BE ANNUM, THESE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars Per Aveur. in advance. COMMISSION HOUSES.

BERRY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 26 RUE BEEGERE, PARIS.

PLATZMANN, BERRY, & CO.,

LYONS, ST. ETIENNE, AND GRENOBLE.

NEW YORK, 155 DUANE STREET. PAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND, SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY

BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL SACKS FOR SALE

SEWING MACHINES. ONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LASTI.

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor),

where all persons interested in sewing machines are in-vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from
the objections attached to other first-class mothines, and
after the patient, uniting labor of years and a liberal
expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical
talent, their efforts have been crowned with success and
they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its
many advantages over all other machines, may be memtioned: tioned:
let. It makes four different stitches on one and the
same machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on
took sides of the fabric.

2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as
well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while
the machine is in notion.

3d. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam
secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and
beauty. beauty
the Athas the reversible feed motion, which enables
the Athas the reversible feed motion, which enables
the operator to run the work to either the right or left,
or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams
without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

Sth. It is the most rapid sever in the world, making
five stitches to each revolution, and there is no other
machine which will do so large a range of work as the
WICHENCE Fig. 18 with white white a state of the stat noiseless.
The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-

iated. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT treet, up stairs. OUR LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, With all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world. No and most beautim seving manch capacity for a great other Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious pro-sesses of Hemming, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c., &c. The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, d. Needles, Oil, &c., of the very best quality.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Philadelphia Office-

810 OHESTNUT STREET. SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT.
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET

JOHN C. ARRISON,

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED

UNDERCLOTHING, &c. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4

GEORGE GRANT, No. 510 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now ready

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

Manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age,
Orders promptly attended to. jy8-thstu-6mg 606. ARCH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN.

606 ARCH STREET. 606. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, NO. 614 CHESTNUT STREET,

ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL. MOORE & CAMPION,

In connection with their extensive Gabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the mann-scaturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

N. E. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA. PERS of every grade. SILVER-PLATED WARE. CILVER PLATED WARE

MANUFACTORY. TEA SETS,

CASTORS,

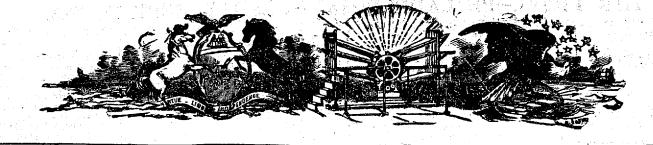
WAITERS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c.

WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS; IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS; MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Bealer and sonsumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Instructions for Assault upon Fort Wagne

MORRIS ISLAND, Sept. 7, 1863. To Major E. L. Rogers, Commanding 104th P. V.:

In obedience to instructions from the general com-

manding the department, an assault will be made

upon Battery Wagner to-morrow morning at nine

Fire from the navy, the breaching batteries, and

he mortars will be kept up on the work till the

latest moment: it will cease, as far as necessary, on

columns will instantly move forward when the hour

The 3d Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and

he 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, will occupy the

trenches in the extreme advance, and when the sig-

nal is given will leap over the parapet and rush

upon the sea-face of the work. One hundred men,

under a competent officer, will be detailed from the

eading regiment to attack the flank of the sea-face,

spike the guns upon it, and, mounting the parapet,

prevent the enemy from passing in or out of the

ally port behind the flank. Those who attack the

sea face will spike the guns, and then mount the combproof by the traverse, and fire down into the

interior of the work. They must also seize the open-

Brigadier Gen. Stevenson's brigade, reinforced by

the 4th New Hampshire and the 9th Maine reginents, will occupy the trenches immediately in rear

of the advanced party. When the signal is given they will spring out on the beach, move forward at

the "double quick," pass between Wagner and the sea, and extend themserves along the rear face of the

fort to the marsh. They will then mount the para-

Col. Davis' brigade will occupy the trenches in the

rear of Stevenson's brigade, and, at the same signal, will, with all possible despatch, form upon the beach,

'left in front," and follow Stevenson's brigade

Having passed the fort, it will form across the island,

facing toward Battery Gregg, so as to prevent any aid being sent from that quarter to Wagner. Skir-

mishers will be thrown out towards Gregg as far as

The force thus thrown upon the flank and rear

shall be over. All commanding officers will caution their men upon this point.

