadvantages afforded for thorough INSTRUCTION, health-viral physical exercises, and sound moral training. For Circulars, address Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, Prin'l. au31-8t T INWOOD HALL, ON OHELTEN Avenue, seven mile from Philadelphia by the North Pennsylvania Bailroad, near the York Road station. The fifth session of M St CARR'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence on MONDAY, September 7. Tor young Lautes will commence on MONDAY, september?

For circulars, apply at the office of Jay Cooke & Co. Bankers, No. 114 South THED Street, or to the address of the Principal, thremakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Penna.

MISS ELIZA V. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1210 SPRUCE street, will be reopened on Monday, SEPTEMBER 14 The course embraces the commentary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c. PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. FENNEY

announces to his Pupils that he will return to the city, so as to re-nue his lessons, on the 2d or 5th of September at the latest. Address Messrs. ANDRE & CO. 'S Music Store' 1104 CHESTNUT Street. au20-tse8*

J. HENRY WOLSIEFFER, PROFES-SOR of Music, No. 480 N. SIXTH St. au26-1m*



VOL. 7.—NO. 31.

EDUCATIONAL. OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OX-FORD, Chester county, Pa., will begin its nex session OCTOBER 21. For circulars address Miss BAKER, Principal. A NDALUSIA INSTITUTE. A Home Boarding School for Boys,
At Andalusta, 12 miles above Philadelphia, Pa.
Reopens on MONDAY, September 7.
set 6t*
Ray, H. T. WELLS, A. M. Rector. WILLIAM FEWSMITH'S CLASSI-VV CAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1003 CHESTNUT Street, The Fail Term will commeace beptember 7. 664-lm* BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR

GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month For Circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Bristol Bucks co.; Pa. jel7-3m* FAIRVIEW BOARDING SUHOOL,
NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania, for Boys and Young
Men, will commence the next session on the 29th SEPTEMBER. For circulars address the Principal.
GEO. A. NEWBOLD. THE HANNAH MORE ACADRMY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MGNDAY, September 7. 1883. For terms apply to the principals. aul9-lm 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 session will open Wed-nesday, September 8, at 1615 Chestnut Street, Philadel-phin.—Particulars from circulars. MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE. open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1841 OHESTRUT Street, on the 1th of September. For circulars, or other par-ticulars, apply at the School. mylb-4m MISS BROOKS ANDMRS. J. E. HALL VI will re-open their Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER

CUPPLEE'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG D Ladies. S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Duties resumed Sept. 7th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. au31-lui M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPEN-tember), in the Roms on ORANGE Street, second gate below Eighth street. SELECT SCHOOL AND PRIVATE
INSTRUCTION, N.W. corner of TENTH and ARCH.
Buties resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
auSl 121*
R. STEWART, Principal. EDUCATIONAL,—SIGNOR CORTESI will resume the Singing Lessons on the 15th inst. and the Class for beginners on the 1st of October. Resi lence 1008 WALNUT street. sel-12t

R. TAYLOR, TEACHER OF A. Singing and Piano, 1226 MELON Street, will resume September 1. S RESIDENT OR LADY GOVERN ESS.—Au Bunlish Lady, having several years expe-fine the property of the property of the control of the bill the higher branches of an English education with the property of the property of the property of the I wenty-third ward, Thilada. GHO. J. CORRIE, PROFESSOR OF MONDAY, September 7.

Residence THIRTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets, sinius. Lessous given in any part of the city. sel-tuths3:* TREEMOUNT SEMINARY.

NORRISTOWN, PA.
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
Twenty-third Year.
JOHN W. LOCH, Principal. INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS, OBJECTS, AND PICTURES—I shall reopen my School for Boys and Girls on the 7th of September.

AND DIGKSON, au27-thstu tf 108 South EIGHTEENTH Street. PRIENTS' SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and Girls, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, re-opens 9th month (September), 1. mult-tuths2m* E. M. HUNTINGTON, Prin. C GILLINGHAM, No. 1217 NORTH THIRTEBATH Street, will resume his lessons in Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, OCTOBER 1, He will also give instruction in the new or light Gymnastics. Address, till September 25, Dr. DIO LEWIS, Boston, Mass. for C. GILLINGHAM au27-thstul5i* WOODLAND SEMINARY .- A

W BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, with Elementary and Academic Departments. Fall Term coens September 7th For details, with references, apply to Misses JENNINGS & BECKWITH, Frincipals, No. 9 WOODLAND TERRACE, West Philibeliphia. SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL SEIDK NSTICKER'S CLASSICAL
INSTITUTE, 127 North TENTH street, for Instruction in all English Branches, Latin, Greek, German, and
French, will be reopened, MONDAY, September 7th
References – Benjamin Gerhard, Eeg., Charles Short,
Erg., Rev. W. J. Mann, Rev. Jamos Clark.
Direct and personal knowledge of the exquisite scholarship of Dr. O. SEIDENSTICKER, (late of the University
of Göttingen, enables me to recommend him warmly as
a Classical Teacher of the highest order.

audi-tuths-lm* Prof. of Greek and Letin, Penna Univ. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

N. B.—The Principal may be seen any SATURDAY from 9 to 12 A. M., at the American Hotel, CHESTNUT Street, below Sixth, Philadelphia. au20thstu9t*

SEWING MACHINES. LONG-LOOKED FOR - COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

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 object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANT to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines and after the patient, multing labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical talent, their efforts have been crowned with success and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memtioned:

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secure and uniform, combining clasticity, str.ngth and beauty.

