We can take no notice of anonymous comm ns. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

will be paid for.

Charleston and Chattanooga. Our expectations are at last realized, and in good time, although many weeks have elapsed since the second attack on Charleston commenced. The announcement in the newspapers of Richmond that Morris Island has been evacuated does not admit of doubt, and only of felicitation. The sappers and miners of the national army had approached so close to Battery Wagner as to render that once baffling stronghold no longer tenable; and though an assault by a portion of our forces, which landed near Battery Gregg, failed to capture this fort, the enemy wisely foresaw the inexorable event of affairs on Morris Island, and abandoned, not a moment too soon, what they could not keep. General GIL-MORE now occupies Cumming's Point, where our army, in the words of our rebel authority, is "in full view of Charleston"—a sight not unwholesome or inglorious, and certainly the best that Charleston has seen for an age. Fort Sumpter, though ruined, is still unsurrendered; but its capture is now mainly of ideal importance, and a matter of military indifference. To Admiral DALGHREN's demand for its surrender, BEAUREGARD's reply is pert but not inapt: we can have it when we get it. Admiral DAHLGREN can reserve his retort till Charleston is taken. In the meanwhile, Morris Island has been won. The work before us has beome more defined, and the

end more assured. General Rosecrans has occupied Chattanooga! The despatch which brings us this important news, announces it to be "another death-blow to the rebellion." While we think more than one deathblow superfluous, we acknowledge the bench during the delivery of the opinion, real truth of this telegraphic exaggeration Chattanooga is the central point from which the rebel power domineered over all Eastern Tennessee, and reached out in raids into Kentucky. It was a firstclass position and its possession was of the greatest importance to the enemy; losing it, the rebellion has lost another State, and must, in the end, abandon Alabama Its evacuation is proof added to proof of the weakness and demoralicupation of the great stronghold, far better than would have been that of its the power of its own arms. The long night of doubt has passed, and the glorious sun-burst of victory brightens these eternal skies which arch above the future

of the Union. The Reunion of "the Democracy." There was a meeting in the city of New York a few days ago, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which is hardly important enough to be remembered, but still too suggestive to be forgotten. It purported to be a meeting of the friends of DougLas and the friends of BRECKINRIDGE, for the purpose, it was said, of restoring harmony to the party, and smoking the pipe of peace over all past troubles. The character of this meeting may be inferred from the fact that Pennsylvania was represented by THOMAS B. ELO. JOSIAH RANDALL, and R. J. HALDEMAN. Mr. RANDALL having given a hall century of his life to the defence of Whiggery, and seven years to the service of Democracy, was welcomed and cherished as an oracle. THOMAS B. FLORENCE is said to be editing a newspaper in Washington, and is, we believe, engaged in the claim business, and having a few days' leisure from troubling the Government for favors, wisely concluded that it could not be more profitably spent than over the champagne of Mr. BELMONT and Mr. SCHELL. As Mr. FLORENCE did everything for the South but take up arms in its rebellion,

he of course was fully competent to speak in behalf of the Breckinridge Democracy of Pennsylvania. E. B. Schnable is one of those pure and high-minded men who deem ism found no reward from an ungrateful republic but Fort Lafayette, Mr. VAUX is the same glorious RICHARD upon whose silver tones thousands have hung with rapture, and over whose ambrosial locks the Young and Fair have sighed, in unspeakable admiration. As for Mr. HALDEMAN, he has been serving his country in Paris as effectively as he served the cause of Dou-GLAS in his State of Pennsylvania. Altogether, these representatives from our State formed a charming company, and fully represented what is now known as the Demo-We do not see that anything was done by these delegates, although, as may be inferred from the character of the gentlemen pre-RANDALL, and SCHNABLE spoke, and Mr. to be present. As it is beyond the power of

sent, many speeches were made. Vaux, and FLORENCE moved the adjournment; but | four-fifths of whose members are foreign what was said by these gentlemen can never be known, as the reporters were not permitted | ciliate foreign influence; but, in the modern any reporter to do justice to Mr. VAUX, the be surprised at nothing. Instead of containdeprivation in his case is not so great, ing the yeomanry of the State in its ranks, for we have RICHARD among us always, and, like a bird of gorgeous plumage, he is to be seen and not heard. SCHNABLE and RANDALL, however, are human, and we have much curiosity to know what was said. WOODWARD. They do not like the foreign-They spoke for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and we are anxious to know what they said in behalf of our good old State. We are anxious to know what truth is told to him, he is their friend no terms were offered, and what conditions were exacted, and in what manner the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania are to be taken and bound hand and foot, and delivered over to the friends of John C. BRECKINRIDGE in New York. What were the terms of reconciliation? In what | vent any foreigners who may arrive in this way were the principles of the great Dou-GLAS distributed? In what manner were his wrongs avenged? Was anything said about Charleston, and the ruthless manner in | If he does not support such a proposition which he was massacred? Did any speaker tell how he served JAMES BUCHANAN in changed, but because he sees that the should be used frequently, but in small draughts-1856, and how James Buchanan pursued foreigners are useful and must be cajoled. him to the grave with an infamous persecu- The foreigners to-day have no more bitter moderation. Be chaste and truthful. Be as good tion? Perhaps the discussion took a wider enemy than Mr. Justice Woodward, and citizens in the service as out of it. Bathing is imand deeds of the great Statesman were can- power, to be of foreign birth will be an vassed. They may have remembered his absolute disqualification to hold any office declaration, that in this war there can be or exercise the duties of a citizen. no neutrals—there are only patriots and traitors. Certainly no friends of Douglas | MR. CHARLES INGERSOLL, the Mrs. could neglect a sentiment which was so Nickleby of the Democratic party in this characteristic of the man, and which gave city, made a speech last evening, in which so much glory to his name. They would he endeavored to impress his hearers with not have neglected it, even at the risk of | the belief that Federal soldiers would conoffending Mr. Fernando Wood. If they | trol the election polls in October, and thus were the true friends of Douglas their path | prevent the Democrats from electing Woodwas plain. If they did not keep that path, | WARD! The time was when a man bearing

the honored name of Ingersoll would have disdained to go before a body of his meeting, nor can we see that any result could be obtained. When the time comes to reconstruct the Democratic party, and reunite the friends of Breckinrider and Douglas, it will be easily done. No negotiation can be more simple. The character of the great statesman was so plain and grand—his doctrines were so true, and rave, and his devotion to country was so najestic, that no follower of his creed can the honored name of Ingersoll would have disdained to go before a body of his fellow men and give his faith to such a silly falsehood. Are we to believe that when a fellow in the case of the says:

"If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than agencial, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotion to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan and prove that and control is and two with more power to command and ability to plan with more power to command and ability to plan and prove the same than any other and if you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spot to ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan and prove the power to command and ability to plan majestic, that no follower of his creed can | torial and other departments are well conhave any difficulty. His voice comes from the | ducted, and we are glad to see that it is grave, and calls upon all who believed in thoroughly loyal. We wish the Commerhim while living, and love his memory | cial all success and prosperity.

now that he is gone, to stand by the Government and the country in its struggle for existence, to strengthen the hands of those in power-to bear with them in their infirmities, knowing their honesty and purity of purpose, and to do nothing that may aid or comfort the rebels in their efforts to overthrow the Republic. This is our own belief as a follower of Mr. Dongras and we think we speak the sentiments of every sincere Douglas man in Pennsylvania. Aud if such words were not spoken at the meeting in New York, then those who claimed to speak in behalf of the Douglas men of Pennsylvania were impostors, and should have been quietly delivered over to the po-

The Exchange of Prisoners. If a recent conversation of the President is reported correctly, we are to have no more trouble with our enemies in reference to an exchange of prisoners. In this question, as in all questions, there is a right and a wrong side, and the rule by which it can he determined is the rule of common sense. We have a large number of rebels in cantivity, the rebels have a large number of Union men. Our desire is not so much to hold the rebels captive as it is to release our friends, who are in bondage, and this desire is so great that we can afford to make any concession to have it gratified. In this question a great principle is involved—the principle that the American uniform protects its wearer, and that if we choose to put a blue coat on a negro, we pledge ourselves to protect him as absolutely as if he were a white man. This the rulers of the rebellion dispute, and out of this all future complications will arise. This difference, however, will not be permitted to interfere with the operation of the cartel for the exchange of other prisoners who have not peen in command of negro regiments. Unless JEFF DAVIS, therefore, refuses to enter into an exchange that does not concede the right of the Southern States to treat negroes as felons, we may anticipate a speedy settlement of this question.