The signal for the assault will be the raising of a signal fiag on the surf battery, and on the right of the fifth parallel, and the American ensign on the

Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, ADRIAN TERRY, Capt. and A. A. General.

were aroused up and each man furnished with a spade or shovel. Our regiment, in fact the whole of Colonel Davis' brigade, was to pass round the fort

from the column, and it is spoken of with contempt

Wagner the news passed along that the garrison had evacuated, and reaching our position we found it to

be so. The enemy had yielded his stronghold with-

out a struggle. The place was in a horrible condi-tion; the marks of our recent cannonade were plain.

horrible smell proceeding from beneath its ruins, it

of refuge from our shot and shell had proved his se-

pulchre. Passing between Fort Wagner and the sea we approached Fort Gregg. Here again we

were unresisted; the enemy had abandoned the key point of his harbor defence.

While the army on whore was preparing for the expected assault and marching to its point of attack, an expedition under Major Sanford, of the 9th Connecticut, composed of fifty men of the 104th, under

Captain Duncan, and the same number from other

regiments of the brigade, had been placed in boats

and were scouring the harbor. They were rowed by men from the colored regiments, and accompa-

nted by a body of seamen who had charge of some boat howitzers. They visited Fort Sumpter, and a

couple of sailors, climbing into the ruins, removed the rebel flag that still waved above the ruined para-

pet. They found no occupants to dispute their entrance. The place was deserted. But as they proceeded on their watery way, stopping occasionally to bail out the leaky boats with hats and shoes, when the water got too deep within their craft, there

rung out on the night air ashout of "Heave to," accompanied by the discharge of one of the howit zers, followed by cries of "We surrender! we sur

A Statement of Interest.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: I desire to present to you the merits of s

case which, I think, needs only to be properly understood in order to receive the attention it deserves:

The rebellion found the Rev. Daniel Feete in charge of three German Reformed congregations in Shenandoah county. He was at that time one of the most respected ministers of that region. When

hundred dollars salary which they owed him. His wife fell sick, and at last died. During her illness

he was refused the medicine he needed to relieve her

sufferings. I don't deny that the chivalry of Vir-

ginia is remarkable for refinement, but in the case of Mr. Feete they have proved it by little else than

their refined cruelty. At length Mr. Feete succeeded in making his escape. At the present time, as Mr. Feete does not speak the German language, there

are hardly any vacant congregations in the denomi-

nation to which he belongs. In a few menths the

are hardly any vacant congregations in the denomination to which he belongs. In a few menths the aspect of things may be very different, in this respect. I address you in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Feete, though on my own responsibility, because the benevolent organizations which the war has called into infe may be the means of giving temporary employment to one who has suffered so severely by the war. The Rev. Mr. Feete has proved himself an uncompromising Union man in the South, in the midst of the fires of persecution. He is an uncompromising Union man now in the North, in the midst of the fires of persecution. He is an uncompromising Union man now in the North, in the midst of the treasonable movements of many with whom he formerly sympathized. He has been always a Democrat, but has been unwilling to act with that portion of the party which, as he expresses it, broke itself up in order to break up the Union. The peculiar character of his sufferings, as much, perhaps, as his temperament, have prevented him from giving publicity to his history. I have now made it known as far as I have deemed if necessary in order to enable our warm-hearted Union men to open for the Rev. Mr. Feete a sphele of usefulness.

Dr. Bomberger, pastor of the German Reformed Church, will gladly receive any communications in regard to the case of Mr. Feete.

Very respectfully,

HERMANN BOKUM,

ings from the bombproof to the sea face.

pet and fire down on the parade.

Correspondence of The Press.

'clock, precisely.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1863.

VOL. 7.—NO. 39.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS:

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds

fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it t their advantage to call and examine our stock befor purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducement nequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphia CASH HOUSE.

> M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., G15 CHESTNUT STREET, HAVE NOW IN STORE,

DRESS GOODS. BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold ta small advance. sel-3m

THOS MELLOR & Co. IMPORTERS. Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. Nos. 939 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE. PHILADELPHIA. lave now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS, To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CASH BUXERS.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF WHOLESALE BUYERS

TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORT-

MENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SALES.

