SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

The Situation in Europe.

It is said that Queen VICTORIA has written a letter to the King of Prussia earnestly urging him to change his policy—to be guided by common sense—to keep the oath which he took, before God and the world, to maintain the Constitution of Prussia-to be a truthful, honest man, really paternal in his rule. Why should she write thus to him? Because, through all her descents | the words, "of" and "free," in the third and alliances-parents, husband, childrenthis lady is intensely German; because, of of Philadelphia county, among other things all the thrones in Europe, her own is the | urged in objection to the amendment of Mr. purest; because she never dreamed of violating the oath by which, at her Coronation, she bound herself to govern by the law; because she has so governed, and therefore is authorized to point out to another even the worldly advantage of acting rightly. There may be another reason, more personal, for her interference, and that lies in the fact that | hibiting them from coming. Where do we her eldest daughter is wile of the heir to the Crown of Prussia, and that she may have a a persistence in misrule may throw Prussia into revolt and depose not only the foolish king, but even expel the House of Brandenberg, even as the French successively deposed and expelled the House of Bourbon

and the family of Orleans.

VICTORIA, or from any one else. He is as obstinate, but with greater energy, as ever was CHARLES the Tenth of France, and has a match for Prince Polisnac in his favorite Minister, M. DE BISMARK. Master and man will persist, no doubt, to the utmost—and the more so, because they have the support, such as it is, of the Prussian aristocracy. But they have never learned. or else have forgotten, the lesson taught on the historic page, that when there comes a tussle between the nobility and the people, the latter always have the best of it. In his remarkable stup dity, WILLIAM of Prussia declined attending the German Conference, though specially invited thereto by the German rulers assembled at Frankfort, at the request of the Emperor of Austria, and though the King of Saxony was himself the bearer of that invitation. The superb reason that he gave for retusing to go to the meeting of Sovereigns at Frankfort was. that he thought the affair should have been

rehearsed, by a few of the leading princes,

before it was brought before the public. In

1849 the advanced Germans offered to the

King of Prussia the imperial crown of Ger-

Nobody, even among his most sanguine

friends, has the slightest hope that WILLIAM

part in Germany, having lost her prestige, through her monarch's folly. According as Prussia has left the broad road of constitutional freedom, Austria has got into it. The Emperor of Austria, strange as such words would have sounded five years ago, is a man of progress. He wants an united German Confederation, himself at its head, to keep Germany an unit in Europe, and if his design was to separate Prussia from the rest of Germany, the means have been supplied by M. DE BISMARK and the obstinate king, his master. The German States will unite and act without the co-operation of Prussia, simply leaving it a chance of coming in. They have adopted the Austrian scheme for a Directory, to be composed of six members, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, with one vote each—Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, one vote in turn; Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies to nominate the question of the Presidency of the Direcand if her claim is conceded, Prussia sinks ment. into the same position of influence as Bavaria, or in their turn Saxony, Hanover, or

Public opinion has it that this confederation is meant to build up resistance, if need- on his mind for a long time past, and had ed, to the Emperor Napoleon. If so, at | claimed his serious consideration." "It is the moment when Napoleon offers an Im- my honest impression that we do but squanperial Crown to an Austrian Archduke, we | der those privileges (the right of suffrage have the Emperor of Austria raising a bar- and of holding office) in conterring them rier against Napoleon's possible advance | upon every individual who chooses to come into Germany. Will MAXIMILIAN accept and claim them." Then tollows an arguthat proffered throne? If he does not, then ment, very earnestly put and very compre-Austria will keep France at arm's length; hensive of the reasons, for excluding foreignif he does, what next may ensue? Suppose, ers, arriving after 1841—the fourth of July, as has been suggested, that Austria, which may become as ambitious as she is powerful, should join with France to replace Poland | answer the Judge whether you think the on the map of Europe—that her bribe from motion and speech were but a ruse to bring NAPOLEON, for doing this, should be the crown of Poland for the Archduke CHARLES, tended in the letter of 1852, or whether it (next brother to MAXIMILIAN)—that Austria should surrender her own Polish pos- mark of supporting the amendment, and insessions and deprive Prussia of her still larger share in the Partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795-should take back to to accept Mr. Woodward's amendment, herself Silesia, formerly Austrian-should which would have been a valid one, instead provinces, thereby reducing Prussia to tury. What changes this would make! Yet all this is on the cards. NAPOLEON, now in his fifty-sixth year, cannot live much longer, but Francis Joseph, of Austria, who has latterly shown marked ability, as well as much common sense, was only thirty more, at the lowest insurance estimate), may witness, if not effect, more important

changes than these. From England we have two items of important news. The London Times, seeing that the South is being everywhere defeated, and with its money-market writer terribly bit by the fall in Confederate stock, has seriously turned round, forgotten all its former defence of the breach of neutrality by LAIRD and LINDSAY, and says: "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 | phrase is-of one party, will lie for party fact, sent to sea from the ports of this coun- purposes, it is allowable to assume, also, that try. It is not the fault of the Government, as the case of the Alexandra sufficiently proved; but there must clearly be a fault | history of an honest indiscretion in speaksomewhere, when we see the spirit of the ing his "honest impressions" on "a subject law evaded, and things done which we which had been on his mind a long timewould rather see left undone, and which our past," may, just when there is no other own national interests call upon us to possible escape, "allow his political amstop." The other point is merely been drawn, one contrived to cut her cable ment. Mr. Cummin, of Juniata Woodand steam out to sea, the British Govern- complain the fing a proposition, supporting ment, as in the sace ofa" cut and run." that her exit should be stopped. It remains ers, and then withdrawing it, and thus cut to be seen whether the other five war-rams, off all opportunity of reply to his elaborate or any of them, will be allowed to depart. | address.' The fact shows with what exquisite fidelity Lord Russell enforces the Royal proclamation of neutrality. We wonder whether his Lordship had any Confederate bonds at his stock-broker's, in Copthall Court, City! Perhaps his losses on them are as much as | SEWARD that MASON and SLIDELL were not considered worth squabbling about. From Australia there comes an intima-

tion that its citizens want a new geographi- apology called for by the gentleman from -cal nomenclature; such would be the altera- Juniata county (Mr. C.), for he (Mr. W.) tion of the name of New South Wales to knew well that, to an American assembly, Nova Cambria; Britannia, Britannia Nova; | no apology could be necessary. He had Australia, East Australia; Valloria, La- risen merely to withdraw his amendment. nauria: Alfredia, Freeland, Alexandra, or some other, in order to sever the recollec- can' mean here? We think that justice tion of the name of Botany Bay, assigned | to the orator's sentiments requires the word to New South Wales by Captain Cook. In to be put into italics—a liberty which we the belief that he is the Emperor of China connection with this subject a desire is ex- have taken with such other quotations from or the seventh son of the seventh son, who pressed to preserve in the colony the En- the Judge as seem to demand such em- reads the stars, and foretells all coming deavour, the ship in which Captain Cook phasis. first discovered the colony. Thus, Tom . DE MOLEYNS!

Judge Woodward on Foreigners. Judge Woodward was a member of the Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution" of Pennsylvania, which was held in the year 1837. On the 17th November (see Debates of the Convention, vol. 5, p. 443-8) Mr. MAGEE, of Perry county, moved "the second reading and consideration of resolution No. 48, in the words following viz:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as to prohibit the future emigration into the State of free persons of color and fugitive slaves,

Mr. THOMAS, of Chester county, mov-Mr. Tromas, of Ohester county, moved to emend the words, "of" and "free," in the chird line, the word "foreigners." Mr. Marter, of Philadelphia county, among other things gred in objection to the amendment of Mr. Tromas, which, it adopted, would have excluded foreigners from a residence in the State, that "the Constitution of the United States provides for the emigration of foreigners into these States; and yet we have here a proposition for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting them from coming. Where do we find our authority for this proceeding?"