The Conscription Act. Judge CADWALADER, of the District Court of the United States, in an elaborate and able opinion, delivered yesterday morning, affirmed the entire constitutionality of this statute. Judge GRIER, the Circuit Judge, and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, was upon the and we have the bighest authority for saying, fully concurred with Judge CADWALA-DER's views in reference to the constitutionality of the act. The unconstitution ality of this statute is one of the planks of the Copperhead platform. Jude CADWALA-Dun has let it down No lawver and no citizen, who reads his judgment, which will be published in a few days, can have a moment's doubt concerning the entire con stitutionality of the draft law. The movement now on foot, on the part of certain lawyers of the Copperhead party in this zation of the rebel armies. Nowhere in city and in New York, to secure decithe West dare they withstand our on- sions from certain State courts adversely to ward march; they cannot risk a battle- the constitutionality of the act, is, in a they have no safety says in retreat. It | measure, thus frustrated and defeated; for great news, this of the unopposed oc- it is both impossible for any lawyer or judge to answer Judge Cadwalader's view, and improbable that any State court, after such a judgment as his, by a Federal tribunal of conquest by a victory. Where now is such high authority and acknowledged the hope of the Confederacy? Not in learning, will undertake to express a different opinion.

New Postal Arrangements. Thanks to the perseverance and ability of Mr. CORNELIUS WALBORN, Postmaster of Philadelphia, we have one of the most convenient, as well as best conducted post offices in the whole Union. To Mr. WALBORN is also due, we believe, the abolition of the unjust and oppressive exaction of a fee for the delivery of letters by the carriers, and of the extra one-cent stamp on letters deposited in the street postal-pillars. He has now removed what was a great anomaly. If a letter were addressed to any of the villes now included in the extended limits of the consolidated city-say addressed to Germantown-it required a three-cent stamp, just as if it were destined for Badwle or New Orleans. Under Mr. WALBORN, the various U.S. post offices scattered through the city, (at Port Richmond, Bridesburg, Frankford, Rising Sun, Germantown. Mount Airy, Chestnut Hill, Andora, Leverington, Manayunk, and Falls of Schuvlkill.) have been discontinued, Branch offices have been established at Port Richmond, Frankford, Germantown, and Manayunk, and the system of delivering letters all over the city by carriers has been instituted. Postage stamps can be purchased at the above named five branch offices, and also at stations in Bridesburg, the Rising Sun, and the Falls of Schuylkill. Facilities for depositing, collecting, and mailing letters will be distributed all over the city, at convenient places, and the delivery will be uniform, rapid, and correct. The public who benefit by this augmented accommodation will not be saddled with extra charges for it. The increase virtue its own reward, and whose patriot in communication by postal letters will more than defray all the cost. For the first time, we begin to realize that we really have a consolidated city, and not one great town and about a dozen small ones nominally making the vast and rapidly increasing City of Brotherly Love. Mr. WALBORN has ex-

> it was only a few years ago. THE DEMOCRATS denounce the loyal newspapers very bitterly for presuming to speak of Judge Woodward as an enemy of naturalization, and in favor of laws to restrict the foreigner's right to vote. It may seem strange that a man, with such opinions, should be the candidate of a party, ers, and whose policy has been to concondition of the Democratic party, we can and honest and independent labor, it is now the mere tool in the hands of a few ambitious aristocrats, and none of them is more ambitious or aristocratic than Mr. Justice er, they make capital out of his prejudice; and they drive him to the polls as sheep are driven to the pen. They know that if the | PIERCE will be a valuable aid to the commitlonger, and so it is kept from him as carefully as a knowledge of logic is kept from the slave on a plantation. Therefore, when Judge WOODWARD, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania man of few words; they will seem homely, but they in 1837 proposed an amendment "to pre-State after the 4th of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or hold office in this Commonwealth," he was sincere now, it is not because his opinions have tion, and they also involve had habits. Water emn range, and the last words if the men who think with him obtain

Japan and America. From the latest news from Japan we learn that the troubles of Great Britain and the United States with that country have but begun. All the elements of war exist in the difficulty—British residents murdered -an attempt to entrap and destroy an American steamer-a British frigate fired upon-a demand from the Japanese Government that all foreign nations should withdraw from the open ports, and, in retaliation for these outrages and violations of treaty, the destruction of Japanese forts and villages by British troops, and an engagement between batteries and the American steam frigate Wyoming. War, in fact, is virtually begun, and war of that bitter kind

which it is not easy to stop by negotiation. The trouble began last March, when the admiral of the British East India Squadron appeared before Kanagawa to demand of he Japanese Government an apology and the payment of one hundred thousand pounds as the penalty for permitting the murder of British subjects. Twenty days were given for compliance with these demands. These passed, and the Japanese asked for an extension of time. It was granted by the English charge d'affaires, and they again postponed compliance. On the 20th of June the settlement was referred to the admiral. On the 24th the money was paid, but with it the Japanese representatives brought the following important news from Miaco, the new capital of the Empire: The Tycoon (friendly to foreigners) was held captive by the Micado, the spiritual Emperor, and some of the more powerful princes: the Micado requested foreigners to abandon the open ports, with the intention of restoring to Japan its olden seclu sion and solitude among the nations. To this request the reply was a declaration by the foreign ministers that the ports were opened by treaty, and a simple promise that the matter should be referred to the Governments concerned. Rapidly upon these events followed those outrages alluded to, and the nunishment inflicted as retaliation. The American steamer Pembroke was fired upon by. Japanese vessels on the 25th of June;

seki straits, destroyed them, and burned the neighboring villages. These are the latest facts we have received. The American part in this difficulty is important. Our flag was the first fired upon, and an American vessel was the first to exact the penalty attaching to the outrage. The commander of the Wyoming has been blamed for his action, but in our opinion was justified by the necessity of maintaining the honor and interest of his country. The lives of American residents in that country, the wealth of American commerce in those waters, are not lightly to be risked, and the vast distances which separate Japan from America make it impossible that our soldiers and sailors, who are trusted with the honor of the flag in those far-away seas, should refer such cases to their Government and wait for official instructions When the Pembroke was fired upon trea-

the English frigate Medusa was attacked in

the same inland sea on the 15th of July.

On the 20th of July the Wyoming blew up

a Japanese steamer, and silenced nearly all

the forts of the Darnio. On the 24th of

July the British steamer Credia had a three-

hours engagement with the forts in Simcon-

cherously, the Wyoming did right in punishing the offenders. The experience of all civilized countries, in dealing with these semi-barbarous nations, should teach us the danger of a forbearance which is certain to be misunderstood. The condition of Japan can be closely inferred from the few facts we have gathered. The Government of the Tycoon no longer rules the Empire, and the policy of the nation is now hostile to foreign intercourse. Many of the chief princes, originally opposed to the opening of the ports to foreign trade, have determined to suppress it, and

it is their independent action, not the order of the Government, which caused the attack on British and American vessels. It is not to be expected that England, or France, or America, will consent to yield these rights which they have obtained by treaty, and if the Japanese continue their unlawful attempt to gain by force what they cannot got by negotiation, declared war will be the necessary consequence. For two hundred years Japan has known neither civil nor foreign war; the Peace that folded her wings above that solitary land no fright disturbed. If she is now banished, let the Japanese bear the responsibility. They have the power to make another China of their land; for their own good, we-trust they are too wise to use it.