4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay sny part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

We are clearing our counters to make room for Winte Stock, and offer bargains in Gentlemen's Clothing. WANAMAKER & BROWN, Panniar Clebbiars. Popular Clouders, OAK HALL, S. R. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

DOWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY: FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1023 CHESTNUT STREET, TAILORS, 148 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL STYLES, TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any otherst-class establishment. au27-tf

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make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on scinnide principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neat-ness of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 361 South SECOND Street. e connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. tad have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & GAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be specifor to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manuscript of the contract of the cont LIERMETICALLY SEALED FRUITS

LAND VEGETABLES
2,000 dozen cans fresh Peaches.
2,000 do do do Pineappies.
500 do do do Birawberries.
500 do do do Whortheberries.
200 do do do Whortheberries.
200 do do do Cherries.
4,000 do do do Tomatoes, &c., &c.,
On hand and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
aul5 wities.

No. 201 South FRONT Street.
Agents for the sale of the Offst that desirable wine to the trade.

Also, 1.000 cases fine and medium grades

OBJECT CLARETS.

100 cases fine and medium grades

SOBDEAUX CLARETS.

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FERRIT qualities raceived, for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS.

SO bbls Jersey Apple Brandy.

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A New Sensation—Capture of General Jost Thompson—A Brief History of Jest and his Exploits—Pursuit of Quantrel—Troops for the Border—The Policy to be Pursued Hereafter—Effect of the Tour upon the Border Countles—Arkansas Matters—Price and Kirby Smith—Mass Convention at Jesterson City—Its Object—Guerillas Cut-ting Telegraph—Surgueyr Vourgance ting Telegraph—Summary Vengeance—Convention at Springfield—Troubles in Illinois—Serious Outbreak—Severe Frost in Illinois. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]
St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1863.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

Our local sensation for the past week has been the capture of General M. Jeff Thompson and his advent in St. Louis. The sensation has not been altogether local, for Jeff has obtained a reputation for audacity and rapidity of movement that extended beyond the limits of Missouri. Two years ago he was a constant annovance to our commanders at ed steamboats between that point and Cape Girardeau. A signal would be given for a boat to land, and after it was fairly tied up Jeff would emerge from the forest with a half hundred of his followers, and lose no time in getting on board. He would take whatever he wished and then magnanimously release the boat, sending his compliments to the commander at Cairo, with the earnest hope that his health was good. This was repeated so often that it ceased to excite much astonishment. Twentyfour hours after the occurrence an infantry expedition would be sent in pursuit. Of course, none of the expeditions ever succeeded in finding the Before the war General Thompson, universally known here as Jeff Thompson, was a practising

lawyer in St. Joseph, and was never famous for any

thing save his extraordinary drinking capacities. When the troubles broke out, he went South, with Price, and was put in charge of the guerilla opera-tions in Southeast Missouri. He was, for a long time, a wanderer through the South without a com-mand or a commission. Latterly General Price procured him authority to raise troops for the Confederate service in Arkansas and Missouri. Price sent him to Pocahontas, Ark., to establish a depot and rallying point for the remnant of the Missouri State Guard. He had just arrived there, and was com-mencing operations when he was suddenly appre-

tering Cass county. It is no secret now, as the local papers have given publicity to the fact, that we are sending a considerable force of troops to Kansas City to enforce the recent order of General Ewing. The felegraph has told you that General Ewing in the present case, nothing is more certain than that the triumph at the approaching elections of any The felegraph has told you that General Ewing ordered three counties on the western border of Missouri to be vacated, in return for the destruction of Lawrence. These are the counties that have furnished, the men for Quantrell's band, and have always been ready to afford them subsistence. They are the same counties that showed such an earnestness, in the early troubles, in making Kansas a slave State. Before the outbreak of the war, Jackson and Johnson were the wealthiest counties in Western Missouri. Their slave population was not less than seven thousand. To day, I doubt if there are two hundred slaves hoth counties. After the 9th of September there will not be fifty.

The whole number of guerillas killed since the Lawrence massacre exceeds a hundred. It is the fixed determination to root them out of existence at as early a date as possible. Quantrel will be hunted down and his band destroyed, if it should be necessary to devastate Western Missouff to accomplish the desired result. A mistaken policy of leniency has prevailed in this department since the removal of Gen. Curtis and the appointment of Schofield. I have good reason for saying that it is to continue no longer. Conciliation of murderers is at an end. What I predicted in my last letter has proved true in Eastern Arkansas. Price has gatheged all the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined to the available force in the State, and is determined.

true in Eastern Arkansas. Price has gathered all the available force in the State, and is determined to make a vigorous stand. His position at Bayon The Destruction of Mr. Stevens' Furnace. Metric is one that he can defend with ease, especially with a force numbering from twenty to thirty thousand men. At last accounts Kirby Smith had actually joined Price with the troops lately in Western Louisiana. Kirby commands the department, and Price has the district of Arkansas. Gen. D. M. looking daily for information from Gen, Steele, but he will attack the enemy with his present force.

We are not likely to run any great risk in our enwill be the last important battle west of the Mis-City to morrow, bids fair to be largely attended. It is a Radical gathering, and is designed to represent the views of the people of Missouri on the subject of immediate emancipation. There is no general election pending, and no special issue to be set forth save the one above mentioned. A full ticket for supreme court judges will probably be nominated, just to show some purpose in assembling. Every county in the State is expected to be represented, but it is

nance of immediate emancipation would be able to make it.

