SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous commus. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Financial Panic. The recent risc of gold, and the feverish condition of the money market, are exciting much attention in circles not altogether monetary. There are few who read the financial and commercial columns of the morning papers, with their dreary columns of statistics and mysterious phrases of genteel slang, with a proper appreciation of their true value. Men turn from the records of the Stock Exchange with such a feeling as they would entertain in turning from a gamblinghouse, or a rude faro-bank among the booths of a horse-race. The Stock Exchange is, however, something more than a mere gambling saloon. The men powerful Republic may be dissevered at the who buy and sell the things called shares, and venture fortunes upon the market value of a name that has no value in the market, are men to whom the world may litical caucus and the passage of secesoften look for wisdom. They have an instinct of wars, and convulsions, and ex- | theory that man is capable of governing himcitements. They look beneath the guarded | self, is indeed a chimera, and upon the ruins and ponderous phrases of cabinet ministers, | of our present Government we may expect | and see through the inscrutable doings of | to see a monarchy established. There are | the statesman and diplomatist. They fewer crowns than crown-hunters in Europe, know the true value of a victory, and are | and it will always be so. If these United not deceived by extravagant phrases. In | States were separated into thirty-four distinct their cold, worldly, selfish way they are the true wise men of the times. The world | would be presented to the foreign aspirants appreciates their wisdom, and men pay a proper tribute to their discretion and power when they speak of the money market as the barometer of public feeling. So, when we find the buyers and sellers as much agitated as our financial reports show them to be, we are naturally led to inquire into the reason. There is no danger impending over the country, that we can discern. Our army the prey of European despots, and its desis victorious in all quarters, and the territory tiny be settled in transatlantic cabinets. acquired by our victories is still held by us. We are preparing for new campaigns. Our credit is good, and foreign capitalists anxiously look for our securities, while credulous friends of the South are losing all in the lamentable fall of the rebel loan. Money is plenty, business is brisk, the spirit of improvement is everywhere, labor is abundantly rewarded, and, apart from the mere hardship of war, the country was never more prosperous, and, we might say, with more reasonable grounds for happiness.

ating tendency?" are strong enough to despise any danger. | still suffers from the interference of one power A war with America might bring the with the other. Faubourg de St. Antoine to the Gardens of the Tuileries. Nor do we think that the call of the Secretary of the Treasury | to the late elections, which called forth a for fifty millions could have such an effect. The mere borrowing of that sum would of course produce a depressing effect, but reply, affirmed that the Bishops possessed still it would give no cause for a panic. | the right to advise upon political questions, There are other business reasons which and denied the justice of the Government's may be adduced, but they do not appear to possess sufficient importance to de- the Archbishop very decidedly. It declares range the money market. Charleston may | that the Bishops have no right to interfere have had something to do with it. The | with political matters; that their duties and premature report of the capture of Fort authority are confined strictly to their re-Sumpter, and the hopes that were thereupon entertained of the early fall of Charleston, | sion of the Government their deliberations caused an undue feeling of exultation, and | are illegal; that the Church and the head produced an artificial inflation. We now of the Church has spiritual authority alone see that in Charleston Bay we are to have a | in France, and no right to consider temporal long siege, and that, except the battering | and civil matters. down of certain walls and casemates, and the burning of a warehouse or two from our shells, the situation of the campaign on Morris Island is very much as it was. The | sharp censure of the Bishops; but, of far concern, and it is the only motive for alarm real trouble with the money market is un- | denied the privilege of deliberating in condoubtedly with the moneyed men themselves. | vocation, and of any combined action, The spirit of speculation is running wild. a rush, and a clamor such as may be seen | Church is no longer under the power of the around every gambling saloon, and as such | Pope, and cannot, to any important extent, the people should regard it. There is no cause for apprehension, and those of our friends who earn their money in honest ways would do well to avoid the temptation that is now spread before them. Matamoros.

We see it announced in a European paper that the French commander in Mexico has announced his determination to send a detachment to Matamoros to garrison the place, and that the importance of that town as a cotton port will justify that action as a matter of economy. Such a movement is very probable on the part of the French, and will bring the question of their occupation of Mexico nearer to America than it has ever been before. Matamoros, as our readers know, is a little old Mexican town on the banks of the Rio Grande; a few miles above its junction with the Gulf of Mexico. Immediately across the river is the State of Texas; the town of Brownsville being in that State, and occupying the relation to Matamoros that Camden does to Philadelphia and Brookthe rebels under Gen. BEE, and since th war began a large contraband trade has been carried on between the two towns, the European merchantmen using the Mexican port as a nominal port of entry. It has been almost impossible for us to prevent this trade. as the Rio Grande is a neutral river, and cannot be blockaded, while Matamoros is under a friendly flag, and cannot be occupied. Under the Mexican flag, Matamoros has been a source of annoyance to the United States. We are afraid to speculate upon what it might be under the French flag. France is no friend of the Republic. We know that among the motives prompting Napoleon to invade Mexico was the desire to place a boundary to the American Republic, and prevent it from extending its territory beyond the Gulf. We have good his inscrutable purposes, but to enforce that and at the same time hide former shames, would do, will be done by NAPOLEON. He | perhaps, now that the mischief is done; but · must sweeten his tyranny with glory, and if | it is the only vengeance in the power of the he cannot win it, as his uncle did, on fair people of Alabama until the Federal power fields, and in open combat with great na- releases them from rebel thraldom, and enations, he may find an agreeable substitute in | bles them to return to their old allegiance. Mexico and Texas. It is in the nature of | It shows the country what these people of such men to fall upon the weak, or look for the South really think of the rebellion and gain to the miseries of others, and at any time | its authors.

during our trouble with the South we may look for trouble to the French in Mexico. The occupation of Matamoros by the French coming, and we shall keep the ambitious Frenchmen on their good behavior.

Mexico and the United States. Aside from any political significance which may attach to the designs of the French in Mexico, the fate of the Mexicans should convey a lesson to our own people. A once flourishing Republic has succumbed, not to the power of France, but to the power of anarchy, and is now a conquered dependency. The Mexicans were unable to appreciate the blessings of a free government, and have lost them. They would not heed the authority of their own rulers, and now they will be forced to respect the authority of a

foreign prince, with no sympathy for their would. What has been the fate of Mexico, would, under like circumstances, be the fate of the United States. If this proud and will of a few traitorous malcontents: if the union of the States may at any time be broken up, by the meeting of a posion or nullification resolutions, then the sovereignties, what a glorious opportunity for royal honors! That is the only danger that overshadows the future of the American Republic. In its integrity it can defy the world, for it is a world within itself. But split up by anarchy, as Mexico has been, into numerous antagonistic communities, and robbed of its strength by the insidious influence of faction, it will inevitably become

The Catholic Church in France. The union of Church and State is an unnatural marriage, and the world's history records what monsters have been its offspring-national debasement, the slavery of peoples, and wars innumerable. The people have no safety under such a Government; statesmanship has no moral freedom, and religion no purity. Either the Church must become an instrument in the hands of men whose objects are worldly, or the State Why is it, then, that there is so much excitemust be the slave of priests and theological ment and anxiety among these peculiar men doctrines. In the one case we have a of the Stock Exchange? Why is it that gold | French army at Rome, and the Pope reis advancing, stocks declining, with money ceiving his instructions from NAPOLEON; in "tighter," and in all securities "a fluctuthe other, the Crusade and the Inquisition. Wretched is that religion whose pure influ-We are told to dread a war with France, ences are used to create wars, and sustain and that the inscrutable Emperor is causing or destroy thrones; equally unhappy is all this turmoil. But we hardly think that | the country whose political power is made the dread of anything that France can do | the means of making a church wealthy and has caused so much agitation. If France its ministers the equals of kings. A State really was feared, "the fluctuating ten-dency" would give place to more decided | legislation cannot be influenced by the fear | say ½d. 帶 b on American and 沒d. 爭也 on Surats. It is also stated that buyers of goods and yarns symptoms. A small portion of the common of future nunishment, or the hopes of future sense that so eminently characterizes these reward; its interests are all of the earth. stock-brokers might show us that the perils | A religion must deal with the future and of a war that would bring greater distress to | the present only as related to it; it legitithe weavers of Lyons by altogether stopping | mately affects a nation only by the improvethe cotton trade, and a more imperative ment of individuals. In the United States, want of bread to the hungry men of Paris | very fortunately, the Government does by ruining all French-American commerce, not in any way interfere with the Church, will compel the Emperor to pause. There and religion has comparatively little inis no good meant to us by France, but we | fluence on legislation. Europe, however,