MR. JUSTICE WOODWARD in his boyhood went to school. We take this for granted; also, that he then wrote those intellectual exercises which school-boys call compositions: also, that one of those compositions was upon "Ambition." We also take it for granted that his composition assured his master that ambition was divided into two kinds-true ambition and false ambitionthat true ambition was a blessing, and that false ambition was an evil. Now, if that composition is in existence, we advise Mr. Justice WOODWARD to read it.

SOLDIERS, and all you that have fathers, brothers, and friends in the army, remember that in 1860, when South Carolina was pletting treason and organizing war, Mr. hibited great administrative power and abili-Justice Woodward encouraged the traitors ty as Postmaster of Philadelphia, and the of South Carolina, by telling them "that public need only compare the postal system there must be a time when slaveholders may now, with all the improvements, with what fall back upon their natural rights, and employ, in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they possess and can command." Thus the men who are your enemies in the field were encouraged by the candidate of the Democracy for Governor.

Mr. WILLIAM B. REED is announced to speak in Meadville, away off in Erie county. Why does not the ex-diplomatist and anonymous pamphleteer let us hear him nearer home?

THE FRENCH have taken Tampico. This is another step towards Texas. Let the Frenchman beware. He may find returning as tedious as MACBETH, when fully embarked in his career of robbery and murder. CALEB PIERCE, Esq., of Chester county. has been appointed a member of the National Union State Central Committee. Mr. tee, and is qualified for the position by undoubted loyalty, energy, and ability.

regiment, made the following sensible speech: "I soon leave you-do not expect a speech. I am s are the result of experience. First, avoid profane speech. He who is the God of battles, and holds the sues of life, should be revered, if you would have His blessing. The man who honors His holy name is a true soldier; he fears not to die, because he is prepared for the issues of death. Temperance is the next virtue. The best stimulus to the soldier is his coffee. Liquors are temporary, and bring relaxatoo much water at a time involves perspiration, and weakens the body. Drink it often, but always in march bathe them in soft water, and you will be fresh in the morning. In closing, let me say that nothing pains me so much as to see a soldier who forgets his duty as a citizen and a Christian. Be so pure that your wives and sweethearts will honor you, every step of your progress as a soldier. If we meet again it will be my pleasure and duty to serve the country with you; If not, be true to the flag, and your country will honor you. -To yourself, fied. Take that as a soldier's good-bye,"

- Major E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester. nember of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says : CROPS IN THE REBEL STATES -It is stated that the wheat crop this season in the rebel States will foot up 55.639,500 bushels, which will be an excess over the crop of 1860, as tated in the last census, of 28,273,600 bushels. The crops, it is said, have been sathered in good order.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1963. Operations in Middle Tennessee. Bebels. Major General ROSECRANS' report of the opera tions in Middle Tennessee is officially prompleated View of Charleston. driving the rebels out, and that portion of the State rom the occupation of Murfreeaboro', a point o

two hundred and twelve miles from the neares point of supplies. Our total loss was eighty-five killed, four hundred and sixty-two wounded, and thirteen missing. We captured many small arms three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rified siege pieces without carriages, besides arm estroyed by the cavalry, quartermasters' stores cighty nine tents, eighty-nine flys, three thousan total number of prisoners taken was fifty-nine comnissioned officers and fifteen hundred and seventy Sale of Confiscated Property.

The life-interest of seventeen different persons t oundry parcels of ground and improvements forfeited emned to the United States under the con fiscation act, was sold to-day under a decree of the court. The attendance of persons was large Provost Marshal Todd was present, and gave notice that the military authorities had taken possession of eight of the houses, and would retain them until they shall see proper to surrender the premises. Colonel Lamon, U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, expressed his regret that the military authorities had interfered with the sale, and said that the purchasers must be governed by the fact accordingly. Even under this restriction e life-estate sold at from one-fourth to one fifth of the actual value.

The Signal Corns. In filling up the signal corps of the army now or canizing under the law passed at the last session of longress, one or two expert telegraphers are to be have charge of the working of the light field telegraph lines, which are under the control of the signal corps, and which, in battle or at sieges, are run ut, and worked on the field or in the trenches

Murder of a Detective. Lieutenant J. M. BRANNIN, who had been on royost and detective duty in Washington for the ast eighteen months, was, early this morning, tilled by Policeman THOMPSON, who shot him. The atter was committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Lieutenant BRANNIN was from Freehold, New Naval Orders. Commander Guest is ordered to the command of the Galatea, and Lieut. Commander Flexung to the

A Naval Officer Missing. Commander GRORGE A. PRENTISS has been miss ing for some weeks past, and, therefore, the Navy Department is concerned for his safety.

The Kansas Border Troubles. ST. Louis, Sept. 9 .- A special despatch to the Democrat, from Paola, Kansas, says between are in circulation of another threatened invesion of Quantrel has at least 1,000 men near the Kansas line. The feeling in Johnston, Miami, Linn, and Bourbon counties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The recent unobstructed entry into Kansas, and the supposed return of Quantrel, has created a universal feeling of insecurity in the border counties. The citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments. The towns on the border are nightly pa troled by the citizens. A large number of will leave these counties unless something is done for their protection. The condition of the women and children is the most pair ful phase of this border

At the meeting to day there will be a great gath ering of rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane. Parrot, Moorelight, Sidney, Clark, Jenkinson, Ins. lee, Babecck, Osborn, Shannon, Lowe, Hoyt, Reynolds. Miller, Lawrence, W. C. Wilder, D. I Wilder, and many other well-known men are here Among all these there is one pervading opinic We must kill the bushwhackers or they will kill us." They are in favor of putting them out of th way immediately.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Curious Embassy-A Rebel Colonel Predict an Early Peace. [Special despatch to the New York Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1863.—From your corre spondent with the Army of the Potomac we have the following, dated

the following, dated

Headquarters, Sept. 8.—Col. R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, recently sent word across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg that he would like to see an officer of our army. The wish being made known to Gen. Custer the General himself crossed. The motive of Col. Hill's request was to make inquiries respecting Gen. Gregg, with whom he was once a classmate and intimate friend.

EGen. Custer received a note from Col. Hill to Gen. Gregg, which was forwarded. Col. Hill remarked confidentially to Gen. Custer that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two rebel officers in the boat which conveyed Gen. Custer, and by o'ters on shore. On being asked the two rebel officers in the boat which conveyed Gen. Chater, and by others on shore. On being asked the neazon of their supposition, they would not communicate it, simply reierating their opinion. Ool. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but appeared to be a staff officer. At least 1,000 cavalry and infantry from the rebel army thronged about the wharf as spectators when Gea. Cluster landed. His reception by the officers was exceedingly cordial.

Notwithstanding these anticipations of posce; the rebels expected another battle near Culpeper. They old not another a statisting us, but presumed that we, strengthened by conscripts, would speedily assume the officiative.

Gen. Lee is yet in Richmond. Doubtless the consultations among the heads of the rebel Government.

are earnest.

Great amicability exists between our pickets and those of the enemy. Yesterday about 100 men belonging to both armies bathed together in the Rappahannock.

T. M. N.

The Battle in Greenbrier County. [From the Wheeling Pross, September 7.]
Farties who reached the city last evening, direct, from Beverly, report that Averill's forces were at that point. The engagement is said to have-been one of the most severe of the war. Averill, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, attacked Jones' forces, near from 2,000 to 3,000 men, attacked Jones forest, near, white Sulphur, and, after a hotly-contested fight, Averill run out of ammunition, and was compelled to fall back.

The Federal loss is put down at from 200 to 300, and that of the Confederates at about the same and that of the Confederates at about the same figure.

Lapt. Wm. Parker, of the 8th Virginia, was shot from his horse, and seriously, if not fatally wounded. Mejor BicNully, of the 2d Virginia, was seriously wounded. Lieut French, of Co. E, 2d Virginia, was shot through the knee. Capt. Ewing (artillery) was shot through the side. Parker, Ewing, and MoNully were left in the hands of the Confederates, but Lieut. French was rescued, and is now in Beverly.

The 14th Pennsylvania suffered a heavy loss, as it was exposed to the hottest of the battle. Colonel Schoolmaker was killed.