This Stock is principally of T. W. E. & CO.'S own IM-PORTATION, and will be offered at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

BUYERS are solicited to call and examine 818 OHESTNUT STREET,

PATTERN SHIRT, BLACK SILKS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. G15 CHESTNUT STREET. SHAWLS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, IN GREAT VARIETY. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.; SNO. 615 CHRSTNUT STREET.

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

CASH BUYERS,

AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our FLANNELS, BLANKETS

MERINOES, BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

and other articles adapted to the season. JAMES B. CAMPBELL & CO.; 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALL DRY GOODS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheet

ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY 617 CHESTRUT and 614 JAYNE Street,

Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods,
viz:

HAVE L.

VIZ.

MERINOS,

COBURGS,

EEPS,

ALPACAS,

DELAINES,

PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,

FANOY AND BLACK SILKS,

Ortment of

Also, A large assorting.

SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

\*\* the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

KERRIS Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, CA ds the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY.

Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks yery superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and less Ware. Also, Tollat Sets, in great variety, some very elegantly decorated. very elegantly decorated.

Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, expressly for HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS

French China decorated to order in any pattern.

Fig. Initials engraved on Table Glass.

CLOTHING. FDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY: FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 CHESTNUT STREET,

TAILORS; 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL STYLES,

TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other ret-class establishment. RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, OLOOKS,

FANCY BASKETS; &o.

513 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts.

CREAT OPENING OF CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS. 8,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 3,000 DOZ, FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS, 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 3.000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARN. 2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING.

RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS. LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c. All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash Orders promptly filled

ROWE & EUSTON

157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET. white & ресни, 1863. No. 423 MARKET STREET.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE,

OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS. CORDAGE, & O. \*\*Agents for "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER."

THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE. se7-2m

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

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED FROM 519 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their

NEW WAREHOUSE, 904 CHESTNUT STREET, In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their
FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

G. W. BLABON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Offer to the Trade a full stock of
FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTES,
GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTES AND WINDOW
S62-2m SHADES. "GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MCCALLUM & CO. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS; &O: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST.,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN YARNS, At very Low Prices.

NO. 136 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE AROH,
sel-lm\*
Philadalphia GAS FIXTURES, &c

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. CHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of the Secession movement, the Secessionists, who formed the majority of his congregations, compelled him to resign, and refused to pay him the fifteen

FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. lease call and examine goods

PIOK-AXES, SHINGLING HATCHETS,

BROAD HATCHETS, AXES, NAIL HAMMERS.

SHOE HAMMERS, RIVETING HAMMERS, and ENGINEER HAMMERS,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY C HAMMOND & SON; 588 COMMERCE Street, Phila. THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Speech of Judge Shannon. The following able speech was made by Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, on the 10th of August, in this city. Its reproduction is justified by the important truths it contains, upon which every man should ponder. Judge Shannon said:

I feel grateful, citizens of Philadelphia, for the kindness which you have bestowed upon me this

evening.

A western Pennsylvanian, I am net much excustomed to the grace of rhetoric which clusters around your eastern people. From the western stopes of the Alleghanies I hail you, and only those men who are loyal in these times of peril to our country. [Applause.] I would not have the plaudits, for any consideration on earth, of those persons who, whilst they have the word Democracy upon their lips, assil and stab the Administration of my country, [Long applause.] sail and stab the Administration of my country. [Long applause.]

I have read the history of my country as carefully as any modern Democrat has read it. I am acquainted with the writings of Jefferson and the maxims of Jackson. And, with my eyes open and my ears awake, I shall never submit to the teachings and herceise of a Fernando Wood, a Vallandigham/or a William B. Reed. [Denfening applause.]