Judge Woodwara, whatever he may have thought of classing foreigners with free persons oc color and fugitive alaves, was lawyer enough to know that any provisions of the State Constitution prohibiting their emigration into, and residence within, its borders, would be null and void under the upreme law of the nation, proposed to amend the migratory amendment of Mr. Tromas by an amendment of Mr. Tromas and adding his proposition to the original resolution at to prevent amy foreign and the migratory amendment of Mr. Tromas and adding his proposition to the original resolution at the send of the state of the mandment of Mr. Tromas and adding his proposition to the original resolution of the resolution and was under the impression that he would with the original resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the original resolution of the resolution of the foreigner as about the prevented from one foreigned to state the state of the mandment of Mr. Tromas and adding his proposition to the original resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the previous manufacture of the provision, which we have a subject to the state of the state of the provision and speech, which we take the state of the provision and speech, which we take the state of the provision of the ed to amend the same, by inserting between line, the word "foreigners." Mr. MARTIN, mother's as well as a monarch's dread that have thought of classing foreigners with

of Prussia will take good advice from Queen against which no such impossibility was

many. In 1863, thanks to the present King, Prussia will be found playing a third-rate in The Age of the 10th inst.,) he meets his troubles in this way:

"That (amendment) was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his come up to the mark, or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion, having answered its purpose, was withdrawn," Now, look at the last paragraph of his speech in support of his amendment, for the

reason for the withdrawal. He there says, explicitly, that his reason for the withthe fifth member; and all the remaining drawal was the unanimous opinion of his German States the sixth. This leaves open own friends; and adds: "I therefore yield my own judgment to theirs, and, having EXtory, which it is said that Austria claims, PLAINED MY VIEWS, I withdraw the amend-What were those views? Were they such

as were calculated to bring the Whigs up to the mark, or to induce them to back out? Judge WOODWARD said: "They had been

1841—from all political privileges in the State. Read the argument carefully, and the Whigs up to the mark, in the sense inwas not calculated to bring them up to the corporating it in the Constitution.

Mr. THOMAS was, doubtless, very willing. permit France to regain the Rhenish of his own, which he discovered could neither be adopted nor have any force if it the mere Duchy of Brandenburg that it | had been; but Judge Woodward prevented was at the beginning of the eighteenth cen- | him and his friends from coming "up to the mark" by withdrawing it, against his own judgment, in deference to that of his friends in the Convention.

Judge Woodward, when he wrote his letter, in 1852, knew and felt that the record was dead in the teeth of this explanation years old on the 18th of August, and with and attempted avoidance of his action fifteen his expectation of life (over thirty years | years before, and feeling this, he chose to treat the amendment as a parliamentary trick, and defended himself against the reported speech, by charging it with inaccuracy. In what respects inaccurate he does not venture. for revision. The Judge, in the letter referred to, charges the reporter with misrepresentation, and the party opposed to his election in 1852 with "allowing their political passions to get the better of their veracity." We answer, that if he will assume that the "gentlemen of honor"—as the

a "gentleman of honor and high social standing." caught in a tight place by the bition to get the better of his veracity." it "by a strong argument against all foreign-

Mr. WOODWARD renewed his amendment to afford Mr. CUMMIN the opportunity he asked. Mr. CUMMIN made his reply, concluding with these words: "I hope, therefore, that he (Mr. W.) will withdraw his amendment, and that he will make an apowere his gains, in December, 1861, on the logy for what I regard as a gross insult upon tions, an enemy of the present Government. suppression of the intelligence from Mr. the Irish and the other foreign population of this State."

> had not risen for the purpose of making the the subject of slavery, we still cannot refrain Quere: What does the word "Ameri-

Moreover, it must not be overlooked that the Governor of Pennsylvania, we have a MULLINS, grown rich, pays a hundred the purport and purpose of the amendment | right to interfere. His opinions then become guineas for royal permission to change is clearly shown by the speech of Mr. Cox Irish MULLINS into Norman DE Molern— upon it, to be understood and received to management of this campaign, must ask themnot an imaginary case, by the way, seeing be proscriptive to the fullest extent of the selves with earnestness and solicitude what that THOMAS MULLINS, third Lord Ventry terms employed. The Judge's speech fol- will be the fate of the State with such Ghost's" appearance. in the Irish peerage, actually did change his lowed Mr. Cox's, but it contains no dis opinions the recognized thought of its name in this manner, on the ground that he avowal of Mr. Cox's construction. Mr. Governor. What will become of the Union belonged to the family of Molyneux, Earls | Cummain throughout his whole speech | with the machinery of this State in the of Sefton, so that all his little MULLIANES addresses his reply to the very argument hands of a man who has no sympathy with now grandly figure in the peerage as the and to the entire scope of the reported the people? All that Horatio Seymour speech, which the Judge now repudiates, has done will be repeated, with a boldness to day.

came too late; it came under compulsion, and for reasons that might tempt the Judge to make it for the occasion. We now give the speech just as it stands in the printed debates of the Convention, leaving the question of veracity which the Judge has raised with the "reporter and his political opponents" of 1852 to the refusal to apologize to "the Irish and the other foreign population of the State" to the parties more particularly concerned:

Mr. Woodward said that he had not anticipated, this morning, that an opportunity would be presented to him to introduce this subject to the notice of the Convention; he was not, therefore, prepared at this time to say more than a very few words; although it was a subject which had been on his mind for a long time past, and had claimed his serious at tention.

such as we heatow upon them. There is no reciprocity; the advantage is all on one side, and whatever we may give to them, we curselves can acquire nothing of the kind. Wby should this be so? Or, if the adoption of such a system was necessary at one time, why should it still be adhered to, when everything in the form of necessity has long since passed away? I can discover neither wisdom nor policy in so doing.

The idea, Mr. President, is simply this: I would afford to all foreigners who shall come to this country after the date of my amendment, protection in their person, their property, and all the natural rights which they could enjoy under any civilized or well-ordered Government. I would permit them to acquire wealth; to pursue objects of their own.

ambition; I would, in short, allow them to become in sil respects equal citizens with us, except only in this one matter of political privileges. All their natural and all their civil rights should be amply guarantied and protected, and they should become citizens in common with us in relation to all objects, except voturs and holding office. And do we not hold out sufficient inducements for foreigners to make this country their home, even if we take from them these political privileges? Surely, sir, we do—euch, indeed, as no other nation upon earth can proffer. —euch, indeed, as no other nation upon earth can profler.