> The Roman Catholic Bishops of France published an address to the electors, previous reprimand from the Minister of Public Instruction. The Archbishop of Tours, in interference. An imperial decree answers spective dioceses; that without the permis-

Applying these principles to the letters it shows them to be political documents emanating from religious dignitaries. This is money-changers may make this a subject of | greater importance is the evident determination of the Emperor to expel the influence that we can see in all the situation. The of Rome from France. The Bishops are into this little speculation." without the express permission of the Go-Men desire to make money rapidly, and vernment. This is not merely to destroy they are hazarding hundreds in a game | the political power of the Church, but to which may bring them thousands, or perhaps | exile the Roman Catholic Church from the bring them ruin. It is a mere scramble, | dominions of the Emperor. The Gallican influence French politics as a great religious unit. Its actual head is the Emperor Louis Napoleon has acted boldly, but, we think, wisely. He has not attacked religion; he has defended it. The priests of the Catholic Church can still save the souls of their people, but the great dignitaries can no longer change the result of an election. This is to defend the highest interests of religion, by forcing it to be true to its mission. Unquestionably, there has been a persistent attempt to bring the Gallican

Church under the sovereign control of Rome, and were the Pope merely a spiritual ruler, this attempt would not be so dangerous; but as he is also a temporal monarch, its success could be only evil. We remember that the Emperor is a tyrant, but do not forget that France is a nation. Liberty must gain in the end by the divorce of politics and priestdom.

Nemesis. It is suggestive to witness the reaction of sentiment in the Southern States. The lyn to New York. This town is now held by military tyranny is so stern and universal that the voice of the people is never heard, or, if heard at all, the sound is as faint and uncertain as that of a prisoner moaning his fate and clamoring for release. In North Carolina we see the efforts of the Union men to build up a reactionary feeling against the rebellion. Similar efforts are occasionally seen in Georgia, and Tennessee, and Mississippi, but as yet they are speedily crushed by the conscript officers. The ballot is the only evidence of their real feeling, and by the ballot they make their grievances known. We have seen occasionally the spectacle of communities formerly devoted to Secession turning upon those who were their former leaders, and driving them from authority. Alabama is the last instance. Alabama has been, next to South Carolina and Mississippi, the darling of the Secessionists. It was the reason further to suspect that he has been | home of YANCEY and the scene of the great intriguing to induce Texas to throw off its rebel's early schemes for the dissolution allegiance to the Federal and Confederate of the Union. When Secession occurred, authorities, and proclaim itself a republic, Alabama, charmed and carried away in the or perhaps a dependency of France. He delirium of the new feeling, took a leading has also shown so many evidences of sympa- | position in the Confederacy, and gave the thy with the rebellion, and such a want of leaders of the rebellion stations of honor sympathy with the cause of America, that | and profit. YANCEY and CAREY were sent we are justified in supposing that he will to the Richmond Congress, and Shorter take any opportunity to bring injury upon | was made Governor. The war came, and us. He could select no better position to with it came reflection and wisdom. Alainjure America than this old Mexican town | bama has felt the iron hoof upon her fair of Matamoros. With the French flag | fields, and she has seen that, in every flying, over it, we shall have a con- promise made by the Secessionists, she has traband trade more extensive than any been deceived. She sees that the strength that has as yet taken place. His intercourse and happiness of an alliance with the Union with the rebels would become direct and are vastly to be preferred to the uncertain constant, and he would be able not only to venture of a Southern Confederacy—a conrecognize the Confederacy, if it so pleased | trivance without character or credit, and suffering from the stern power of the Northrecognition, by throwing a column into ern armies. Therefore, she turns upon the Texas, and moving upon New Orleans, men who induced her to become a partner Whatever a man striving to found a dynasty, in the rebel venture, and displaces them from their offices. This is small revenge,

Recognition. The Liverpool Mercury declares that "it is understood that the question of the recog might be checkmated by the occupation of | nition of the Confederate States of America Brownsville by General Banks. Let us | was discussed at the Council of French Midrive BEE out of Brownsville, and raise the | nisters held at St. Cloud on Monday, Au Union flag. Texas will welcome our gust 17th. Several of the Ministers thought the time had arrived for such an act on the part of France, but the Council was dissolved without any determination being arthat the recognition of the Southern States will take place immediately the favorable opportunity presents itself." Notwithstanding this declaration, it is not likely that NA-POLEON will be in any haste to recognize the South.

Poland. France, it would appear, is not inclined just yet, to run into hostilities with Russia, on the pretence of aiding Poland. NAPO-LEON repeats that he will not actively interfere without the co-operation of England and Austria. He says, "I am very condition, and no power to ameliorate it if he anxious to help Poland, but alone I will not attempt it. My allies, too, seem determined to remain passive." Alas for Poland.

We do not think BULWER's theory that the war will end in the establishment of a Pacific Republic is made very plausible by the late elections in California. They have proved that the Golden State is true to the Union, and that her people understand that their interests are bound up with its preservation. The Union majority is immense. Mr. Low has been elected by a majority of twenty thousand votes, and all the counties heard from send Union men to the Legislature. Every loyal man will rejoice in this noble spirit of devotion to the Republic. and it will be strange if Pennsylvania, in greater danger from the rebellion, should not give in October as true support to the Government.

Cotton Burning. As we anticipated, the Confederate bondholders in England are terribly disconcerted at the news that the rebel leaders are burning all the cotton which, it was promised, should be held as security and payment for the money lent. The commercial article in the Liverpool Mercury of August 20th-a bitter antagonist of the Union and warm friend of the South-has the following lamentation thereon: "The statement in the Times that letters from

Northern Mississippi, dated 27th July, to the St. Louis Republican; relate that the Confederates at applying the torch to every bale of cotton that can be found, and that the whole country south of the Tallahatchie river is one vast cotton conflagration, is ill-calculated to reassure the holders of the Confede rate loan; and there seems no bottom to the slough of despondency into which they have fallen. The stock was very much neglected to day, and we be-lieve only two transactions took place in it. The closing price was 2914 to 2814 discount "This wholesale destruction of cotton is greatly to be deplored, as it makes the prospect of a suffi-

cient supply of cotton for the effectual relief of the Lancashire operatives to be even beyond the termi nation of the war. Many years must now elapse, under the most favorable circumstances, before the cotton market can go back to the position it occupied before the election of Mr. Lincoln as Presi dent of the United States. Such is the general feeling on 'Change, and under its influence a large business has been done in cotton to-day, the sales go on purchasing at prices which will prove remune rative to producers."

We notice that a country gentleman in North Wales, who had invested largely in the Confederate Loan, was so disheartened by its recent tremendous fall in the money market and the ruin thus brought on his family, that he committed suicide.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1863. False Report of Guerillas at Poolesville A letter from Darnstown, Maryland, says there i no truth in the report of guerillas having appeared at Poolesville or Edwards' Ferry. The boatmen who were stampeded by a detachment of "Scott's Nine Hundred" regiment went up the canal with their teams yesterday. Removal of Sioux from Minnesota.

The Indian Bureau has received information of the peaceable removal of fifteen hundred Sioux, and eighteen hundred Winnebagoes from Minnesota, and their location in Dacotah Territory, under Su perintendent Thompson. Arrangements are being made for their defence together with other improvements, in order to carry out in good faith the pledges of the Government.

Lieutenant Cushing communicates to the nava authorities an account of the gallant conduct of the crew of the steamer Shockokon, of which he is commander, in putting to flight three times as many rebels, the capture of prisoners, horses, &c. in Newtopsail Inlet, N.C., recently, and the destruc tion of the blockade-rupning-schooner Alexande York for Port Royal, N.C., with an assorted cargo and was towed outside the line of blockade by a gunboat. He adds, "I shall try to learn the names California to the President.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]
WASHINGTON, September 4.—The President has received a deepatch from California, assuring him in warm terms of the earnest support of the people and declaring that the complete triumph of the thirty thousand, is a pledge that California believes in his wise policy, and enthusiastically supports all his measures for the suppression of the rebellion. CALIFORNIA.

