THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

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THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.
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Can be seen at
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It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first 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 mentioned:

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6th. *It does the heaviest or finest work* with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.

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9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalled in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appreciated.

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The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the very best quality.

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THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,
With GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW-STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
And other valuable improvements.
ALSO,
THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES,
Agency—928 CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf

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FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH,
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FALL STYLES,
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FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.
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A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
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Of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
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Manufactured under the superintendence of
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Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. 1y2-thstu-8m

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CHARLES L. ORUM & CO.
Are prepared to execute all orders for their *celebrated* make of *Shirts*, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on scientific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neatness of *fit* on the *Breast*, comfort in the *Neck*, and ease on the *Shoulder*. mh18-stuth6m

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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MANUFACTURER
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. my22-1o6f

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Four doors below the Continental.
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Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Nice Shades, and a variety of
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de13-1y

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DRAIN PIPE from 2 to 12-inch bore.
2-inch Pipe.....20 cents per yard
4 do.....30 do do.
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8 do.....60 do do.
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Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers. We are now prepared to furnish Pipe in any quantity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purchasing in large quantities.
ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS.
Vitrified Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, warranted to stand the action of coal gas, or the weather in any climate.
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A great variety of Ornamental Garden Vases in Terra Cotta, elegant designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, and Garden Statuary.
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The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 33. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1863. THREE CENTS.

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INSKEEP & TRUEFITT,
ARE NOW OPENING—
VEIL GOODS,
Bareges, Green, Brown, Blue, and Mode. Grenadines,
DELAINES,
All-wool, plain, in all colors.
All-wool, checked.
SHAWLS,
Broché-Border Stellas, new and choice designs and colors.
All-wool Long and Square Thibet, with wool fringe, in Black Mode colors.
All-wool Thibet, with rich knotted Silk fringe, in black and assorted colors.
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LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
¾ and ⅞ Corded Border.
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⅞ and ⅞ Colored Border, &c., &c.
se7-6t AT No. 216 CHESTNUT Street.

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M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW IN STORE,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS,
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Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance.

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HOSIERY, GLOVES,
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GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,
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THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
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TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.
FOR
FALL AND WINTER SALES.

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MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
BUYERS are solicited to call and examine.
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UP STAIRS.
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SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
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Furnishing China & Glass Establishment,
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☞ DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, ☜
is the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive assortment of
WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND
AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY.
Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable
CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS.
Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware, Toilet Sets, in great variety, some very elegantly decorated.
☞ Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, exceedingly cheap.
HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS.
☞ French China decorated to order in any pattern.
☞ Initials engraved on Table Glass.
☞ Glass packed in a proper manner.
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J. F. & E. BORNE
HAVE REMOVED FROM
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Opposite the State House, to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
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In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF
NEW CARPETINGS.
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G. W. BLABON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHS,
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Offer to the Trade a full stock of
FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS,
GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
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"GLEN ECHO" MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
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MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
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WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST.,
OPPOSITE INDEPENENDNE HALL.
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GEORGE W. HILL,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS,
ALSO,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN YARNS,
At very Low Prices.
NO. 136 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH, Philadelphia.
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COMMISSION HOUSES.
BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND HAND,
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
Constantly on hand.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.
☞ WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. au19-6m

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
DEALERS IN
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PORTRAIT,
PICTURES, and
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.—JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Druggist, has removed to No. 14 N. FRONT Street. Particular attention is asked to JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S COD-LIVER OIL. Having increased facilities in this new establishment for manufacturing and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years' experience in the business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies are obtained from the fisheries, fresh, pure, and sweet, and receive the most careful personal attention of the original proprietor. The increasing demand and widespread market for it make its figures low, and afford great advantages for those buying in large quantities. aug-dtf

The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

Mr. N. B. Browne and Mr. Justice Woodward.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The following correspondence will explain itself. To the interrogation from the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, a fitting answer was given. He has since remained silent.

The discussion of the opinions of a candidate for the highest office in the State is, in times like the present, both a right and a duty, and only to be limited by what is due to courtesy and truth. Having been questioned for the exercise of that right on a recent public occasion in regard to the Democratic candidate for Governor, I now submit this correspondence, in order that the remarks then made by me, with the authority upon which they rested, may be judged by the public. N. B. BROWNE.

September 7, 1863.

N. B. Browne, Esq.:

SIR: You are reported in *The Press* of this morning as stating to a public meeting your personal knowledge of the opinions of the Hon. G. W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. You say of him: "He is, if possible, a conscientious Secessionist. No man in the South carries the doctrine of Secession further than he, &c." Force is given to this statement by the claim that it is made upon intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward, and by the direct quotation of his opinions with the declaration: "*The speaker was intimately acquainted with that gentleman*, and he would now say that if any disloyal citizens had to call down the grave that arch-traitor John C. Calhoun, and place him in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he would not be more secessed to the Southern cause than Judge Woodward will be if elected."

Will you inform me whether you are correctly reported in the news paper in which these remarks appear? If you are, will you please to say when and where you have had the intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward upon which you impute to him opinions which he has never uttered to his friends or the public?

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES J. BIDDLE,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, 144 South Sixth street, August 27, 1863.

113 South Fifth Street,
August 28th, 1863.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th inst. in regard to my remarks concerning Judge Woodward, on taking the chair at the meeting of the National Union Party on Wednesday evening last. The published reports of the speeches delivered on that occasion are obviously incomplete, and not intended to be full or literal. I certainly did not undertake to represent Judge Woodward's opinions on the issues now pending, from my own personal knowledge; for I am not aware of having exchanged words with him since the outbreak of the present rebellion. On the contrary, in commenting upon the opinions which I attributed to him, I expressly stated either my authority, or the nature of it, quoting partly from his speech of December 13, 1860, and partly from current reports of his opinions, unreservedly given and made public by their frequent repetition; and, in reference to these latter, stating that I had them from undoubted sources, and could therefore speak of them as confidently as if I had them from personal knowledge.

But, as my remarks have been thought worthy of your attention, and that there may be no room for misapprehension as regard to them, it is but fair to myself as well as Judge Woodward that I should repeat them for your information. I do so from a written draft of them.

In speaking of the remark recently made by a leading Southern journal, that, since the defeat at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, the only hope of the South was in French intervention or Democratic successes at the North, I said "that foreign intervention was too remote a probability for them to depend upon; but as to the latter part of the programme, the Southern rebels themselves could not well have chosen more fitting instruments than the principal Democratic nominees at the North. To say nothing of the candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, it might be affirmed of Judge Woodward, the nominee of this State, that if John C. Calhoun himself—that arch-traitor—could be raised from his dishonored grave and placed in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he could not serve the interests of the rebellion better. I say this without any want of respect to Judge Woodward, for his abilities, his personal worth, and his high character, and sincerity, are undoubted. But these very qualities, in the present case, make such opinions the more dangerous, and lend them an influence more potent for evil.

"To prove this, I have only to ask your attention briefly to his views on the three issues, at this time transcendent in their importance—those of Slavery, Secession, and the War for the Union. On each of these Judge Woodward entertains the views of the most uncompromising Southern radicalism.—

"First, as to Slavery. He is not content to stand with the State-Rights Democracy of other days, and leave slaveholders in the possession of such rights and protection as they had under the Constitution; but in his speech of December, 1860, he boldly proclaims that "human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned, if not ordained;" and that "Negro Slavery is an incalculable blessing." These opinions, he has uttered, have not nothing by the lapse of time; for, on another occasion, he declared, unreservedly and emphatically, that "to think against Slavery is a Sin, to talk against it is a Crime!" And more lately he has affirmed, that "agitation of Slavery is the source of all Infidelity, and comes from the instigation of Satan."

"But, as to Secession, Judge Woodward approves of the course, "from the act of Secession, that he does not hesitate as to the absolute right of it. Although looking in the opposite direction, he yet sustains and encourages Secession, and no man need go further, practically, than the side of the South have reached Secession by the same road. He may be sincere and conscientious in his views, but he must bear the responsibility—the responsibility given the sanction of his name and high position to their rebellious course. For if his speech of 1860 left any doubtful or indefinite impression, he has endorsed, if not adopted, in its his behalf, by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, removes that doubt. The republish with sentiments that *for the fact* of Secession, is an aggravation of the original offence, hard to reconcile with loyalty.

"Thirdly, Judge Woodward is opposed to the war, and in favor of peace, on any terms; as much so as Vallandigham for Fernando Wood. I have heard it stated, that, on former occasions, he rebuked the earlier concessions of his own party to the patriotic war spirit of the country. But we have no need to place this upon any uncertain authority; we have his language in a speech in advance of Secession: "I hear it said, let South Carolina go out of the Union peaceably; I say, let her go peaceably, if she go at all." And in 1861, after South Carolina had gone out, and ten other rebellious States with her, to repeat such language is to say: let them all go peaceably." Truly, with the numerous candidates and such principles, Gettysburg will have been fought in vain, the battle for the defence of our own soil against the rebellion is still to be fought."

These were my remarks, so far as they related especially to Judge Woodward, somewhat fuller than I now recall them, but substantially as delivered. They are at your service.

You will perceive that no statement is made upon my personal knowledge as derived from him, but the course of my information are indicated in every case. I may add, sir, that the most material part of the language above quoted, apart from the speech of 1860, was derived by me from a public address delivered in this city, by a gentleman of the highest character, several months before Judge Woodward was nominated. The sentiment he attributed was regarded by the speaker, and I believe by most of the hearers, as presenting the rare moral phenomenon of a cultivated and Christian mind under the dominion of such an idea, as that "to think against slavery is a sin;" and how little protection against the lowest form of prejudice a high intellectual training and position afforded, when a judge could descend from the supreme tribunal of the State to define it to be "a crime to talk against slavery."

These sentiments, thus attributed to Judge Woodward, I fear, neither he nor you can escape. That speech, which must have sounded like a new and strange doctrine in Independence Square, contains them in express terms, or by necessary implication. The identical thoughts, indeed, the same peculiar turns and phrases of expression, are there. No candid man will deny it. And whatever of error that speech contained originally, has acquired startling magnitude of late, repeated and approved as it has been by you on his behalf. Eleven of the States *have* seceded, as he invited them to do; slavery *has* solemnly challenged the world as to her right to be the corner-stone of society and government, claiming, as he did for it, a Divine ordination; and the rebellion, in arms for more than half a presidential term, has exhausted the men, power and resources of the Government, encouraged to do so by just such advocacy of peace on any terms. And yet at a time when the fairest portion of our State was desolate in the track of the Southern invader, and its soil was red with the blood of so many thousands of loyal citizens who fell in its defence, you rise in your chair and pronounce such sentiments as a signal exhibition of statesman-like sagacity, and join your author in reaffirming a speech, the whole argument of which was to prove that, in this controversy with rebellion, the South was right and the North was wrong!

In years past, when the defence of Southern rights and institutions was made under the Constitution, and by means of legitimate agitation, I stood in the front rank of their friends; but from the hour that violent hands have been laid upon the Constitution and the Union, and an impious attempt has been made to overturn both, I have not hesitated as to my duty as a loyal citizen. The example of such loyal Democrats as Cass and Dickinson, Butler and Dix, Holt and Andrew Johnson, and a host of others, is sufficient for me. I have with them faithfully upheld the Government, with whatever influence I possessed.

Impressed with the transcendant importance of the issue now before the people of Pennsylvania, I spoke at the meeting on Wednesday evening of the opinions of Judge Woodward with plainness, and, I hope, with courtesy and fairness. If in my zeal either sentiment or expression was attributed to him which he disavows, I stand ready to make the correction. But if, on the contrary, they are substantially accurate, you must agree with me that it would be difficult to find a better living representative of the principles of John C. Calhoun than your candidate.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. B. BROWNE.

MR. EVERETT AND THE OHIO ELECTION.—At a large Union meeting held at Circleville, Ohio, on the 29th ult., the following letter was read from Hon. Edward Everett:

BOSTON, August 18.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 3d inst., inviting my attendance at a "grand mass meeting, to be held by the citizens of Southern Ohio, at Circleville, on the 29th of the present month, to promote the election of Hon. John Brough as Governor of Ohio." I feel much complimented by this invitation, but the considerations which have led me to stand aloof from party organizations at home apply with still greater force to those of other States.

I cannot, however, be indifferent to the result of your impending election. Whatever collateral issues may be pressed upon the public mind, the real issue is whether the right of secession shall be acknowledged, and our armies called from the States in rebellion; one-half of the soil of the United States surrendered to them; the entrance of Chesapeake bay; the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico; the mouth of the Mississippi given up, not merely to a foreign Confederacy, but to the individual foreign States of which it is composed, and to the European Powers with whom they may, any one of them, choose to enter into alliance; or whether the war shall continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, in order at the earliest possible moment to crush this most causeless and unprovoked attempt to lay the dishonored and powerless fragments of our late most prosperous and favored country at the feet of foreign Powers; and this for the sake of gratifying the lust for office on the part of a few ambitious men in the slaveholding States. Nothing but an union of sentiment and action in the loyal States is now wanting to bring the struggle to an speedy close; and any result of your election tends to weaken the arm of the General Government, which would be a decisive blow in about to be struck would be a public calamity.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect very truly
Yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

EUROPE.

British Opinion—The Utility of the American War.

[From the London News.]

The utilitarianism of the age seems to have reached its last extreme when we hear men talk of the American war as "a useless war." A great many people are saying so every day, without any apparent consciousness of the condemnation a man passes on himself when he discusses the utility of saving one's country or dying for it. The New York *Standard* has opportunely republished, in its issue of July 20th, a report of a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall, six-and-twenty years since, at the instigation and under the influence of Dr. Channing, which many of our glib writers and talkers might read with advantage. At that meeting Channing and other speakers distinctly recognized the occasion as the beginning of a crisis through which the Republic must inevitably pass, for its salvation or destruction; and since that day there has never been a time when the conflict could be regarded as either unnecessary or useless. It was as vital as it was inevitable; and it was the consciousness of this which gave to that meeting a solemnity never rivalled by any occasion in the actual season of war.

It was not on behalf of the negroes, or about the negroes at all, that the citizens of Massachusetts met in their old hall. It was to confer on the case of the murder of a fellow-citizen who had been quietly using and asserting his right of free speech in a free State. This Massachusetts man, Lovejoy, was the first who fell in this war, which so many people call useless; and he fell in asserting the right of every citizen to speak and to print his opinion on public affairs. After his press had been twice destroyed, he was himself shot at the door of his office in Illinois, where he was hunted to death by the same sort of champions of the South as those who have now been exemplifying Southern chivalry in New York. The men of that day who thought that any disturbance of the apparent harmony of North and South would be highly inconvenient, or as they called it "useless," did their utmost to baffle Dr. Channing's movement, as the proceedings show. The Attorney General of Massachusetts advocated delivering up citizens of that State to be dealt with under Southern laws, rather than find any fault with either Southern laws or lawlessness; and when it was doubtful whether disturbance or patriotic courage should prevail, the listening citizens felt that their fate trembled in the balance. There must be conflict in any case; for the South, dominant at Washington, had begun to trample on such essential rights as must be fought for sooner or later: the question was only whether the struggle should be prompt, bold, and decisive, or deferred, timid, and irresolute.

Such was the opening of the strife which we witness at this day; and very vividly is the scene brought up again by the republication of the report of that critical meeting, which was one of Dr. Channing's last services to his country. He obtained for his native State a deliverance from the shame of an unresisting submission to the Southern gag. The brave and sound were fewer than he had supposed; but they were sanctified, and they might be trusted to uphold the liberties of the citizens till they should have to be fought for by an all-engrossing civil war.

There is a sense in which these choice citizens have always declared the war to be "useless" and "unnecessary;" but it is not in the sense in which our Secession newspapers make the assertion. What the sound Republicans mean is, that a bold and timely resistance to unconstitutional action would have brought the South into order at any time before the great concessions made by Northern cravens in 1850 and onwards. A stand made for the right of petition, when Mr. Adams contended for it in 1842, would almost alone, would have saved this war. If South Carolina had been called to account, in 1833, for hunting the contents of the mail-bags in the streets of Charleston, this war might have been saved. If Massachusetts had made a stand for her constitutional rights when, in 1845, Mr. Hoar, her respected and distinguished citizen commissioned to confer with the Government of South Carolina on the case of Massachusetts seamen in the port of Charleston—was marched out of Charleston with his daughter, in violation of all right and usage, this war might perhaps have been averted. Webster was then in the Senate at Washington, and he was always a dead weight on the liberties of his State and country; the Southern influence, commercial and political, was too strong for the unaroused and unconverted people to resist. The outrage was put up with, and the present war was thereby rendered necessary and inevitable. It is in this sense that retribution is traced by the national conscience in the war which has cost so many lives and so much misery. If the last generation of citizens had been up to their duty, they would have spared the South much guilt and punishment, and their own children all the horrors of this time. The last thing that the men of any generation would assent to is any suggestion that the Republic is not worth all cost in preserving it.

Between the day when Lovejoy was mobbed and murdered in Illinois and last month, when the same things were done in New York, there have been many riots. It could not be otherwise, when the South was growing more and more aggressive and lawless, and the North was uneasy in conscience, wounded in its self-respect, and suffering under the moral evils of its idolatry of the Union. It stoned its own prophets at one time; and long after personal violence on any large scale had ceased, not a little social insult and wrong was inflicted on its wisest, and bravest, and most devoted citizens. It is the contrast between those days and the present, when the mobbing, and political ignorance, the faction riots, the persecution of right, and the ascendency of wrong are seen to exist only among the dregs of the people, instead of in "gentlemen of property and standing," which induces steady patriots to exhibit the former times by the side of the present. It is the contrast which gives to the events of the day in America a significance of which pert European critics have no conception. No wonder that they feel that Prussia is not represented here. One of my most heartfelt wishes has not been fulfilled. I was not so happy as to be able to persuade King William of Prussia to participate in person in our "work of union" (*Einigungswerk*), but, in the meantime, I might obtain by merely acquiescing in Austrian rule, and giving up dreams of a restored Italy. The same sort of exhortation will be as much thrown away upon the Americans as it has been on the Italians. They, in common with every patriotic people, feel impelled to utter first the remonstrance so touching in old *Lear*:

"O! reason not the need!"

But all can and do reason the need, and show good cause for so doing. *If we could but transfuse the encouragement which animates the free Americans alike under defeat and triumph, the conspicuous calmness of spirit with which they abide good and evil tidings, and the steadfast resolution with which they pursue their aim, we must remember what they were going through before they were known to be under any trial. They have passed through the experience of an alarmed and divided mind, and the lawlessness which that trouble engendered. They know now what they are aiming at, and they are confident as they are resolute about saving the Republic for their children after them.* Because they are resolute and intrepid, silly critics suppose them to be passionate and unfeeling. Because they have found that a State can no more than a man, "live by bread alone," and that something else than wealth is necessary to welfare, gross and low censors scent at them for not letting well alone, and for punishing themselves with a warfare in which the sensible people of London and Paris can see no earthly good. So be it! The use of the effort is the concern of those who make it; and, if they find time and attention for an object which is of use at all, we imagine it will be to ask what is the use of people at a distance criticising a course of action the very grounds of which they do not understand.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO AN ENGLISH ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS.

The following communications have been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter, of Manchester, president of the Union and Emancipation Society, in reply to the letter addressed by him to President Lincoln, enclosing the address to the ministers of all Christian denominations in the United States, and other documents, adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference, held in Manchester on the 3d of June last:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, August 22, 1863.

SIR: The President of the United States having received, at the hands of the Reverend Doctors Blackie and Rylance, the address of the meeting recently held at Free-trade Hall, Manchester, I have now the honor, under the instructions from Washington, to forward to you the accompanying letter, in reply, from the Secretary of State. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1863.

Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., Rochdale, Manchester, England:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the Reverend Doctor Massie and the Reverend Doctor Rylance your address, in the name of a large public meeting which was recently held at the Free-trade Hall, in Manchester, to the President of the United States, together with papers which constitute the accompaniments of that communication. These papers have been submitted to the President of the United States, and I am charged by him to inform you that he has read them with the most lively satisfaction, and with a profound sense of the obligation which the reverend religious patrons in France and the reverend religious pastors in Great Britain have laid upon the world by their correspondence with each other, and their common address to the Christian ministers and pastors throughout the United States. The proceedings of the meeting at the Free-trade Hall, and its address to the President touching the admirably timed action of the sentiments which pervade the correspondence before mentioned.

The parties in these proceedings will readily understand that the attempted revolution in the United States sensibly affects this Government, and American society itself, in many ways which it has not fallen within the province of those parties to examine. While the interests thus naturally and not improperly overlooked in Europe, furnish the strongest possible motives to the people of the United States for suppressing the insurrection and maintaining the Constitutional Government received at the hands of their fathers, the President readily accepts and avows, as an additional and irresistible motive, the suggestion made by the friends of our country in Europe—that the success of this insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a state based upon the exclusive foundations of African slavery.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

[From the Paris Patrie, August 25.]

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg of the 16th of August tells its readers that the insurrection in the Kingdom of Poland is rapidly approaching a conclusion. The Russian Government, it is said, has assembled so many troops there that almost every district is completely occupied by them, and the insurgent bands are vigorously pursued. Several regiments of cavalry have lately arrived in Poland, together with a multitude of Cossacks, who are most useful in such a war as that carried on in Poland at present. The insurgents, consequently, notwithstanding their courage, are forced to yield to numbers, and they suffer immense loss in arms and ammunition, which they find it difficult to replace. The national Government, perceiving the danger, has commanded the insurgent chiefs to avoid as much as possible any regular engagement, being convinced that such a mode of carrying on war cannot long be continued, and that no foreign assistance is to be expected.

Colonel Kryk, who commands the insurgent forces in the palatine of Lublin, has forwarded to the National Government the following report of the victory of Zyrzyn: "On the 5th of August I attacked a column consisting of 1,000 infantry, fifty Cossacks and two pieces of cannon, which were escorting a quantity of treasure. The Russians lost 181 killed, 132 wounded, and 180 prisoners. We obtained possession of 500 rifles, the two pieces of cannon and all the baggage with the money, which I hastened to deposit in a place of safety without counting it. I believe that we captured about 140,000 roubles (£20,000); the remainder, which was estimated at 60,000 roubles, disappeared. Since that battle we have been without cartridges, which prevented me from defeating another Russian corps. I had with me at Zyrzyn 1,500 riflemen, 600 scythemen and 250 horsemen. The riflemen alone were engaged."

NAPOLEON'S DECREE AGAINST THE FRENCH BISHOPS.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree, signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. Baroche, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Public Worship:

A pamphlet having been published, having for its title "Reply of Various Bishops to Consultations Addressed to them Relative to the Forthcoming Elections," the said pamphlet being signed by the Archbishops of Cambrai, of Tours, of Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans, and Chartres, we have decreed and decree as follows:

Considering that it is an established principle that, at all times, by the canonical law and confirmed by the bull and decree which fixed the new circumscription of the dioceses, the powers of bishops are limited within the bounds of that circumscription, and cannot be exercised except within their respective dioceses: Considering that the archbishops and bishops have no right to deliberate together or adopt resolutions in common without the express permission of the Government; Considering that, according to the terms of the declaration of 1682, it is a fundamental maxim of the public law of France, that the head of the Church and the Church itself have not received any power except upon spiritual matters, and not upon temporal things; that, consequently, the pastoral letters which bishops may address to the faithful of their dioceses only must be confined to instructing them in their religious duties: Considering that the pamphlet in question has been addressed by the archbishops and bishops who have put their names to it, not only to the faithful and clergy of their respective dioceses, but to the faithful and clergy of the French Empire, by the medium of the daily newspapers, and by a pamphlet distributed in the departments: Considering that the said pamphlet is evidently the result of a common agreement and joint resolution: Considering that its objects is by no means to instruct the faithful in their religious duties; that it is, in fact, a political programme:

Relative to the letter of the Archbishop of Tours: Considering that that letter challenges the right of the Government to enforce the respect due by the bishops to the laws imposed by the Empire; considering that it contains a censure upon certain acts attributed to the Government, and considering its foreign policy; that, under this double head, it constitutes a violation of the laws of the Empire and an abuse of power. Having consulted our Council of State, we have decreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. There is abuse of power in the pamphlet entitled "Reply of certain Bishops to the Consultations addressed to them relative to the forthcoming elections," signed and published by the Archbishops of Cambrai, Tours, and Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans, and Chartres. The said pamphlet is suppressed.

ART. 2. There is abuse of power in the letter addressed to our Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, by the Archbishop of Tours, on the 4th of June last. The said letter is suppressed.

ART. 3. Our Minister of State, and our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship, is charged, each as he is concerned, to carry into with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Approved August 16, 1863. NAPOLEON.
Countersigned, BAROCHE.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The speech which the Emperor of Austria made at the opening of the Congress of