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

THE DAILY PRESS,
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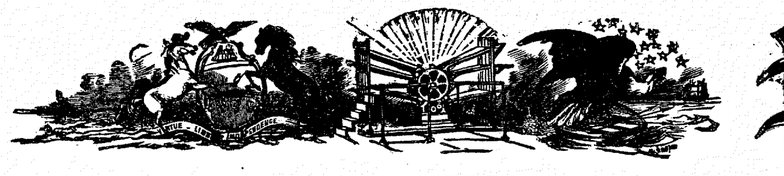
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
TO Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS per annum in advance.



THE WAR PRESS.
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VOL. 7.—NO. 34. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863. THREE CENTS.

SEWING MACHINES.
LOOKED FOR
HOME AT LAST!
INSPECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.
PLES OF THE CELEBRATED
GRENCE SEWING MACHINES
Can be seen at
CHESTNUT STREET (second floor),
Persons interested in sewing machines are invited and examine this wonderful Machine.
As the agent of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE Co. I am prepared to supply a machine free from all the defects attributed to other first-class machines, and at a price much lower than any of equal merit. In addition to securing the first mechanical efforts of the best sewing machine company in the world, I can supply the MOST PERFECT MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its features are all other machines, may be mentioned the following:
It makes a firm and elegant stitch on one and the reverse side, the stitch being perfect and alike on both sides.
It has a variety of stitch to another, as the nature of the work may require.
The stitch is a perfect stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.
The thread used is a perfect thread in itself, making the seam combining elasticity, strength and durability.
The machine has a simple motion, which enables the operator to much more easily and much more rapidly to either the right or left, to cut the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without stopping or stopping the machine.
It is the most rapid sewer in the world, making 1,300 stitches to every revolution, and there is no other which will do as large a range of work as the Florence.
It will do the finest or finest work with equal facility, such as the change of tension or breaking of thread, to fell, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and do the work in all of the same time.
The Florence is so simple that the most inexperienced to operate it with perfect ease and success, and is so well and positive, and there are no complicated parts to get out of order, and it is adapted to the finest work, from thick to thin, and is altogether the best.
The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequaled in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appreciated.
☞ Agents Wanted.
Address "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER."
THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE.
se7-2m

J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTS,
CARPET CHAIN,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, &c.
310 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
REMOVAL.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE
HAVE REMOVED FROM
519 CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite the State House, to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
904 CHESTNUT STREET,
In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF
NEW CARPETINGS.
904 CHESTNUT STREET.
se2-2m

G. W. BLABON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHS,
No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Offer to the Trade a full stock of
FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS,
GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
se2-2m

"GLEN ECHO" MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST.,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
se1-2m

GEORGE W. HILL,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS.
ALSO,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN YARNS,
At very Low Prices.
NO. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH, Philadelphia.
se1-1m*

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. au19-3m

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. se5-6m

WOOL.
CLIP OF 1862.
Medium and Fine, very light and clean,
In store, and daily arriving, consignments of Tub and Fleece, from new clip.
WOOLEN YARNS.
18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand.
COTTON YARNS.
No. 6 to 30's, of first-class makes,
In Warp, Bundle, and Cop.
N. B.—All numbers and descriptions procured at once, on orders.
ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,
au31-mwf4tf 18 North FRONT Street.

PICK-AXES,
SHINGLING HATCHETS,
BROAD HATCHETS, AXES,
NAIL HAMMERS,
SHOE HAMMERS,
RIVETING HAMMERS, and
ENGINEER HAMMERS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
C HAMMOND & SON,
au18-1m* 528 COMMERCE Street, Phila.

FALL STYLES NOW READY.—WE are daily in receipt of New Styles of WALL PAPERS, to which attention is invited. We have paid special regard to designs suiting Philadelphia taste. Walls decorated by selected workmen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
se2-wfm6t* No. 12 North THIRD Street.

HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
2,000 dozen cans fresh Peaches,
2,000 do do do Pineapples,
500 do do do Strawberries,
500 do do do Blackberries,
200 do do do Whortleberries,
200 do do do Cherries,
4,000 do do do Tomatoes, &c., &c.,
On hand and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
au15 107 South WATER Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "Gold Lac," and "Gloria" Champagne, in quarts and pints, just received per French ship "Lise Amelie," for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, Sole Agents.
au27 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 31 GRANITE Sts.

LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, from the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in quantities to suit, at
WORRALL'S,
le30-3m* 618 ARCH Street.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
CASH HOUSE.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW IN STORE,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS,
RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance.
se1-3m

THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.
We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
4-4 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.
se7-3m

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a great saving by examining our immense stock of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, of the newest FALL AND WINTER STYLES, before making their purchases, as doing business at a very small expense, and exclusively for *cash*, we can sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house.
N. B. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
CHAS. TWWISSON,
D. WATKINS. D. WATKINS & CO.
au24-mwf2m

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
Is called to
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY"
Square and Long Shawls.
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMÈRES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades.
BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4,
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
32 South FRONT Street.
TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.
FOR
FALL AND WINTER SALES.
This Stock is principally of T. W. E. & CO.'S own IMPORTATION, and will be offered at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
BUYERS are solicited to call and examine.
818 CHESTNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
se3-1m

FALL STOCK
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
A. W. LITTLE & CO.
se2-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

JAMES, KENT,
SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS;
Also, a full assortment of
MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,
and
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,
To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.
au2-2m

BLACK SILKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

SHAWLS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRESS GOODS.
An immense assortment, in French, English, and Saxony Goods.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
se1-1m No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

CASH BUYERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Are invited to examine our
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
and other articles adapted to the season.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
727
au25-2m CHESTNUT STREET.

1863. FALL 1863.
DRY GOODS.
HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
MEN'S WEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.
au20-2m

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street,
Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods, viz:
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
REPS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
Also, A large assortment of
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
se11-tf

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
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 Tufted, with wool fringe, in Black Mode colors.
All-wool Thibet, with rich knotted Silk fringe, in black and assorted colors.
Paris Striped all-wool Long and Square Cashmere.
All-wool Long and Square Plaid, &c.
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
½ and ¾ Corded Border.
½ and ¾ Hemstitched.
½ and ¾ Colored Border, &c., &c.
se7-6t AT No. 216 CHESTNUT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
ONE CASE OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, $1.12½.
ONE CASE SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, $1.25.
ONE CASE SUPER EXTRA, $1.50.
ONE CASE SILK FACE REPS, $1.12½.
ONE CASE SUPER REPS, $1.37½.
ONE CASE SUPER HAIR CORD REPS, $1.50.
ONE CASE EXTRA QUALITY CORDED MERINOES.
The above seven cases of Merinoes and Poplins are in all of the new shades, together with the Choicest Shades of Staple Colors, and for sale BELOW the market prices, having been bought in the early part of August, previous to the advance in prices.
WHOLESALE BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.
se8-tuf2t

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, are now opening their Fall and Winter Stock of Silks.
One Case Plain Poult de Soies, $1.20.
One Case all Shades Poult de Soies, $1.37½.
One Case Super Poult de Soies, $1.50.
Brown Figured Silks.
Black Poult de Soies and Corded Silks.
Superior Quality Black Satin Silks.
Black Gros de Rhines at reduced prices. se8-tf

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, are now opening their Fall and Winter Stock of Dress Goods, &c.
Figured all Wool Delaines.
Figured Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Fancy Styles of all Wool Poplins.
New Styles of Dress Goods.
N. B.—Balmoral Skirts in great variety from $2.75 up. se8-tf

"NEW MOURNING STORE."
JUST RECEIVED,
OUR NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Mourning Goods,
COMPRISING
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, MERINOES, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
Second Mourning,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
se2-wfm1m 926 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
OF
VERY RICH DESIGNS
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