The State Election-Mercantile News. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Incomplete return from the principal counties in the State indicate im mense Union majorities. was considerably ahead of his ticket, but Low's m ority will hardly fall below 20,000. All the counties heard from elect the legislative In San Francisco the Union majority will proba-

bly average several thousand. The Independent Union ticket got nearly as many otes as the combined vote for the Regular Union and Democratic tickets. The ship Malay, for Hong Kong, sailed to-day. The receipts of treasure since the 26th ult. amount to \$2,250,000. ent. premium for gold in New York.

New Orleans. ST. Louis, Sept. 4.—A Memphis despatch to the Republican says New Orleans dates to the 28th ultimo had been received there.

The expedition of the Mississippi steamboats for ome point on the Gulf was nearly ready, and would start in a few days.

General Grant was to have left Vicksburg for New Orleans on the 31st ult. Shooting of Deserters. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Five deserters from the 22d Kentucky Infantry were shot at Mumfordsville at noon to-day. Five others, belonging to the and Kentucky Regiment were respited until October.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.-The Associated Banks of Boston have voted in favor of loaning the Government ten millions of dollars, being the proportion allotted to this city of the fifty millions recently applied for by Secretary Chase. Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. SARATOGA, Sept. 4—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, addressed the Saratoga Agricultural So

Financial Aid to the Government.

ciety to-day. His address, though brief, was largely levoted to a discussion of national affairs, and was pervaded by a spirit of intense devotion to the Jrion. He enjoined on the assemblage the duty of sustaining the Government in its struggle with the Speech of Washington Hunt.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 4 - Washington Hunt ting to-night in opposition to the emencipation policy of the Administration. Arrest for Robbery.

ST. Louis, Sept. 4.—Charles Noyes, formerly special mail agent and United States detective, was brought to this city last night from Toledo under arrest, on the charge of robbing the United States Express office a few nights ago. Election in the Cherokee Nation, &c. Correspondence of The Press. 1
FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, Aug. 19. At a recent election held here, the Hon. John Ross was re-elected principal chief for the term of four

years, and Lewis Downing, lieutenant colonel of the 3d Cherokee Indian Regiment U. S., was elected second chief for the same period, We are expecting a big battle on the arrival of the reinforcements under Colonel Cloud, who camped forty miles from this place night before last. On his arrival General Blunt will cross the Arkansas, and give the rebel General Cooper a fight.

The rebels had the Chief's eldest son, James Ross, a prisoner at Little Rock, Ark. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Flour firm; Ohio extra \$5 62½. Wheat is firm; Southern red \$1,33@1.40. Corn active and in better demand; white 83@84c, Whisky steady. Rio Coffee advanced %c. GEN. GRANT ON COPPERHEADS.—An army correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says, in describing an interview with Gen. Grant, "He made a very happy remark to our Chicago friends, Church and Farwell. They were speaking of the good General Logan was doing in Illinois, and in reference to the time he would be absent. He replied, "that he extended his furlough, without any request on Gen. Logan's part, for the reason that he still considered him in the field doing duty, while he was fighting the Copperheads of Illimois,"

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. Fort Moultrie Attacked by the

Iron-Clads. THE REBEL FLAG STILL ON FORT SUMPTER.

rived at. It is generally thought in France | Close Approach of Gilmore to Battery Wagner. The Rebels Driven from Rifle-pits,

and 78 Prisoners Taken. A BOAT RECONNOISSANCE TO CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3 .- [Special correspondence of the Baltimore American. —The steam-ship Spaulding arrived here to-day from Morris Island, whence she sailed at noon on Monday. The stormy weather during the two days previous to the departure of the Spaulding had checked our naval operations, but all was in readiness awaiting favorable weather. Among her passengers are Com. Downs and Lieut, Harmany, of the Nahant, who were sent North by

Com. Davis has been ordered to the Nahant. On Wednesday night Admiral Dahlgren went up to Sumpter, with the monitors Tronsides, Wahaska and Ottawa, but as the atorm increased he was of a Democratic weekly of vast circulation, and compelled to return. numerous Fragrants, through whose instrumentality he received much practice in the courts. He now At 3 o'clock Fort Moultrie discovered the movement and fired on the Patapaco. On Monday when the Spaulding sailed the Weehawhen was shelling Fort Gregg. The rebels raised another gun on the ruins of Sumpter on Saturday. On Sunday the island batteries renewed the hom

hardment of Sumpter, dismounting the guns and

damaging the front. The parapet is now a useless uin. The monitor Lehigh arrived on Sunday afternoon. in fine condition. She passed through a terrible storm, but behaved admirably. The steamer Howe also arrived on Sunday. General Gilmore was progressing with great vigor. His approaches were so close to Wagner that the combatants were throwing stones and hand grenades. On Wednesday, he drove the enemy from the riflepits, and the left advance line a hundred yards, and captured seventy-eight prisoners, including two

The monitors were weathering the storm well inside the bar, the anchors holding admirably.
All are in good spirits and confident of success. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.-The steamer Star of the South, from Charleston bar on the 31st, arrived at this port this morning. She towed the monitor Lehigh hence to Charleston bar, where she arrived safely. The steamer Union, from Charleston bar on the 31st, also arrived here this morning. She lay off Charleston bar from noon on Monday till sunset. About 21/2 o'clock on Monday afternoon the ironclads moved up towards Sullivan's Island, taking a position abreast of Fort Moultrie, upon which they

opened fire. Fort Moultrie replied, assisted by a battery or Sullivan's Island; also by Wagner and Gregg. General Gilmore's batteries kept up a fire on Fort Fort Sumpter was silent, but the rebel flag still loated over its ruins. The result of the attack on Fort Moultrie was not known when the Union left. A person on board of the steamer Union states that Wagner has been silenced, and our monitors passed by without paying any attention to it while on the way to attack Moultrie. An ensign of the fleet, while on night duty in a boat, had passed up to the city without discovering

any appearance of obstructions, and the prevailing impression was that our fleet could pass up to Charleston by a dash. LATER. EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY

—THE BOMBARDMENT NOT RESUMED. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on September 1st and Charleston bar at 5 o'clock P. M. on the same day, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

General Gilmore has succeeded in running a paral-

The siege still continued.

el against Fort Wagner. The iron clads had been withdrawn from the attack on Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Charleston had not been bombarded for ten days. The casualties among the Union troops average about six per day. Everything was progressing favorably, and all were confident of final success. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN NOT ILL. BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—There is no truth in the assertion that Admiral Dahlgren is ill. He was in usual health when the steamer Spaulding sailed,

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. ADVANCE OF GENS. ROSECRANS AND BURNSIDE.

and is undoubtedly the most energetic and untirin

and he is full of confidence and enthusiasm.

man in the whole fleet. His heart is in the work,

The Two Forces to Combine THE LIBERATION OF EASTERN TENNESSEE

Bragg's Line of Communication Will be Cut Off.

party who I have a doubt of in this the nation's stuggle for life, and I know there are many like me in this matter. Some say they will take no part in the election. This was my conclusion first, but I have changed my mind. I feel it would be criminal if I should act so, and therefore what influence I have I will throw on the side of the Government. Fellow-Democrats, think before you act against your sense of right. You love your country, I know, and would sooner lose anything than have it destroyed. I cannot submit to the lead of such men as now them when they were its most bitter opponents, and even the name was hateful to them.

I am, sir, yours truly,

NINETEENTH WARD.

A New Novel by Mrs. Henry Wood.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have in press and will publish in a few days a new novel, called "Squire Trevlyn's Heir," by the above popular authoress, which they print from her manuscript and advance proof sheets, purchased at a large sum and issued here one monthin advance of the publication of the points in one to the prizes of it."

The Messis. Peterson are live publishers, and they will doubtless meet a liberal reward for their enterprise. The forthcoming novel is said to be fully equal, if not better than any other work written by Mrs. Wood.