It is almost bestowing honor upon a person of our own State—the worst traitor amongst them all—to mention the name of the pusillanimous wretch who hails/from Potteville, Schuylkill county. [Derisive laughter and cheers.] It is, perhaps, distasteful to refer to myself personally. But in order that this company may know my political status, I crave leave to say that, from the first vote that I ever gave until the time when our so-called Democratic brethen fired upon our flag at Sumpter, I was ever a Democrat of the straightest sect, standing up upon all occasions for the rights of the Southern people, under the American Constitution. [Applause.] I

ler the American Constitution. [Applause.]

was willing, with every young Whig, and every young American, and every Republican, to stand by the constitutional rights of the South, as long as the South lought the battle of the Union inside of the Union, illoud cheering], peacefully and legitimately. But, when, discarding the precepts of our Revolutionary lathers, and disdaining the maxims of the Constitution, the Democrats of the South undertook, not merely to break up the ancient Democratic party, but to destrey the very Constitution and the fundamental principles of our Government, it became time for every man of leal heart and upright conscience no longer to follow the miserable teachings of the Southern oligarchy, but to assert theoriginal principles upon which Thomas Belletson founded the Democratic party, loud applause. There is no use in disguising the fact that the modern so-called Democracy, abjuring the maxims of the founders of their party, have been crawling into the slimy arms of a Southern obligarchy. The primrose path of ambition, in modern days, has been for Democratic leaders to bow their knees to the autorasts of the South. [Voices—That's soi] Witness, for instance, the case of that miserable old man, James Buchanan, of Wheatland [laughter], for whom in the North there was no society like that which environed him from the baronial seats of Virginia and South Carolina. "A favorite son of Pennsylvania?"—the son of poor and humble least of Virginia and South Carolina. "A favorite son of Pennsylvania?"—the son of poor and humble least of Virginia and South Carolina. "A favorite son of Pennsylvania?"—the son of poor and humble aristocracy which, with all its faults, he could never reach—[laughter]—elected by the honest Democracy and the old-line Whigs, he lived long enough to betray his country, to say nothing of the destruction of a venerable party to which he never earnestly belonged.

should close in upon the garrison of Wagner, drive them to their bombproof, and make them prisoners. The above mentioned troops will move to the M. They will have their breakfasts in their haversacks. In order that they may do so, the guard of the trenches (the 2d brigade) will be withdrawn to the rear of the second parallel, and as much further as may be requisite. As soon as the assaulting column moves upon the work, the 2d brigade will move up through the approaches to the exname of all that is veracious in history, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that this cruel war has been brought upon us by the machinations of Demorats, so-called. [Volces—"That's so!"] What, I ask you, was the condition of the country after the November election of 1860! We had a Democratic President and a Democratic Cabinet, selected by Democrats. Every honest Democrat in the land expected that the chosen pilot and his selected crew should stand steadily and faithfully by the ship of state, amidst whatever tempests might arise or surges might beat.

He was a Democrat, and his Cabinet were elected from the chivalry of the Southern Demogracy. The reme front, prepared to reinforce the assault. The whole detail of "sharpshooters" will be sent to the front before daylight; a portion of them will be placed in the rifle pits in front of the fifth parallel. the remainder in such a position in the zig-zags n front of the fifth parallel as will enable them to fire into the embrasure in the flank of the fort which covers the salient next to the sea. They must keep He was a Democrat, and his Cabinet were elected from the chivalry of the Southern Democracy. The atorm blew, the winds came, and untrue to his featly to his party and his country, with his miserable Cabinet, he deserted the ship, and ran her foul upon the breakers. [Groans.] He asserted that Secession was wrong; but yet he stated that if a soverelgn State should choose to secede from the Union, there was no power in the executive, no force even in Congress, to correct hat seceding State to return up a constant and rapid fire on the parapet of the When the work is carried, it will be garrisoned by General Stevenson's command. Davis' Brigade will remain in position beyond the fort, and his men

will cover themselves as much as possible, but keep-All the remaining troops in the command will be relieved from fatigue duty at midnight, and will be placed under arms at 3% o'clock.