Averill captured the Highland County Court, which was in session at the time, and destroyed the saftpetre works. saltpetre works.

Had General Cameron reached Averill, as expected, it is thought Jones would have been

routed.

It is thought that Jones intends making a raid into the Kanawha Valley. He has been heavily reinforced, and his command now numbers seven of eight thousand. GEN. AVERILL'S EXPEDITION-THE BAT-TLE OF WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. WASHINGTON, September 9 .- The fellowing r port has been made by General Averill to General

port has been made by General Avenu & General Kelly:

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., Aug. 30, 1863.

General: I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place, after an expedition through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Greenbrier, and Posahontas. We drove Gen. Jackson out of Pocahontas, and over the Warm Spring, mountains, in a series of skirmishes, deartoyed their saltpetre works, burned Camp Northwest and a large amount of arms, equipments and stores, fought a severe engagement with a superior force under command of Major Gen. Sam Jones and Col. Patten, at Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but want of ammunition and the arrival, on the second day, of three regiments to reinforce the enemy, from the direction whence the co-operation of Gen. Scammon had been promised, decided me to withdraw. My command was withdrawn in good order, with the loss of only two men during the operation. Our loss in the battle is prodrawn in good order, with the loss of only two men during the operation. Our loss in the battle is pro-bably over one hundred officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Capt. Paul Baron von Koenig, A. D. C., killed while leading an assault upon the enemy's right, and Major McNally, 2d Virginia, and Capt. Ewing, artiliery, dangerously wounded.

I have reason to believe the enemy's loss equal to if not greater than our own. One Parrott gun burst on the first day, and becoming worthless was aban-doned. Great efforts up to noon to-day have been made by the combined forces of Imboden and Jackson to prevent our return, but without success.
We have brought in over thirty prisoners, including a major and two or three lieutenants, a large number f cattle, horses, &c. Your aid-de-camp, Lieut. J. R. Meigs, who acompanied me, is safe. I am, General, very respectfully your ob't serv't,... WM. W. AVERILL, Brig. Gen.

New Orleans. CAIRO, Sent. 9.—The steamer Julia arrived last night from New Orleans, having made the run in six days. She brings dates to the 2d inst. An officer from Brashear City had arrived, and gives the following: A deserter, named Byron, from a Texas regiment, came into Brashear City on Sunroops by order of General Dick Taylor, that General Magruder was killed in Galveston the week pre-vious by one of his lieutenants, who had caught him n a criminal act with his wife. The deserter also stated that the whole rebel force in Louisians is ot over 10,000 men, scattered from Brashear City o Opelousas and Alexandria, under command andria. The regiment to which the deserter belonged had nearly all deserted. Two more regifight no longer, as the Confederate cause is hopeless. Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 9.-The steamer City of Alton left ere this morning for Memphis and Vicksburg, have ing on board Generals Logan and Burbridge en route to their commands. Also, Mr. Miller, Treasury agent, on his way to Memphis. Mr. Miller has iu eturned from Washington, and the news of the repening of trade may soon be expected. Brigadier Generals Tuttle and Sweeney are here. route for the South. General Sibley's Expedition. We are permitted to copy the following extracts

from a letter from General Sibley's advance, dated Dacotah Territory, Camp Grant, near Mouse river, We are encamped here within sight of the Cateaux de Missouri, two hundred and sixty-eight miles west of Fort Abercomble, and five hundred miles from Fort Benton. We left General Sibley's force of three to four thousand men, two hundred miles behind us, and passed through the hostile Sloux country to within a few miles of Devil's lake, with country to within a few miles of Devil's lake, with fifty men.

We are now almost through the prairies traversed by the Sioux, and you may suppose that our dangers are nearly past. I saw about ten thousand buffaloes yesterday (herds were in sight all day), breakfasted on some of the meat, in fact we sat it at every meal. We have killed game of all sorts, and get wild cherries here in the ravines. So far, we have not suffered for either water or grass—notwithstanding the extraordinary dry season—proving that this is the best overland route to the new gold mines on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Please in form our, friends at the East of the safety and success of the expedition by the overland route to California.—N. I. Com. Advertiser. CHARLESTON.

Morris Island Evacuated by the

BOMBARDMENT OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

Sniked, and the Garrison Escaped. DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMPTER.

FORTRESS MONROE. Sept. 9.-The Richmon

of the city.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9 .- The following are the despatches from Charleston contained in the Richmond Whig of yesterday:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9 .- The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 oi our men were to our enemies, and if they then appeared against us under the enemy's flag, we should probably remonstrate with considerable energy; nor should we be very well satisfied with the assertion that they were not actually "equipped" at the time of delivery. "Equipment" in the legal sense appears to constitute the difference between a lawful and an unlawful sale. An empty hull may be anything, but a vessel equipped for the sca is an active engine of war. killed and wounded in Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havor is supposed to have been played in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister. At dark, on Wednesday evening, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, General Beauregard ordered the evacuation, which was executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly, in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. The enemy now holds Cumming's Point, in full view of the city. All is quiet

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7-Noon.-A despatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumpter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren, that he can have Fort Sumpter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are

The enemy is active, both above and below

day, nothing occurred to break the monotony at this ble have they found it that they have recently proposed to throw their whole energies into the work. In that event we might see such an extension given to the trade in question as could hardly be tolerated. It is a hard thing to say, perhaps, that we may sell a hundred thousand rifles or a whole cargo of gunpowder to a beligerent, and yet not a ship's hull; but we can only add that some distinction is actually recognized and that if he are to un interest. place. The enemy seems quite active both above and below the place, but there is no further indication of an attack. The best informed persons think be made to flank us. Two privates, four regulars, tors were captured yesterday near Running Water

bull; but we can only add that one distinction is actually recognized, and that it is not our interest to invalidate it. We ourselves have maintained it as well as the Americans. During the Orimean war we addressed a protest to the Washington Government on the subject of a vessel believed to be destined for Russian use, and the Americans listened to us. When they, again, the other day, protested on the subject of the Alexandra, we listened to them, and did our best to detect an alleged breach of law. On both sides, therefore, it is felt that neutrals should not supply belligerents with vessels-of-war, and yet a Confederate cruiser is said to be somewhere in British waters, awaiting the appearance of her new consorts at a rendezvous. Can this be right? We think not. It is not a question of sympathy at all, but a question of law, and, we may once more add, of British interests. If we were unhappily plunged again into wor, we might som, find reason to wish that we had supported with greater zeal the representations of the Unionists in the matter of these Scuthern cruisers. that another force is advancing on that point. All osition of the army is one of great desire to meet enemy and confidence as to the result. From East Tennessee there is no recent moveest to report. THE OCCUPATION OF CHATTANOOGA-RE-TREAT OF THE REBELS. CINCINNATI, Sept. 9 .- Gen. Crittenden's division

NORTH CAROLINA.

nooga to-day, the enemy having evacuated it yes

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 6 .- Hon, Daniel Heaton epresentative of this department, left here on the d inst., for Washington, on important business of a

HAVANA AND MEXICO. Occupation of Tampico—Insurrection in St. Domingo.
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The steamer Patapsco, from The yellow fever was raging in Havana con-The news from Vera Cruz is to the 15th ult. The

fantry, and 70 cavalry. After a slight resistance the city and fort was occupied. Doblado raised \$400,000, and with 4,000 men start-California. Guadalajara is being fortified by Gen. Arteaf. Count Dubois and Saligny are very ill. The French occupied Tucalsingo on the 18th,

which but one was killed and twelve wor whole expedition, who was shot in the head. Another battle is reported to have taken place.

Payment of the " Emergency" Men. ose interested to learn that the forms of appro commanding officers early next week.

vention. he State Committee.