But, Mr. President, it is not my design to enter into the discussion of this matter at the present time, and I owe an apology to the Convention for having said so much in regard to it. I have a strong feeling on the subject, though I confess that I enter tain doubts whether this Convention has the power to act. I am well aware of the nature of the provision in the Constitution of the United States, and which has been referred to by the goatleman from the county of Philadelphia [NII. Martin.] I would do nothing in contravention of that provision; I merely wish that the question should be referred to a committee, that they may inquire whether this Convention has the power to act at all in the premises, and if it has the power, whether it would be expedient to act. I am, however, surrounded by many valued friends, whose opinions and judgment I appreciate; and it appears that they are unaalmous in thinking that I should withdraw it. I therefore yield my own judgment to theirs, and, having explained my views, I withdraw the amendment.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

The campaign in Pennsylvania has fairly opened. From this day to that of election the speakers on each side will make a busy and active canvass. Mr. McVeagh announces that General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, will be here, and make several speeches to our friends throughout the State. Other distinguished men are expected, and the great questions before the people will be abundantly and thoroughly discussed. His Excellency the Governor has commenced his tour to the different parts of the State. From the report of his reception at Kittaning, it will be seen that in Armstrong county our friends are laboring with enthusiasm in the good cause, and we predict for him, wherever he goes, those manifestations of esteem and good will that the people always bestow upon a faithful servant. From every part of the State we receive encouraging advices. Our friends are alive to the importance of this campaign. They see that it must be won, or that all we have gained in the past will to say, but contents himself with saying that | be swept away in the triumph of disloyalty. this one unlucky speech was the only one | The rebels in Richmond can afford to wait, which the reporter had not submitted to him | LEE may nestle in quietness on the banks of the Rapidan, BEAUREGARD may write proclamations, and BRAGG keep up his retreating march until he reaches the Gulf, and the cause they serve will not be served half so well as it would be by a victory of the Copperheads in Pennsylvania. Let our friends keep this in mind, remembering that above principle involved—the principle of freedom and self-government. Let our friends also re member that the enemies of free government are sparing nothing to accomplish our defeat. At their head they have Mr. Justice Wood-WARD, a jurist of experience and a man of intellect and shrewdness. He is a fanatic, however, on certain questions, and his intellect is so dwarfed and clouded by his this, that out of six war-rams built | The unlikelihood of Judge Woodward's | fanaticism that we do not think it possible at Liverpool for the rebels, and to which Lord Russell's attention has repeatedly what followed the withdrawal of his amendtion involved in the glory of our State. We say this frankly, and not to serve any party purpose. The enthusiasm of Mr. Justice WOODWARD in favor of slavery is as great as that of Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON against slavery. He believes in it as a Divine institution. It is a sacrament as holy as the ordinance of marriage. And being Divine, it is the duty of all lawgivers to strengthen it, and of all holders of slaves to defend them against any legislative interference. Thinking thus sincerely, he is,

by the force of strong and honest convic-While we do not blame Mr. Justice Woodwarp or any other citizen of Pennsylvania Mr. Woodward answered: "That he for holding what opinions he may please on from urging upon our friends the necessity of keeping such a man out of the Guberna torial chair. He is welcome to his opinions -to nurse, and cherish, and publish themto preach them from the hustings and bench. and we would pay no more regard to them than we would to the unfortunate inmate of Blockley insane asylum who lives happy in events. When, however, he asks to be common property, and the people, in the

but did not then disavow. The repudiation | that Horatio Seymour has never shown, for Mr. Justice WOODWARD would be in the hands of men whose necessities would not permit him to pause. He would be in the hands of men who have no thought beyond a union of Pennsylvania with the rebellion,

and this they will do even at the risk of forcing a revolution upon the people of this State. Let our friends remember that judgment of the general reader; and his triumph in this campaign will not only be a duty to themselves and the Union, but it may render unnecessary a more serious and exacting duty which his success would certainly entail upon every lover of liberty and

Mr. Sumner's Address. Mr. CHARLES SUMNER's address is very ong, but not too long for the importance o the subject and the ability with which it is considered. Two years of war, resulting in decisive victory, have proved the power of the United States to subdue the rebellion: that the solitary danger of disunion exists. in the interference of foreign nations. Unaided by England or France, the rebellion must yield to the might of our armies. Mr. SUMNER shows that all wars have a tendency to extend and enlarge, and, if they are protracted, tempt intervention from Powers that were not originally implicated. And far more than wars generally, let it be remembered, is this war a temptation; for it offers to monarchies opportunity of crippling a colossal Republic, and, to their ambition, suggests the possibility of gaining permanent influence over a continent upon which their dominion is now little more than nominal. But the danger is not made evident by argument alone, but by those actions of England and France, which the world knows, and which Mr. SUMNER skilfully rehearses and thoroughly xplains.

In the division of his subject, Mr. Sum-NER has shown that mastery of its meaning which entitles him to speak positively of the historical precedents which apply to it, of the laws of nations which underlie it, and to define the rights and wrongs it involves. The statement is exact and exhaustive; the argument without a flaw. Mr. SUMNER has added to his reputation as a scholar and a thinker by this address, which must remain an authority upon the important subiect it treats, and find lasting influence in this country and in Europe. It contains much suggestive thought, to which hereafter we shall refer; at present, we simply express the desire that it will speedily be published in a permanent form, and commend it to the attention of those who appreciate the growing importance of our foreign relations and desire fully to understand their

Macbeth at the Academy. The performances to-night at the Acade my of Music, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, will undoubtedly attract an audience of no ordinary intelligence, for they are extraordinary themselves. Mr. Booth's merits we know, and no one can fail to appreciate the high purpose for which "Macbeth" will be played with such an unusual cast. The Sanitary Commission fully deserves all the aid and encouragement the public may choose to bestow. The added lustre of Miss Cusn-MAN's genius, the fact that this will be her solitary appearance in Philadelphia this winter, and probably her last, give to the occasion rare interest and value. Mr. CLARKE's management, and the services of other excellent artists who have voluntarily given their services, should make the performance generally satisfactory, as it is sure to be specially illustrious. Few dramatic entertainments promise so much pleasure-none deserve more success.

NEW YORK CITY. Any divinity student who is desirous of ascertainng and appreciating of what the great Stagnant Calm of the Boodh consists, had better purchase carpet bags with him. The fact is, that we are all dead calm! In the courts, judges and jurymen nod sompolently over antique cases, not unlike that of Jarudyce vs. Jarudyce. The fussy little lawyers are brough the streets are slowly interring a debilitated and used up community. Even politics only have a agitated by men with a grave appreciation of their own debility. Nobody will horsewhip anybody; no e will murder or steal; no heiress will run away with pa's coachman, and Horatio Seymour won't get up any new riots; in fact, there are no sensations to be found, no thrills to experience, no novelties to "do." Such is the reaction from the fever under which the city has labored for the past month. The money market, the stock quotations, and things, are all barren of excitement, and even the theatres are flat, stale, and unprofitable. Public feeling is calm and serene. The news from the West and South is cheering, all is quiet upon the Potomac, and this vast commercial emporium, having nothing upon its democratic conscient

gone fast asleep. NEGRO SOLDIERS. has been encamped within the city limits. They are, or were, a fine-looking body of men, not for their neatness and quiet demeanor. Many of than mulattoes. Here, then, an experiment has been tried, and, notwithstanding the howling Jeremiads of the Copperheads, who have all along de-clared that the presence of armed blacks in our midst would so far excite the sensitive feelings of the no breach of the peace took place, whatever may have been the feelings which the Copperheads expe rienced. The fact is, these courageous beings have no preference between bayonets in the hands of whites or blacks, and probably entertain scruples against submitting to premature puncture. To this appreciation of the depressing influence of cold stee the stomach between meals, we may possibly owe our deliverance from a brief return of mob law. AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres are well patronized, though nothing strange or striking holds any one of the metropolitan stages. At Wallack's, the Ghost prostitutes his genius in a very feeble adaptation of one of Mrs. Southworth's newspaper stories. At Niblo's Mr Forrest is drawing crowded houses, and Mr. Band mann's efforts are received with much favor Barnum has a Ghost at his Museum. Nixon's Alhambra Pavilion has for its chief attraction a band of genuine and warranted Arabs, guaran tied to be of fast color, and not to wash as frequently as they ought. They are bonafide sons of Sahara; all fine-looking, soldierly fellows, with wonderful legs capable of astounding contribus. A new theatre, the Broadway (lately the French Theatre), has recently open company of intense ability. It is in decline. Mrs. John Wood is looking hard at Laura Keene's old theatre, and proposes to christen it the Olympic When its doors will be opened, no one appears to make it the comedy theatre of New York, Winter the Ghost, is doing a fair business. The attraction is Brougham's dramatization of Miss Braddon's 'Lady Audley's Secret." STUYVESANT.