The Election in Wilmington has resulted in the choice of the cental will still be suffered to a content of the prizes, lead on the right to dispose of it." Colaim, as idone, that the Confederates having no posts into which they can carry their prizes, the necessity of the cease gives them the right to buine of it. Colaim, as idone, that the Confederates having no posts into which they can carry their prizes, the necessity of the cease gives them the right to dispose of it. Colaim, as idone, that the Colaim to sunk or sunk or sunk in sumply to admit that a corsiat with his prize, or if he endeavors to get into a friendly port and finds it blockaded or in the possession of the casentive them the right to destroy the prize, or if he endeavors to get into a friendly port an

election at Wilmington has resulted in the choice of the present mayor, Vincent C. Gilpin, (mentioned as a "Republican,") for another term. Nearly the whole Republican or Union ticket is elected. SAUNDERS COLLEGE, -A college bearing this title. with the usual classes, was inaugurated in Philadel phis on the 5th inst., under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. E. D. Saunders.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT .-See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues, issued to-day.

Public Entertainments.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—We are glad to see it that Cubas resumes to night one of her legitimate folcs. Her "French Spy" is admirable, and in some points unequalled. The public has unmistakably hinted its appreciation of her speaking powers, and for her own sake we are glad she has so readily acceded to the few words of advice we profiered.

[CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The "Duke's Motto" will this evening be produced at this establishment for the first time. It has the reputation of being a most unique performance. Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Collins appear after a long absence, in the principal characters. A full and enthusiastic house may be expected.

CONCERT HALL—It will be a matter of interest to the young as well as old, to learn that the Ghost is kind enough to give a matince at three o'clock to-day, at Concert Hall. This colligingness on the part of the spectre will probably be reciprocated by a similar one on the part of the public.

T. N. BENARD.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

On the first page we publish an able article on the "Rights of Corsairs," written by T. N. Barnard. It appeared originally in the Paris Siecle of August 14, from which it was translated for the Boston Post. M. Barnard states his reason why he terms these vessels have a four and bearing upon the rights and duties of patients. He shows that the Confederates. He shows that the Confederates were violation of law, burn and destroy at their pleasure every vessel, without even the form of a trial. While we fully agree with him pin his conclusions, we regret he assumed at the outset that these pirates were, Confederate." If phe had extended his analysis to what gives nationally to a vessel, he could not fail to have perceived that these very pirates which he so justly denounces, it has these very pirates which he so justly denounces, were "British," and not, as he states, "Confederate." If he had extended his analysis to what gives nationally to a vessel, he could not fail to have perceived that these very pirates which he

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1863. THE COURTS AND THE FRAGRANTS. The conscription act is proving a blessing to law-yers of fragrant reputation. Deserters, drafted men, and rioters are, through such elegant mediums, constantly applying to the courts for protection against the unconstitutional and inquisitorial encroachments of Mine Uncle, and bounty jumpers find consolation in their highly technical advice. A case is now pending before Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, with the sonorous title of Verren vs. Nugent and Manierre, in which Messrs. Edwin James and Ashmead are for the plaintiff; the object I which is to test the constitutionality of the act, and release, if possible, all drafted men and substitutes from the army. Mr. James is a great and good man, as well as a sound lawyer, and the same gentleman who left England and the position of Queen's counsel on account of certain financial disagreements between himself and one of his clients, in the course of which he endered a solemn decision in his own favor and levied execution instanter. The ground of this decision was probably the old maxim, "Heaven help those who helps themselves." Mr. James accordingly, if the English press is entitled to belief, helped himself, and left his chambers in the Temple without much ado. His decision was subsequently oversuled by the courts, but the aggrieved lawyer

doubted their wirdom, and fanned by the balmy

preezes of the broad Atlantic, sailed for New

York. Here, he was received as a brother

in aims, by an ancient and expended coal merchant, now the editor and proprietor

settled down on our hospitable shores, became defendant in a divorce suit, which went against him, and altogether rose high in the estimation of a con-Mr. James made a motion, on Wednesday last, in the above entitled case for an injunction, or rather for an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued, restraining the defendants, who are provoat marshals, from arresting the plaintiff as a deserter, or proceeding in any manner, way, or shape, in the enforcement of the conscription act. The brief of the interminable Mr. James has the double object in view of exhausting the question and the court. It raises the entire subject of the constitutionality of the draft for the special purpose of putting it down," and aims at demoralizing the Army of the Potomac. This is exactly what the whole fraternity of Fragrants have been striving to do for some time past, and they have succeeded to the best of their ability, which is not saving much The courts are now in a superior, if not a supreme state of muddle, which is about as explicable as the

philosophic ratricinations of a fine old German mind. The act has set them all by the ears. Leonard, of the Supreme, overrules the case of Ableman vs. Booth of the United States courts, while White, offthe Superior affirms it; McClinn, of the Inferior, overturns everything and everybody, all sorts of decisions, all dicta, and lets everybod off who is opposed to the dem'd Abolitionists and the Black Republican Administration. Such is the vest ucidity which has resulted from the deeds of the Fragrants, and it may be presumed that, when the final deciaion is rendered, it will be by judges who have grown gray and hoary in service, and survived at least one generation of briefs and points. THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

gives much satisfaction to loyal men in this city, deed, Mr. Lincoln has never been so popular here as at present. This fact becomes more apparent every day. The Republican, like every other party, contains some men who are chronically weak-kneed as the phrase goes, and these have not spared the President when he seemed to heritate between alternatives. Very many of them shut their eyes to the corrupt and indecent issues of the Copperhead platform at the last election, and voted for Horatio Seymour upon the ground that by so doing they should administer a rebuke to Mr. Lincoln. Of course, as soon as they came to understand the real policy of the new Governor; as soon as they found Broadway deluged by concertsaloons, the Sunday liquor law practically abrogated, and treason and disloyalty fostered and propagated, they receded from the position they had taken, and became convinced that they

had administered a rebuke to public morality and public decency. The honest, straightforward, ering course of Mr. Lincoln has now mo fied these wandering sheep, and they are now his staunchest supporters. The very men who, six months ago, would have voted for young Napoleons, or others of similar ilk, are now solicitous that the Honest Old Abe shall become a candidate for 1 election to the office which he is so honorably filling. Of course, much dependence cannot be placed upor disloyal side merely because they were dissatisfied with the course of the truly loyal; but their earnest recantation of the heresy may at least be considered as a weighty indication of the popularity of our

good President. PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS. After Mr. Lincoln, General Banks holds the place of favor. I have heard many Democrats-not of the spurious order—advocate his claims upon the people as warmly as could the most orthodox Republican. his partisans, who are loud in assertion of the pecu

The third in order is General Butler, and here the list ends. Naturally, each of these worthy men has liar characteristics of each which entitles him to preference. But let the nomination fall where it may, there is good ground for the belief that the nominee will receive the full and undivided support of all loyal men, and the most malignant ituperation and opposition from the disloyal.

Brazil forbidding the corsair Alabama entering into any of the ports of Brazil after her bold violation of the neutrality of the Empire. A circular issued by the Marquis of Abrantes to the Presidents of the coast provinces announces this decision, the execution of which will be enforced by the employment of the maritime Powerof Brazil. The indulgence of the naval powers has encouraged these Southern people till they supposed they could do as they pleased; one of the most insignificant of the naval Powers has undertaken to defend the true principles. We recret that some of the great Powers have

ples. We regret that some of the great Powers have not done this, because they have allowed themselves to be placed in a situation of great embarrassment.

The principles which have always been proclaimed as the safeguard of the liberty of the seas cannot be allowed to be violated with imputity.

T. N. BENARD.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The Anglo-Rebel Pirates-A French Brings's Line of Communication Will be Cut Off.

EVERYTHING WORKING SPLENDIDLY.

EVERYTHING WORKING SPLENDIDLY.

EVERYTHING WORKING SPLENDIDLY.

ENDOGROFT, Ala., Sept. 4.—Gen. Burnside tele graphs that he tool Kingston on the 2d instant, with a part of Minty's brigade. Gen. Rosecana' army moved on simultaneously.

Gen. Burnside met with but little opposition in the communication of the communication was repeated by the confecting of the communication shat we have received on this its working splendidly, both with Generals Burnside's and Rosecana' smire. The goant's west even that the communication shat we have received on this research with the surposition of the region will be surmounted in a day or two.