The Convention passed the same resolutions as those adopted by the Rochester Convention, with one additional, deprecating any departure from constitutional grounds in the restoration of the New York Democratic Convention. Albany, Sept. 9.—In the Democratic Convention Amasa J. Parker was made permanent president. The Tammany and Mozart delegations from New

The McKeon delegates left the hall. A motion to invite those delegates to seats on the floor was lost. This evening Governor Sevmour addressed the Convention on the topics of the day. Destructive Fire at Buffalo

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Wilkeson & Wells' elevators have been destroyed by fire, with the adjoining warehouses. The elevators contained 250,000 bushel of grain, mostly corn. The loss is \$400,000. From Bahia, W. I. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Advices from Bahia, W. I., to August 5, state that the gunboats Mohican and

heard from. Excitement at Columbus, Ohio. Ship News.

Onward were then in port. No pirates had been

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Arrived—Bark Christine, Brockelman, from Limerick; bark Trabaut; from Bordeaux; bark Laura, from Bremen; bark St. Paul, from Bermuda; bark Levant, from Bermuda; bark D. Trowbridge, from Demarara; bark Gazellen, from Rio Janeiro.

The Guerillas on the Upper Potomac—We have the following information concerning the guerilla bends across the river: The rebel Major White, leader of "White's gang" of guerillas, is encamped on Jonah Nichol's farm, near Purcellville, Loudoun county, with three hundred men. On Sunday he arrented William Williams and Robert J. Hollingsworth, two unconditional Union men of Loudoun county, to be held as hostages for the guerilla Henry A. Ball and A. C. Belt, now in prison, captured last March. They are scouting the country, in squads of from ten to twenty, conscripting and horse-stealing.

Jones lays at "The Trap," (Blue Ridge,) near Bicomfield, with six hundred men.

If there is any reliance to be placed upon the word of intelligent scouts, Moseby is really so badly wounded, that, if he escapes with his life, he never can mount a horse, having suffered an amputation of the right leg near the hip.—Washington Star of September 9th.

The Conduct of England in Relation to A REMARKABLE LETTER FIGOR THE LONDON TIMES.

An association styling itself the "Emanefration Society" has appealed to her Majesty's (Fovernment in the matter of the war steamers built, or alleged to be built, in this country for the service of the Confederate States of America. Like other partisans of the Federals, the association appeals not to our sense of justice, but to the sympathies with which, in their opinion, we ought to be penetrated. They present the Northern States to our view as a nation "struggling for constitutional freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders," and ask that the law may be applied "with vigor" in prevention of nots prejudicial to "a friendly Power contending for human freedom."

This is precisely the style adopted by persons of greater note in discussing the subject, but it is a very mistaken one. The law knows neither prepassessions nor prejudices; nor can it enter into the merits of any cause of war. We can only look at the Federals as "belligerents," while we are "neutrals," and in these abstract capacities we must conduct our dealings. It is undoubtedly proper that the law should be put in forcel against any parties intending to violate it; but it is unfortunately doubtful whether the law is sufficient to prevent what are morally offences against its spirit. We know in general terms what a subject of a neutral State may do, and what he may not do. He may have dealings with the belligerents, even in munitions of war, but he must not enter into the quarrel. He must not entist men for the war, nor may he "equip" and either build a ship to order, or sell one when he has built it. Nor could any injunction be well leveled against his building ships of war, since he might have built them without reference to any particular order ordermand. Even the factorer of the vessel in this respect might not be easily ascertainable. A ship designed bops fide for mercantile purposes might be so constructed as to be convertible into a man-of-war upon occasion. We ourselves once ma A REMARKABLE LETTER FROM THE LONDON TIMES

Gilmore's Troops at Cummings' Point, in Full

THE ASSAULT ON FORT GREGG. the Guns of Forts Wagner and Gregg

THE REPLY OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.-Morris Island was eve cuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the most of Wagner, and, it being impossible to hold it. General Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon The enemy now hold Cummings' Point, in full view Heavy firing is now going on between the moni

tors and our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

puerile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7-8 P. M.—At 6 o'clock P..

M., the iron-clads and monitors approached Fort
Sumpter closer than usual and opened a hot fire
sgainst it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing
is still going on.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Our Troops Active Above and Below Chattanoga—A Force Advancing on Rome,
Security.

befquietly hovering about the Channel to pick up her new consorts on their coming out.

As it is, this kind of trade is left undisturbed, and the Federals, instead of snapping up the would be cruisers on their first appearance, complain of us for allowing them to appear at all. Just istely they have ordered the construction of six powerful from steamers expressly for the purpose of patroling the seas, and if this new squadron should not be abruptly diverted to Charleston or Norfolk we should soon hear less of the Alabama and her doings. Hitherto the Southerners have been left with this field of action entirely to themselves, and so profitable have they found it that they have recently proposed to throw their whole energies into the work. From the Richmond Enquirer, September 8. ATLANTA. Sept. 7.-A few of the enemy are Rome, Georgia. [From the Richmond Whig. 8th.]
CHATTANOGGA, Sept. 6.— With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons vester-

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7 .- Passengers from Chattalooga report a force of the enemy at Waxahatchie the number is not known. We learn from Rome

of Gen. Rosecrans' army took possession of Chatta-

The Raleigh Standard is filled with the reports of e proceedings of peace meetings held in the different counties, which fearlessly endorse the course of

occupation of Tampico was effected by the expedi-tion consisting of seven French vessels, 1,000 in-

after slight resistance. Miramon has given in his adhesion to the new order of things. Another rebellion is reported as having broken out in St. Domingo, in consequence of which Gen. uero had been obliged to shut himself up in the fort, with the garrison abandoning the city. Troops were subsequently sent, which cleared the city and scattered the rebels with one bayonet charge, in The one killed was the commander-in-chief of the

HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—It will be gratifying to oll for the payment of the Pennsylvania militia called into service by the proclamation of the Go-vernor on September last, are in the State printer's hands, and will be ready for transmission to the

The New York Union Constitutional Con-ALBANY, Sept. 9.-The Constitutional Union lonvention has nominated E. P. Norton for Attorney General, and R. F. Stevens for State Prison Intor. The rest of the ticket has been referred to

York were both admitted. Each delegation is to cast eight votes, and alternate the ninth vote. The This result was greeted with great applause.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 9 .- A scene of excitement occurred here to-day, occasioned by a cavalry man tearing down a Vallandigham flag.

Mass Meeting in Lewistown, Pa. Special Despatch to The Press.]

Lewistown, Sept. 9.—A large and enthusiast meeting of the friends of the Union was held in this place last evening, which was addressed by Mr. J. W. Forney, and Hon. B. Junkin, of Perry county Little Mifflin is fully awake to the importance of the great issues now before the people, and the words of cheer spoken by Messrs. Forney and Junkin half of the cause of their country.

will incite our friends to renewed exertions in be WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. - Senorita Cubas will appear at the Walnut-street Theatre as Nama-rattah, in the "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish." The great artiste has made this a character of her own. She will also perform in a graceful and (ascinating Spanish dance this evening. Her benefit will take place to-morrow evening, on which occasion the ormance will be unusually attractive.

THE CITY.

that the packets of a certain subsidized line shoul

that the packets of a certain subsidized line should be capable of carrying guns and doing duty as fighting ships. There would obviously, therefore, be great difficulty in applying to the trade in ships any rules different from those applying to the trade in munitions of war. Of the two, indeed, it must be far more certain that a battery of field pieces, such as the Federals have had by scores, is intended for the immediate uses of the war than that an empty ship, however constructed, is destined for such objects.

Nevertheless, when we have said all this, we can-

not pretend to deny that there is something, short, perhaps, of a legal offence, which we ourselves, if we were belligerents, should be strongly disposed to complain of as a breach of neutrality. If vessels were built in the yards of a foreign country of such a character and design as to be directly available against us; if such vessels were actually made over to our enemies, and if they then appeared against us under the enemy's fisc. we should probably re-

This view of the case manifestly leaves openings

for any amount of evasion. A ship has only to be towed out of our harbors to another port or to ano-

Mexico.

DUKE MAXIMILIAN.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.]

owing paragraph:
We believe we can

A letter from Brussels, contradicting the statement that King Leopold had counseled the Arch-

REPORTED PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES. From the Parls Correspondent of the London Daily News.]