A Card. How Conscripts are Got to their Places How Conscripts are Got to their Places of Derination—A private letter from New York City speaks of the marching for over a mile down Broadway, of some fourteen white conscripts, who Broadway, of some fourteen white conscripts, who Cone of our citizens, who has just returned from Philadelphia, informs us that he witnessed a similar right in Philadelphia last Sunday. A number of white conscripts were marched through the streets, chained together by twos, preceded and flanked by files of soldiers, and the rear of the procession brought up by a troop of cavairy.

The effect on those who witnessed the humiliating spectacle was anything but agreeable; and expressions of denunciation of Lincoln & Co. were universal.—Cin. Enquirer.

Headellasters Rendezvous for Drafted Men. HEADQUARTERS RENDEZVOUS FOR DRAFTED MEN,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: Siz: The foregoing slip from a newspaper, purporting to be an extract from the Oincinnati En quirer, has been sent me. It states that a citizen ust returned from Philadelphia saw a number white conscripts marched through the streets of this city "chained together by twos." The citizen who made this statement may have been mistaken; the for venting their disloyalty by publishing, in yesterstatement is false. Conscripts have not been day afternoon's paper, a piece of poetry entitled the marched through the streets chained at any time "Southern Cross." They were ordered South, and since the opening of this rendezvous. A set of sharpers who are defrauding the Government by urnishing as substitutes men who intend to desert have made it necessary to guard the whole as they less through the streets. The drafted men and mos of the substitutes, go to their regiments cheerfully, and will. I do not doubt, prove good soldiers. The object of the paper that has published th statement of "a citizen" is to create opposition to he draft. I do not, therefore, expect any retraction of its false statement, but request that this may be copied by the loyal papers of Cincinnati.

Your obedient servant, JOHN P. HATCH, Brig. Gen'l Vols. Commanding. CONCERT HALL.—To day, it will be remembered, is the last date of the "The Ghost's" appearance. Apparitions are apt to appear at uncertain hours and intervals. When a friend is so amiable as to place himself at the pleasure of the public, and t make a stipulation to appear positively at such a moment, he certainly deserves more than a momentary regard. This consideration, if taken to heart, will be more than sufficient to attract a very large number of visitors upon this last occasion of "The PEREMPTORY SALES—EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Son's sale, on Tuesday next, 15th inst., will comprise about a hundred thousand

dollars of Property, to be sold peremptorily by order

of Orphans' Court, executors, assignees, and others

See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, September 11, 1868. Charleston. It appears that rumors prevailed in the Northern ities to-day, that Charleston had surrendered, bu

he official authorities here are entirely ignorant o such a gratifying fact, nor has even a report to the effect been prevalent in Washington. Return of Members of the Cabinet. All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washng just returned from the North, accompa chief clerk of the Navy Department. . Escape of Substitutes.

Advises from the Lower Potomac say that nun pers of substitutes have escaped from the army by ossing the river on rafts into Maryland. The attention of the military is now carned in that direc-

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. Official Despatches from Generals Burnside and Rosecrans—The Capture of Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap.
Washington, Sept. M.—The following official

eport from Gen. Burnside, concerning the capture

f Cumberland Gap, has been received at head

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863. To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief: I have telegraphed you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since hen a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad; to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some otives and twenty-odd cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, I brought to this place in person, to reinforce Gen. Shackleford, who was ere with two regiments of cavalry, Col: De Cour sev being on the Kentucky side with a brigade which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, made an uncondi-

tional surrender at 8 o'clock P. M., to day, withou The following despatch from General Rose ias been received at headquarters:
CAMP NEAR TRENTON, Georgia, Sept. 9, 1863. O. Major General Halleck, General in Chief: Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free! Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating olumn will not escape unmolested. Our troop rom this side entered Chattanooga about noon those north of the river there are crossing.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Evacuating Little Rock. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—The Memphis Bulletin has dvices from Arkansas to Thursday. An escaped Federal soldier reports the enemy evacuating Little Rock. They will make a stand at Fort Washing on. Their strength has been greatly exaggerate They have no more than 8,000 troops. The steamer David Tatum has been fired into by merillas, near Napoleon. A number of shots struc he pilot-house, but no one was hurt. Guerillas are troublesome between Helena and Baton Rouge. They fired into the steamer John Reeney, on the 31st, killing one, and wounding thir-

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Despatch from our Minister, Mr. Pruyn. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- The following telegram "SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7, 1863. "To the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:
"Legation of the United States, in Japan, "YOKOHAMA, July 24, 1863.
"Sir: On the 26th of June the American steamer Pembroke was attacked at Simonski, 600 miles from 16th of July the Wyoming blew up his steamer. sunk a ten-gun brig, and engaged six batteries, with the loss of four killed and seven wounded. A French Dutch sloop of wer on the 11th of July, at the same place. On the 20th of July the French Admiral de-

ROBERT H. PRUYN. MEXICO.

A Grand Continental Alliance Proposed SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 .- Advices from San Louis Potosi of the 18th of August, furnish the following highly important intelligence: President Juarez and his Cabinet have been urged by leading Mexicans and representatives of the South American Republics to form a continental alliance, embracing the Republics of Chili, Peru, Columbus, the Argentine Confederation, Salvador, Ionduras, Costa-Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Mexico, for the purpose of resisting European encroachments on Mexico or any South American Redelegates to co-operate in the movement.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The prisoners captured in this harbor last winter on the privateer J. W. Chanman have been allowed to procure bail, the leaders in the sum of \$15,000, and the others \$1,000 each. ()nly one man, named Greathouse, has yet Succeeded in obtaining ball.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The steamer Orizaba sails for Panama to-morrow. Money is easy. Atlartic currency exchange ranges at from 25 to 27 premium for gold on New York. Legal tenders 80. Sterling exchange is unchanged.

been a fair offering for the trade, but importers have done but little, jobbers being indisposed to replenish their stock, anticipating better opportunities after Charles Bird, treasurer of Sacramento, has absconded to Mexico, being a defaulter to abou \$20,000. He had previously held a good character and owes his present disgrace to gambling.