"NEW MOURNING STORE."
LATEST PARIS AND NEW YORK STYLES
MOURNING BONNETS,
Just received and made to order.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
se2-wfm1m 926 CHESTNUT Street.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
JOHN F. YOUNG,
(Formerly 537 Market street,)
Successor to Thomas Fisher, No. 70 North Fourth street, is now opening an entire new stock of CHOICE DRY GOODS, to which the special attention of the ladies is invited. se5-7 12t

FALL DELAINES.
CHOICE STYLES FALL DELAINES. CHINTZ PIQUES, Rich Corded SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
se7 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

MERINOS! MERINOS!
Sharpless Brothers offer a FULL ASSORTMENT of NEW MERINOS. All of the regular SHADES, including the NEW COLOR;
se7 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS WILL FOR a few DAYS longer continue selling their SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES, before opening their FALL and WINTER GOODS.
se7 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WELSH FLANNELS,
Ballard vale Flannels.
Shaker Flannels.
Twilled and plain Flannels.
Flannels—all colors, widths, and qualities, at moderate prices.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
se5-6t 727 CHESTNUT Street.

MERINOES REPS, AND POPLINS, in all the new shades, at moderate prices.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
se5-6t 727 CHESTNUT Street.

BLACK SILKS.—ALL STYLES, Gros Grains, and qualities of Lustrines, gro d'Rhines, Poult d'Soies, Taffetas, Gros Grains, Imperials, &c., at moderate prices JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
se5-6t 727 CHESTNUT Street.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, IN great variety, at much less than present cost of importation. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
se5-6t 727 CHESTNUT Street

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 NORTH TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice colors, $1 25 to $2.
Plain Moires Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks 90c to $2.50.
Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all colors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Plaid Reps and Plaid Poplins.
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors, $1. se5

WINTER GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Poplins, Plain Shades and New Colors.
Alpacas, Double and Single Width, choice shades.
New Merinoes. Fashionable Colors.
Plaid Mohairs and Valentias.
Plaid Flannels and Cloths for Shirting.
Dark Cotton and Wool Delaines.
JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH Street.
N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs at 62 per dozen. 89 pairs Crib Blankets, good quality. au31

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Opening Black and Fancy Cassimeres.
Opening Black Broadcloths.
Opening goods for Boys' wear.
ORDERS
Taken for Boys' Jackets, Pants, and Overcoats, for fall and winter wear. Also, a select stock ready-made Boys' Clothing. COOPER & CONARD,
au29 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At prices generally below present cost of importation,
WHITE GOODS, all descriptions.
EMBROIDERIES, do do
LACES, do do
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do
VEILS, &c., &c.
And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRENCH MERINOES.
Browns, Blues, Greens, Purples.
All-wool Reps, in choice shades.
Wool Delaines—Modes and Blacks.
Alpacas—Browns, Modes, and Blacks.
FALL CLOAKS.
Water-proofs, of Black and Brown Cloths.
Cloaks made to order.
New Check square Shawls.
Black Thibet long and square Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD.
au29 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

$275 TO $325 WILL GET AN ELEGANT 7-octave rosewood, over-strung PIANO, warranted five years. J. E. GOULD,
jy25-ww1f SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
No. 801 South FRONT Street,
Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods, viz:
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
REPS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
Also, A large assortment of
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
au11-tf

The Press.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

Pope Joan.