Montgomery's Brigade will move up. and occupy. These troops, and all others, must be kept carefully concealed from view, and perfectly quiet. during the assault to assist the wounded, or for any

to the Union it had deserted. Tabough the advise of members of his Cablinet, the ships of our then little navy were sent to remote and distant seas; so that when the conspiracy should culsinate, our gallant tart, removed upon many an heroic oceanists of the control of the call of t and draw up in line of battle between Wagner and at us. They seemed to have the range of the beach next, perhaps, would go beyond, and a third explede almost perpendicularly over your head. Occasionbe the remark. Every one appears on the lookout to save himself, if possible, when shells fall in his vicinity, but let the hissing danger go to the right

accompanied by the discharge of one of the howit zers, followed by cries of "We surrender! we surrender!" and, behold! a fine prize; three boats laden with part of the evacuating garrisons of Wagner and Gregg, consisting of a major, a captain, a surgeon, and eighty-two rank and file. A very creditable nighty-two rank and believed to define in the party, but may be able to do them justice hereafter. Although chased by a rebel steamer, and obliged to take refuge in a creek where the water was too shallow for her to follow, no casualties occurred. The whole affair reflects great credit on Major Sanford, his officers and men. They evidently despair of success. Every one seems in better spirits, now that the stronghold that has so long baffled the efforts of our brayest men, has at last succumbed. No one but feels a proud satisfaction, now, in having endured the hardships and dangers that have been necessarily passed through, that such glorious results might be attained. The beds of our braye fellows are composed of about equal proportions of fless and sand; but who among them would to-day exchange his position in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen with "gentlemen who sleep at home at ease," as the old song says? Not many, I believe.

A Statement of Interest.

Colonel John W. Forney and Dr. William Elder are speaking through the State. Major General Butler will follow them shortly. Ex-Governo randan and Greeke Hashs, or Receasely act in ready here; and Chief Justice Carter will lend his aid. Andrew G. Curtin, fearless and caudid, is now announcing his principles and purposes, face to face with the people, but Judge Woodward is silent. Dare he speak, after what the Richmond Examiner

has said of his success? GENERAL BUTLER.
The Harrisburg Telegraph says: The Harrisburg Telegraph says:

By a notice of the Chairman of to day's Telegraph, it will be seen that the speech of General Butler, announced to be delivered on this (Monday) evening, has been postponed. The postponement is constrained by prior engagements of the distinguished statesman and patriot, but it will not interfere with his appearance in this city at some day before the close of the campaigh in which we are now engaged with the avowed enemies of the Government. Hence we can afford to wait.

Due notice will be given of Gen. Butler's appearance in Harrisburg, when the time can be definitely arranged to suit his other engagements. CURTIN AND AGNEW. The Titusville Reporter—a paper that has not heretofore taken much part in political discussions, being more particularly devoted to questions connected with oil developments—has

aised to its masthead the names of Curtin and Agnew. It also supports the Union ticket of Crawford county, a ticket composed of able and deserving men. Henry C. Johnson, Esq., is on it for Assem bly, Wm. Davis, Jr., for associate judge, and S. G. Krick for sheriff. A PENNSYLVANIA COPPERHEAD, A PENNSYLVANIA COPPERHEAD.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Hon. George W. Woodward, Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, while member of the Constitutional Covention in 1837, while the clause relating to the qualifications of electors was under discussion, proposed an amendment to the Constitution "to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1341, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this Commonwealth." A record of this may be found in vol. 5 of the official report of the Convention, pages 446-7. Judge Woodward gave the following reasons for his proposition:

"It is my honest opinion that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and take them.

"Why should we open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on the continuous and take them.

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"Why should we open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on the continuous and take them and the menued in fifteen minutes.

—There is some anxiety manifested respecting the health of the Queen. The precautions taken to protect her from public observation are of a very singular character. For example, on her embarks-to not the windows of the Government workshops were which could afford a peep was boarded up, and even the windows of the Government workshops were which could afford a peep was boarded up, and even the windows of the Government workshops were which could afford a peep was boarded up, and eath ensued in fifteen minutes.

"It is my honest opinion that we do but squande

our shores? They (foreigners) have no sympathy in common with us; they have no equalifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges. "I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will specify come, when it will be indispensably necessary citier for this body, or some other body of this State, or of the United States, so inquire whether it is not right to put some plan in execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections and browbeating Emerican citizens at the polish—Debates of Convention; vol. 5, Yet this man, as the representative of the Demo-cratic party, expectito receive the foreign vote of Pennsylvania.

JUDGE RELLEY ON MR. JUSTICE WOODWAED. Hon. W. D. Kelley writes a reply to an anany. mous critic in the Pittyburg Poet. From his letter we make this extract : we make this extract:

When, however, I commented on the fact, that iteregarded a system of unpaid labor as an incalcularble blessing, I said it was consistent with the policyoff his party and his own instincts. In proof of this
I cited the terrible blow ite had, when a member of
the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, aimed at the millions of white laborars of
foreign birth who have emigrated to this State since
the 4th of July, 1881, or who may hereafter escape to
it from the oppression of the Old World. I referred
by date, the 17th November, 1887, to the resolution
which he proposed to the Convention, instruction a.

Your correspondent also says that Tidd not tell the people "that Andrew G. Ourtin was loyal or homest," and asks me still to answer a question which he did not then propound to mer. Let this be my answer, and I pray you lay it before your readers as an act of justice to one whom you have permitted to be assailed through your columns by an anonymous writer. I did urge the persons present to vote for Gurtin and Agnew as honest men, earnest particle, and lovers of freedom and political equasincere patriot.

Meanwhile, I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,

WM. D. KELLEY.

MONONGAEBLA HOUSE, Sept. 7, 1962

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Andrew G. Curtin is the candidate of the perty of progress. He represents a principle of freedom which must forever antagonize all the elements of rlavery, whether they tome disguised in the corruptions of modern Democracy, or whether they invite a conflict in the bloody garb of treason and rebellion. He represents the great idea of elevating and eanobling labor. He is opposed to the disfranchisement of those who fight the battles of the Government. He is in favor of sustaining the legally chosen authorities of the land. He is opposed to rebellion. He has practically proven his ability to administer the State Government on a principle of economy such as has never

The Harrisburg Felegraph savs : " One of the plans now adopted to further the success of this disbolical scheme of disfranchisement, is confided to the exthis and other cities. The game consists in omitsent fighting the battles of the Union. This is the last trick in the infamous plans of the opposition, But these wretches overreach themselves in this voter is assessed or not so that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, he is still entitled to his vote. The conspiracy or the negligence of an assessor cannot disfranchise a freeman. We call the attention of the proper officers, the friends of the soldier, all the soldiers themselves, to

this base plan to commit a villainous fraud. POLITICAL. - Governor Seymour, the other evening, referre to his speech in Tweddle Hall, in February, 1861, but he did not refer to the passage in that speech began his approaches to Charleston, said that "either they (the rebels) must drive the Yankees from Morris Island, or the Yankees would drive them from the city." The Mercury was right for. blican suggests a new way of bringing about peace: 'Let a committee, consisting of Villaindigham, Seymour, Wood, and George Lunt, visit the Confederacy in the name of the party, and in pathetic tones imitating the heast on which Baslam rode. den ever since I was thine? "
— An Ohio paper makes the following reference to the state of the campaign in that State. The remark might be applied to Pennsylvania: "And mark might be applied to Febrasiyama: "And now, if anybody has heard cheers at a Democratic meeting concerning our late successes, we would be glad to publish the full particulars. We do not think such a phenomenon has occurred. If it has, we want names, dates, places, spirit of the occasion, circumstances of the announcement, all about it."

—G. W. Curtis writes in Harper's Weekly: Vermont begins the latest a lovel (Source of Source).

mont has just elected a loyal Governor; a Senate unanimously loyal, and a House which counts only come dozen members who are opposed to the war. Vermont supports unconditionally and overwhelmingly the policy of the Government. Does anybody believe that the great safeguards of civil liberty are endangered in Vermont, because she did not elect friends of Davis and Toombs to be her Governor and legislators? Does anybody believe that those safeguards will be more secure in Ohio than in Ver-mont, if Vallandigham should be chosen Governor of Ohio? Does anybody believe that the rights of citizens or legitimate State rights are in any greater peril in Vermont, where a Copperhead is not Governor, than they are in New York where Seymour is? Are the Principles of the Government and the

than they are in Kentucky? If every loyal State followed the example of Vermont would a single over of the Union and the Government regret the - Let us consider that slavery has become the worse to emancipate them, for in that case the ne-groes would be put upon their good behavior, and be compelled, by necessity, to labor. They would not dare to be idle, for the incoming tide of immitured to commit acts of violence they would incur the risk of extermination. He who talks of re-establishing slavery in Tennessee, on the other hand, invites insurrection and massacre.—Nashville Union. - In a recent speech, Major General Prentiss thanked God there was not a man on earth to-day more radical than he. He represented truly the voice of the army—meetings like these were love-feasts to the army. So help him Heaven, every boy

that had been sent by them to the army (who was not suffering punishment for disaffection) felt as he

THREE CENTS

THE WAR AND OUR FOREIGN BELATIONS. Important Diplomatic Circular of Secre-tary Seward-Review of Recent Military CERCULAR No. 89.

the statesmen of those sountries have answered that, from the Aret, they agreed in opinion that the effors of the Government to maintain the Union, and preserve the integrity of the Republic, could not be successful. With a view to contect this prejudgment of so vital a question; I addresses a circular letter to the representatives of the United States in foreign countries on the 14th day of April, 1852, in which I reviewed the operations of the war on sea and land, and presented the results which had attended it down to that period. The prejudger which I then authorped to remove still remains, and it constitutes the base of all that is designedly or undestignedly injuricus to this country in the policy of foreign inations. The insurgents have been enabled to protract their resistance, by mears of sympathy and sid they have received from abroad, and the expression of farther and more effective for wight assistance is now their chief resource. A new effort, therefore, to correct that prejudice is demanded equally by a prudent convert for our foreign relations, and by the paramount interests of peace and humanity at home.

In the battles of August, 1862, the Union forces suffered some severe and appailing reverses. Fut they resulted in the resulted in the reminent at the capital. The winder of the insurrection and this capital. The winder of this reminent army, flushed with its record successes, and expecting that asympathetic interest of slavery would-produce an unrising of the people of Enryleyd in its favor, for the first time crossed the Potomacriver. Harper's Ferry.

its early ttakes penshesees that sangement field. The insurgent army, shattered that sangement field. The insurgent army, shattered that sangement field. The insurgent army, shattered that of the insurgent army and the insurgent sangement field. While Lee was thus attempting Maryland, the equally hold and alarming enterprise of carrying the war through Kentucky into Ohlo was assigned to Brage, who was in command of the insurgent-army on the seathern border of Tennessee. Ho, with great rapidity, moved from Chettanooga, turning the left flank of General Ruell, and, appealing for reinforcements to the slavery-inspired sentiments which existed in Mentucky and Tennessee, directed his forces against Louisville and differentianti. An apprising of the farmers of Oinc con ronted-and turned away the devastation from the latter city. Gen Buell followed the main column of invasion, outmached it on eastward. The two insurgent columns being maited at Ferry ville, were attacked by General Buell. The battery attack and by the company of the farmers of the first of the first of the complete exhaustion of all cources of the pursuit by the complete exhaustion of all cources of annels. The insurer region, and Buell, was collect to exhaustion the pursuit by the complete exhaustion of all cources of annels. The insurer region, and Buell, was collect to exhaustion the pursuit by the complete exhaustion of all cources of annels. The insurer region, and Buell, was collect to exhaustion the pursuit by the complete exhaustion of all cources of annels. The same present commander crossed the Giumber.

Van Dorn and Price were at the same, period in command of very considerable forces in Mississippi and Atabema, and to them was assigned the third part in the grand invesion of the loyal. States which the czoal at Richmond had decreed. This was an attempt, as they called it, to deliver, but in fact to subjurge Western Tennessee and Kentucky. General-Rosecrans received the assault of those portions of the insurgent forces at Corinfa, defeated them with great slaue pieter, and drove them backward, so that they neither reached inor approached the region which they were appointed to invade. General Rosecrans, called to aucceed General Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland, then entered Rashville, which the insurgents had before invested in carrying out their seneral scheme of invasion. He raised the siege and prepared for offensive action. In the last days of the year he issued from Nashville, and delivered a sanguinary battle at Stone River, which gave him possession of Murfreesboro. Eragg retreated to Shelby ville and Tullahoma, and there again rested and entrenched. A long period of needed rest was now employed by the respective parties in increasing the strength and efficiency of their armies; but this repose was broken by frequent skirmishes; and by cavalry expeditions which penetrated hostile regions, sometimes hundreds of miles, and effected breaches of military connections and a destruction of military stores upon an extensive scale, while they kept up the spirit of the troops, and hardened them for more general and severe conflicts.