New York, Sept. 4.—4 special despatch to the Tribure from Cincinnati says:

General Burnside is supposed to be at Glinch river. His march across the Cumberland mountains was very exhausting. His column consisted mostly of exarity and mounted infantry, and a strong body of infanity from General Rosernan, who was to have for the communication.

Infanity from General Rosernan, who was to have for the communication.

All the movable public and private property is being carried out of Chattanooga.

Important from Mexico.

Mathanors for the Courter by risk plants of the communication.

All the movable public and private property is being carried out of Chattanooga.

Important from Mexico.

Mathanors for the Courter by risk plants of the communication of the army have crossed the Tennessee.

Important from Mexico.

Mathanors for the courter by risk plants of the courter by the leaf more in the courter by risk plants of the courter by View. [Translation from the Paris Siecle of August 14, 1863.] THE RIGHTS OF CORSAIRS.

STATE RIGHTS.—There is a plausible objection made to emaneipation as a necessary result of the war, upon the ground that slavery is a State institution, and to destroy it by the national will is to invade the rights of States, which nobody wishes to see overthrown.

But, without urging the right of any imperited people to suspend any law and every right for the sake of the common safety, it is plain that such emaccipation does not limit any State right, except in declaring that no State can be allowed to maintain any system which constantly menaces the national peace. There can be no right to hold slaves, whatever the State law may be, any more than the can be any right to put insane persons to death, although the State law might allow it. The power of a majority to declare that anything may be done, and to do it, may be undenishe; but no power can beget the right to do wrong. The corroding vice of Douglas famous squaster-sovereignty dogma was that it empowered brute force and the vote of a majority to dispose of natural rights, which are inalienable.

Slavery is a wrong, recognized and sustained by State law. Its precessary development presently brings the whole nation into mortal danger. Now, omitting altogether the constitutional right to brings the whole nation into mortal dancer. Now, omitting altogether the constitutional right to desitiot it as a measure of public safety, a nation which had succeeded in suppressing the rebellion, and averting the danger, might obviously do whatever was necessary to avoid a recurrence of precisely the same peril. Nor could any State complain of its injured rights. No State can have a right to threaten the nation. A man upon a steamer may have matches in his state room, and keep a light burning, and his room is his esstle; but he has no right to stow a keg of gunpowder under his berth. Now, that we have practically discovered that slavery is gunpowder, we shall be guilty of suicide if we permit ourselves to be blown up.—

Harper's Weekly. OPPOSING THE DRAFT .- Mr. McMasters, of New

York city, addressed a Copperhead meeting at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 22d instant, in which he said, as reported in the Daily Times of that-city:

"He had been frequently asked, since he came here, why Seymour had not opposed the draft? He would say that the Governor had done all it was prudent to do. I a short time there would be a Convention held, which would adon't resolutions convesed to dent to do. I a short time there would be a Convention held, which would adopt resolutions opposed to the war and against forcing people to fight. If a man wanted to fight let him join the army, but no man should be forced to enter the service of the despots in power. Gentlemen, Governor Seymour will act up to these resolutions.

"It is not safe,' said the speaker, 'to oppose the draft now. New York is full of Federal bayonets. We had a riot, but the tax-payers, many of whom are Democrats, will have to pay for the destruction of property, and it will come hard on them. As a question of brute force, it is not policy to make war on the Government now. We tried it once, and it did not pay,'" THE CITY.

for additional city news ser pourth page. HOSPITAL ITEMS.—James Hardee, aged 19 years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, yesterday, having received a compound fracture of the right leg, resulting from the kick of a horse, which he was driving, at Thirteenth and Lombard streets.

James McLaughlin, 8½ years old, had his right arm injured by being caught under a roller at the Parade Ground, back of the County Prison. Alexander Conway, aged 32 years, had his right hip dislocated and his head bruised by the falling of a derlick on one of Baird's barges, lying above Chestout street wharf. a derlick on one of Baird's barges, lying above Chestout street wharf.

James Raphael, 6 years of age, was admitted with his lett leg fractured by falling off the Custom-house steps. He was conveyed to the Hospital by Mr. Connell, superintendent of Independence Square.

James Nichol, mentioned in last Monday's Press as having fallen from the third-story window of a house in Bedford street, died yesterday morning at the Hospital. He was unconscious from the time of his admittance. CONTRACTS.—The following contracts were awarded yesterday, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster General; George H. Crosman: Frederick Stokes & Co., 223,000 yards % blouse linings, at 36%c. per yard.

Wm. D. Dountos, 10,000 lbs. railing\_tope, at 10c. per lb.

per lb. Jas. R. Magee, 21,647 yards blouse linings, at 34 %c. per yard; 15,000 yards blouse linings, at 34c per yard. O. B. Mount, 153,000 yards blouse linings, at 3114c. per yard.

J. F. Page, 60.000 yards % blouse flannel, at 51%c. per yard; 25,000 yards blouse linings, at 33%c. per yard. A. T. Lane, 50,000 yards blouse linings, at 32c. per yard. T. Hall, 80,000 yards % blouse linings, at 32½c. per yard. Dunlap, 50,000 yards blouse linings, at 31%c. 

CITY ITEMS. The Cool Weather and Its Suggestions The cool weather of the past few days, although delightful change from the heat that preceded it, brings with it a few suggestions which, if not attended to, will subject our citizens to more or

ers inconvenience. Prominent among these cool-

reather hints is the precaution for prudent house-

keepers to prepare for frost, by having their Heaters and Ranges put in proper trim. People returning

from the country at this season are in many case

absence from home has only served to render more

apparent and imperative, and for these, as well as

for our readers generally, we have a word of counsel, to wit: Have your wants in the stove line attended to with

out delay. Every one knows how difficult it is to secure the prompt services of stove men at the approach

of cold weather in ordinary times, and the unusua scarcity of hands now is certain this season to ren-

der the difficulty much more serious. We have just learned that, with characteristic enterprise Mr.

James Spear, the pioneer among stove men in this

citizens in the matters above referred to with the

utmost promptness, if applied to early. In order to ascertain the state of trade in this important branch

we called at Mr. Spear's warerooms, No. 1116

Market street, yesterday, (the acknowledged head-

quarters for information in this department) and were surprised to find that, notwithstand

ing the cry about hard times persisted in by

pelled him to "lengthen his cords and strengthen his stakes," by incorporating with his former capacious rooms the entire large building adjoin-

ng his store on the west, so that hereafter the 'Headquarters' of the Stove trade in Philadelphia

will be associated in the minds of our citizens with

1116 and 1118 Market street, instead of, as heretofore

with a single storehouse—by all odds now the most

biladelphia; and, stocked as it is with an endles

assortment of the various celebrated Stoves which

e manufactures and sells, we need hardly say to our

readers that if they want the latest and best im-

provements embraced in the stove line, this is the

place to find them in greatest perfection, especially

as we find upon examining that the present season

is marked with even more than the usual number of

startling and substantial new improvements in his various stoves, such as we know the public will ap-

preciate. His improvement, by the way, in his

this stove the masterpiece of the age in the stove

naking art, rendering it by far the most desirable

great saving of fuel alone—which is apparent at

glance to all who see it—will itself render this stove

But the addition in the way of marked improve-

nents in Mr. Spear's stock does not end here. Even

a slight reference to them all in detail would occupy

more space than we can to day devote to the sub

ject; we must, therefore, confine our remaining re

marks to a few of the more noticeable new improv

ments which the reader will find in examining this

In the first place, he has added one of the mos

decided improvements of the age to his celebra-

ted Spear improved Cook Stove, which he now

manufactures in no less than eight different sizes.

with the improvement attached. He has also improved his equally celebrated Spear Cooking Range

in a similar way, and offers them in four differen

His "Complete" Cook Stove for small familie

has also been greatly improved, and is now being

. His "Charm" Gas burning Cook, for either small

or large families, is also a beautiful stove, and for all

kinds of cooking or baking purposes cannot be ex-celled: it is also shown in four sizes.

We would also invite special attention to Spear's "Band Box," or Dining room Stoves, manufactured

in four sizes. They are made on the air-tight prin-

ciple, and are a decided improvement on the old style.