There is a popular belief, even among well-instructed persons, who ought to repel it, that a female, generally called "Pope JOAN," occupied the Papal throne at Rome immediately after the death of LEO IV., in the year 855; continued in it for two years, taking the title of JOHN VIII.; performed many sacred functions; ordained and instituted; was universally believed to be a man, until her sex was detected by her giving birth to a son in open day and in the midst of the solemnities of a religious procession to the Lateran vasilica, and was stoned to death by the people on the spot. Dr. JOSEPH IGNATIUS VON DÖLLINGER, a learned Catholic divine in Bavaria, who is now writing the History of the Papacy of the Middle Ages, has recently published, at Munich, a small volume, entitled "Papst-Fabeln des Mittealters," which may be literally translated "the Papal-fables of the Middle Ages." He shows that the tradition of Pope JOAN, invented to throw a slur on the Church of Rome, was not committed to writing until the year 1250, nearly four centuries after the given date of her imputed reign. STEPHEN DE BOURBON, a French Dominican, writing in 1250, first mentioned Pope JOAN, quoting from a nearly contemporary chronicle by MARIANUS SEXTUS. After him came MARTINUS POLONUS, a Cisterian monk, who wrote a "History of the Popes." In his original work not a word was said of the lady; the oldest written transcripts of his book contain no mention of her, but in some subsequent ones her name is placed on the margin. In 1312 she was introduced into the body of the book, and this, though MARTINUS had taken great pains to prevent any interpolation, for he had disposed of the life of each Pope in exactly as many lines as equalled the number of years in his reign, and every page of his manuscript contained precisely fifty lines—equal to half a century—on his plan. How, then, was the statement about Pope JOAN introduced? It happened that the eight-years reign of LEO the Fourth (847-855) was so barren of incident that the historian could not fill up eight lines with its annals, and therefore had to leave a space in his page, which eventually allowed the legend of a female Pope to be there smuggled in.

She is described there as a native of Mentz, who came to Rome in the ninth century with an English lover, was then disguised as a man, and, having acquired great learning, was ordained to the priesthood as a man, was finally elected successor to Pope LEO IV., and wore the tiara for two years. It is further stated that her name was AGNES. The name under which she was instituted was JOHANNES—one of the commonest in the papal list, there having been twenty-three Popes JOHN between the years 526 and 1410, and, in the whole roll, only sixteen GREGORIES, fourteen CLEMENTS, fourteen BENEDICTS, twelve called INNOCENT, and twelve called LEO.

The tradition evidently was a popular one before it was taken up by the learned. Early in the fifteenth century it found such universal belief, that the bust of Pope JOAN was placed in the row of Papal busts in the Cathedral of Scenna. JOHN Huss quoted her case, at the Council of Constance, to justify his violent attacks on the Papacy, and no objection was raised, nor denial made. In the year 1402 the Chancellor GERSON, in a speech before RENEDICT XIII., quoted her case, to show that the Church *could* err in point of fact. Before the Council of Constance another speaker alluded to her, to show that obedience to the Church should not depend on the personal qualifications of the Pope, and in the middle of the fifteenth century, even Cardinal TORRECREMATA, who strongly advocated the power of the Papacy, took for granted that there had been a Pope JOHN (or JOHAN), and concluded that even a heretic might be Pope without the whole constitution of the Church being thereby endangered.

Still, well-informed writers, in later times, have discredited this singular and, we may add, very improbable legend. GIBBON declared that the female Pope was a myth. RANKE, in his history of the Popes, arrived at the same conclusion, and, in 1649, long before the time of GIBBON and RANKE, a writer named BLONDEL published a treatise at Amsterdam, written in French, and entitled "Familiar Solution of the Question, Did a Female Sit in the Papal Chair between LEO IV. and BENEDICT III.?"