Till he saw two antiers lifted, Saw two eyes look from the thicket, Saw two nostrils point to windward, And a deer came down the pathway."

George Cooke. General Cooke is an officer, a brigadier in the regular army, and has earned a large measure of public praise, because at the beginning of the war, from his sympathies and associations, it was expected he would join the South-

ein cause. He is a native of Virginia, has a son a

general in the rebel army, and his son-in-law, Stuart, is the distinguished cavalry officer whose

deeds have become a household word in the North

as well as the South. General Cooke is accom-

panied by his family .- Milwaukee News.

eve we can affirm that King Leopold is not

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE POURTH PAGE.] DULL DAYS .- If there is any time pecu-DULL DAYS.—It there is any time pretinally in for carrying out the lazy poet's idea of lying on a sofa reading a novel, it is the long interval of a dull day. It is just as comfortable to lie on the sofa and read a novel through a dull day, as it is to lie between blankets at high and listen to the patternal that its of the soft the suffigurance. between blankets at night and listen to the pattering of the rain upon the roof, and the cutting ups of the wind round atreet corners. Yesterday was a dull day. The barometer and the thermometer, taken altogether, bear indubitable testimony to this. There was nothing to be done. There was nothing to be seen. There was not a local vestige of anything blood stirring. The day was one of murkiness and discontent. But dull days are not without their bleasings. Some things are bleasings in disguise. They are sheep in wolves' clothing. They teach us that sunshiny days are better than bitters for promoting a breakfast appetite; they teach us to prize these blessed beams which like the dews of heaven descend alike on all.

hese blessed beams which like the dews of neaven lessend alike on all.

In some inexplicable manner they are suggestive of old friends, old letters, and new novels. We muse over the first, rearrange the second, and run through the third. The voiceless hypochondriac shouts louder than ever on a dull day. The billious man is more billious, and the nervous man more nervous. The country looks exceedingly desolate. The chickens, standing on one foot in the rain, look as though they had given it up, and bear a not distant resemblance to that legendary expression sacribed to a goose of fragile constitution in a thunderstorm. Why a goose should have been selected as an appropriate type of uld have been selected as an appropriate type o have come to be hit upon as the aome of a miseraoue tout ensemble, are questions which the promulgator of the proverb is at liberty to settle. A dull day is a God-send to the proprietor of a passenger rail way route, but so is a fine day for that matter. The beat cure, however, for the dispiriting tendencies of a dull day is to determine not to be dispirited, as the most efficient method of enhancing those of a fine day is efficient method of enhancing those of to determine to enjoy it to the utmost Union MEETING IN THE NINETEENTH

UNION MEETING IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—Last evening a large and spirited meeting, one of the series instituted by the Union Association of the Nineteenth ward, was held on Germantown road, below Norris street. It was well addressed by Meears. W. T. Leader. J. W. Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," and Wm. Nicholson. During the remarks of the latter speaker, eggs, pieces of cheese, and similar missiles were thrown at the stand by some individual hidden in the crowd. This proceeding caused intense indignation, and it is extremely fortunate that the culprit, for whom vigorous acarch was made, escaped in the dark without personal injury. towed out of our harbors to another port or to another versel, whence she may take her guns and stores, and the interdict of auch supplies becomes a dead letter. Should we be likely to acquiesce in proceedings of that kind for any length of time, or is it our interest, as a nation, to see the precedent established? We are assured that at this moment there are two vessels in the Mersey and a third in the Olyde designed in accordance with the latest conceptions of naval warfare, and notoriously destined for the use of the Southern States.

The memorialists of the Emancipation Society speak of them as "powerful iron-plated steamarams," and ingeniously describe them as "equipped" with "steel prows and turrets." We are not sure that this would be considered "equipment" under the meaning of the act; but if the statement is true—and we have no reason to doubtit—we should sak ourselves with what feelings we should regard similar proceedings on the part of others. The Federals are not entitled to call upon us to change our laws, nor can we submit to be bullied even into a change of practice; but the case is now becoming a very strong one. We hold and acknowledge it unlawful to equip vessels of war for the use of a belligerent, we being neutrals, and yet every cruiser in the service of the Southern States has been, as a matter of fact, sent to see from the ports of this country.

It is not the fault of the Government, as the case of IMPROVEMENT.—The slip formerly used by the Red Bank Ferry Company as a landing place for their steamboats at South-street wharf, has been completely demolished, and a subatantial whalf erected in its place by Messrs. Tatham & Brothers, who have leased the property for a number of years. The boats formerly running on this line were chartered by the Government at the beginning of the rebellion and are still in its employ. From the time this line ceased to run the entire business has been thrown upon the Gloucester Ferry Company, which has two fine boats on the line, and are strained to their utmost capacity to accommodate the numerous wagons that bring quantities of fruit and vegetables from Jersey to our markets here.

NAVY YARD.—The United States steamer "State of Georgia" was placed on the dry dock yesterday, to have her wheels painted, and her hull thoroughly overhauled Forty-three bales of cotton, which were brought from Pensacola by the bark "Petrie," in the Government employ, was landed at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, together with seventeen bales and packages from the U.S. steamer "Bermuda," at present anchored in the stream. This cotton will be sold at auction in the course of a few days. SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—A young man named Levering, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Laing, hatter, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, was accidentally drowned on Tuesday avening, in the Delaware, near Leasue Island: With a number of companions, he went on a fishing party, and losing his balance, fell overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to save him. His body had not been recovered. KILLED BY ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock

NAVY YARD.—The United States steamer

restriction of the coroner held an inquest of the body, and rendered a verdict of accidental death. Run Over.-Between 4 and 5 o'clock vesterday a lad named William Altemus was run over by a wagon loaded with kindling wood, at the corner of Frankford road and Allen streets. His injuries were not serious. He was taken to his home on Frankford road, above Allen streets.

FIRE.-A slight fire took place last evening at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Pale-thorn streets, which originated from a person throw-ing a lighted match on the floor where some coal oil and been previously spilled. PERSONAL.-The Hon. Gideon Welles rrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and stopped at

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1863. The money market was rather easier to-day, and

lenders exhibited a more accommodating spirit. Large amounts are coming in from the country for temporary investment, which has the effect of bringing down the rates. Six per cent. was the ruling PROBABLE REFUSAL OF THE THRONE BY ARCHfigure for operations on security; five per cent. on Gold was in fair demand, opening at 131%, and closing at 132/2, with some fluctuations during the day, the rumor of the occupation of Morris duke Maximilian to accept the throne of Mexico, says that his Majesty has signified to his son-in-law that he would rather not give any advice at all upon the subject. The Temps, however, contains the following narserant. Island failing to affect it. The occupation of Sumper and the possession of Morris Island has been so often telegraphed that nothing short of official news of successful movements against Charleston will favorable to the acceptance "pure and simple," but recommends the Archduke, without positively re-fusing, to propound conditions which would be so ave any effect on the market. In Government securities there has been no change recommends the Archduke, without positively refusing, to propound conditions which would be so
difficult to be compiled with as to render the assent
illusory.

The Patrie, which hitherto has been one of the
most ardent partisans of the "election" of the Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, is now constrained to admit the truth of the news given by the
Temps, that the King of the Belgians has recommended his son in-law to insist upon conditions
which are equivalent to a refusal of the proffered
crown. It adds that, in giving this advice, Leopold
has been simply the echo of the court of Vienna and
of the Orleans family. Nevertheless, the Patrie
says it is not possible, at present, to predict what
answer the Archduke himself will give to the Mextean depetation now on its way to present to him
what French writers pleasantly call les ucus du pays.
This reservation is the expression of a hope that the
young Archduke, who, it is well known, has cherished the idea of being an emperor, will be foel enough
to separate himself from the family and dynasty to
which alone he owes his elevation above the rank of
ordinary mortals, and will go out to the Western
world as an adventurer on "his own hook," confident
in his individual merits, and relying upon the dangerous patronage of the Emperor of the FrenchHaving too good an opinion of the Archduke's common sense to believe this, I adhere to the opinion I
expressed long ago, that the Emperor of Mexico (or
rather of that small silp of Mexican territory which
is yet conquered) will be some hitherto unknown individual to be nominated by Napoleon III. in virtue
of the power of the appointment which Marshal
Forey's Notables were ordered to reserve.