NEW ORLEANS. from New Orleans, with dates to the 5th instant, arrived at one o'clock this morning. She was d tained nine hours by General Banks to carry de September 5th, in the Mississippi river, passed

fleet containing General Franklin's command out General Grant had arrived in New Orleans, and had a grand levee, at the residence of Genera Banks, on the evening of the 41h. The troops under command of Gen. Washburn were reviewed on the 9th by Generals Grant and Banks. Subsequent to the review Gen. Grant, who was mounted upon a restive horse, which became frightened, and attempted to run away, came in col-General. The injuries received are not of a formi-

The Draft to be Enforced in Ohio. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A despatch from Co-imbus says that recruiting having failed to fill the quota of this State, orders have been received from Vashington to enforce the draft. The number o men to be drafted is 12,000, requiring the use o 18,000 names. The draft will begin in Cincinnati next week.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.-Five deserters arrived in Norfolk, last evening, from the 2d Louisiport that the forces at Blackwater consist of in in all, Longstreet is in North Carolina, looking after Major General Peck. The Minnesota arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. Flag Presentation. NEW YORK, Sept. 11 .- The city of Boston,

through their Mayor, the Hon. P. W. Lincoln, toa new stand of colors, at their camp on Riker's Island. The occasion was one of much interest. Among those present were General Canty and staff; Colonel Ehrill, of General Grant's staff; Mrs. General Banks, General J. S. Tyler, of Boston; Generals Cowden and Dwight, Colonel Howe, Hon. Elliot C. Cowden, Lewis Tappan, and other distinguished persons. The regiment has much improved in health since being stationed here. Resignation of General Burnside. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 .- [Special to the New York completing the redemption of East Tennessee, tenred his resignation to the War Department, by tolegraph. It is supposed that he contemplated it for some time, in consequence of the constant political perplexities that heaet him in the administration of his department, through the repudiation of cer-

not take the step till he could leave the service with-

out discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his department. The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are now at Chattanooga. Disloyalty in Baltimore—Newspaper Proprictors Sent South. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.-B. H. Richardson and his son, Frank A. Richardson, and Stephen J. Jovce. proprietors and editors of the Baltimore Republican, were to day arrested by order of General Schenck were sent across our lines this evening. The proprictors of the Republican have been frequently warned by the authorities here against the publication of disloyal sentiments in their paper,

Great Union Mass Meeting at Erie. ERIS, Pa., Sept. 10.—A large Union Convention was held in the city of Erie to-day, being the jubisee of the fiftieth anniversary of Perry's victory. The people made it a holiday. Cannon were fired in the Park, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Early in the day a procession, more than two miles in length, was formed of wagons and carriages filled with people from all parts of the country, and during the delivery of the speeches, which were teen thousand people filled the Park and surroundng streets. The concourse was addressed by Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, Colonel John W. Forney, Hon. A. G.

guished speakers. It was the largest local meeting ever held in this section of the State. Fire at Boston. Boston, Sept. 11.—A fire this morning destroyed the belier works and blacksmith shop and machine shop of the Globe Iron Works, at South Boston. This will cause a delay in the construction of the two new monitors building there. The loss is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Riddle, of Cleveland, Colonel Gibbs, of Tennessee,

Mr. Clapp, of the Buffalo Express, and other distin-

EUROPE.

CAPE RAGE, Sept. 11.—The steamship City of Manchester passed this point at 6 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates of the 2d inst. The steamship Bohemian arrived out on the isl It is again vaguely reported that the French Cabinet has debated the expediency of recognizing the South, without any final decision. Some of the French journals recommend the seizure of the Florida, at Brest.

Commercial Intelligence. Commercial intelligence.
Liverpoor, Sept. 1—The sales of cotton for two days have been 14,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes with a declining tendency, though quotations continued unchanged. The advices from Marchester report the market as quiet and firm first see steady and quiet. Richardson's act was depth of the steady and quiet. Richardson's act was closely be four as duly at 18625; when the steady are the steady in the steady are steady; mixed Corn 298 316258 5d.

steady: mixed Corn 283 34@263 6d.
Provisions steady: Beef quiet and steady.
Lonnow. Sept. 2—Consols for money 33% 203%.
Pork firm; Bacon unsettled; Lard firm at 39@40s;
Tallow oniet; Butter firm.
Produce—Ashes inactive; Sugar steady: Coffee steady;
Rice fist; Common Rosin steady at 30; Spirits Turpentine without sales: Petroleum firm; refined 2s 6d; Crude
18e 66@20s 2b bl.
Londow, Sept. 2—Flour steady; Sugar steady: Coffee
firm; common Congon Tea firm; Rice firmer; Tallow
dull llinois Central shares 9% @8% discount; Erle Railroad 32@83. THE LATEST. THE LATES?.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The steamships Saxonia and Glasgow bave arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Sales of cotton for two days have been 16,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to peculators and exporters. Quotations have declined & since Friday. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Bacon still declining.

[The rest of our foreign despatch has not been re-ceived, the line having given out.—Reporter.]. Blockade Runners Fitting out at Quebec. TORONTO, Sept. 11.—The Evening Times publishes a telegram from Quebes stating that the steamers Bowmansville and Caledonia are understood to b tting out at Quebec to run the Southern blockade, and that the Hon. Mr. Canchen is interested in the

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 .- The Dayton Journal of the 10th says the jury this evening acquitted Henry M. Brown of the charge of murdering J. F. Ballinger. Employment of Negroes in the Rebel Army. Employment of Negroes in the Rebei Army. [From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Sept. 2.]

A joint committee of the Alabama Legislature, just adjourned, reported a resolution in favor of the proposition to employ slaves in the military service of the Confederate States, which proposition, we perceive, is favored by many of the presses of Mississippi and Alabama. After discussion in the Alabama House, the resolution was adopted by a vote of sixty-eight yeas to twelve nays, after striking out the words "military" before service, and "soldiers," at the end of the resolution. The resolution was amended, and reads as follows:

neers, sappers and miners, cooks, nurses, and In this form we can see no objection to the reso The Peace Party in North Carolina.

The Peace Party in North Carolina.

A great deal of exaggeration has characterized the reports from Newbern relative to the peace party in North Carolina, and its objects. There is no doubt a large party who are the bitter opponents of Jeff Davis and the usurpations which he has established, but taking the language of the Raleigh Standard, the acknowledged exponent of the peace party, its object is not a reconstruction of the Union, but a peaceable separation, which it is argued can best be obtained by the independent action of the different States, rather than by the Jeff Davis Government, because President Lincoln could not negotists with that without acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. In the Standard of August 25, a copy of which is now before us, is a long editorial in reply to strictures by the Faretteville Observer, and the editor thus lays down his platform:

"The Observer does us the justice to say that we are opposed to reconstructing the old Government. We are opposed to it, and have been from the first, whatever some of our correspondents may have been permitted to say to the contrary; but, having put the whole matter on the issue of the sword; having discarded reason under the pressure of circumstances we could not avoid, and appealed to physical force, we do not hesitate to say that, before we would see our State permanently subjugated and trodden down, as Missiscippl is, we would consent to a restoration of the old Government, with all our rights quarantied, as the lesser evil. But we would avoid his by all the means in our power, as a great political and sectional humiliation; and hence we are for fighting, and talking at the same time for some sellement which will leave at numination; and hence we are for igning, and taking at the same time for some selllement which will leave at least a portion of the slaveholding States under a separate common Government. It forced to choose between the two evils, we would rather live with than under the Northern people. Our resentments are as strong as they can be sgainst those who have carried fire and sword through our country, and many of whose soldiers have committed wanton and cruel outrages are consciously but we could not as a retical height. on our people; but we could not as a rational being

soldiers have committed wanton and cruel outrages on our people; but we could not as a rational being, sacrifice the happiness and the lives of both races in the South merely to gratify hatred and revenge."
Reconstruction is not desired; it is regarded as an "evil." But if separation cannot be obtained, then a compromise, if slavery can be preserved. If no pro-slavery compromise is possible, then fight to the bitter end. Not love for the Union, but love for the negro, animates the peace party of North Carolina. This is evident from another passage in the same article, viz:

"Slavery has suffered more injury during the last two years than would probably have befallen it in the long sweep of fifty years under the old Government. The peculiar champions of the institution have placed it, we fear, on the high road to extinction. And just here, we beg leave to say to the Observer, is the source of one of the most serious apprehensions of our people. The sudden emancipation of our slaves in our midst would be the greatest blow which could be inflicted on Southern society. It would ruin this generation beyond redemption, and its effect would be felt for ages to come.