How the legend arose it is now impossible to say, but *why* it was circulated, and finally interpolated into history, is readily explained—namely, to cast discredit on Papacy, for many other base stories were invented with the same purpose. Four circumstances are said to have aided to confirm the popular belief. First, a statue, supposed to be a figure (*enceinte*) in woman's clothes, was discovered in a certain place in Rome. Secondly, a stone with an inscription on it was found in that same place. Thirdly, a peculiar sort of chair was made use of when a new Pope was installed. Lastly, Roman processions were in the habit of taking a circuitous route, so as to avoid a certain street. The accomplished writer to whose account of Dr. DÖLLINGER'S book we are much indebted, meets these four points with much shrewdness. He says: "Of course, the popular mind constructed hypotheses on these last two circumstances, although the street was avoided by processions, because it was too narrow for them to pass, and the chair which was such a suspicious object, was only an old Roman bath chair. The statue was, in itself, nothing remarkable, but was taken in connexion with the stone that bore an inscription, and was supposed to be a tombstone. This stone seems to have been erected by a priest of Mithras, whose name was PAPIRIUS; but, by the same law as that recorded in 'The Antiquary,' which converted 'Aiken Drum's lang ladle' into 'Agricola dicavit libens lubens,' the inscription 'PAPIRIUS pater patrum propriâ pecuniâ posuit,' came to signify 'Papa pater patrum peperit papissa papellum'"—in other words, that the inscription recording how PAPIRIUS erected the stone at his own proper charge, having become so illegible that only portions of each word could be made out, popular belief interpreted these portions to record that the Head of the Church had produced a little she-Pope. The whole story, from first to last, is fictitious. There never was a female Pope, or the slightest foundation for imagining that there was, although two books have been published, within the last twenty years, to prove that the tale is true.

The other subjects discussed in Dr. DÖLLINGER'S curious book are the following: Was CONSTANTINE baptised by the Pope, as none but the head of the Church could receive the head of the world into the fold? did CONSTANTINE really make that donation of all lands to the head of the Church, by which the temporal power came into being? was there a Pope who abdicated, and another who deposed himself for sacrificing to the heathen gods?

THE DRAFT AT THE WEST.—Complaint has been made that while the Eastern States have been called upon for additional quotas, the draft is not enforced at the West. So far as two of the Western States are concerned, there is no call to enforce the draft. Illinois is credited at the War Department with an excess of 40,000 on previous calls, which is more than is required under the new draft. Indiana has 3,000 to raise under the new call, which will be done by volunteering. Ohio has also, we believe, but a small deficiency. These States recruited three years' men under the call for nine-months men last year, and hence the excess. It is a pity that the other States did not pursue the same course. We should now have an ample force of disciplined troops if the term of service of the nine-months men had been more extended.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VA., September 3, 1863.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

As we are now encamped in a beautiful woods in sight of the very pretty town of Warrenton, Va., which is located on a hill with a fine view of the surrounding country, there is an entire suspension of business, except such as is sanctioned by the Government for army supplies; indeed, the town is deserted by all except the softer sex and a few old men, nearly all of whom are dressed in mourning for deceased friends who have fallen in the rebel army. The ladies are true to the Secesh cause, and let no opportunity pass to express their preference for the Southern Confederacy, and contempt for Union soldiers, while they depend on our commissary department for many things indispensable to their living, and, when interrogated as to the oath of allegiance, reply, "We were born in the United States, and have not done anything to deprive us of our rights." Nearly every house is furnished with a Union guard, even outside of our picket line. One of the guards with whom I met told me he was stationed three miles outside of the line, and showed me his pass, which read as follows:

Mr. ——, guards for Mrs. S. will be protected from Confederate soldiers. Signed, H. E. S.

Some have added the words: "*it would not aid our cause to arrest him*," and when our men are picked up by the prowling bands of Secesh marauders, these high-toned F. F. V.'s tell us that these bands are not of the regular Confederate army, hence they cannot control them. Many of these ladies have husbands and brothers now in the rebel army, and do not hesitate to boast of it. A rebel surgeon is flourishing about town in full uniform, and appears quite a lion with nearly all the fair sex. I suppose when his visit is over he will politely ask leave to return to his duty, well posted in things pertaining to our army in this quarter. Whether this is in obedience to orders from headquarters, or not, I am unable to say, but certainly does not appear in keeping with the strict discipline to which the army is subjected, and especially while within a few miles of the enemy, who may at any moment give us something to do less congenial than aiding and comforting the wives, sisters, and other friends of rebel soldiers.