REPORTED PROPEST OF THE UNITED STATES. or some time, although we have had periods of re oicing and of panic. This is owing to the general confidence in the integrity of the Government, and to the continuance of the privilege of subscribing to the five-twenty loan at par. Bonds bearing interest in gold ought to be at least as good as those whose

interest is payable in currency; and, if the latter sell up to 115@120, why should not the former be worth 120@125? There is no doubt of their reaching such figures were the five-twenty loan out of the market. The stock market was decidedly better to-day, and the prices of some of the leading fancies advanced, while nearly everything was steady. State fives were in demand at 1/2 advance. Old City sixes sold at 1011;; 107 was bid for the new—both without change. Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgages rose ½; 2d do. ½—with sales. Reading bonds were steady; 1870s selling at 108. Camden and Atlantic 2d mortgages sold at 68. Elmira sevens at 108; 95 was bid for North Pennsylvania sixes; 119 for the tens; 104% was bid for Philadelphia and Eric sixes. Reading shares were in active demand at 59@59%, n advance of %@%; Philadelphia and Erie rose %Pennsylvania was steady at 6514; Harrisburg a 554; Camden and Amboy at 172; Beaver Mesdow at 74; Camden and Atlantic at 12. North Pennsylvania rose ¼; Catawissa preferred ¼; Little Schuyl-kill ¼; Long Island 2. Canal securities were dull Susquehanna zold at 15, a decline of %; Schuylkill Navigation at 12, 24 bid for the preferred; Morris preferred sold at 135%; 57% was bid for Wyoming

News.]
The news which I alluded to yeaterday as being "positively stated," of the United States Government having protested against what the French have been doing in Mexico had not then appeared in print. Several journals now notice the existence of the rumor, but in conflicting terms. The unscrupulous France says there is "no truth in it." The Temps, prompted, no doubt by an identical volunteered note from a Government office, construes the correction with a notable difference, for it says that "the news is at least premature." at 66, which was the only transaction in bank shares Passenger Railways are improving: Archatreet sold at 25%, an advance of 2; Chestnut and Walnut at 60; Girard College improved 1/2. The others were firm. The market closed steady. Drexel & Co. quote: is at least premature."

But the Patrie (a rabid partisan of the South, and therefore a good witness in the present instance,) says that the protest, "or at least an official notice of particular protects, but the protest of a particular party are however. says that the protest, "or at least an official notice of a protest having been resolved upon," was brought to Europe by the last packet, the City of Cork, and that Mr. Dayton will communicate the protest to the Cabinet of the Tuileries next week. If this is the right explanation of the word "premature," used by the Temps, it is obvious that the news loses none of its importance.

The semi-official Paris journals remark that Senor Lapiente, envoy of Juarez, has been in constant communication with both the North American Cabinet and the Russian Embassador at Washington, ling Exchange Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government se curities, &c follows:

Valley, an advance of 11/2. Western Railroad sold

The following shows the business of the Lehig Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending September 5, 1863: FROM MAUCH CHUNK. Anmitt Mines

Lehigh Mines

East Mauch Chunk

Coleraine Mines 754 11 441, 868, 07 .. 26,401 01 The following shows the amount of coal trans orted over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week , 1862, compared with same time last year:

SPORTSMANSHIP NEAR LAKE GEORGE—GEN.
SIOKLES.—Gen. Sickles is at one of the hotels with
two of his staff. (Capt. Moore and Capt. Fry.) and
receives the greatest attention from the guests and
citizens. They seem to think that too much cannot
be done in adding to the comfort of this distinguished
patriot and soldier. He is in excellent health, looking better than ever, and astonishes all by his wonderful activity. Rolls ten-pins and is the champion
of the "cocked-hat;" plays billiards with the
mace, and beats many good players who play
with the cue. He has been hunting or fishing almost every day since his arrival here.
Among his companions on these expeditions are,
Gen. Elijah Ward, David Banks, Esq.—who, bythe-by, is one of the best amsteur sportsmen I have
ever met; his piscatory knowledge of the lake, and
his explorations hunting on its shores, combined
with every noble attribute of character, renders his
companionship eagerly sought for—those two wellknown hunters, Lee Harris and son, who reaide
here, and the General's aids. The General has
shot two deer, the last a bison, killed in the lake
last Tuesday. Gen. Elijah Ward, F. Thomas, and
David Banks, Esqs., his two aids, and the Harrisea
were with the General on this occasion. Some of
the party landed and went back into the mountains
and soon got on the trail of a buck, and drove it
down the hillside to the lake. The General was in
a boat, hiding behind a small leland, and like Hiawatha.
There he waited till the deer came,
Till he saw two antiers lifted,
Saw two eyes look from the thicket, The deer on reaching the edge of the lake hesitated, but the close yelling of the dogs at his heels, compelled it to plunge in to seek escaps. After it got out a sufficient distance in the water, the General's boat was turned for the shore to out off its re-The scene that followed was very exciting; as soon Total.....23,798 03 866,036 C4 839,834 07 responding week last year.....23,884 03 572,148 17 601 433 60 The scene that followed was very exciting; as soon as the deer perceived the boat he turned for the shore, and swam rapidly, but the oarsmen bent their strength and succeeded in preventing him from getting the main land. He then turned for the island. The General, havinghim in easy range, fired. The dying buck, seeing escape was useless, changed his course and made for the boat. As he neared its side Harris caught him by the antiers. He made several desperate efforts to get his fore paws in the boat, but Harris held his head firmly down in the water. He was towed to the shore. The bison weighed, when dressed, 230 pounds. Judging by its antiers, it was nearly four years old.—Cor. Times. Decrease.

The following shows the receipts of the Delaware.

Division Canal Company for the week ending Sep-ember 5, 1863: Corresponding time last year..... Increase in 1863..... — Among the sojourners in the city during the heats of summer, is Major General Philip St.

.....\$55,505 63 The New York Post of to-day says:
Gold, on the news from Charleston, went down
from 132% to 132; and exchange, which had sold
at 145%@146%, is now offered at 145, with no at 145% (20142%), is now offered at 145, with no buyers.

The loan market is moderately active at 6(207 per cent. We observe no remaining indications of last week's stringency, while in many quarters considerable ease has been developed. First class firms have borrowed large sums this morning on New York Central, tele, and similar favorite securities, at 5 per cent. The new Government loan, the negotiations for which were finally concluded yesterday afternoon; is expected to contribute in various ways to give additional ease to the operations of the loan market. This circumstance, together with the general

ral presperity of the country, and the favorable prospects of the war, has contributed to wake up once more the speculative spirit, and to give a new impulse to the demand for railway shares.

The stock market exhibits considerable budysney. bank stocks dull, and railroad bonds firm. Railroad shares are very active and prices higher. Harlem, Michigan Southern, and Michigan Southern Guarantied advanced 6 per cent.; Fort Wayne; Pratrie du Chien, and Illinois Central 3@4 per cent.; and Erie, Pacific Mail, Michigan Central, Reading, and Pittsburg about 2 per cent.

Before the first session gold was selling at 132½@132½, New York Central at 133, Erie 106½@106½, Illinois Central at 126. Harlem at 143, Pittsburg at 98½, Toledo at 117½, and Michigan Southern at 92½.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the marae, yesterday evening: Wed. em pref.. Reading
Mich. Central.....
Mich. Southern...
Mich. So. gunr...
Itilneis Gen scrip,
Cleveland& Pittsbu

After the Board a desire to realize depressed the market, and New York Central sold at 133%@134 Eric at 108, Eric Preferred at 106%, Hudson River a 150, Reading at 118, Harlem at 150, and Michigan Southern at 96@98%. Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 9.

Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKEL. Philadelphia Exchange. 1
| FIRST BOARD | 100 Susq Uanal... b30 ... 15\(\) 6000 Elmira R 7s ... b5 108 | 100 Susq Uanal... b30 ... 15\(\) 68 Penna R ... 65\(\) 200 Reading & 70 2dyvi08 | 200 Reading R ... b30 ... 69 | 100 do ... 530 ... 69 | 100 do ... 530 ... 59 | 100 do ... 55wn ... 29 | 100 do ... 58wn ... 29 | 100 do ... 58wn ... 69 | 100 do ... 58wn ... 60 | 100 do ... Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKEE, Philadelphia Exchange. BETWEEN BOARDS.
 100 Gity 6s.
 101% 2000 Penna R 2d mort.

 100 Snsq Canal.
 530.

 20 U S 6 years option.
 102% 100 Phila & Erie R b90.

 20 U S 6 years option.
 102% 100 Phila & Erie R b90.

 20 Harrieburg R.
 65% 100

 100 Penna S.
 100% 100 Phila & Erie R b90.

 27 Archasteet R.
 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%

Do prid... 53%
Do 7s 73...
Do 10s...
L Island Rex-dv 44
Do bde...
Fhila Ger & Hor ...
Legish Val R...
Do bds... Philadelphia Markets.

There is very little export demand for Flour, and the about 1,600 bbls at \$4.75@5 50 for old stock; \$5 for freshfor extra family, including 500 bbls W. B. Thomas' extra on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying more freely within the above range of prices for superfine and extras, and \$6 75@7.50 % bbl for fancy orands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5 % bbl. Gorn Meal is scarce at \$4 for small way at \$5 \mathrmale bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 for Penna, and \$4.25 \mathrmale bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 for Penna, and \$4.25 \mathrmale bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 for Penna, and \$4.25 \mathrmale bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 for Penna, and \$4.25 \mathrmale bbl. Observed at from \$1.10\text{dop}\$
\$1.30 for common to prime new red, \$1.2\text{dop}\$1.20 for fair to prime cold do, and \$1.40\text{dop}\$1.30 for white, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is dull at \$6.2\text{dop}\$1.30 for new. Corn is less active; about 4.03\text{dop}\$1.30 bushels. Western mixed sold at \$2c; yellow is held at \$6.0\text{bushel}\$1.0 ats are in request, and orines are looking up; sales of new at \$200\text{dop}\$1.30 for and old at 70. weight. BAKK.—lst No. 1 Quercitron is offered at \$30 \mathrm{Pton}\$1 to COTTO.—The sales are limited, but the market is firm at previously quoted rates.

GROCERIES.—There is very little Coffse here; small sales of Rio are reported at \$602\text{36}\text{26}\text{36}\text{36}. In Suar there is very little dots, but prices are without charge. PhOYISIONS.—The market is quest, but holders are firm in their views. Mess Pork is held at \$4.40\text{37}\text{bb}. Butter is firm, and prime scarce at \$202\text{26}\text{56}\text{56}\text{the latter for prime Goshom. Lard is in demand at 10\text{3c}\text{Pb}. for tierces.

WHISKY is very quiet; small sales of Pennsylvania.

ter for prime cosmon. Late is in for tierces.

WHISKY is very quiet; small seles of Panusylvania and Onic buls are making at 53@53%c, and dradge at 51@613 c B gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour. 1,800 bbls.

E639 bus. New York Markets, Sept. 9.

ASHES are unchanged, with sales of 25 bbls at \$7 for Pots and \$5 for Pearls,
BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western is dull and drooping for common and inferior grades, while fresh ground is steady and in moderate request.

The sales are 8,000 bbls at \$4.04.50 for superfine State; \$4.8.04.55 for extra do. including shipping brands of round boop Ohio at \$5.15.05 40, and trade brands at \$5.50.07.

Southern Flour is quiet eand without essential change; sales 650 bbls at \$5.10.66.25 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.30.85 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is quiet eand without essential change; sales 650 bbls at \$5.10.06.25 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.30.85 for common, and \$5.05.07 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$5.05.07 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$6.05.07 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$6.05.07 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$6.05.07 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$6.05.00 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$6.00.00 for good to choice extra \$6.00.00 for common, and \$6.00.00 for good to choice extra \$6.0

extra.

By four is firm, and selling moderately at \$3.60@6.28

for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is in small supply, and very firm. We quote Jersey at \$4: Caloric, \$1:25@4.39; Brandywine, \$4.10; puncheons, \$21.75.

Wheat is one cent better, with a moderate demand, and a limited supply of grades fit for shipment. The private accounts are less groomy than the public circulars. private accounts are less groomy than the public cir-culars.

The sales are 50.000 bushels at 87c@\$1.04 for Chicago Spring; 38c@\$1.13 for Milwauk.e Club; \$1.16@1.20 for smbtr lowa; \$1.14@1.21 for winter rad Western; and \$1.27@1.25 for amber Michigan. Eye is scarce and firm at 80@90c for State and Weşt-ern. rn.
Barley is dull ard nominal.
Outs are quiet and firm at 55@52c for Canada; 63@69c
or Western. and 66@70c for State. or western, and 65@70c for State. Corn is a shade firmer, with a moderate business. The sales are 50,000 bushels at 75%@78c for shipping, nd 70c for Eastern. Beans are cull at \$2 60@2 85 for medium, and \$2 90@3, for marrowfat.
Charrowfat.
Far remains firm, with a fair demand at 85e@\$1 for new Morth Niver, and Si@. 10 for ald St. Martins at 85e. Cirs.—We notice sales of 50 bbls Summer Lard at S3c.

Hors are steady and in moderate demand at 15@22c.

The new crops are coming forward slowly and hoiders generally ask 25c.

Whisky is a shade firmer, and we notice sales of 500 bbls at 50@50% c.

Tanlow is firm and in fair request; sales of 75 hhds City, at 10%c. Chicago Breadstuffs Market, September 7.

CITY ITEMS. NEW CARTES DE VISITE BY WENDEROTH TAYLOR.—We have just been shown beautiful ard Photographs of J. R. Lambdin, Esq., the wallmown artist of this city; Hon. A. J. Boreman Governor of Western Virginia; Commander T. Dar-rah Shaw, U. S. N., and Rev. Wm. E. Bordman, ecretary of the Christian Commission, taken in their usual excellent style, by Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor, (late Broadbent & Co.) Nos. 912, 914, and 916 bostout street. Duplicates can be had at their FINE MACARONI AND VERMICILIA -Messrs. Davis & Richards, (successors to the late C. H. Mattson) dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a Iresh supply

PATENT VENTILATED HINGE SPRING MATTRESSES, made by the best and quickest work-men in the city, at the West End Store, 1408 Chestnut street. "A MARRIED MAN'S ADVICE."-Young man, if ever inclined you be To enter the portal of matri mony, Be wary how you go through it;,
If I beg of my wife not to pet or to fuss, You're accuss, you're accustomed to it!'

of genuine Italian Macaroni and Vermicilli, to which

we invite the attention of our readers.

She only replies, "You're accuss, you're accuss, No matter how tidy or well-dressed you go, Though your clothes are from the store of Charles . Stokes & Co., ('Neath the "Continental," where you may view If your wife be slovenly you'll be in a muss, And you always will be, till you feel you're accuss You're accuss, you're accustomed to it.

A FAST PLACE.-Life in Richmond is rapid. A local paper says if the gambling and drink-ing go on as at present much longer, Richmond will be all faro banks up stairs, and all bar-rooms on the first floor, and everybody in town a king of dia-monds, or a knight of the order of rum-punch. About these diggings things go on more rationally. Things go en quietly, decently, and prosperously in Philadelphia, and everybody dresses decently because he procures his garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Reckhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. ALWAYS sit next to the carver, if you can,

Ask no weman her age. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Never contradict a man who stutters. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Always copy after a man who has the good sense and judgment to purchase his clothing at the one-price establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 669 Chestant street. REST EASY, SLEEP SOUNDLY.—Buy one of Patten's Patent Ventilated Hinge Spring Matesses, the best make in the Union, at 1408 Chest-