In the department of Healing Stoves Mr. Spear has also added valuable improvements to his celebrated

Fireplace Stove for heating dining and sitting rooms

with but one fire. This particular Heater is rapidly

peing introduced into all our first-class dwellings.

His greatly-admired and justly popular "Anti-Dust" Parlor Stove has also been embellished by

the addition of some important improvements, ren

watch-houses, switch-houses, &c., in four sizes.

Perpetual Motion Attained at Last.

If the old Greek who once sprang from his bath and, in a state of nudity, ran through the streets of Syracuse exclaiming, "Eureka! Eureka! I have

aund it. I have found it." could now he summoned

om the shades of Hades, and sat down in the

atreets of Philadelphia, in the vicinity of 704 Chestnut street, the disentombed philosopher

would find in Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson's win-

dow a greater incentive to his enthusiasm in

the discovery of Perpetual Motion, which is there

enshrined in a sewing machine goddess, to the great surprise and perplexity of the most in-

twenty different sizes and patterns.

ail of being suited.

For economy of fuel these sloves are unequalled.

made by Mr. Spear in six different sizes.

lebrated "Spear Improved Cook Stove,"

universal favorite.

extensive and best appointed Stove warehouse is

me, his steady increase of trade has com-

ountry, is fully prepared to meet the wants of our

eminded of a want in this department which their

American vessels. To term such a vessel "Confederate" is absurd. Mr. Cobden saw this, and exposed the falsehood fearlessly in the British Parliament, much to the annoyance of the Government. Even the fellow who built her could not deny the charge, but rather sought to justify himself upon the ground that he "was open and above board" in building and fitting her out. Of course he was; as a supporter of the Government he no doubt had taken means to ascertain what its action would be in the premises, and acted accordingly. He knew every step that would be taken by the law officers of the Crown to give color to compliance with the law, and was prepared with auitable subterfuges to carry out his designs. The two hundred and ninety knaves, who subscribed the funds to build and equip their namesake are Englishmen, and for aught we know to the contrary, still own her. The fact that she is nominally under the command of Semmes, does not affect her nationality in the least. Like the Spanish captains, sometimes found on board of slavers, he has been placed there as a protection to the necks of the British pirates who man her. Resolutions of the Convention of Young

Men at Syracuse. The great Convention of the Young Men of the State of New York have adopted the following resolutions, with remarkable unanimity and enthu First. That the present war was produced by an unprovoked attack upon the nation, and cannot be honorably closed except by unconditional submission by the insurgents.

Scond. That the system of Southern slavery was parent of the rebellion, and we shall rejoice if, as a consequence of it, that system shall be destroyed. Third. That the letter of President Lincoln shall receive our cordial support, and inspire us with considered in the steadfastness and wisdom of its author. That the

fidence in the steadfastness and wisdom of its author.

Fourth. That the object of the war is not to reduce the inhabitants of the South to a state of vassalage, nor to hold them in the condition of a conquered people, but to preserve the nation and enforce the laws, and to secure a lasting peace; and that when these purposes are attained, and the inaurgent States manifest a repentant spirit, we will welcome them back as the father welcomed his prodigal son.

Fifth. Thatour soldiers and sailors have given new glory to the Republic, exhibiting a patriotic devotion, the memory of which will be remembered to the latest generation.

Sizih. That the signal ability with which the Administration has managed the affairs of the Government commands our grateful admiration.

Screnth. That foreign intervention will be energetically resisted by the people.

Eighth. That we deeply regret the efforts of the Governor of the State of New York to impede the enforcement of the laws, and that his conduct has greatly increased the nation's burdens, and brought disgrace upon the character of our State.

Ninth. That we condemn the abuse of the freedom of speech and of the press, indulged in by the opponents of the Government.

Tenth. That we approve of the proceedings of the Union State Convention, and promise a hearty supaport to the poople of the North are due to the heroic Union men of the South.

Vallandigham's Proposed Amendment to the Constitution. the Constitution.

[From the Scieta (Ohio) Gazette ]

The Advertiser says that the object of Vallandigham's amendment to the Constitution was to perpetuate the Union.

Such assertions are amazing; yet we have heard Vallandigham stumpers roundly declare that the object of Vallandigham was to render secession impossible.

possible.

Do these desperate partisans know that the proposition of their leader contained a clause providing for peacesble secession? If they do not know this, they can learn it by turning to page 90, of "Yallandigham's Record." It reads as follows: they can learn it by turning to page 90, of "Vallandigham's Record." It reads as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

"No State shall secede without the consent of the legislatureg of the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs."

Vallandigham in his speech on his proposition said: "Secession has been tried, and has proved a speedy and terrible success." And therefore he proposed to regulate the right; and we see his regulation. No Secessionist can complain of its stringency. He had already provided for dividing the Union into four sections. One including the entire South, giving Jeff Davis, for his section just what he now claims. And then he had separated the North into three sections, running his dividing lines along the weakest parts—one between Pennsylvania and Ohio—from the Pan handle to the lake, and the other along the spure of the Rocky Mountains.

Under his proposition, any section could secede against the will of all the others, and any State of any section could secede, though all the other States of all the Castern, the Western, and the Pacific States. And South Carolina could secede without the consent of any State outside of her own Southern section.

The substance of Mr. Vallandigham's amendment to the Constitution was a provision for the receptive

Southern section.

The substance of Mr. Vallandigham's amendment to the Constitution was a provision for the peaceable secession of the South and the partition of the North into three unequal parts, the greatest of which he hoped to rule and sell to the South. The West Point Graduates. The following Pennsylvanians belong to the graduating class of 1863, in the following order, as 6. William H. H. Benyaurd, assigned to the Corps f Engineers. 11. Frank H. Phipps, assigned to Ordnance Deartment, 12. James W. Reilly, assigned to Ordnance Department.
13. Josiah H. V. Field, assigned to Ordnance De-

tillery.

Thos. H.Hambury and Wm. H. Chase, of the 3d, and James Mercur, of the 4th class at the Academy, are (according to rule) attached to the Army Register, as among the five most distinguished graduates of each class. THIEVING AT NEWPORT.—The Providence Jou THEVING AT NEWPORT.—The Providence Journal ENES: "A general system of thieving seems to
have been instituted in Newport. The principal
sufferers thus far are among the occupants of the
hotels, several of whom have been robbed of
watches, jewelry, &c. The Ocean House furnishes
the largest share of the victims, though the other
public houses have by no means escaped. The loss
of more than two thousand dollars has been reported
within a few days at a single house. Suspicion
seems for pest unough the servative swood watcher

partment.
20. John G. Butler, assigned to 4th Regiment Ar-

seems to rest upon the servants, some of whom have already been detected. THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

—The clipper ship Grey Eagle, Captain Burgess, arrived at Baltimore Thursday, in a remarkably short run from Rio de Janeiro, having sailed thence on the first of August. She reports in port, at that date, the United States steamer Vanderbilt, Com. Baldwin. This sets at rest the idle rumor copied from the Richmond papers that the Vanderbilt had been captured by one of the Confederate privateers. Captain Burgess also reports that the United States ship Mohlean sailed from Rio on a cruise on the cut. hip Mohican sailed from Rio on a cruise on the 31st

genious passers-by, and to the astonishment of everybody. Negroes and the Black Flag.—The Richmond Dispatch talks sayagely about the threats of the United States Government to retaliste, it its colored soldiers are not treated as prisoners of war when captured, and insists that the Confederate Government cannot yield its right to punish its slaves who have fled to the enemy. It therefore predicts that there will be no further exchange of prisoners, and that the war is approaching a bloody period, when no prisoners will be taken. A correspondent of the Atlanta (Georgia) Appeal states that the game of retalistion has already begun in the Southwest; that some fifty negroes in the United States service having been captured by the Confederates near Port Hudson, were subsequently shot. The correspondent says:

"It is said that Colonel Logan has taken the entire responsibility, and that the negroes aforesaid were shot soon after the engagement, at a little place called Centreville, twenty miles from Jackson, Ls. It is said also that, prior to the execution, General Andrews, learning the intended fate of the slaves, sent a communication under flag of truce from Port Hudson, warning Colonel Logan that if he executed the negroes he would immediately retaliste, as he had the material in his possession. It his should prove true, the Paudora box of this war is now opened in earnest, and the skull and cross-bones will become the inignia of the Southern battle-flag." This wonderful invention, exhibited in the west indow of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson's new browntone warehouse. No. 704 Chestnut street, has excited the curiosity of everybody, during the past week, almost to the verge of bewilderment, as it is, to all appearance, the nearest approach to per-petual motion that has yet been achieved, if, indeed, it is not that in perfection. Certain it is, that the motion of the figure, in working one of the Wheeler & Wilson machines, is incessant, and in watching the operation one hardly knows which most to admire, the queenly grace of the automaton lady, the precision and freedem with which she works the instrument, or the spirit of life and intelligence which seems to be embodied in and animate the whole affair. We are proud to be able to state that he credit of this attractive and meritorious invention, even to the construction of the exquisite waxen figure, is due to the genius and skill of a Philadel-phian. We are glad to find, moreover, that the honor of having first succeeded in the discovery and practi-cal application of Perpetual Motion—which must be set down as one of the greatest mechanical achievenents of the day—is associated with a firm that has deservedly the reputation all over the world of having produced the most perfect labor-saving invention of this or any age—we allude to their great Sewing Machines, which the reader will find in all

the various grades and sizes at their large warecoms, No. 704 Chestnut street. ONE OF THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.—It is now definitely understood that there can be no cace except by thrashing the rebels into uncoudiional submission, and that even then the President will only agree to let them live in the United States on condition that the people of the "suppressed" States order all their Coal from the great establishment of Mr. W. W. Alter, of this city, yard Ninth street, above Poplar. The reason for exacting this is humane one. The people of the South have been shamefully fleeced by their leaders, and it is thought hat one of the surest ways for them to retrieve their shattered fortunes, is for them to buy their coal where they can get the largest value for their money. People of shattered fortunes nearer home would do well to make a note of this. NEW CONFECTIONS, BY E. G. WHITMAN Co.-Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318

ity, have just added a number of choice novelties o their list of delicious preparations, that will be ppreciated by the public. Their success in the past, n supplying the public with the choicest Confecions, has been unequalled, but in their efforts this scason to captivate our citizens they are excelling even themselves. MESSRS. WENDEROTH & TAYLOR (fornerly Broadbent & Co.), Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestout street, have just added to their superb collection of cartes de visite for the album fine pictures of Hon. oseph R. Chandler, Major General Doubleday, Rev. W. Thompson, and others, diplicates of which an be had at their counters; also, at McAllister's, 28 Chestnut street. FINE FRESH SMOKED AND SPICED SALon.—Mesers. Davis & Richards (successors to the late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family groceries,

Chestnut street, the celebrated Confectioners of this

Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh supply of large-sized Smoked Salmon of the finest quality; also, Spiced Salmon, put up in cans. PREPARING FOR WINTER. - Messrs. C. Somers & Son, the well-known clothiers. No. 625 isnal promptness and good taste, are getting up one of the finest and most attractive stocks of Fall and Winter Clothing in Philadelphia. Their stock of materials, of their own importation, is superb, and the superior manner in which garments are got up by this firm, both ready made and to order, will render their house this season more than usually attractive. DELICACIES FOR INVALIDS.—Mr. A. L. Vansant, the leading Confectioner and Fruiterer of this city, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has made himself indispensable to our people, by having on hand at all times, for the use of invalids, the choicest and purest confections; also, the rarest and most deicious fruits of the season. MESSES. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS. under the Continental Hotel, are now selling their entire stock of elegant Summer Goods for Children and youth at and below cost of importation.

FOR THE LUXURY of an elegantly-fitting Shirt, go to the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing atore of Mr. George Grant, No. 619 Chestnut street FINE MILITARY GOODS, of every descripion, suitable for Army and Navy officers, can be ad. at moderate prices, at Oakford & Sons', under he Continental Hotel. PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OR YOUNG LADIES, 1530 Arch street. Rev. Charles . Smith, D. D., and Rev. E. Clarence Smith, A. M., Associate Principals.

The next scholastic year of this well-known Instiute, for Boarding and Day Scholars, will begin on Monday, September 14. PERSONAL NOTICE.—Mr. E. Windfield Krauser is hereby notified that Camp Meeting com-mences on Saturday, September 4th, 1863; also, that there is a letter in the office at Columbia for him. He will please get it and write to his "Son." BROADWAY, Sept. 4, 1863. \$275 to \$325 will get an elegant 7-octave rosewood over-strung Piano, warranted five years.
J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. jy25-swtf

IF IT HAS been hitherto a desideratum to procure a shuttle or lock-stitch sewing machine which should make the most perfect work in all kinds of material, with the greatest practicable speed, and with the least possible expenditure of power, so simple that a child can use it, and so durable that years of use will not impair it, the Grover & Baker S. M. Co. seem to us to have accomplished this end in a machine just produced by them. We advise the progressive and thrifty to examine this machine, and consider whether they can any lower afford to use the imperfect shuttle or lock-stitch machines

A HARD CASE. - A correspondent at Pike's Peak, writes that the miners are much discouraged, because they have to dig through a solid vein of silver four feet thick before they can reach the gold. They are certainly much to be pitied, and their case is only paralleled by the individual who has to pass by half a dozen inferior establishments before he eaches the Brown Stone Clothing of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above

THE DIFFERENCE between rising at 5 and o'clock in the morning, for the space of forty years, upposing a man to go to bed at the same time every light, is nearly equivalent to the addition of t ears to a man's life, providing a man does not die any sconer for depriving himself of necessary sleep, or by spending his extra time in smoking and drinking. The difference is as great as between two men, one of whom saves money by purchasing his clothes t Granville Stokez', No. 609 Chestnut street, and he other does not.

TO THE GREAT EASTERN. When news first came about an iron bark Upon the stocks, the keel already laid, Whose size would bear the palm from Nosh's Ark, And throw that old-time flat-boat in the shade, Ail said the man that planned out such a rover o cross the seas, himself was half seas over. Pounds, shillings, pence, all vanished in her hold. Like water down a thirsty throat in Lent; Through doors and windows, hatchways all untold, Smokestacks and funnels, down the money went, Till each Director cried, with groaning soul, "All are but parts of one attipendous hole," To sure invest, to the Continental go, Buy Coats, and Pants, and Vests of Stokes & Co.

OLD BEDDING AND MATTRESSES fumisated, ticking cleansed and made over equal to new. at W. Henry Patten's, West End Store, No. 140 Chestnut street. Mosquito Ners.—All the patent frame, or any other simply constructed net made to fit the bedstead at Patten's, No. 1403 Chestnut street.se4-3t stove for family use ever given to the public. Its WINDOW SHADES .- Patten, the old manufacturer and dealer in Window Shades, at No OLD BLINDS, SHADES, OR CURTAINS made ver, rehung, or cleansed at Patten's West End Store. No. 1408 Chestnut street:

> ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS, UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Girard—Chestnut street, below Ninth.

Capt Sterrett, Clarion, Palient W N Lowry
Jos Stewart, Childicolle, O
L A Cooper, Maryland
Robt M Lindsay
J H Porter, U S A
3 Getty
3 Jones, Lafayeite, Ind
4r Thompson, New York
Ohn H Long
ames Burk
tchard M Sheppard, U S A
R Schofield
Weston, New York
Weston, New York