"Nor would this ruin be partial. It would include the non-slaveholder as well as the slaveholder, and finally the slave himself. Subjugation, if it should be in reserve for us, would be emancipation. Hence our people, while they are for continuing the struggle, and while they are still anxious if possible to make good their 'final' separation, are hevertheless disposed to pry into the future, to see if, in the last resort, something better than subjugation cannot be obtained. If the worst should stare them in the face, as it does not now, but as it may, they would have peace under certain circumstances; yet if the worst should come, and they could see no honorable

have peace under certain circumstances; yet if the worst should come, and they could see no honorable mode of escaping it, they would all die together with their slaves and their tille ones, fighting with a desperation which the world has never witnessed." COLORED SEAMEN IN THE NAVY.—An unofficial estimate of the number of colored seamen in the navy, shows that there are row about 5,000 in that branch of the public service. They were originally introduced as cooks and stewards, and for years were not seen on deck. Long before the war, however, they were allowed in the "after guard," and got along so well with the sailors and marines that the propriety of putting them in "the top" soon became apparent. At present they are seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys—the marine corps and the ward-room being the only portions of a manof-war from which they are excluded.

THE CITY [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. SPIRITED MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD .- Last evening, the elegant room of the Union League of the Tenth ward, corner Broad and Race streets, was filled to repletion with an intelligent audience, who were, according to previous announcement, addressed by distinguished gentlemen with patriotic and fervid spirit. A fine band of music discoursed the national airs, and the speeches were no less entertaining.

Mr. Gilpin, after the applause had subsided, said though that was the fact, he was more deeply im pressed to night than ever upon the importance of the topics he had to handle. It was gratifying to him to know that this meeting was particularly characterized as one undistinguished by party. Party issues are lost sight of to-day by the men who are hearttly engaged in the National Union cause.

Mr. Harry Howell, president of the League, after

brief remarks, introduced Mr. Charles Gilpin, who

was warmly received.

Therefore, when speaking to such men, he would be free and candid in what he had to say. It is no party measure we are engaged in. We are for our country. We deny the right of any set of men to separate it or destroy. It. [Applause.] The man who acts and votes against us upon this question of sustaining the country, does not belong to us. He is no more one of us than he who lives in foreign lands. We are agitated by no ordinary question. It is whether the right shall triumph or the wrong. The question we have to determine is whether this Union shall or shall not be preserved. What have we to contend with in the contest before us? We have a hydra-headed rebellion, desolating the land and the institutions of this country. That rebellion, great as it is, is not our only enemy. We have its agents to contend with nearer home. If the rebels were all we had to contend with an early return of pease might be hoped for. The day of pease is postponed through more potent agencies, for there are other battles to be fought. They must be fought north of Mason and Dixon's line. A great battle is to be fought at the ballot box, and every soldier on the field looks anxiously to you that you will assist them in conquering the enemies of the country. Suppose we are deleated in Pennsylvanic at the next election, unough that I think is not probable, will it not be a defeat to the Union cause? The soldiers so look at it, and every patriot so looks at it.

This issue does not turn upon men. Gov. Curtin is a great and excellent man. [Applause.] But what is Gov. Curtin in this issue compared with the great national issue that, in his defeat, would be prostrated? I do not look for a defeat. But our enemies are active, and we must meet them in the same spirit. I will not charge the Democratic party with being disloyal. I will say nothing worse than that, while all Democrate at the North are not disloyal, it is true that all the disloyal are Democrate. The leaders of that party are not to be mistaken. The leaders of that party are not to b

opponent of Gov. Uurtin to recommend him to popular favor? He who says that the war has not been managed as it should be, and votes for such a man, managed as it should be, and votes for such a man, deserves not the privileges of an American. He is false to his obligations as a citizen.

I do not think that Pennsylvania will be lost to us in October. But, should we be successful, we will see that our triumph is the final blow to the rebellion.

The speaker did not intend to discuss the merits of local politics. But he would say that the ticket of the National Union party is perhaps a better one than the citizens of Philadelphia were ever called upon to vote for. But even were it not so good, we should overlook it. Let us support Governor Curtin and President Lincoln. Some do not admire our glorious President. They find fault because he is too iamiliar; that he is not accessible enough, some say, in and Fresident Lincoln. Some up not admire our glorious President. They find fault because he is too familiar; that he is not accessible enough, some say, and that he is too accessible, others say; but, with whatever faults he may have, he is every inch a man. [applauee.] and worthy of the love and support of every friend of his country. He should support of every friend of his country. He should support of every effort for the suppression of the rebellion, and this at least should entitle them to our gratitude. They demand the support of all good men, and we should not fail to extend it upon every fitting occasion. In October such an opportunity will occur. The brave soldiers of our army are looking to us, and let us not, even if it is only for their sake, desert our common country.

Mr. Glipin then read a letter from a friend in the army, which was received with considerable satisfaction. He would read it, because it would show the spirit of the army on devotion to country. With such evidences of devotion, why should we desert the cause! Mr. Gilpin said that the letter was in answer to a request of a friend that the soldier might resign and return to his family. This was the reply:

"I should feel it my duty to accept the kind and

Alexander K. McClure was introduced, and was The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

European politics remain unchanged.

Alexander K. MoOlure was introduced, and was received with much entingsam.

Mr. McGlure commenced by remarking upon the importance of the approaching election. These were times, he said, for earnest men and honest action. But for the influence of party feeling there would be no doubt of the overwhelming Union majority at the next election. It is not to be disguised that those who lead the so-called Democratic party are not honest. They are faithless to their country. He would be plain with them. He who freacherously retarks his obvernment of the came us to be honest it is now. There are no found to be a mount it is now. There are no found to be a mount it is now. There are no found to be came us to be honest it is now. There are no found to be country. I may may be misted by political feeling, yet he is mitted to the detriment of his country. If the party to which we are attached stands in the way of the Government, let it die. If slavery stands in the way of the Government, let it die. If slavery stands in the way of the Government. Let it die, [Applause.] Autony had a party, and Conse could not be itself. Hen became so antazonistic to each other on political grounds that Rome finally perished. Let us take warning. If Penns; I wan a may he mish the substitution of Trial and Acquittal.

orm us ferever? Who bring us back the lost ones of our conselvoid?

The Union must be restored in such way that it shall ive. [Applause] If it shall be restored in such way hat the cause of our trouble is taken away, we shall hank a kind Providence. If intelligent amen talk about estoring the Union as it was, they are not honest.