Vicksburg then remained in the hands of the insurgents, the principal key to the navigation of the Mississippi river, a navigation which, was confessed on all sides to be absolutely essential to the United States. and

sense, the Pathelpa Rey. to the navigation of the mississippi river, a navigation which, tya-confessed on all
all and the proper of the proper of the control of the cont

bottom chouses a season among the expression ratify has forest to the army. So blighthin Heaven, every type from the time of the army (who was not engineering prosishment for disself-loss) felt as the did, that it was better to punish trailors in Hillions, and the state of the

THE WAR PRESE. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubz than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the ord afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Azents for The War Parss.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an

ing and evaling twilight, many are destroyed and more, are captured. An attack by the fleet, made on the 7th day of April last, upon the forts and batteries which defend the harbor, falled because the rope obstructions it file dearned for the forts, falled hearner to retire after passing through the fire occupieled them to retire after passing through the fire of the forts, although some defects of construction were revealed by the induries they received. The crews passed through an mexamped exampled of a monitor. The defects disclosed have been remedied, and en attack of the forts of the fire of the forts of

This review of the campaign shows that no great proposing forces there have been too equally matched to allow great advantages to accrue to either party, while the necessity of covering the National capital in all contingencies has constantly restrained our generals and forbidden such bold, and dangerous movements as usually conduct to brilliant military success. In the wind of the necessity of covering the national capital in all contingencies has constantly restrained our generals and forbidden such bold, and dangerous movements as usually conduct to brilliant military success. In the wind of the insurgents. Our referring to the annexed map it will be seen that since the breaking out of the insurgents. Our referring to the annexed map it will be seen that since the breaking out of the insurgents dynare miles, an area as large as Austria or France, or the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The insurgents lost in the various field and siege operations of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described, one third of the month of July which I have described in the find an all the month of July which I have described in the large of the section of the month of July which sold in the find of the month of the mo

the United States.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A FEW evenings ago, at Portland Mills, several item from Clarion, Pa., while the provost marshal amed Daniel Smith than them, to arrest a deserter he revolver of the marshal was knocked to him. the revolver of the instant was another from the hand and accidentally exploded, the ball entering the neck of Mrs. Smith, killing her instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Mrs. Henry Wilbur died on Sunday week, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a citizen of Mauch Chunk for about thirty years, and well known as one of the most upright and conscientious men living.

PENNSYLVANIA.

days.

THE PAROLE CAMP at West Chaster has been almost entirely dererted—the only persons there now being a few sich soldiers quartaged in the hospital, and they will be removed as soon as they are so far recovered as to be able to be removed. The guards have left for Reading, to which place they were ordered.

We then the Camp Cupter is to be abandoned.

men living.

VOLUNTEERING in the rural districts of Pennsylvania has been on the increase during the past month. By the monthly reports of the recruiting officers stationed in the various parts of the Commonwealth it appears that the number of men recruited in August exceeds that of any previous month this year. The volunteers were assigned mostly to the lafantry regiments in the Army of the Potomac. of those connected with the road to have the carse running to New Castle within three weeks. We understand that colored recruits from various parts of Western Pennsylvania arrive in the city daily, averaging fifteen or twenty a day. A squad of thirty is expected in the city to-day. on thirty is expected in the city, to-usy.

The Town Council of Carlisle has adopted a resolution directing an investigation into the losses sustained by the citizens of that place at the hands of the rebels during the recent, invasion, with a view, we presume, of aiding the losers to obtain remuneration. ration.

ADJUTANT GENERAL RUSSELL, who has lost his companion and several children, by death, within the past year, received word on Friday svening of the death of his mother, at Hedford, to which place he started next morning. He will be absent several

were ordered.

WE CRAEN that Camp Curtin, is to be abandoned. A new site for a camp has been selected, on the farm of Mr. Rutherford, three miles from Harrisburg, on the Reading pike. The location is said to be the best in the neighborhood.

MR. DAVID JOHNSON, of Latimore township, Adams county, died a few days ago at the age of nearly one hundred years. He was a highly respected citizen, and hig death is immented by a very large circle of friends.

THE annual fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held in Beaver, on the last day of September, and the first and segond days of October. No effort will be spared to make it attractive.