From all parts of the State we learn of fresh guerilla outrages. So frequent are the atories that we have almost ceased to regard them. A murder here, a robbery there, and a house-burning in another quarter, are the almost daily reports. The fatal policy of conciliation of the guerillas is, to a great extent, the cause of these troubles. The people are understanding it, and are dealing summarily with the oftenders. I am informed by the superintendent of a telegraph line that one day last week the wires were down, and his repairers were sent out to put them in order; They were accompanied by an escort of a half dozen mounted men. Suddenly, they came upon three men engaged in cutting the wires. Without ceremony the offenders were hung up to the nearest tree. Proceeding along the line, two more guerillas were found engaged in the same depredation upon the telegraph; they were awarded the same fate as their companions. The line repairers

the General; "I would hang him on the spot and send them to the several States as curiosities."

The order was given to remove all the wagons, iron, tools, and whatever would be useful to the army. The work of destruction was then commenced. The large smelting furnace, two forges, a puddling-mill, the rolling-mill, saw-mill, blacksmith shops, storehouses, wagon-houses, and sheds were reduced to ashes.

In providing for a large and profitable blast, Mr. Stevens had great as great expense laid in a large stock of anthracite and charcoal, and provisions and stores for the coming season, all of which were carried away or destroyed. Several hogsheads of boson, sugar, and molasses, and several thousand bushels of wheat, re, oats, and corn, were appropriated for rebel use. The fences and some of the dwelling houses were form down and heaped against the piles of coal, and thus reduced to ashes.

The coming season, all of which were carried away or destroyed. Several hogsheads of boson, sugar, and molasses, and several thousand bus

tion upon the telegraph; they were awarded the same fate as their companions. The line repairers say this is not an extraordinary occurrence, and speak of it with the utmost nonchalance. There are many terrible scenes of warfare in Missouri that will never find a historian.

In Illinois the troubles are increasing. In the IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF disloyalists of the neighborhood gathered, to the number of three or four hundred, and demanded the

Vallandigham and the Invasion of Lee. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863. To the Editor of the New York Times Having just returned from the city of Richmond, Virginia, where I have been over one year, I wish you would give the following publication in your

you would give the following publication in your valuable journal:

I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the intimate acquaintance of J. Lane, captain, Confederate army, son of General Joe Lane, of Oregon, who is well informed, and who assured me that the late invasions of the North by Generals Lee and Morgan were made upon the earnest and undoubted representations of that "true Southern man," Vallandigham, who assured President Jeff Davis and his Cabinet that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only awaited the appearance of the Southern army to preclaim for Jeff Davis, and forsake Lincoln. Mr. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated by the tone of the majority of the Northern journals, who surely would not denounce the Administration so boldly except by the assurance of having the maress strongly in their favor.

I have sent a copy of this note to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Respectfully yours.

HENRY REINISH.

a severe action, in which he lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded, including several officers. General Averill brought in quite a number of prisoners, including many officers. He destroyed Camp "Northwest," with a large amount of camp equipage, stores, &c.

P. S.—A later despatch states that, during the late action between General Averill's forces at the Rocky Gap, Captain Baron Yon Keenig, A. D. C. on Gen. Averill's staff, was killed while leading an attack on the enemy's right, and Captain Eswing, of Ewing's battery, and Major McNally, of the 2d Virginia Regiment, were both badly wounded. Edward Everett on the War. Mr. Everett has written this letter to the Spring-

Mr. Evereth has written this letter to the Spring-field Convention:

Boston, August 24, 1863.

My Dear Sir: I received, a few days ago, your letter of the 12th, invitting me to attend the grand mass meeting of "The unconditional Union men of the State of Illinois," to be held on the 3d of September at Springfield. It will not be in my power to attend the meeting, but its objects, as explained by you, have my cordial sympathy.

The elections soon to be held will be of more than usual importance. They will throw light on the great question, how far it is possible for a free government, constituted in its legislative and executive branches by popular choice, to prosecute with vigor a war of considerable duration, and one which entails heavy burdens on the community.

As representative government is mainly carried on by party organization, the great interests of the country, both in peace and war, are too apt to become the arena, in which the opposite parties strive for the mastery. Questions in themselves of secondary importance to the general welfare are often contested with vehemence and passion, and that by men of ability and patriotism, working themselves up to the belief that they are contending for matters of vital importance. Within my experience, the politics of the country have successively turned upon four or five questions, regarded at the time as of this greatest moment, but now utterly obsolete and forgotten.

Tykee unprofitable contests, while they last, are the politics of the General Government for the time as of the greatest moment, but now utterly obsolete and forgotten.

Tykee unprofitable contests, while they last, are the politics of the Government for the time as of the greatest moment, but now utterly obsolete and forgotten.

Tykee unprofitable contests, while they last, are the special profit of the Government, though designed only to effect a change of Administration of the Government, though designed only to effect a change of Administration, really affords sid and comfort to the enemy. T

mencing operations when he was suddenly apprehended by a small cavalry expedition sent out from Pilot Knob by General Fisk. Jeff little dreamed that any Federal troops were within fifty miles of him when he was suddenly confronted and arrested in his own quarters. His body guard, a cavalry squad of some fifty men, was captured at the same time. This morning General Thompson was examined before the provost marshal. He said he was without a commission at the time of his capture, but was confident one was on the way for him. He was remanded to custody, and will probably remain an inmate of the Gratiot-street prison for the present.

News reaches us to-day that the pursuit of Quantrel has been abandoned for the present. A portion of the 9th Kansas followed him through Johnson and Jackson counties, and gave up the chasejust after entering Cass county. It is no secret now, as the local papers have given publicity to the fact, that we are

To James C. Conkling, Esq. A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Lan-

A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Lancaster:

It has already been published that the rebels on their recent visit to Pennsylvania, destroyed the extensive iron works in Adams county, owned by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. The manager of these works has made a report to Mr. Stevens of the doings of the rebels, and the manner in which they destroyed his property.

It appears some personal enemy and rebel sympathizer took special care to inform Gen. Jenkins that Mr. Stevens had three very fine saddle horses. Soon after the enemy had encamped on the premises, the rebel general demanded of the manager the delivery of the horses, which he described, and which the manager had hidden away. After some parleying General Earley said if they horses were not brought forward he would burn the entire works to the ground. "Do I understand then," said the manager, "that if the horses described by you are delivered, no further damage will be done to the establishment?" General Jenkins replied in the affirmative. The horses were produced, and taken away by the General. This occurred on Tuesday, the 23d of June. On Thursday the enemy again returned, when General Earley took possession of the works and told the manager that they were to be totally destroyed. The manager remonstrated, and called to mind the stipulation made on Tuesday with Gen. Jenkins.

to show some purpose in assembling. Every county in the State is expected to be represented, but it is doubtful if any delegates appear from the most southern counties. The emancipation policy is fast gaining ground in Missouri, and if not now in a magning ground in Missouri, and if not now in a magning ground in Missouri, and if not now in a magning street and the stipulation made on Tuesday with Gen. Jenkins.

Gen. Earley replied that Stevens had been active against the Confederacy and had done the cause against the Confederacy and ha

The Speech of Gov. Seymour at Utica. Governor Seymour is on a brief visit to his home speak of it with the utmost nonchalance. There are many terrible seenes of warfare in Missouri that will never find a historian.

In Illinois the troubles are increasing. In the past two weeks there have been five outbreaks in various parts of the State, the most serious being at Vandalis, in Fayette county. A provost marshal had arrested a deserter, and while on his way to a military post was attacked by a equad of Copperheads. The provost marshal and one of his azaistants were mortally wounded, but the prisoner was not rescued. While in the town of Vandalia the disloyalists of the neighborhood gathered, to the release of the deserter. They gave a certain time for their demand to be compiled with, and threatened to burn the town in case they were refused. To save Vandalia from destruction the man was released. Repeated threats have been made to burn various towns in Illinois in which the loyal sentiment particularly predominates. Arms in large quantities have been brought in in various ways, and there are frequent meetings for drill. All these things bode no good for the future.

A grand Union mass convention is to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 3d of September, at which an immense attendance is expected. No special object is announced, as there is no election of any kind pending in the State. It is probable that the question of twe Presidential candidates will technically assert for the country, and been added to the consciption and the was quite sure that whatever might be more than half the corn crop of that section will be lost. All melon, bean, and tomato vines were utarillinines on three nights of last week. I learn that more than half the corn crop of that section will be lost. All melon, bean, and tomato vines were utarilly upon the perils of the country, and her was now confident that we released of uniting the Republicans and Warbone crafts on some common platform. Some twenty speakers of note will be present, among them Generals McClernand, Logan, and Prentilss.

A very severe frost occurred t in Utica, N. Y. In response to the popular desire, he appeared and made a brief address, which is thanked his fellow citizens for their many acts of should speedily regain all its glory and prosperity Damage to Crops in the Southwest.

thanked his fellow citizens for their many, acts of personal kindness—for this compliment. He invoked the blessings of the Almighty Godupon them, and asked Him that we might be relieved from the disasters now pressing upon the country, that peace may be restored to our beloved land, and that it A letter from Champaign county, Ill., 31st ult., says:

The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such a frost at this season of the year, sweeping down the crops by thousands of acres, and spreading dismay among the rural population, as was seen here yesterday morning.

At least haif of the corn is cut down, utterly ruined. Vines of all kinds are killed, including every tender herbacious plant. The leaves of the grape are nearly all killed, with most of the fruit. Tobacco has turned black, and a large part of the crop is ruined.

The free cotton, of which thousands of dollars, worth of the seed has been sold, warranted to stand the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving Administration so doiling except by the assurance of having the markes strongly in their favor.

I have sent a copy of this note to the Cincinnation of the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting and according to the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting and according to the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting and the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting and the climate of the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting and the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting and the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting to the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting of the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting of the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the counting of the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the clost extends, but fear all north of knots of the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the climate, the climate, is gone beyond any hope of ever saving

The Mexican Question. SOUTHERN EXPECTATIONS.

IWashiagan Correspondence of the London Times August 3.]

The North is already improving its victory before it has thoroughly achieved it. But the South is standing its ground manfully, and looks to France or Nexico for a chance of restoring its waning power and turning the tide of its adverse fortune.

"Mexico," they say at Richmond, "is as completely in the hands of France at this day as Indiawas in the hands of the English one hundred years ago. Napoleon is the master there; nothing will be done. The French will be the best neighbors for us we could possibly have. They will be compelled to introduce negro slavery there; they cannot otherwise develop the immense resources of the country. They will keep Abolitionists from settling on our Southern frontier. We shall strike up an immense trade with them, and the two peoples will form an alliance offensive and defensive which will set the world at defance." THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE MENICAN ENPEDITION.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Times, August 20]

The Emperor Napoleon is said to have told Marshal (then plain General) Forey, when he was about to start for Mexico, that he was undertaking "lar plus gross affaire de mon regne." I believe I am not solitary in my opinion that it will prove the most disastrous event of this reign. Its unapopularity is wide-spread and invincible. Nothing appears to render it palatable to the country. Wrap it up in pictiscites, set it ablaze with rockets and Bengal lights, promise untold riches from its mines, dress up the subject in any way vou like, the people, to use a common phrase, won't have it. I for one utterly refuse to believe that the Mexican question forms a part of any vast scheme in the teeming brain of the French Emperor. I look upon the Mexican expedition as a solitary fact—one of the many desperate and reckless throws of the political dice which we have witnessed, and probably shall yet witness, during this adventurous reign, and I anticipate that each new phase of the "occupation" will be marked by new and increasing difficulties. For instance, here is the blockade question. Already we learn the seizure of an English ship, the Carolina Goodyear, by the French steam-frigate Panama. The complications which have arisen between us and our American cousins are at hand to show us how great are the risks of ill-blood in those questions of

THE EMPEROR VINDICATED. (From the London Times, August 22.]

We can have no hesitation in asserting that the We can have no hesitation in asserting that the Republic of Mexico has deserved its doom; that its rights were forfeit; and that, whatever may be the end of the affair, the Mexicans have no complaint against France, and no title to the sympathies of Europe. So notorious, indeed, are these facts that they have been universally accepted on both sides of the Atlantic, though France has been left, by the course of events, to act upon them alone. It is of much importance that this anould be remembered. Strictly speaking, the French army, though composed exclusively of French soldiers, did but represent what are called "troops of execution" in the administration of confederate Germany. The sentence of Europe had gone forth against Mexico, and she was put under the ban of Christendom. As regarded the actual judgment of her offences, England and Spain were not only of one accord with France, but were originally engaged even in the execution of the sentence. It is not conceivable that under any Government whatever the Mexicans should fall of being better ruled than before, and if France and Auerics can make Mexico a State in which life and property are secure, and public obligations respected, they will certainly leave Europe and Mexico their debors.

HAS THE ARCHDUKE ACCEPTED THE THEONE?

HAS THE ARCHDUKE ACCEPTED THE THEONE? [Correspondence of the London Daily News.]

While the French journals would represent the Archduke's acceptance as morally certain, the Austrian journals tell us that, except under certain impracticable conditions. it is plainly impossible. But there is a significant distinction between the authority of the journals in the two countries which here there is a significant distinction between the authority of the journals in the two countries which have made there conflicting communications. In France the Moniteur has been ominously silent, and the reckless assertions of the Archduke's acceptance of the Mexican throne have emanated from journals which have none of that avowed connection with the Government that, in a despotic country, seems essential to certain accuracy of statement. But in Austria the case is quite otherwise. The Vienna Gozette, which is the official organ of the Austrian Government, has now apoken, and it has spoken in a sense quite contrary to that of the French press.

Government, has now spoken, and it has spoken in a seene quite contrary to that of the French press.

Both the popular and semi-official journals of Austria have taken a similar tone. The Presse, of Vienna, and the Ost Deutsche Post have spoken more strongly. The latter journal, which is one of the most popular and best informed in the Austrian empire, thus writes: "Not a doubt can be entertained for a moment as to the definite decision in a matter born of intrigues, and nourished by invasion and sequestration. This Mexican crown is not fit for a noble German prince." The Ost Deutsche Post proceeds to show that, in point of fact, no attempt has been or can have been made to elicit the will of the mass of the population, without which the Archduke's acceptance could not be thought of. It asserts that the "notables" who have elected him are merely the packed nominees of Forey and Almonte. The Presse of Vienna, in still more indignant language, asserts the same thing. Nor is there any doubt that this is the literal truth. The juggle of the Savoyard ballot boxes is nothing to it. The Archduke knows that, as regards popular assent, he hasnothing to go upon. The Ost Deutsche Post goes so far as to say that "public opinion, which is anything but well affected toward the imperial summons, will be invited in some authentic manner to regard that summons as never having been issued." It wishes also to spare any "Mexican deputation an unnecessary journey from France to Vienna." The Austrian Gazelle again says that Maximilian could never accept a throne from a party; and that until the whole country shall have submitted there can be no question about it. The Presse indignantly declares the offer of the Mexican throne to be a mere attempt to shelter the discredit of the Mexican trone to vienna, that until the whole country shall have submitted there can be no question about it. The Presse indignantly declares the offer of the Mexican throne to be a mere attempt to shelter the discredit of the Mexican expendence of the Mexica

Austria. VIEWS OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

(From Le Pays—Pro-Rebel.]

Although it does not suit the United States to have a stable and respectable Government in so close proximity to their territory, they will not now enter upon vain protests and still vainer measures after having the experience of war they have had during the past two years. But, even admitting that the Government at Washington should desire to enter its protest against the establishment of European influence in Mexico, it will find two strong Governments, the Mexican, supported by the French, ready to receive their recriminations, founded in no right, without being in the least moved by them. VIEWS OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

moved by them. moved by them.

[From La Progress, of Lyons.]

The announcement of the establishment of an empire in Mexico under French protection has been, doubtless, received with great discontent in Washington, and with corresponding satisfaction in Richmond. Mr. Seward's despatch, written more than a year ago, proves that he saw in the French occupation a check to the power of the United States. He saw rising before his country, in the heart of the American continent, a barrier against the encroachment of the Anglo-Saxon energies, and his language, which is now bitter, would soon become menacing if the difficulties between the North and South should come to an end. It is said that Austria imposes two conditions—the rethat Austria imposes two conditions—the re-cognition of the South and the neutrality of Mexico. The recognition will meet with little opposition; but this will preclude neutrality. England will not oppose it, for it will enable her to keep Canada fity years longer; but it is to be hoped that the United States will be wiser than all others, and will not de-part from that great republican principle by which

her.

[Le Progres is one of the exponents of the great liberal party which is represented in France by such men as Jules Favre, Gueroult, and Havin, editors of the Opinione Nationale and Le Siècle, who are expected to make their opinions heard in the Corps Legislatif, and echoed throughout France during the next winter.]

Indians.

[From the Chicago Times.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 29, 1863.—I have been permitted to read a private letter from a member of the frontier expedition against the Indians up the Missouri river, written at Sioux City, which contains some interesting details. The writer left the expedition on the 10th inatant, on the river, forty miles below Fort Pierce. Gen. Sully, who is in command, was then preparing to march to Painted Woods, several days travel, where, it was represented, there were three hundred lodges of Indians, besides a number on Beaver creek, waiting for Gen. Sully to come up to give battle. sented, there were three hundred lodges of Indians, besides a number on Beaver creek, waiting for Gen. Sully to come up to give battle.

The expedition numbered about twenty-five hundred men, and had suffered immense hardsnips on the march from Fort Randall to Fort Pierce, passing, most of the way, through a barren country, little better than a desert. Where the Indians had not burnt the grass that which was left was unfit for forage, as that region has not been blessed with rain for twenty months past.

In consequence of the low stage of water, the supply boats were a long way behind, so that the men and horses suffered severely for food, and sometimes for water. Gen. Sully asked an order requiring him to proceed to be countermanded, but General Pope replied, go on. The General started on his march against the Indians at Painted Woods, with but twenty days' rations. If he succeeds in getting through; General Sully expects to return to Sioux City about the 20th of October, whence the whole command, or what is left of it, will proceed South, orders to that effect having been already issued.

It is estimated that twenty thousand head of sheep have been brought into central Iowa the present season, on railroads aloffe, besides large numbers which have been driven in on foot.

A brother of Hon. Henry Clay Dean died very suddenly at Kebsauqua, in this State, on the 25th inst., of apoplexy.

A company of 108 men, designed for the Sth Cavalry, passed through here yesterday, en route for Davenport.

The following important order has been issued by he Commanding General of the Department of the HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1863. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1863.
General Order.—I. Colonel John S. Clark,
Major B. Rush Plumley, and Colonel Geo. H. Hanks,
are hereby appointed a commission to regulate the
enrolment, recruiting, employment, and education
of persons of color. All questions concerning the
enlistment of troops for the Corps d'Afrique, the reof persons of color. All questions concerning the enlistment of troops for the Corps d'Afrique, the regulation of labor, or the government and education of negroes, will be referred to the decision of this commission, subject to the approval of the commanding general of the department.

II. No enlistments for the Corps d'Afrique will be authorized or permitted, except under regulations approved by this commission.

III. The Provost Marshal General will cause to be enrolled all able-bodied men of color, in accordance with the law of conscription, and such number as may be required for the military defence of the department, equally apportioned to the different parishes, will be enlisted for military service under such regulations as the Commission may adopt. Certificates of exemption will be furnished to those not exhisted, protecting them from arrest or other interference, except for crime.

IV. Soldiers of the Corps d'Afrique will not be allowed to leave their camps, or wander through the parishes, except upon written permission, or in the company of their officers.

V. Unemployed persons of color, vagrants and camp loafers, will be arrested and employed upon the public works by the provost marshal's department, without other pay than their rations and clothing.

VI. Arrests of persons and seizures of property ment, without other pay than their rations and clothing.

VI. Arrests of persons and seizures of property will not be made by colored soldiers, nor will they be charged with the custody of persons or property, except when under the command, and accompanied by duly authorized officers.

VII. Any injury or wrong done to the family of any soldier, on account of his being engaged in military service, will be summarily punished.

VIII. As far as practicable, the labor of persons not adapted to military service will be provided in substitution for that of enlisted men.

IX. All regulations hitherto established for the government of negroes, not inconsistent herewith, will be enforced by the provost marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the provost marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the provost marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the provost marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the provost marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the BANKS.

RICHARD A. IRWIN, A. A. General.

THREE CENTS. An Appeal for Peace from the Pope of THE ARCHESHOPS OF NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS URGED TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO BRING IT THE ARCHEMBAOPS OF NEW YORKAND NEW ORLEANS URGED TO DO ALL IN THEMR POWER TO BRING IT ABOUT.

To our Venerable Brother John, Archivishop of New York.—Pope Firs IX. Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Bendiction: Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them. For, venerable brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with fraternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and other innumerable and ever-to be deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dilacerated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our heart, our most fervent prayers to God, that He would deliver them from so many and so great evils; and we are fully assured that you, also, venerable brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Miercies to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our apostolic ministry, embrace with the deepest sentiments of charity all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegrent work of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover [of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculeating again and again on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace. Wherefore we write you this letter, in which we urge you, venerable brother, with all the force and cannestness of our mind, to exhort with your eminent piety and episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful, to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion with the people and their chief rulers to restore forthwith the desired tranquility and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the oill republic is principally maintained.

Wherefore, omit nothing you ca

people and their chief rulers to restore forthwith the desired tranquility and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained.

Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom, authority, and exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of the holy ministry, to conchiate the minds of the combatants, pacify, reconcile, and bring back the desired tranquility and peace, by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people and their chief rulers seriously to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted, and which are the result of civil war, the direst, most destructive and dismal of all the evils that could befall a people or a nation. Neither omit to admonish and exhort the people and their aupreme rulers, even in our name, that, with concliated minds, they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity; for we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions, and hearken to our words the more willingly, as of themselves they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political reasons, no earthly considerations, but impelled solely by paterfal charity, to exhort them to tranquility and peace. And study with your surpassing wisdom to persuade all that the true prosperity, even in this hife, is sought for in vain out of the true religion of Christ and its salutary dootrines. We have no hesitation, venerable brother, but that calling to your aid the services and assistance even of your associate bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and by your wise and prudent efforts bring a matter of such moment to a happy termination. We wish you, moreover, to be informed that we unite in a similar manner this same day to our venerable brother. John Mary, Archbishop of New Orleans, that, counselling and conferring with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object. May God, rich in mercy, gr

Dated Rome, St. 1 etc. S. seventeenth year of our Pontificate.
POPE PIUS IX. Governor Bramlette's Inaugural, In his late inaugural speech at Louisville, Kentucky, Judge Bramlette said: "We have a decided objection to organizing and arming negro regiments. Our objection is not to the power, for it is admitted

objection to organizing and arming negro regiments. Our objection is not to the power, for it is admitted that, whatever may be supropriated. Nor is our objection because of any regard for rebels, but from regard to self-respect and the interests of loyal men. Our objection is, that the arming of negroes humilates the just pride of loyal men, and injuriously affects their interests."

He also said: "It is the duty of our Government, when the armed rebels are driven from or subdued in a revolted State, to protect and encourage the loyally-disposed citizens remaining, in at once organizing their State, and by the election of all its officers—State and Federal—as provided for in their Constitution and laws, place the State in organized harmony with the Government. Humanity and the cause of constitutional liberty demand this course. Who shall be punished, will be a question for the civil tribunals to determine. To prevent crime is the object of bumane punishment, not to revenge wrong. Revenge finds no sanction in the laws, and awakes no responsive throb in the bosom of humanity. If the prodigal returns, let a nation rejoice! The nearest and dearest relations of life have been rude y severed by the rebellion. If return to duty by submission to the laws, with penitence for the past, and amneaty judiciously proclaimed, has a batu for many wounds, let it be applied—let us be healed of this great woe!

"When the rebellion is suppressed, and the national authority restored, we will have the same Constitution, the same Government, the same nationality we had before our-peace was broken, our prosperity checked, and our security endangered by recellion. We will have had a painful, but it may not be an unprofitable, lesson. We will have learned that 'life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness' are the common right of all—each holding it by equal constitutional sanctity—that this pertains as much to him who sleeps in a cottage home as to him who dwells in palatial halls; that free government knows no distinctions i

THE KANSAS MASSACRE.—A KARBAS COTTESpondent describes the Lawrence massacre very
vividly in the following: General Lane did not
tarry five minutes, but mounting his own horse,
none of which were taken, he rode into Massachusetts street. The sight was horrible beyond description. As General Lane told me when I met him in
Missouri: "Think of riding down that street and
seeing a hundred and fifty of your fellow-citizens
cooked, cocked, literally cooked on the sidewalk!"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1863. day, without any abatement. Perhaps the true is to be found in the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements to draw on the banks of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston for the sum of fifty million dollars, payable in easy in-

General Sully's Expedition against the Indians. idea of it have so great an effect? Operators generally have this view of the matter, but there are those who consider a war as certain to come. Gold opened strong at 133 this morning, rose to 135, fell to 1321/2, rose to 134, and fluctuated between these figures until the close, when it sold at 133, with rather a downward tendency. Money is a little tighter, although plenty is to be had at 6@7 per cent, the former covering most of the perations. Government securities are steady; sixes, continues, and, with the exception of steady interest-paying securities, almost everything on the list sympathizes. Reading opened at 56%, rose to 53, and closed at 56. Catawissa preferred fell off to 23; Pennsylvania to 65. Susquehanna Canal sold at 14, a decline of %. Beaver Meadow sold at 73%; Elmira at 36: Fifth and Sixth-street Passenger at

> referred at 135; Susquehanna sixes at 62; Long at 107; the old sold at 101. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 26, 26½ buyers' option; Lehigh scrip at 44½; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 55½; Big Mountain Coal at 43%. The market closed heavy and terling Exchange... Mesers, M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, quote foreign exchange per steamer City of Baltimore, as follows: Baitmore, as follows:
>
> London, 60 days' sight.
>
> Do. 3 days.
>
> 146 @147
>
> Paris, 60 days' sight.
>
> S(S) 38190
>
> Do. 3 days.
>
> Antwerp, 80 days' sight.
>
> 1034@1054
>
> Bremen, 60 days' sight.
>
> 1034@1054
>
> Impossible to give quotations for other exchange, as the market is too excited. ...146 @147 ...3[S5 @5[90 ...3[S2]/@3[S7]/

56; Delaware Mutual Insurance at 3234; Morris

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863, and since January 1:

| Week | Previously | Total | Tons | Ton pal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by 5 09

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS

AGF To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, age extra copy of the Paper will be given. with the preceding, shows an increase of \$50,596 in the items of loans and discounts, \$246,801 in den sits, and a decrease of \$28,389 in specie, and \$76,053 in circulation.

in circulation.

The New York Post of to-day says:

Gold opened at 133, and after rising to 1342, took a sharp turn downward about noon. After selling at 131 it closed, as we go to press, at 133. Exchange at 148, went down in sympathy with gold to 145, and closes at 14612, the business having been light.

The recent panic has been one of the most sudden and severe on record. Unlike that of the 18th May, it was preceded by few indications of its approach. To show the extent of this descine, and the irregularity of its distribution, we have compiled the following table, which compares the quotations at the first board on Tuesday with the latest prices of last evening: evening: American Gold Tennessee Sixes.
Missouri State Sixes....
Pacific Mail.
New York Central Railroad...

Canton 30½ 32½ 2½
Chicago and Alton 64 70 81 - 14
Which iver. - 64 70 11 - 14
The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

Fri Thu Adv. Dec.

U. S. 6s., 1881, reg. 128
U. S. 6s., 1881, con 1684
U. S. 8even-thirties 1664
U. S. 1 year Certif gold 101
U. S. 1 year Cert currinay 93%
American gold 193
American gold 193 After the board prices were somewhat unsettled and the market assumed a spasmodic character, in

Beported by S. E. SLAYHARBE, Philadelphia Exchange, 1 FIRST BOARD. 5500 City 6s new...... 107 | 12 Penna R........... 65 200 Reading R....... 56% | 50 Cataw R pref. 55. 23

Weekly Review of the Philad's. Markets. The fluctuations in gold and foreign exchange have operated unfavorably on business, and the markets generally have been inactive, but close firmer. Bark is irmer. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are held high continue scarce. Oils are without change. In Foreign Fruit there is little or nothing doing; Domestic is coming in and selling freely. Fish are rather firmer. In Pro-visions there is not much doing, and the market is dull. Whisky is scarce and prices have advanced. Tallow is

without change.

GANDLES.—There is very little doing in Sperm; small sales of Adamantine are making at 20@22c, cash—thalatter rate for full-weight Western.

GOAL—Dealers have put up their prices 20c per ton.

The demand is limited at the advance, and the market rather dull. banks of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston for the sum of fifty million dollars, payable in easy instalments—the first, of five per cent., due immediately, and the last before November 30. The fear that the banks would have to call in their loans very largely to meet this demand was the first cause of the panic yesterday. The banks, in payment, are to receive the new interest-bearing legal tenders. There was really no cause for the alarm evidenced yesterday, for the fund is no sooner in the control of the Government than it is immediately expended, and in a few days is back into the bank vaults again. The movements of the French in Mexico are considered by some as decidedly belligerent, and as offences to the Monroe doctrine, which they decidedly are. A war with France would seem probable, if we intend to uphold the dignity of our assumptions, which, ofcourse, we do. But the probabilities are that France will not bring the matter to a test of arms, normatter how threatening the matter may look to us. He will have lost much of that shrewdness for which he has received credit, if he seeks to maintain the Austrian prince on the threne of Mexico against our righteous appeal to the contrary. Even war would give no pretext for so sudden and important an advance in gold—why should the mercidea of it have so great an effect? Operators genedate of the sum of the property of the contrary. It is a contract of the property of the property of the contrary. It is a contract of the property of the property

3 ton. Superprospirate of Lime ranges from \$33 to 47.50. HEMP is very quiet and no transactions have been HEMP 18 very quiet and no standardons and a reported.

HOP's are held with more firmness, and sell in a small way at 170,210 g lb.

LUMBER.—There has been a steady trade doing without any change in prices; a cargo of yellow Sap Boards at \$22, white Pine do at \$21,202, and \$50,000. Laths at \$1.45 g M.S.—There is more doing; a small lot of New Orleans sold at \$50,45 g, cash and time, and 1,200 hhds at \$60,500 for Clayed, and \$50,420 g gallon for Muscovado, on time. Orleans sold at 300-55, cash and time, and 1,200 inds at \$200 for Clayed, and 380-22 B gallon for Muscovado, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—Common Bosin c mtinues very scarce, and commands \$85030 \$\Phi\$ bl. Prices of Tar and Fitch are nominal. A sale of Pennsylvania Tar was made at \$2 \$\Phi\$ bl. Epirits of Turpentine is in limited demand, and prices rather lower; small sales at \$2.7002.80 \$\Phi\$ callon of the prices of the pr

sale of bbls at 51@53c, and arange volumes of gallon.
Figallon.
TalloW is firmer; sales of city rendered at 10%@10%, and country at 9c, cash.
TOBACCO is firmer, owing to accounts of frost from the West, but the sales of both leaf and manufactured erallimited.

Corn.
Oats.

New York Markets, Sept. 4.

Ashes are firm, with sales of 40 bbls at \$7 for Pots, and \$9 for Peable.

Berladerthes.—The market for State and Western Flour opened firmly, and advanced 5@10c 7d barrel, but closed up dul and drooping.
The sales are 14 000 bbls at \$1 1004.55 for superfine State: \$1.004.55 for superfine Michlegan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c. \$1.85 600.51 for extra do. including slipping brands of round hoop Ohiosat \$5.250 for superfine Belimore, and \$6.400.55 for extra do. \$2.00 bbls at \$3.000.55 for superfine Belimore, and \$6.400.75 for extra do. Canadian Flour advanced [500c 9 bbl, but left off cull. Sales 900 bbls at \$4.95.00.510 for common, and \$5.20 for locate to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet at \$3.600.5.20 for the range of fine and superfine.

Germ Meal is very firm; sales 250 bbls City at \$4.20 for Alloutel Millul, and quite unsettled, owing to the unfavorable second from the English markets. The sales size \$0.000 bus at \$5.000.75 for Chicago spring; 94c00.51 for for himselfs. 20 for winter red Western, and \$1.200.28 for smber Howa; \$1.100.12 for winter red Western, and \$1.200.28 for smber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$2.000 bbls at \$1.700.20 for smber lowa; \$1.100.20 for Eastern.

Oets are 2 cents better, and fairly active at \$2.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for Eastern.

Oets are 2 cents better, and fairly active at \$2.000 for for smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western, and \$3.000 for for Smeda. \$2.000 for prime Western