Mr. McClure knew something of the Democratic party. He knew that the draft last year sould not be made in the Democratic regions. Under the influence of such men as Hughes a part of Pennsylvania has not yet done its whole duty to the Government. The first word has yet to be heard from Hughes or Woodward to implore their party to abide by the laws of the country. Last year, a Democrat called upon Mr. McClure and said that the draft could not be executed in certain portions of the State, and it was not executed. The laws cannot be executed with such a man as Woodward for Governor. It is not the ignorant people of Luzerne or Schuylkill that are resisting the draft. Not at all. They have been taught by the Democratic candidate for Governor, and others of his same opinions, that they must resist the National Government if they wish to be in happiness and in the enjoyment of their rights. The reads as follows:
That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law, for the employment in the service of the Confederate States of America, in such situations and in such numbers as may be found absolutely necessary, the able-bodied slaves of the country, whether as

have been laught by the Democratic candidate for Governor, and others of his same opinions, that they must refist the National Government if they wish to be in happiness and in the eniopyment of their rights. The ignorant masses who will vote for Woodward are not responsible for the success of the sympathizers. If an honest man regarded the conscription act as unconstitutional, he would not resist now, in the face of the enemy It is a law of Coogress, and intended for the good of the country, and as such should be executed. The armies must be reinforced. He who would not replenish our decimated ranks cannot be faithful. The opposition to the conscription act comes only from those who feel for the ruin of the Nouthern armies, and regret their overthrow. Now the duty of loyal men is plain. If Jurge Woodward's election will give in the Union, and be viewed in the South as a defect to them, vote that ticket. If your belief of the control of

mever designed that so noble a fabric should be overthrown in a day. A career of prosperity. Lasting into
the unknown and remote future, a waits our beloved
country. It will survive all its enemies, internal
and external. It is not to-day that this great Government have, under the plea of State rights and
other issues, endeavored to pervert it from the objects of
its formation. Mr. Firres proceeded to discuss the political differences which have agaitsted the people, and
with a happy use of pood-humored illustration, entertained his hearers to their utmost satisfaction. On the
audity of the all-absorbins topic of Democratic harangues—the Constitution—the speaker had but one sinple argument. The country must he saved, and what is
in the way must be removed. If his life stands in the
way of the Government, he was willing to surrender his
life. If the Constitution must perish. If a row
of houses are afire, and it is necessary to the Govern
nent, the Constitution must perish. If a row
of houses are afire, and it is less to blow the
however would tell a little story. There were ones
in prison two criminals, and one, believing in his
constitutional rights, averred that the jailors could not
keep them longer in this prison. "But they do," said
in other 'They cannot keep us, here long," was the
retort. "But they do," was again the reply. Now the
Copperheads may rey that the Administration cannot
subtute the South. But "they do," It may be said the
Notes of the Sonth will never return B at "they do,"
Witness Tennesses, Kentucky, Maryland, Missuuri,
North Cerolina, Arkansas! The work goes bravely do,
on all sides we have victory and success. The day of
peace and Union is returning, however much the Copperheads may regret and bewail it.

Mr. Pierce continued at further length in a patriotic
and humor us strain, to which the attention of the andience was closely riveled. The meeting subsequently
dolouned, with a display of much eathustasm for Gy
Curtin and the other candidates on the ticket.

U. S. STEAMER "BERMUDA."-The U. 5. supply steamer "Bermuda" will leave the navy ard at 12 o'clock noon to day, for the Western Gulf quadron. She will take 130 tons of ice, 30,000 pounds of beef, and other stores for the benefit of the dif-

squadron. She will take 130 tons of ice, 30,000 pounds of beef, and other atores for the benefit of the different versels in that squadron. A mail will be carried for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf squadrons also. All letters desired to be forwarded must be left on board the vessel this morning. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Master Commanding—J. W. Smith.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—George E. Thurston.

Surgeon—A. B. Ackley.

Paymaster—A. B. Poor.

Engine—J. A. Hamilton, E. R. Warren, W. N. Raymond. Acting Master's Mates—H. L. Dunbar, Horace Brooks, E. Henson. Brooks, E. Henson.
Acting First Assistant Engineer—P. Brewster.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers—Thos. King,
Benj. Lloyd.
Captain's Clerk—R. Priest,
Paymaster's Clerk—Charles R. Foster.
Mail Agent—William N, Smith.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—Captain C. C. Gilbert, acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, ha established his headquarters at No. 1214 Sprue street. The provost marshals of the first twelv districts of Pennsylvania are ordered to report t him.
Three substitutes were accepted and fourteen ex

emptions allowed in the Fourth district yesterday Two hundred and sixty-five cases have been ex amined within the last ten days, and disposed of a follows:
Exempted for disability.

" as being only son....

" unsuitableness of age.

paid commutation...

On Thursday next the drafted men from the Twe ieth ward will be examined, only seventy-five pe SIMPSON & NEILL'S DRY DOCKS.—The SIMPSON & NEILL'S DRY DOCKS.—The steamer New Jersey, owned by S. & J. Flanagan, and, for some time, in the Government employ as a transport, was placed in Simpson's Neill's dry docks on Thursday last. She arrived at this port from Morris Island on Monday. This vessel will require strengthening in a great degree, as the hull is rather out of shape, caused by a heavy strain on her while aground on the Charleston bar. The old copper has been torn off her hull, and a new suit will be substituted in its place. It will be a week probably before the work to be done is completed.

Hospital Items.—A lad, named Tho Finemore, aged fourteen years, was admitted into the Hospital yesterday, having a portion of three fingers of his left hand cut off by a hay-cutting machine, in Carpenter street, above Tenth.

Margaret Leatherman, the woman mentioned in Friday's paper as having been badly burned by her clothes taking fire from a candle, died at the Hospital about five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FALLING OF A BRIDGE.—About 6 o'clock last evening the bridge crossing a creek running into the Delaware river below Poplar street fell in. This accident was caused by a canal boat getting fast beneath it, and, the tide rising, forced the bridge from its position. The railway company will have the ts position. The railway company will have the REFRESHMENT SALOON .- The 3d Unio

league Regiment was expected at the above saloon esterday afternoon, to partake of a bountiful supply of the necessaries of life, which had been pre pared for them, but they were not in attendance, ind, therefore, part of the good things had to be MILITARY DRILL.—The Wyers Academic Cadets, from West Chester, will give one of their fine drills, this afternoon, in Independence Square. The time is fixed at 4½ o'clock. All who desire to

Accident.—A soldier belonging to the camp for drafted men had his left foot cut off by a paseenger railway car, at Ridge avenue and Mount Vernon street, yesterday afternoon. He was conveyed back to the camp. FIRES.—Two slight fires took place vesterday afternoon: One at Eldridge's spoke factory, in New Market street, below Germantown road, and the other at Mrs. Hamill's, No. 106 Race street.