B Schofield
Weston, New York veston, New York oward, Boston Young & Town Mrs Sarah Smith, Trenton D S Macall, Buffalo In New York
Int, Boston
Int, B Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets. Thos A Morgan, Louisville Geo P. Russell Wm P Bishop, Conn 'B S Fay, Boston H M Venderbilt Brooklyn Peter Myngagan

dering it, beyond doubt, the most perfect Parlor M. Vanderbilt, Brooklyn Peter Muequeen, Chicago Sinclair, Winona. Minn Fetett, Fittsburg SC. Peurce, Maysville. Ky McM. King & wf. Pittsburg Sc. Goodloe, Lexington. Ky Sidney Banks. U.S. N. Bafderson & Iady aj N. T. Foote. Louisville Caldwell, Boston L. Caldwell, Boston L. Galdwell, Boston L. Galdwell, Boston L. Milburn. Virginia. C. Holton. Troy. N. Y. Lord, Washington. D. C. Macurday, Unuchnait B. St. Microst. M. G. Case, Columbia as Brown, Troy. Y. Y. G. Case, Columbia as Brown, Troy. Y. Y. G. Case, Columbia as Brown, Tolsom. St. Lonis as Brown, Tolsom. St. Lonis as Brown, Tolsom. St. Lonis as Graham. Columbus Parly, Columbus and Graham. Columbus Renchardt, Columbus Parly Columbus Armstrong & 1a, Colums. T. Y. St. Graham, Lonisvilla St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. Malby Miss Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. Wilson, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. Wilson, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. Miss Owns. Work St. Toursvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. S. St. Toursvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. London, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. Lordon, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. Lordon, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. Lordon, St. Lonisvilla, St. Miller, Lewis Co. N. Y. W. Lordon, St. Lonisvilla, St. Mi Stove of the age. It is at once exquisitely orns mented and thoroughly utilitarian, and is made, in six different sizes, from the best (imported) Russia His well-known Gas-consuming Heating Stoyes, for offices, halls, chambers, stores, &c., are also made in the best possible manner, and in no less than We also noticed a new Portable Heater, cheap, durable, and efficient, made in six sizes : also, his new gas consuming "Egg" Heater, a heater which is set in brick-work, and is equally well adapted for the use of large or small dwellings; it is made in three sizes. His "Tropic" and "Arctic" Egg Stoves-cast iron cylinders—suitable for stores, dépôts, hotels, etc., are exhibited by him in ten different sizes; and his "Salamander" stove, suitable for small shops, It is superfluous to add, that in such a stock no one who may be in want of Stoves or Ranges can well

ngton, D C inclinating the first process of the fir iss Chambers Holt, New York II Shormaker & wf, Balt W Purcel. Mich W Pureel Mich
Lafinsa Conn
Lord, Halifax
108 Bowe. New York
V Owen & Wf. Wash
P Roleson. N Jersey
Branch. St. Louis
then Philbric. N York
Roldrick, New York
Goldrick, N York
as F Sag. Naw York
offerd, Boston
H Thomas L.

Daniels

John W Darst, Dayton

M Glark, U S A

T Stuart, Springs

Oliver JSA L Baldwin, Baltimore Springfield, Ill JEB Snell. New York A W Shaw, New York l, Celiware obe & wf, Baltimore Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch. Merchants'—Fourth s

5 L Carrington, Conn

N W. Lyman, Connecticut

8 Price, Maryland

W Ten Byck, Curwenville

W E Gash, Illinois

F. Alackman, Liverpool

fr & Mrs Thompson Liverp

N Wasgoner & wf, Galena

ohn Thomas & wf, Penna

Trhomas & wf, Penna

Is D Thomas, Jr, Penna

Is et. Jr, Allentown

I Let. Jr, Allentown 8 R Harding & la, Virginia S Hirsbberg, New Brighton W J Madeira, Manchester W. W. Lyman. Connecticut
Is Price. Marvland
W. Ten Eyck. Curwenville
W. Ten Eyck. The Manney
W. Ten Eyck. The Manney
M. Tymon Eych. The Manney
M. Tymon Eych.
M. Tymon Exchange
M. Tymo

American-Chestnut street, above Fifth. Jas L Whitaker, Bridgeton W 8 Tilehman J B Pame, Cleveland, O W McDonald & wf Mrs Thos Street, Baltimore S W Hall. Delaware W A Rhodes A Laing, Wheeling
W Morriso.

W Sch co W Morris
Robt Phillips, Jr., Sch co
John T Andrews
Bugh Campbeil, Wash, D C
L Bätes, Boston
J S Ranseon, U S N
J W Alloways & Ia, Ohio

J F Pratt, Michizan
J F Pratt, St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third.

St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third.

J W McFarland, Pittsburg
Gliver March, Illinois
Geo Sheidon. New Jersey
P Merrick. New York
J Pearl, New York
J Pearl, New York
J Pearl, New York
S H Howe, Princeton
Alex P Colesberry
Mrs Ridgely, Dover, Del
John M Comerys, Vermont
John P Rann, Pittsburg
J O Yan Alsn, Danville
J F Hower, Iowa
J F Hower, Iowa
W N Rowland
J S Feerser & wf. Rew York
W N Rowland
J Seacher & wf. Rew York
W E Hooner, Baltimore
J Geo F Taylor, New York
W E Hooner, Baltimore
J Geo F Taylor, New York
J D Brooks, New York
J D Brooks, New York
J James Crooks, U S N

The Union-Arch street, above Third. The Union—Arch street, above Third.

Adderson, Putnam, Ohit
W. M. Gronise, Sharpsburg
W. H. Grosswell. Canal, Dov
J. R. McEllioy, Ohio
I. B. Dangler & W. Massillon
J. Boangler & W. Massillon
J. Boangler & W. Massillon
J. M. Gouriny, Ohio
I. W. Glandenin, New Castle
J. M. Guerr, New Castle
G. Henderson, New Castle
J. H. Hoffman & Allentown
J. M. Gronge Dean, Sucks so
W. Dampman, Philadelphia
W. Mitchell, Pittsburg
W. Mitchell, Pittsburg Black Bear-Third St., above Callowhill. Black Bear-Third St., above Callowhill.
Mathias Stover, Penna
A Bnekman Mechanicsvide
C Morrison, Rockville
M B S Yanarsdalen, Penna
A S Roads & Iady. Penna
C B Knight, Penna
F S Trexler, Yardleyville
G W Wolf, Panboro
C Lefferts, Southampton
Chas Harper, Jenkintown
T Addis & Iady, Penna
E Haldeman, Culpaville
H J Moore, Reading
C E Vanartsdalen. Penna
E Roads, Somerion
F T Beans, Yardleyville
F T Beans, Yardleyville
F T Beans, Yardleyville

States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

D G Bush, Bellefonte, Pa
A Penny, Huntingdon
J M Pierce, Chester to
Thos Brede, Illinois
Thos Brede, Illinois A Penny, Huutingdon
J M Pierce, Chester co
Mrs O J Rice & 2 ch, Tenn
I W Bredshaw
Albert Simpson, New York
John Adams, New York
John Adams, New York
John A Day, New York
Robt L Jamee, New York
J C Sonsail. Midlin, Penna
G Lewis, Midlin, Penna
Commercial—Sixth street, above Chestnut.
Cant E E Corcovan, Pennal L Avadett, Wilm Del Commercial—Sixth street, above Unestant.
Capt F & Corçoran, Ponna J B Aydelott, Wilm, Del
J Heyoe, West Chester
E C Hickman, W Chester
W P Gilmore, Wasn'n
John Boyd, Chester co
W J Redpath, New York
M Smith, Chester co
H A Foott
L Dubos

Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race. Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race.
D Hanngap, Germantown | W French. Boston Lieut J Hamlin, Pa | Ta Kelson, Connecticut H O Riley Bordentown | Henry Lewis, Philadelphia John Hotton & la, Penna W Simons, Pittsburg | Henrich Hanner | Henric National-Race street, above Third. D R Cleaver, Fittston
W C Blair, Pittston
A Myers, Pittston
Sol Heaver, Pottsville
J H Thomas, Jeznesville
S M Edwards

J M Weaver, Penns
T Magnire, Atlantic City
J Magnire, Atlantic City
R Burton
J M Frantz, Lancastor co J A Weaver, Penna T Magnire, Atlantic City JBenjamin, Jersey Shore, Pa Bald Eagle-Third St., above Callowhill.

Jacob Stofflet, Bath, Pa Francis Stofflet, Bath, Pa W F Steinmetz, U S A W F Steinmetz, U S A W F Steinmetz, U S A W W Hellrich, Kutztown W W Hellrich, Kutztown G W Smith, Bucks co Chas Beans, Bucks co Benj Beans, Bucks co Madison—Second street, above Market.

N. Findies, Alex. Va
A. H. Stover, Milford, N. J.
S. Tests, Milford, N. J.
J. Vs. Milford, N. J.
J. Vs. Milford, N. J.
L. H. Fatrchild, S. L., Penna
M. H. Fatrchild, S. L., Penna
M. Haines, Bucks co