The army is in good condition as to health and discipline, with entire confidence in our brave and able general, ready at any moment to meet the foes of our Union, and stand by the old time-honored stars and stripes, hoping the time may not be far in the distance when the object of our toil may be accomplished, and the subjugation of rebel power shall be completed, and peace be proclaimed throughout the land. Until then our brave soldiers are willing to endure the toils and dangers of war, and the absence from home and friends. As to the political feeling of the army, there seems to be but one desire, and that is, that the Old Keystone may be true, and maintain the glorious reputation already won by fidelity to the Union. Could you have witnessed the army as it crossed the Pennsylvania line, on our march to meet the foe at Gettysburg, when the old weather-beaten and battle-torn flags were unfurled, drums beat and loud hurrahs went up from long columns of veteran troops as they, though wearied with long and rapid marching, yet with firm steps trod the soil of the loyal State of our homes and loved ones. Every voice seemed to say, God grant that the Curtin that has so nobly shielded it from the influence of Copperheads and rebel sympathizers may, in October next, find enough loyal and true men to replace him, by an overwhelming majority, to rule over her destiny for another term!

You may think this of little consequence to us, who, by our absence, are deprived of our votes. Not so; for we need your encouragement in all things, and especially that we may feel that Pennsylvania is ruled by a Governor who we know is the soldier's friend. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Demoralization in Johnston's and Bragg's Armies—Condition of the Country.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—A refugee from Columbus, Mississippi, has arrived here, who has been in the quartermaster's department of the rebel army for the past two years, and has had more than ordinary means of observing. He states that Johnston's losses average fifty men per night by desertion. His army is dispirited and demoralized, and those who have not deserted only await the opportunity to do so.

The rebel officers estimate the number of troops between Columbus, Miss., and Corinth, at 7,000. Two regiments of Johnston's army have been sent to Georgia, and two came up to Okolona recently to repel an expected Yankee raid.

A reconstruction meeting had been appointed by the Unionists to be held in the vicinity of Columbus, but it was suppressed by the military.

There is a strong latent Union feeling among the inhabitants, which is becoming more open and bold as the Confederate fortunes decline. The rebel troops suppress the strongest Union sentiments, and look unkindly for the advance of the Yankees among them.

A deserter from Bragg's army, who has reached here, states that they are on one-third rations, which consist of beef, rice, and corn meal. Bragg's headquarters are at Shelbyville. His force is about 25,000 men, who are much dispirited, and anxious to throw down their arms.

The wheat crop throughout the country is good. The Confederate Government is seizing every tenth bushel for taxes. The rebel officers acknowledge that they will be forced to give up all the country north of the Coosa river.

In St. Clair county the Union feeling is so strong that Secessionists are not allowed to stay there. In other sections men are secreted in swamps and caves, and would join the Federal army, but for the danger of capture by the rebels while making their way to our lines. Three hundred deserters have rendezvoused in Winston county, all armed and determined to resist the rebel authorities to the last.

The rebels are conscripting negroes at Talladega to build breastworks at Selma.

These statements are daily confirmed by deserters and refugees, and are believed to be true.

A deserter from Tupelo, formerly an orderly to General Ferguson, has arrived here, and reports that Ferguson has at Tupelo and Pontotoe 4,000 cavalry with ten pieces of artillery. Also, that Ferguson is contemplating a raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, while Roddy is to make an attack on Glendale, Miss., at the same time. Newcome, with 700 men, is near Jackson, Tennessee, conscripting.

The sanitary condition of Gen. Hurlbut's corps is good, and the troops are in fine spirits.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, August 30, via Cairo, Sept. 5.—Col. Coolbaugh, of the staff of Gen. McPherson; Capt. Reed, of the staff of Gen. Grant, and Capt. Dayton, of Sherman's staff, went out under a flag of truce to-day to meet Gens. Stephen D. Lee and Johnston, at Canton, Mississippi.

The weather is very cool, and the state of health good.

All is working well. We have mounted infantry enough for the fall campaign, and will shake the Confederacy to its centre when we give them our next visit.

Gen. Pemberton attempted to address the people of Demopolis lately, when he was pelted with bad apples.

The people of Alabama are attempting to hold meetings for reconstruction. One was held in Green county, but was dispersed at the point of the bayonet. There is great suffering in the interior of Mississippi for want of food. The authorities will not allow people to come within our lines if they can help it. The authorities would rather they would starve.

There is great depression over the loss of machinery at and near Grenada. The command of Chalmers was sent there to bring it South, when they fell into the arms of the force sent from Memphis, and one from here. One by one stars vanish from the Confederate sky. Bragg is reported at Atlanta, Ga. Rosecrans is not even located by rumor.

Breckinridge is advising non-combatants to go North, as they only embarrass the Confederacy.

General Dan. Maury is in command of the force at Mobile. The whole population, both white and black, are at work on the fortifications.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Crossing the River—Bragg Fortifying the Mountain Passes near Chattanooga—Rosecrans and Burnside.

[Correspondence of The Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS, STEVENSON, Alabama, August 29.

A PORTION OF OUR ARMY OVER THE RIVER.

I am, therefore, compelled to believe that the little difficulty we experienced in crossing the river to-day was owing to the already accomplished fact of the evacuation of Chattanooga. The river was forded in three, and bridged in one place, cavalry crossing at the fords, and Davis' division of infantry at the pontoon bridge. The upper ford was opposite Shell Mound, and at this point General Reynolds crossed Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry. This force, with its usual spirit and dash, charged upon and captured a regiment of rebel cavalry, under the command of a notorious ruffian, named Mayo. This man bears the reputation throughout East Tennessee of being the most cruel, heartless, and inhuman of men. The number of murders which he is accused of committing are fabulous, and his cruelties to East Tennessee Unionists have made his name a terror. He is now safely in our hands, and will be retained until an hour when he can be safely punished as his many crimes deserve. Among others taken by Wilder, is a Tennessee rebel Congressman, named Cannon, who will be sent to Nashville to hold a session with two or three others of the same ilk now in the penitentiary at that place.

LAYING PONTOONS.

The work of throwing a bridge over the river at Caperton's ferry was begun at daylight. The fifty-nine pontoon boats required for the duty had been brought down during the night, and at daylight were in the stream, moored along the northern shore. At a given signal the oars were manned and the boats filled with armed men, and from the shore they shot, each oarsman pulling with his might and main, that his boat might be first to the other side. The sight is described as having been a very grand one. Reaching the other shore the men deployed as skirmishers, clearing the fields and woods without resistance. In the meantime the pioneers, under the direction of Lieut. Burroughs, began laying the bridge at 8 o'clock, and had it finished by 11. A little before noon Generals Rosecrans, Negley, McCook, Garfield, and Gillem crossed upon it and ascended Raccoon mountain. During the day Gen. Davis crossed his division of infantry. The 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Brownlow commanding, also crossed, and is to-night in the mountains. The remainder of the infantry is expected to cross immediately, and at once penetrate into the mountains.

THE RIGHT AND CENTRE COLUMNS OVER THE RIVER.

STEVENSON, Ala., August 31.—The first movement across the river has been followed by the crossing of the main forces of the right and centre, but in such a slow and careful manner as indicates that the movement will be slow and measured. Indeed, the character of the country through which lies our route forbids that the advance should be rapid and sweeping. It is apparent that necessities—and others besides the nature of the country exist—require that it shall be slow and decisive. It is a campaign in a heavier country than has ever yet been traversed by our armies, and unheard-of difficulties are being and are to be encountered. I regret that I am not sufficiently master of the descriptive style to indicate as I desire the nature of the country in which we are now operating. The difficult mountains which we have already crossed sink into insignificance beside those known as the Raccoon Mountains, rising half a mile above the stream which flows so magnificently at their feet. It is impossible to convey by words an accurate idea of the difficulties which we are now encountering. The campaign is doubtless going to be a long and tedious one, ending with a desperate battle, and, under the circumstances of a long and difficult line of retreat, in case of disaster, a dangerous one to us.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE MARCH—POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

The infantry find it difficult to make as much as