BODY FOUND.-The body of Jos. Leve-CITY ITEMS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.— We have frequently sought to impress upon our citizens the fact that the present, and from this intil the middle of October, is the most delightful season at Atlantic City in the entire year. A visit hither within the past week confirmed us in this udgment. The air now is peculiarly balony and invigorating, the nights mosquitoless and of a deli-cious temperaturs for sleep, and the water more pleasant for bathing than at any other time. We are 31sd to find, also, that the advantages of a visit o the sea-shore as this advanced stage of the seacon are being more appropriated, the number of guests at Atlantic City being now larger than ever at the corresponding date. We desire particularly to call attention in this connection to the "Grand Excursion," which the reader will find advertised in answer to a freduct of his family. This was the reply:

Overnor Curtin, ligs Shannon, of ey, Hon. A. G., of Tennessee, had other distinctions of the relative manner in the respective of the reply:

Overnor Curtin, ligs Shannon, of ey, Hon. A. G., of Tennessee, had other distinctions of the substitution of another column, to take place this afternoon, th

been placed at the moderate cost of \$5. The excurnday, although the tick ts will be good, returning, on any train, if any desire to protract their visit. THE MOST POPULAR LANDR-SAVING IN-VERTION OF THE AGE.—If the inventive genius of this wonderful century had produced no oth er result than giving to the world the "Sewing Ma, hine," (of which the roost celebrated are manufacture, and sold by Wheeler & Wilson, or, more properly, by the wealthy and influential association known as the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company,) would have been enough to stamp the Nineteenth as fraught with more blessings to Woman than any ther century in the world's history. In view of this we hailed with unfeigned pleasure the opening of the fine establishment, some months ago, at No. 704 Chestnut street, for the sale of the popular Wheeler Milson instruments; where all the various grades and sizes of their machines can be seen and examined by our readers with the utmost comfort. In fact, it is a luxury to visit an establishment like this, whoher the object be to purchase or not. MESSRS. WENDEROTH & TAYLOR have

just issued very fine Card Photographs of J. R. Lambdin, Esq., the well-known artist of this city; Hon. A. J. Boreman, Governor of West Virginia; Commander T. Darrah Shaw, U. S. N., and Rev. William E. Bordman, Secretary of the Christian Commission; duplicates of all of which can be had at their counters, Noz. 912, 914 and 916 Chestnut treet, or at McAllister's, 728 Chestnut street. DELICIOUS FALL CONFECTIONS.—Messrs. L. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestart street, next door to the Adams' Express building, have just brought out their Fall Confections, among which we observe a number of choice new articles that are certain to be popular with the public. This house has long had the reputation of catering more excensively to the gustatory pleasures of our citizens than any other, by giving them the most delicious confections at reasonable prices, and their efforts to outstrip all rivals this season will give hem a still'more enviable fame. NEW FALL CLOTHING.—The coof evenings and mornings that have dropped down on us, with the evident purpose of staying, are reminding our readers wat the time is at hand for ordering new Fall and Winter Cloticing; and, apropos of this,

that the place of all others; either to have them made to order, or to buy them ready-made, is at the popular Clothing Emporium of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chiestrut street, under Jayne's Hall. They have just completed some new impr tractiveness of their warerooms." F. GUTEKUNSK 704 and 706 Arch street has ready fine carte photographs of Hon. David Potts, and Hon, John Ross, Chief; and Lieutenant Coloner Downing, Second Chief of the Cherokes nation; Mr. J. R. Lambdin, the artist; Colonel J. Ross Snewden, Hon George W. Woodward, Hon. Judge Strong, and Brigadier General Gregg, of

we would take the liberty of rename

United States Cavalry renown. Also, a fine imperial photograph of Coloniel Alexander Murphy and Staff, of the Corn Exchange Regiment, on exhibi-A POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT.-Mr. A. . Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut, may be proud of his success in presenting such a Confection and Fruit establishment as is not equalled by any other city in the Union. Such Mixtures, Prench Bonbons, Chceolate preparations, Roasted Almonds,

Portuguese Secrets, and as hundred other choice things, cannot be found in any other house in the Old World or New. FINE CEACHERS.—Mossrs. Davis & Richards, (successors to the late C. H. Mattson,) dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh supply of Bran Crackers, Eng-

lish Cracknels, and Milk and Wine Biscuits, all of the finest quality, to which we invite the attention of the reader MESSES. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS. under the Continental Hotel, are now selling their entire stock of elegant Summer Goods for Children and Youth at and below cost of importation.

FOR THE LUXURY OF AN ELEGANTLY-ITTING SEIRT, go to the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Store of Mr. George Grant, No. 616 Chestnut street. FINE MILITARY GOODS, of every description suitable for Army and Navy officers, can be had at moderate prices, at Oaktord & Son's.

A PHILOSOPHICAL CONSCRIPT.—A. con cript sings as follows: "Why should we mourn, conscripted friends, Or quake at Draft's alarma? To make us shoulder arms!

And the undrafted might say of the falling tendency of the thermometer, about this season, that it is a by procuring comfortable fall suits at the Brown

and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. . . How to BE A MAN.—It is not by books alone, or chiefly, that one becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully every duty that comes n your way. Stand to your post; silently devour the chagrins of life; love justice; control self ewerve not from the truth or right; be a man of rectitude and decision, and buy your Clothing at the beautiful Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609

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, She only replies, "You're accuss, you're accuss,

You're ac cuss, you're accustomed to it !" No matter how tidy or well-dressed you go, Though your clothes are from the store of Charles ('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. PATENT VENTILATED HINGE SPRING MATTRESSES, made by the best and quickest workmen in the city, at the West End Store, 1408 Chest-REST EASY, SLEEP SOUNDLY .- Buy one of Patten's Patent Ventilated Hinge Spring Mattresses, the best make in the Union, at 1408 Chest-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION .hirty years' experience and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for COUGHS, COLDS. ASTEMA, BRONGHITIS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY, GROUP. WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and all ULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Here is a portion of the vidence:
Rev. N. M. JONES, of Protestant Episcopal Church, "In all cases of Consumption I recommend Jayne's

Lieutenant Colonel LOUIS WAGNER, now in commend of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Pa., writes "For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, writes:

"From my own experience, I believe the Expectorant be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds." Mr. SAMUEL C. DAWSON, of No. 1217 Clarion street. Philadelpnia, saya:
"After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my fermer self." Rev. L. J. ROBERTS, the Well-known Chinese misionary, writes:
"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akron Schools Ohio, Writes:
In three days the Expectorant cared me of a long. standing and troublesome Cough. M W. C. FISHER, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, writes:
"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of the Whoeping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expecto-

Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, of First Baptist Church, Cam ien, N. J., writes:
"Your Expectorant has completely cured me of a Mr ANDREW GOWANLOCK, of Bayfield, C. W., "Iswne's Expectorant has effectually cured me of a "One of my children obtained immediate and effectual

Rev. A. WIBERG, of Wittingen, Hanover, writes:

"A friend who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied by Spitting of Blood and Heotic Fever, has en'irely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Mr. JOHN VANWORT, of Aurelius, Mich., writes "After suffering from a hard, racking Cough until I was thought past all cure. I tried; Lyne's Expectoraat, after using two bottles of which I found myself woll. tough, and hearty."

Mr. C. W. WHISTLER, of Mbroer county, Pe., says:
"Your Expectorant has endirely relieved me of a very
painful Cough, accompanied with Sore Throat." Rev. Dr. RUFUS BABCOCK, formerly Pr. Waterville Coll. ge, Maine, writes:
"The Expectorant I highly esteem, as a safe as well as eminently beneficial respecty."

Dr D. O. GASKILL, of Milton, Nova Scotia, writes: "The Expectorant inhelieve to be about the best medicine in use for the Civaases for which it is recommended." Rev. J. J. WAESH, Missionary of Presbyterian Board, Futteguch, India, says:
"It is within my knowledge that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant has been the means, under Providence, of curing a case of In injust Consumption." Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Turman, Eullivan county.

ndiana, writes:
"After suffering for some months with Consumption my case being pronounced hopeless, I was eventually respond to good health by persevering in the use of The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MIDICINES, are prepared only at No. 243 CHESTNUT Street. spr. smw-st

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.—THE celebrated PLORENCE SEWING MACHINES are adaptcelebrated FLORENCE SEWING mothers are analysed to the widest range of work. and overcome all the objections to other standard Maraines, besides making four different stitches and feeding the work either to the right or left. Comparison the only test. Call and see it, 31 439 CHESTNUT Street. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS &