The Press

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

\*\*A\*\* Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Maine.

We have a despatch, at midnight, from the State of Maine, announcing the glorious news that the friends of the Union have carried the State by a majority of fifteen thousand. We accept the result as a percursor of the greater victory to be gained in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and at the same time we honor our friends for their gallant fight. In no State of the Union have the issues been more closely drawn than in Maine. Mr. BRADBURY, the Convention that recently met in Albany. the candidate of the disloyalists, was open and avowed in his antagonism to the Government, and the war for the honor of the Government. He had, moreover, the strength that is often shamefully abused. that of the great organization known as the Democratic party-an organization always powerful in Maine, and not many years ago predominant. He accepted the platform of treason with all its mystery and periphrasis—but never failing to emphasize its true meaning: that the Government should be destroyed and that the Democracy should destroy it. Maine has spurned such teaching. She has taken the Administration with all its misfortunes and mistakes, and the thousand calumnies into which they ripenedits "tyranny," its "abolition policy," its "unrelenting war,"-and endorsed by a

upon with pride for generations to come. Maine has spoken to Pennsylvania, and want; precisely as a whipped, panting and loval Pennsylvania will answer in October.

Democracy an Ally of Rebellion. to The success of the Democratic party would no longer be doubtful should General Lee once more advance on Meade. Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to their wavering."-

No man who has read the remarkable article from which we quote these words can, if sane, doubt that the leaders of the rebellion hail the Democratic party as an ally, and would consider its success their triumph. - We may not believe that the men who have bought that party to betray it are secretly in league with traitors, but we cannot escape the inexorable fact that the rebels long to see the Democratic party triumphant in Pennsylvania and Obio. Every day multiplies the evidence. That their military power is broken they know; of victory in the field they despair; they are perfectly assured that their solitary chance is the success of a colleague, VALLANDIGHAM? Mr. MAURY left. party in the North opposed to the war, de- | knows who are his friends, and the people ined to crush the Government, and will carefully weigh his testimony. sympathizing with the spirit of the South. This they know, and to secure victory for the Democratic party they are willing to dare everything in the battle-field. The Richmond Enquirer, the first paper of the South, the leader of public opinion, and the organ of influential minds, advises and urges an invasion of Pennsylvania, purely for the sake of strengthening the Demo-

"General LEE," says the Enquirer, "must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe that he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories." What are these results? He will "raise the spirits of the Democrats." He will greatly exasperate the people against the Administration." He will succeed in "strengthening the Democrats." Well may the Enquirer declare that the road to peace lies through Pennsylvania, for it expects it to be made smooth by a Democratic victory, and strewn with the laurels of the triumphal procession which will bear. GEORGE W. WOODWARD to the capital. It is wise, therefore, in advising "a fall campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers untied, . . . a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment." What vast importance is thus attached to the success of the Demonot exaggerate the value to the rebellion of them was the Union established. strengthening its favorite party. Would

that we could make every voter in the State understand that value as well. Two great truths are thus established: First, that the rebels regard the Democratic party as their friend; second, that the National Union party is their foe. We do not envy Mr. Justice Woodward the friendship of the enemy, nor do we think the startling fact that the Richmond Enquirer is anxious for his election will be in his favor at the polls. A man whose cause has rebel advocation is not worthy to be Governor of this State; his friends may preach | which charge three guns were captured. of his patriotism-he may himself retract his own disloyal speeches-still, the great question forces itself upon the candid mind -why do the enemies of the Union so earnestly desire his election? Why are they so anxious that the Democratic party should be strengthened?—anxious to a degree so great that they would send an army for the purpose. The answer is evident-because they know that the division of the North is the only method by which the Government can be interrupted in its great and victorious march upon their weakened and defeated armies. They are not ignorant of the principles of this pseudo-Democracy, nor of the record of its candidate in Pennsylvania. All his lifetime has he been an apologist for Southern wrong, a defender of slavery, which he declares to be "an incalculable blessing." Immediately before the rebellion began. Mr. Justice, WOODWARD said: "Let the South go peaceably;" and almost in the same, breath affirmed the right of slaveholders to go to war-to use any means-in defence of their slave property. Is it strange, then, that they should wish him to be our Governor? Let it be so. But the friends of traitors are the enemies of the loyal, and Mr. Justice WOODWARD will not profit but

THE COPPERHEADS tell us that the Administration is prolonging the war for war's sake alone; that it has frowned upon all efforts to make peace, and that when propositions of peace were made they were rejected. If this were so there might be some point in the argument of those who assail the country, but the evidence is otherwise. The President told the nation, in his letter to the Republicans at Springfield, that he had received no such proposition, and if any came he would not withhold it from the country. In his letter to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD we see evidence of a desire to obtain from the Southern people an indication of their temper. "I should, nevertheless, receive," he says to Mr. Wood, "with great pleasure, the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than afterward." In this case Mr. Lincoln was anxious to have the information proffered, and yet Mr. Wood would not give it! Who is prolonging the war?

ONE of the Democratic Conventions re cently passed a resolution in which it declares "that the right of free and unobstructed suffrage is the sacred ark of our liberties, and that any attempt to violate it. interfere with, or obstruct it, should be met by resistance to the death." The rhetoric of this is very obscure, unless we understand the Convention to assume to itself divine or supe natural functions. Such a East, on the staff of General Wool. He is now In claim is as proper, however, as its profession of devotion to the Union. Its loyalty is as tion, and will be creditably filled by this gallant evident as its divinity.

It is now said that Mr. Justice Wood-WARD did not deliver the speech against the aliens, as reported in the "Debates of the Convention," but that it was "introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter." Very well. Will some one tell us what Mr. Justice WOODWARD did say-or will Mr. BIDDLE inform us how it was that his candidate only came forward to deny the speech when his claims for office were involved? We are glad, however, that as the Democratic candidate will not tell us what he does believe, he tells us what he does not believe. Perhaps he will give us his idea of the "incalculable blessing" of slavery, and further inform us of his opinion of the "natural rights" of slaveholders. These are points more important than his opinion of the

the country? THE Democracy of Pennsylvania will admire the rare and refreshing frankness with which a Democratic paper of New York comments upon the resolutions passed by What is said of the platform adopted by the Convention of New York may justly be applied to the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention that assembled at Harris-

aliens. He says that he is not against the

foreigner-will he say that he is not against

"The Democratic Convention adopted a resolution apparently favoring a prosecution of the war, but, in fact, susceptible of any construction that the reader may choose to give it. It was policy, and not out, in fact, susception of any construction that the reader may choose to give it. It was policy, and not principle, that dictated that resolution. The senti-ment of the Convention decidedly inclined to peace. Having disposed of a mechanical difficulty, and screened themselves from the charge of treason, there is no further occasion for this worthless saving clause to be paraded be-fore the people. Let the canvass proceed upon a peace basis, openly and without disguise. The Black Repub-licans will not hesitate to exhibit their black add upon the rostrum, and to make it the feature of their mon the rostrum, and to make it the feature of their

"WE can manifest a policy of conciliation by making it less for their interest to continue in rebellion." Thus speaks a Dcmocratic journal of the rebels. How unfair and timid! What more can we do that we have not done? What conciliation can we offer greater than what has been shown? BEAUREGARD answered our first efforts at conciliation by opening fire on Fort Sumppolicy of conciliation" is what the rebels bleeding champion desires time to recover his breath and strength and rise again to

the combat. A FRIEND OF VALLANDIGHAM says that f that gentleman is elected, and the President attempts to enforce the laws in Ohio, 'he will have another sovereign State to subjugate." If WOODWARD is elected, perhaps there will be two. We accept the issue on behalf of the people, and propose to relieve the President by subjugating VAL-LANDIGHAM and WOODWARD at the ballot-

Mr. MAURY, writing to the London Times, in the interest of the rebels, says: "VALLANDIGHAM waits and watches over the border-pledged, if elected Governor of the State of-Ohio, to array it against Lin-COLN and the war, and to go for peace. Does any man suppose, that in the event of the election of Mr. Justice WOODWARD he would hesitate to assist his friend and

In the Virginia Legislature a bill has been introduced, "to outlaw deserters from the Confederate States' military service." Last Our forces are generally successful in these little week ten rebel soldiers were shot at once for desertion: and the Richmond Examiner demands that the penalty of death be enforced as the only means of saving the army. Can such severe measures be necessary among the patriots of the South? We thought that no one deserted but a "mercenary," or a "bireling" of LINCOLN.

THE New York World says the Democratic party declares for "a policy of conciliation." Mr. MAURY tells us that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the World's hero-martyr, s only awaiting an opportunity to "array Ohio against Lincoln." How are we to reconcile these conflicting statements? Mr. F. W. HUGHES was the author of the proposition to dissolve the Union, and unite Pennsylvania with the Southern Con-

federacy. Mr. Justice WOODWARD was

nominated mainly by the efforts of Mr. HUGHES. The teacher knows his disciple. A REBEL Writer says there are "divisions in the camp of the enemy," and that the efforts of the Democracy "operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South." How much comfort will be obtained from Maine?

THE ABLE SPEECH of Judge SHANNON, published in our columns to-day, we comcrats, when LEE's army, twice beaten north | mend to the attention of our readers. Its of the Potomac, is again to be goaded on to principles are those upon which the safety carry an election! But the Enquirer does of the Union is dependent, and to protect

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1863. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAO Sept. 14.—General PLEASANTON has advanced to Rapidan. The rebels were in position with infantry, artillery, and cavalry to prevent our cross-Our casualties yesterday were three killed and forty wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Cus-TER, but not seriously. He commanded a brigade while gallantly charging a battery of the enemy, in Trophies.

Three of the guns recently captured by the Minne-zota, near Fort Fisher, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. O., have reached Washington. They are of English manufacture, (one being a Whitworth gun,) splendid pieces of ordnance, and have apparently only been used a short time. Refugees.

Refugees, with some rebel deserters, are coming off from the peninsula known as the Northern Neck, between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, on an average about two making their escape every night. For Trial.

Thirteen dangerous characters have recently been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac, and will probably be tried by military commission. It is untrue, as stated in the newspapers, that Judge John C. Underwood, of Virginia, was capared on Friday by the guerillas, near Occoquan. Lieut. Commander RICHARD W. MEADE has been detached from the Ordnance Department at New York, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Rebei Depredations. On Sunday night a small party of rebels crossed

the Potomac river, at the mouth of the Seneca, and helped themselves to horses and other property. On a previous occasion another gang came over, and after depredating on several farms, carried off a few nules. The owner followed the thieves, and enorted the fact to WHITE, the partisan leader. ed the mules, and sent the mules did not fare so for tried well on this side. He was arrested, and is now in prison for holding intercourse with the enemy. Arrests.

Arrests continue to be made, from time to time, of Secessionists, who indiscreetly and violently declare The Union Triumpn in Maine—A Majority of Fifteen Thousand. espatch to The Press.]
AUGUSTA, Mr., Sept. 14, 1863. Maine sustains the Administration by a loyal majority of fifteen thousand, at the fairest estimate. The election of the entire ticket is almost a cer-

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—The following is a merly the Everglade) by the gunboat Maggie. on August 20, while they were endeavoring to escape from the wreck of the Oconee, near St. Catharine' Island. They were landed at Fortress Monroc by order of Admiral Dahlgren : William Smith, acting master Confederate navy. Charles N. Morfit, assistant surgeon.

Peter Vandervere, assistant engineer.
Peter Faithful, third assistant engineer. Jeremiah Kelly, pilot for Nassau. Isaac L. Patten, paymaster's clerk. R. A. Atkins, surgeon's steward. L. U. Nichols and John McCarty, seamen. Jeff. Reynolds, officers, steward; together with several coal heavers, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.—Dr. Drenan, who for some time past has been attached to the navy gunboat Commodore Jones, was shot last night by a sentinel, in Norfolk. The Doctor started in a hoat from Kimberly's wharf to cross over to the Navy Hospital, which is on the opposite side of the river. He was hailed by the sentinel but did not hear him, and kept on his route till he was shot

receiving a very dangerous wound. - Among those who have recently rejoined the Army of the Potomac, is Major Lawrence Kip, formerly on the staff of Major General Sumner, but recently Inspector General of the Department of the spector General of the artillery of reserve of the Army of the Potomac. This is an important posiyoung officer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. ndiana Troops Ordered to the Field-At

tempt to Habg Hon. Daniel Voorbees. Olnoinnari, Sept. 14.—The draft in this city com-mences on Wednesday. The Commercial's Indianapolis despatch says that all the United States troops in Indiana, except the provest guard, have been ordered to the field. General Wilson is ordered to report to General Burnside for active service.

As the second battalion of 63d Regiment was re turning from Terre Haute, on Saturday, an attempt was made to hang the Hon, Daniel Voorhees, who was on the same train. He was rescued by the offi cers, but compelled to leave the train at Greencas Gen. Banks has issued an order opening the Mississippi for through business to free trad MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 9th, arrived to-night. Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 5th, had been re cived. There was a great scarcity of food in Mexi-Many of the inhabitants of Menico had been imprisoned for assassinating French soldiers and re-fusing to take the oath of allegiance: The Peruvian Minister had received his passports and been or dered to leave the country, for having written to Juarez. It was rumored that Minister Corwin had also been tendered his passports, but this was not confirmed. The reports that Doblado and Comonfort had delared in favor of the new regime, proved to have een false.

been captured by the guerillas at Soledad and the greater part of the guard killed. SAN DOMINGO. The trouble in San Domingo is increasing. The rebels are in great force, and the general in command of the Spanish troops calls for more soldiers. Merchant ships had been seized and pressed int the service to carry troops.

Several war steamers have gone to Puerto Plata. and troops were coming in from Watanzas and Car-denas, to be sent to Santo Domingo. The particulars were carefully concealed from the public a

A French convoy, from Mexico to Vera Gruz, had

It is feared that the lack of rais in Cuba will rer ier the coming crop svery small. Central and Southern America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 6th, arrived here at oon to-day. Panama dates of the 6th state that Morguera has rescinded the order expelling the olergy, but put them under bonds to keep the peace, and prohibited them from halding sorvices.

The increased taxation is creating dissatisfaction or the mercantile classes at Panama and the San Salvador dates of the 24th report that Barrios still holds out and his army is increasing.

Carrera was within two leagues of the capital. Chill dates to the 18th state that the difficultie with Bolivia remain in statu quo. The markets at Valparaiso are steady. There are very few arrivals there.

Peruvian dates of the 20th state that 300 Polyne

sians have been redeemed by the Government Peru and returned to their homes. Bread Riot at Mobile, Ala. MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—Refugees, who have lately arrived within our lines, bring exciting reports o the terrible condition of affairs in the South One man, who left Mobile on the 5th, states that at Mobile on the 4th. About six hundred women and children collected on Spring Hill, armed with clubs and hatchets, and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners, on which were in-scribed "Bread or Blood!" "Bread or Peace!" etc. Being soldiers, wives their proceedings were winked at by the soldiers, who made but a feeble resistance. Stores were broken open and foroibly entered. One merchant, a Jew, struck one of the women, when some policemen, who were present, arrested the Jew, and beat him severely. Many

From Memphis. front are very active, probably with a view of masking some movement of the main army. Skirmishes are frequent, but amount to little.

formant, who says the riot was increasing when he

affaire. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC;

A Reconnoissance in Force—Gen. Picasan-tom Captures Guns and Prisoners. ton Captures Guns and Prisoners.

[From the Washington Chronicle of Monday.]

We learn that Mr. Crounse, the reliable and graphic correspondent of the New York Times with the army of General Meade, has transmitted to the bureau of that paper in this city the intelligence, in effect, that the corps of Ewell and Hill, recently encamped between the Rapidan and Culpeper C. H., have fallen back, and are now at Gordonsville, about twenty-five miles south of Culpeper, and thirteen miles from the Rapidan, at least, if not still nearer Richmond.

about twenty-new mines south of Culpeper, and thirteen miles from the Rapidan, at least, if not still nearer Richmond.

It is evident from this that the two corps are being used to reinforce Beauregard and Bragg, as has been suspected for some time past. Mr. Crounse also informs the bureau that early pesterday morning a heavy reconnoissance was made to ascertain the enemy's position and positive strength, the force consisting of all arms, heavy enough for any emergency. General Meade issued an order previous to the movement that no correspondent or civilian should, under any consideration, be permitted to accompany the expedition.

Late last night we learned from a gentleman who arrived from Culpeper that cannonading had been heard for several hours, and later news resched us that General Plessanton reached a position during yeaterday about four miles beyond Culpeper, after heavy skirmishing with the enemy. The 2d Army Corps are at Culpeper, having captured a number of cannon and priseners.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Sullivan's Island.

The New York Times' correspondent writes on the 9th: The bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Fort Reauregard, and other works on Sullivan's Island was commenced in earnest by the iron-clads last Monday, and prosecuted with fearful vigor. For three successive hours those works were subjected to a fire as fierce, rapid, and destrective as the versels engaged could possibly make it.

The bombardment was opened at about 4 o'clock P. M. The Ironsides took a position affording a favorable range for Moultrie, and the monitors drew up off points on Sullivan's Island, so as to attack the batteries on Sullivan's Island, so as to attack the batteries on the rebel left. Five monitors were engaged. The other monitor, Passaic, did not go up, in consequence of some portion of her machinery having been disordered the day previous.

The rebels replied from all their batteries on the island, with a vim not inferior to that of the iron-clads. At 6 o'clock P. M. the rebel works showed evident signs of weakness, and a half hour later three of the small batteries were silenced. Moultrie, to which the Ironsides directed her fire particularly was damaged to euch an extent that not more than half the number of guns were in use at the time the vessels hauled off:

The monitor Weelawken got aground Monday afternoon, at a point close in to Moultrie, where she remained until yesterday afternoon. The accident, however, did not prevent her from using her guns with quite as much effect as she could have done if perfectly free. At 10 A. M. yes'erday, one of her shots penetrated a service magazine in Moultrie, causing a terrific explosion. It was thought at first the general magazine had been ignited, so great was the concussion. The shell shot upward in a continual stream, then explored, scattering the fragments in every direction. The spectscle was grand, yet fearful. The dense volume of smoke that was evolved rose up in the form of a huge, magnificent cone, then gradually disappeared, revealing a gap in the s The Bombardment of Sullivan's Island

momentarily interrupted on account of the explosion.

At 11 A. M. the cannonading had reached its fiercest point. The guns of the vessels were worked as fast as the men could handle them. This tremendous fire was kept up for an hour, when it was slackened to some extent to allow the guns to cool. In the afternoon Moultrieville was fired by a shell. A dozen houses were burned before the fire was extinguished. At night the vessels hauled off. None of the iron clads were seemingly injured. The effect of the bombardment on Moultrie and the other rebel works must have been terrible judging from the appearance of things before dark last night.

There was very little firing during the night from There was very little firing during the night from any quarter.

Fort Johnson sent a shell about once in twenty rort Johnson sent a shell about once in twenty minutes during the day, directing the fire to Wagner. Ten contrabands came in this morning, having left Charleston at 8 P. M. yesterday. They state that every ene is seized with panie, and all hopes of saving the city are completely abandoned. THE ATTACK ON SUMPTER.

The failure of the naval crew to carry out the plan of occupying Sumpter last night, was attended with more serious results than were at first apprehended. About 500 men embarked on the expedition. A number of the boats were sunk, and a considerable party either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The propers on Sullivan's and Tames and the before the country of the boats were sunk as a permanent foothold in the before the country of the property of the before the country of the property of the plan The failure of the naval crew to carry out the plan Twelve M.—All is quiet, with the exception of a report now and then from a gun on Sullivan's or James Islands. WHIT.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S FLAG NOT CAPTURED. MAJOR ANDERSON'S FLAG NOT CAPPURED.

To day's Tribune says: "A rebel despatch of the 9th says that one of the colors taken was the flag lowered by Mejor Anderson, which Admiral Dahlgren intended to hoist again over Sumpter. [This is not true. The old 'liag, we understand, is in this city, and, if again hoisted at Fort Sumpter it will probably be done by Policeman Hart, who so gallantly defended it in 1861."]

The New York Express says: "The heavy stege guns were being removed, and mounted at points one mile nearer the city of Charleston. When these guns are ready for action the city will be shelled. The distance at which the guns were previously disobarged, from elevations, on the city, rendered the fire, by straining the metal, too dangerous for repetition.

"On Monday last a detachment of rebel troops and guns were seen to land at Fort Sumpter, and it was evident that an attempt would be made to place the works again in efficient condition. It was then determined to make an attempt to land at Sumpter by night, and thus capture it. At dark the following evening a force of several hundred men proby night, and thus capture it. At dark the following evening a force of several hundred men proceeded in large boats, with muffled oars, and aucceeded in landing on the debris of the fort. They were preparing to move to the interior of the works, when, by order of the commander, they commenced of fire, which, with a discharge of a siege gun, awakened the rebel garrison. At once they flew to arms, and attacked our forces from the parapets. A desperate struggle followed, but the result was a repulse of our forces with a loss of sixty killed, drowned, and missing.

rowned, and missing:
"It is stated that had the commander of the expe dition approached the works cautiously, instead of firing, he would have been enabled to surprise the rebels within, and render the capture of Sumpter "The siege, however, was still progressing; and e reduction of Charleston and its forts is but a matter of time."

A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL GILMORE. The following official despatch from General Gil more to General Halleck contains important infor-mation: DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, Sept. 9, 1863.
Major General H. W. Helleck, General in Chief U. S. Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief U. S.
Army, Washington, D. C.:
Sir: I have the honor to report that, since my
letter of yesterday, four aditional pieces of artillery
have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six
pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable
that others still remain concealed.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Marine. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived, brigs Village Belle from Lingan; Autum, from do. Below, ship Snow Squall, from Penang. Also arrived, brig Los Amigos, from Belize, Honduras.

THE MAINE ELECTION. ANOTHER GREAT UNION TRIUMPH.

Cory Elected Governor by Fifteen Thou sand Majority. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Both parties are raining everymerve to bring out every voter, and a very heavy vote will probably be thrown to-day. The parties are divided squarely on their respective slatforms, and there are no side issues on these slatforms. The State has been most thoroughly tumped by able speakers. PORTLAND, Sept. 14 .- The Union majority this

ear is 4,821, against 1,944 lack year, being a Union

et gain of 2,877 in forty-one towns, and the majority in these towns exceeds the majority in the whole State hast year. One hundred and twenty-six towns give Cory 33,097; Bradbury, 22,8635 Last year Coburn (Rep.) received in the same towns 21,868 votes, and Bradbury 18,228. Cory's majority is 10,216 against Coburn's majority of 3,631 last year, being a Union net PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14) midnight.-The following is the full vote of Portland: For Cory, 2,589; dbury, 1,916; Cory's majority, 673; net Republican gain, 317. Calais gives Cory 543; Bradbury, 136; net Union ain. 222. Brunswick gives Cory 481; Bradbary, 329; net Augusta-Corv. 878 : Bradbury, 477. Belfast gives Cory 630; Bradbury, 354; a Union

Forty one towns five Cory 15,370, and Bradbury EUROPE. The Arabia at Cape Race. CAPE RACE, Sept. 14.-The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th instant and

net gain of 37.

vening. The steamer China arrived at Liverpool on the The London Globe's Paris correspondent says M. Chevalier's pamphlet on Mexican affairs is considered as heralding most unmistakably the prompt, f not the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Emperor Napoleon. Earl Russell's reply to the Emancipation Society relative to the building of rams for the Confederate States by the Messrs. Laird, is written in a tone of undisguised disapproval; but he says nothing can andisguised disapproved, and a second to be done without affidavits.

The Paris Pays denies the official character of the Damphie's advocating a recognition of the Confederation pemphiet advocating a recognition of the Confederates.

The Menileur explains that the Florida was only permitted to make indispensable repairs at Brest.

The Liverpool Post says it now appears that the steam rame launched from Laird's yards were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the were French Government nor the French people concerned in the business; 'although a French banker was connected with the scheme financially. The rama were to be paid for out of the Confederate loan. M. Langier was one of the contractors for that loan, and was also guarantee for the payment of the contract with Mr. Laird. He has a mortage on both vessels, and, therefore, they may ultiof the contract with Mr. Laird. He has a morr-gage on both vessels, and, therefore, they may ulti-mately become his property. But then the law would have to deal with this new feature in the transaction, and Langier might sell them to the British Government at cost price; and they are well worth the money, not for sea, but for coast and harbor service. For privateers they are totally mit. The Paris Pays states that the two ships were not

constructed for the French Government, but had been ordered by the Government of Egypt, as their been ordered by the Government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

The Paris Moniteur says: "The Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, entered Brest, to repair damages. Her reception was according to the ordinary principles of international law. At the opening of the war, the French Government, in accord with the other Powers, recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, and declared its intention of observing a stirt neutrality between the two parties. In like cases it is the right as well as the duty of neutrals to permit the vessels of belligerents to procure mears, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation. Therefore, it has been decided that the Florida could be admitted to produce all that was indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state, without her being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangements." war arrangements."
The London Times publishes some particulars of the Florida's career, as related by Captain Maffit. He claims to have treated all his prisoners of war with the greatest respect. He says the Angio-Saxon was captured sixty miles from Cork. was captured her pilot was referred to the Confederate Government for the settlement of any just claim he might have.
Captain Maffit said, as to his quitting Brest, that
he expected there would be seven or eight Federals
outside the only narrow.

GREAT BRITAIN. The following is Earl Russell's reply to the me-morial of the Emancipation Society, relative to the atcam rams in the Mersey: morisi of the Emancipation Society, relative to the steam rams in the Mersey:

Forbign Office, August 13.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance—namely, the fitting out or equipping two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States.

My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both the Treaury and Home Departments have, at my request, made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams.

You are aware that, by the foreign enlistment act, a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penaity, when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her sgainst some State or community in friendship with her Majesty.

It is necessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. It is necessary, for conviction in a public court, in justice, to have the evidence of a creditable witness.

I was in hopes, when I began to read your memorial that two world reverse to reditable witness. I was in hopes, when I began to read your memorial, that you would propose to furnish me with evidence that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States; but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so, and it is believed that so and so is the fact.

You must be aware, however, that according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the foreign enlistment act, without the affidavits of creditable witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crimes.

esses, as in other cases of the law in use. Yours, &c., such likewise is the law in use. Yours, &c., RUSSELL. THE FRENCH PAMPHLET.

An important pamphlet, which is said to have an efficial origin, has been published, entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederacy." It sets forth the interest which France has in recognizing the Confederacy." It sets forth the interest which France has in recognizing the Confederace States, and the impossibility of a reestablishment of the American Union, and maintains that the American war would be useful to France if a separation between the North and South be definitely pronounced, as the Confederate States would be allies of France, and guaranty her from Mitack from the North. The hopes of France would be allies of states, and guaranty her from Mitack from the North. The hopes of France would be suited, and her manufacturers would obtain cotton, which is absolutely necessary for them.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Havald says he has good reason to believe that the pamphlet expresses not only the opinion, but the intention of the Imperial Government. As to the time when the intention shall be carried into effect, it depends exclusively, on the Emperor; but it assured by will not be delayed.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes that he considers the spamphlet in such perfect harmony with the known leaning of the Emperor, that he thinks it worth while to notice it. "If Slidell himself, who has lately had repeated interviews with the Dunyn de Phlys, following upon conferences with the Emperor himself, had received a carte blanche to publish a pamphlet in Paris, he could not have written more favorably for the Southern cause, or apologized more ingeniously for the institution of slavery than the author does in this pamphlet."

PRUSSIA. THE FRENCH PAMPHLET. PRUSSIA.

The report that a dccree has been issued dissoving the Chambers appears to be fully confirmed. POLAND. Russia will grant a liberal Constitution to P efforts to oppose it.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—English funds are steady. Money is in fair demand at unchanged

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5— Evening.—The steamer China arrived here at 20 clock this afternoon. The stock exchange was closed to day, so the result of her news on American securities was not developed.

The bombardment of Charleston had further de-Commerciai Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET.—The Broker's Circular reports:—Cotton—The sales of the week foot up 47,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators, and 12,000 bales exporters. The market has been easier at unchanged rates for American, and 2d dedine for Surats and Egylian. The sales to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, including \$,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unaltered at the following authorized quotations, Mobile 2334

Mobile 2334

Upland 2334

Stock in port 289,000 bales, including 43,000 American.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are
avorable, the market for Goods and Yazus being firmer,
with an upward feedency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—The Breadstoffs market is generally steady. Wheat has an upward

tendency.

Richardson. Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co.
Richardson. Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co.
Richardson. Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co.
Richardson. Spence of 1992d Reatral; red Western
Sca@88 8d; red Southern, 88 8d@108. Corn firm; mixed
Oracle
Richardson. Spence of the Richardson generally quiet and steady. Gordon Bruce, & Co. and others report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bearn, dull and easier. Butter steady. Lard bnoyant at 58@40s 6d. Tallow firm at 41@45s.
LIVERPOOL. PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet and stendy; Sugar steady; Coffee quiet; Rosa firm at 50s; Spirits Turnentine inactive, Petroleum has an upward tendency; refined 2s 6d 3 gallon; crude £19 10s@£20 3 top. generally quiet and steady. Gordon Bruce, & Co. and others report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm Eacondull and easier. Butter steady. Lard buoyant at \$59,408 6d. Tallow firm at 41948s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet and steady: Rosin firm at 55s; Spirits Tarpentine inactive. Petroleum has an upward tendency; refined 2s 6d, gallon; crude £19,108, £20 75 ton.

LONDON MARKETS, (Baring.)—Breadstuffs steady: Rose and the steady of the dealth. Iron firm: Tollow flat at 416 6d. Spicits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firm at £19, 10s, £20 for crude. Cod Oil firm. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed Friday evening at 393,693% for money.

The steamship Arabia. via Gueenstown.]

Artived from New York—Edith, at Liverpool; Concordia, at Constantinople; Georgiana, at Bristol; Argo, at Genoa; Old Dominion. at Cuxhaven; Ellen, at Flushing Mochester, from Akyab, and Grace Rose, from Eagoon, for Falmouth, put into Msuritius 28th July. Iesky, and were discharging.

Sailed for Philadelphia, on the 4th, the Coburs, from Liverpoolr

Additional from Europe—The Hansa at New York.

New York.

New York.

The steamer Hansa, from Southampton on the 2d instant, arrived at this port this evening.

The following items of news have not been covered by previous arrivals.

The British sloop Geyser had returned from Wexford, where rhe had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where rhe had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting intelligence of the ford, where the had been waiting

ford, where she had been waiting intelligence of the hosition of the pirate Florida, which had been burning merchantmen off the west coast of Ireland. ng merchantmen off the west coast of Ireland. Two more fast steamers had left the Clyde for Narsau, to run the blockade. Two other powerful steamers are fitting out for the same destination.

A prize fight had been fought between Mace and Goss, in which the latter was beaten in sixteen rounds. rounds.
It is reported that Russia will send an ambassa-dor to Paris with a scheme for a separate Polish Constitution.

The Polish insurgents gained a great victory at Janero.
Russia had ordered forty-eight reserve regiments to join the active army. THE ART AND CRAFT OF COUNTERFEITING .-The semi-monthly number of Petersons' Philadel-phia Counterfeit Detector, to be issued this morning, reports forty new counterfeits put into circulation since August 16th. Besides forgeries on all Mecha-

nics' Banks, we have the following, near at hand:

Delaware County Bank, Pennsylvania.—1s, 2s, and 5s are in outculation. This is a fraud; no such

bank. Western Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.—2s, altered—vig. harvest scene; two cupids on right; farmer ploughing on left. This bank does not issue any small notes.

THE STATES IN REBELLION. Interesting Extracts from late Richmon Papers.

From our special correspondents we have received files of the Richmond Examiner, Whis, Dispatch, and Sentinel, up to date of the 12th. From these we make a number of the continuous and the continuous continuous

make a number of interesting extracts:

DESERTION PROM THE EXHEL ARMY.

[From the Richmond Expminer, 11th.]

All our calamities, fluadeial, political, social, private, and public, or Government and of individuals, are results of an imperfect defense againet the enemy. Our deferre has been imperfect because the line was not long a county the ranks unfilled. He columns not deep. Why the loundry placed in the hunds of tre Excentive six hundled the ranks and men. They have been enrolled and placed under same only a portion of them have remained to make a man only a portion of them have regulated to apply the only means known in human experience to ploy the only means known in human experience to ploy the only means known in human experience to ploy the only means have not provided the factory of the produce the cause of our several them from so doing. This is the earner of our several them from so doing. This is the period to the provided the subjugation of the subjugation of the subjugation of the subjugation of these States in any certain. It is stupid, it is wisked to enhance the factor of conspipition, when those in the prime of the received after they are expedienced and retained and reverse the color of the subjugation of the prime of the color of conspipition, when those in the prime of the color of conspipition. The confederary already possesses an army (on paper)-beyond delayed of support. It would this hour outsupper the own of support. nake a number of interesting extracts: there need be no more conscription. The Gorfederacy aiready possesses an army (on paper)-beyond its power of support. It would this hour outsumber the enemy on every field thu on iscreamy was absent without leave. Writhin the last faw days ten deserters have cled their just death. If the fact is an indication of a new rule in the Gor deerste army, none need fear for the fate of the country, for desertion will cease on the day when it becomes known that desertion is death; the army will fill when it is accretained that the soldier who remains at home does so to dig his grave.

Why is no European army troubled by the disease of desertion? Simply for this reason: that a deserter, if taken in ten hours after leaving camp, is shot, and in out ought until twenty years after leaving camp, he is shot.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

EFrom the Richmond Dispatch. 1

OUTPOST ARMY NORTHERN-VIRGINIA

September 9, 1863.

I bave a leisure hour and purpose laying aside the aword until I can chronicle some of the many incidents that are occurring deally on the outposts:

Two large mails have been recently captured by our acouts. One was captured near Bristow station, by Capt. Frank Stringfellow. The other was taken by the secuts of Gen. Hampton's command. The latter was sent to the headquarters of General Staart, where it was opened and found to contain some rare-specimens of penmanship. The letters were chiefly from wives and sweether its to their dear ones in the army, and savored strongly of love, and breathing the most stronuous opposition to the war.

Ture correspondent being in a single state of happiness and a novice in love multer, has determined to preserve ous of content to the war.

X uv correspondent being in a single state of happiness and a novice in love millers, has determined to preserve one for future recence. Should he be so nadofunate as to go mad on this subject, from this he may be greatly benefited by a single perusal.

Capt. Frank Strinkfe low, with twenty picked men, moving with much caution and celerity, made a descent on the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Bartlett, of the 6th Army Corps, on the 4th instant, near New Baltimore, and came nigh capturing him and staff, who were slumbering quietly in the arms of commast the time, entirely anaware of approaching danger. The sentries near Gen. It had scarcely time to give the alarm before Capt. S. was charging gallantly through his headquarters, not giving the General or any of his staff time to don their apparel. They scampered wildly in every direction in making their escape. Capt. S. killed and wounded twenty in this brilliant dash, and captured a magnificent stand of colore.

io don their apparel. They scampered widtly in every direction in making their escape. Capt. S. killed and wounded twenty in this brilliant dash, and captured a magnificent stand of colors.

The Army of the Potomas is smaller and more demonstrated that it has been since the first battle of Manasas, it seems hard for it to rally from the stranning blow in flicted by General Lee at Gettysburg. The conscripts that are brought to that army are kept constantly under the structest surveillance. Notwithstanding, they are decerting daily, and returning to their homes.

The promotion of Brigadier General Fig Lee to that of Major General gives entire satisfaction. He is brave as a lion, and always ready to strike a, deadly blow at the enemy. I hear, also, of Gen. Hampton's promotion. I trust shat the Precident will see fit to promote the idomitable Stuart for valuable services. I know of no man in the Confederate army who has labored more exclously, day, and night, to enhance the interest of the Confederacy than Major General J. E. B. Stuart, who richly merits promotion. He has the entire confidence of his nee, who have a high appreciation of his worth, ability, and gallantry.

DYKE. THE MILITARY EXECUTION ON SATURDAY.

On the evening of the 4th instant ten deserters from the 3d North Carolina Infantry, of General George H. Stewart's brigade, Johnson's division, Ewell's corps, arrived at the camp of the division, near Orange Goart House, under charge of a guard from this city. At the same time there arrived at the headquarters of the division and order from the Department of Henrico directing that these men, charged with desertion and the marder of Adjutant Mallest, be executed at such time and place as the division commander should direct. From division headquarters an order was immediately issued to have the execution take place at 4 o'clock on the following day. At half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th the troops of the division were promuly formed on three sides of a square, with side-arms and without colors, whilst ten stakes, ranged in a row on the fourth aids, showed where the execution would take place. A few minutes later the prisoners arrived upon the ground, precided by the officer of the day, the music of the brigade playing the dead march, and escorted by a detail from the brigade guard. The bearing of the prisoners was calm and self-possessed, and they marched to the piece of their execution with a step as accurate in its cadence as that of the guard who conducted them.—

Richmond Sentinel, Sil..

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMIES OF YICKSBURG REGREGANIZATION OF THE ARMIES OF YICKSBURG
AND PORT HUDSON.

[From the Richmond Whig.] Gen: Hardee has assumed command of the parolled prisorers of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and Louissiana, recently forming a part of the garrison of Vioksburg and Port Hudson, and has entered upon the work of reorganizing them with areat energy and spirit, preparatory to their taking the field so soon as their ex-

Mississippi.

General Hardes has commenced his task like a true soldier. He has issued to the troops a stirring and spirited address, appealing to their patriotiem to rully one more to their country's standard. His carnest words are enough to stir every heart. He brings before the eyes of his fellow soldiers the condition of their country — "the earth raward, properly carried away or disco-

more to their country's standard. His earnest words are enough to stir every heart. He brings before the eyes of his fellow soldiers the condition of their country—"the earth ravaged, property carried away or disappearing in stames and aknes—the record murderog—the hefrees arrayed in arms against the whites—cruel judg—nities instituted upon women and children," and with this picture beforethem, he truly adds: "He who falters in this hour of his country's peril, is a wretch who would compound for the mere boon of life, robbed of all that makes life tolerable."

The appointment of General Hardee seems to be well zecived, and to inspire the people of the South with a renewed considence. If it can be done, General Hardee is the man to rally the discouraged and disaffected to his standard, and if the men are not irretrievably lost by Pemberton, we may expect to soon see that army gallantly bearing its colors in the din of battle.

TEMBERTON'S COURT MARTAL.

We observe that in anticipation of the court martial that is ordered by convene at Montgomery, to investigate Pemberton's conduct, the question of provisioning Vicksburg before the siege is being revived and discussed by the Alabama papers. In reply to the statement that General Pemberton was not able to procure provisions, and that the planters either hid their grain or charged since exorbitant prices that the authorities could not give by the Vicksburg, as having come under his personal knowledge. An ong the many who offered their corn was not alvestigate as tasted by an efficer was renear suthorizing the payment of \$2.50, and the offer was renear suthorizing the payment of \$2.50, and the offer was renear suthorizing the payment of \$2.50, and in or charged since exorbitant prices that the authorities could not give men and who was at Vicksburg, as having come under his personal knowledge. An ong the many who offered therefore was reneared when he was a vicksburg as having corn under his personal knowledge. An ong the many two offered there of any way as a payme OUR PROTECTORS.

OUR PROTECTORS.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Your correspondent, "Eagle," in your paper of Saturday, has given some fects concerning the disgraceful and disreputable conduct of those sent about ten days given some fects concerning the disgraceful and disreputable conduct of those sent about ten days ago. "to defend and protect" us and our property, but the half has not been told. It appears, on every riad in the vicinity of Richmond the same shameful conduct, has been practised. On one of them men were driven from their fields, and forced to conceal themselves in their houses to avoid personal violence, meraly because they protested against the robbing and destruction of their crops in open day. One gentleman was virtually assaulted by a "gallant captain" and his braves, and dragged some twenty varies down the hill, with the cryft would have been his fate it a lieutener to the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the c

A SUGGESTION FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

Everything in the line of family supplies continues to rule at a high figure in our market. Poultry, butter, eggs, vegelables, and fruits, with which the country abounds, are, for the most part, beyond the reach of families of ordinary means. This results from the fact that the producers in the immediate vicinity have a monopoly of the market. It should not be so, and we spreal to the only power that can remedy the evil, to come to our aid in this time of general need. The railroads have the whole matter under their command, and they can well afford to relax their tariff, and do a generous act to the public. They will not be the losers by such a course. Let them, for a season at least, reduce the freight on such articles to the lowest possible figure, with the privilege of returning boxee, baskets, &c., free of charge, and we shall have everything that is needed in abundance, and at a living price. The country people, as we observed on a late trip to the mountains, are anxions to send us their surplus produce, but the exorbitant railroad charges defeat it, and are an effectual barrier to their sending down to us what they could spare. A SUGGESTION FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD. it, and are an effectual barrier to their sending down to us what they could spare.

We commend the subject to our railroad managers. They keep pace with others in their liberality on all other points, and we hope they will take into consideration one thing that so intimately concerns the welfare of colarge a share of the people. Their great works of improvement are boundful recipients of public patronage, and they can well afford to be generous in time of general distress. Let them take the matter to mind.

EROU TEXAS—CONDITION OF AFRICAGE.

FROM TEXAS-CONDITION OF AFFAIRS. MOBILE, September 9.—Excellent wages are paid in Texas for field hands. Negroes sell at from three to four thousand dollars each. Upwards of a hundred thousand elayes have arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi. Planters and speculators are going beyond Shreveport to purchase ar hive purchase or hire.

Good heef on the foot sells at eight cents per pound vegetables are cheap; cattle bring thirty dollars a head coffee. 35 cents per neutd : sliver, five dollars in currency at Brownsville, Texas. Planters are cheerfully acording tithes to the Government.
Thirty-two of Lincoln's Louisiana overseers are a funtsville, to be sent to Eagle pass for liberation. The otity
Berbert, Sexton, and Branch are elected to Congress.
Millitary matters are quiet. The people and troops are
prepared to rene linvasion.
The health of the State is good.
The indians on the frontier are troublesome.
An average of fourteen vessels are constantly off Calverton, blocksding the harbor. Great confidence is felt
in General Magruder.
The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large. Wheat corn enough are made to supply the western bank dississippl for two years to come, if not a grain in in the interval. The summer has been very dry otten picking commenced in August. About one hun d and fifty thousand bales of the old crop are now in RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

DEVIL BILL PARSONS.—Most West Virginians, since the breaking out of the rebellion, have heard of Devil Bill Parsons, as active and energetic a rebel as ever turned guerilla and bushwhacker. He was very unfavorably mentioned in Captain Leib's book, "Nine Months in the Quartermaster Department in Western Virginia," and no guerilla has been more conspicuous and desperate. Devil William was arrested about a year ago, and, after being kept in confinement for a considerable time, was released upon bail, and upon taking the oath of allegiance. He went home to Oalhoun county, and in less than a week was again at his old tricks. Our soldiers soon heard of his operations, and have been trying to capture him for months. Last week he was heard of in a secluded place in the county of Calhoun, and a squad of the 11th Virginia Infantry "laid for him," and succeeded in effecting his capture. William had just returned from photing a gang of horse thieves to Wythville, and was about starting on a similar enterprise. He said, of course, that he had been doing nothing except trying to keep out of the way of Yankees for whom he professed to have a great terror. He was hatless and shoeless, and ragged as Lazarus. He was brought to the city, and after remaining a few days in his old quarters at the Athenexum, was sent to Camp Chase.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

MUSICAL. ITALIAN OPERA.—Max Maretzek, one of the beat eason, which will begin at the New York Academy of Music. October 5. The artists engaged, the work o be produced, promise a winter of unusual musical interest. The names of the members of the com-Prima Donne Soprani: Mariame Guiseppina Medori; M'dlle Clara Louise KeMogg, Madame Anto-nietta Brignoli—OrtaMni, and M'dlle Lisa, (her first appearance.) Prima Donna Contralto : M'dlie Hen-

Sulzer. Comprimaria: M'dile Stockton Primi Tenori: Signor Francisco Mazzoleni, Signor mario: Signor T. Rubio. Primi Baritone: Signo Ferdinando Bellini, Signor G. Yppolito. Primo Bassi : Signor Annibale Biacchi, Sixnor Domenico Coletti. Comprimario: Signor W. Müller. Conductors: Max Maretzek, and Jaime Funo. Leader: Mr. Ernest Grill. Chorus Master: Mr. Hartman. Stage Manager: Mr. Amati Dubreuil, Prompter Signor L. Blondi. Maitre de Ballet, Signor D Ronzani.
The Medor quartette will be entirely new to Philadelphia, azd our public will be especially pleased with Signor Bellini, who is really one of the best announces that negotiations are pending with another celebrated artist-probably Carl Formesthrough Ullman; possibly another prima donna. The repertoire of the season is decidedly superior, and the manager's enterprise deserves a compliment and compensation. The new operas will be the fo lowing: "Ione," by Petrella; "I Duc Foscari," Verdi; "Robert Doevereux," Donizetti, with Medori and Mazzolini as Queen Elizabeth and Essen;

"Macbeth," Verdi, with Medori as Lady Macbeth. and Macbeth by Bellini; "Judith," by Peri; "Faust," by Gounod—an opera which was sung for three hundred successive nights in Paris. An entirely new romantic opera, in four acts, written for Ma retzek, is also announced. Those operas which have been sung in this cour ry, but are yet fresh, either from the infrequency of their production or their intrinsic greatness, are "Robert le Diable" and "Les Huguenots," by Meyerpeer; "Marin di Rohan," Donizetti; and "Don Piovanni," Mezart.

Those which have already been sung to death are, of course, "Lucrezia Borgia," "Rigoletto," "La Figlia del Regimento," "Il Poliuto," "La Sonnamoula," "Norma," "I Puitani," "La Zingara," alfe; "Il Trovatore," "Martha," "La Favorita," "Ernani," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Lucia di Lammermoor." Certain of these operas are masterpon his teste in giving one opera of Mozart to six

works, but we cannot compliment Mr. Maretzel of Verdi, nor for his failure to produce "Le Pro thete," for which his company is strong enough The Marriage of Figaro 1 and "The Magic Flute," ought certainly to find places on his programme. Yet we are willing to excuse these and other impor tant omissions for the sake of what he will do. - Miss Laura Harris, a young lady of sixteen, of New York, will make her first appearance in "So: nambula."

— Fitaschech, said to be an excellent tenor, is engaged by M. Anchutz, for the German opera. - There is now a rumor that Midle. Titiens is to sual to be the Africaine in M. Meyerbeer's operaabout the fifteenth prima denna who has been i vested with that visionary honor.

— It is said that "Les Troyens," by M. Berlioz, already in rehearzal at the Theatre Lyrique, will not be produced before the close of November. The

opera, originally writton in five acts, proves so long that the arst two fifths—if we mistake not, containing the prophecy of *Cassandra*, and the entry of the wooden horse—are to be retrenched; the story virtually confining itself to the wanderings of the Tro jans.

— The second volume of Mendelsschn's letters has just appeared, containing letters from 1833 to 1847, that is, to his death. Conductor Julius Rietz has all the compositions of Mendelsacha, published as well as manuscript.
— Offenbach has finished his opera, "Armgard, the Spirits of the Rhine," a great romantic opera, in

three acts. -Balle will produce this winter, in Vienna, a new comic opera, "The Devil is Out."

— We understand, says the New York Musical are in great distress. From a letter she wrote to Mr. Hermann Wollenhaupt, who was a pupil of Knorr, it appears that she and her five children have een, and are still, battling with sickness and hun appreciate and profit by the knowledge, experience, and ingenuity Knorr has laid down in his many works of pedagogic musical literature. If any of these should feel disposed towards alleviating the sufferings of the widow of Knorr and her children, let them at once send their share to Mr. H. A. Wollenhaupt, No. 799 Second avenue.

- Years ago, when the well known composer, Ferdinand Hiller, was asked what he thought of Meyerbeer's operas, he answered: "Come, let us -An innovation of somewhat unusual interes excites the greatest sympathy of the opera-going people in Berlin. In the parquet of the Opera House a place has been reserved and arranged for a-dricking saloon. -The orchestra pitch, now introduced in the Berlin Opera House, is the same as used in the last century in the performance of the operas by Mozart - An idea of the splendor of old opera performnces is furnished by the mise en scene of the opera

"Berenice de Foreshi," given for the first time in Padua, 1680. The opera had three choruses. The first consisted of one hundred girls, the second of one hundred soldiers, the third of one hundred knights. In the triumphal procession were forty horseback, six drummers, and twenty-four musicians, two lions, conducted by Turks, two elephants, conducted by Moore. Berenice's triumphal chariot was drawn by six white horses; six other chariots, with generals, each drawn by four horses; six other wagons, with booty and prisoners, drawn by twelve horses. The change of decorations represented: A forest in which boars, deers, and bears were hunted; an immense plain, with triumphal arches; the royal saloons of Berenice, a picture gallery, and the royal stable, with one hundred living horses. At the close of the last act, a great golden ball descended from the air, which opened, throwing out eight blue balls, mon which were seated. Virtue, Generosity, Bramortality, all suspended in the air, singing a choral-- The Paris feuilletonists are laughing over a joke perpetrated by Rossini. He was recently invited to dinner by a lady, who, evidently imagining so great and poetical a composer must be indifferent to the pleasures of the table, provided an ordinary and

somewhat insufficient repast. On receiving the adieux of her far-famed guest, she insinuatingly de nanded when she might hope to have him dining at her house again. " Now, at once," was the quick reply that briefly embodied a volume of criticism on the meagre entertainment. Public Entertainments. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE regularly entered have said the new Arch-street Theatre; for we are now placed in the painful necessity of snubbing all

the good old things, as if our familiar "Arch" were not sufficient, and the fact quite evident that its newness is brand new without putting a tasteless upon it. It might as well be called the new old Arch-street Theatre; for, if we are not quite dazzled, it has not, by any magic of rejuvenation, got so vain as to walk out of its old locality, and take a modern flourish near Twelfth street. After giving us such a respectable surprise as this now enlarged and improved theatre, it is a pity that the stockholders stopped short of rubbing Aladdin's wonderful lamp. People will insist that the new theatre is the old "Arch," after all. Then suppose the Walnut chooses to change its front, become new, and prove ingrate to all its fame and age, by calling itself the "New Walnut-street Theatre." We shall have new theatres in all the old places, blazoned "New!" at every corner, so that all the old theatre-goers shall feel ashamed of themselves. We see no reason why theatres should be named like grocery stores—but, then, stockholders are very like corporations. Let us not, however, grumble too loudly.. Sancho Panza's advice is excellent. We should not, we think he says, look a gift-horse in the mouth, but be content for sooth with what we have, giving God thanks. This, however, is far away from Miss Richings, who was received with such a hearty welcome las night. We noticed that when Mrs. Drew mentioned on Saturday evening the engagement of this excel-lent lady, the announcement met a storm of friendly approval, only equalled by that applause with which our good natured theatre goers received the pleasant blarney that Philadelphia audiences were extremely critical. All this may mean that Miss Richings is quite as much a favorite with our audience as the audience itself; but the compliment, of course, did not find our public in a very critical numor Certainly its indement is not wrong which

has so long held this "Daughter of the Regiment" as a well-beloved child of the public.

Niss Richings has returned to us with all her old merits, which we like to remember, and her defects, which we hardly care to mention. She is always a pleasant and able singer, but is occasionally more energetic than tasteful or thoughtful. Her per-formance of the "Child of the Regiment" has identified her name with this character among her friends here; and it is truly a performance of interest and merit. The "parting scene" Miss Richings has always sung with a great deal of expression, and on this occasion it gave greater satisfaction than ever, partly for the reason that Mr. Theodore Ahrend played his violoncello accomaniment so finely. We are glad to know that Ahrend is in the orchestra for the same reason that under him in fiddling wretched tunes and silly songs in hackneyed and agonizing pot pourris. Last evening, for once in their lives, the orchestra, who are espectable men, although they sometimes play bad music, had good work. We congratulate Miss Richings on a performance which certainly proved her title to the general and established favor of our It would not do to measure the new opera company by very high standards; but it is a great improvement upon former renditions of the Richings ppera. It has drill and organization, and voices which are by no means disagreeable. Mr. Seguin is evidently a clever actor, and a very fair and useful singer. Mr. Hill, a number of years ago, sang with real aredit at the Walnut, and now comes to us as a pupil of Signor Bendelari. Who, by the bye, is Rendelari? But we are quite content in knowing who Mr. Hill is—a young and modest tenor, who has become more assured of the stage, and, with a voice of some excellent expressive qualities, but not of much power, sings and acts quite unaffectedly, and with a spirit much improved upon former years. Mr. Peak is a useful basso, and lends to the chorus,

r two. Miss Richings has the good taste and spirit bring out Julius Eichberg's capital little opera, tor of Alcantara," one of the few American oneras which have had success. Honest felks, who Derman, may enjoy a real opera in English, which, for ourselves (and we beg pardon), we heartily wish were Dutch. Chacun a son cout. We have to compliment the enterprise and good taste of Mrs. Drew upon this auspicious commen ment of her season.

A Voice from the Army. To the Editor of The Press: SIX: Yesterday morning I reserved a letter from friend in the 61st Regiment, Penusplyania Vointeers, located near Warrento: Va., in which he "I would to God that out dalk to many at home as I have to the soldiers here. You are entering upon a campaign in which this army is more than interested. I do not know the opponent of Governor Cartin, but I do know that Curtin has done all that man can do for the soldiers from our State. And I know that those who are opposing him are lending aid to the South. So, therefore, I do not consider that I am breaking faith is puttiag, forth these views. I am for anything that will destroy the enemy, both North and South. So it now becomes you at home to shoulder the musket, as it were, and meet the enemy, as the Army of the Potomac did at Gettysburg. Do not be beaten, as your victory is curs from this time useful after the election."

If you think the foregoing is worthy of publishing your paper, you are at liberty of using it, leaving I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. C. K. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOWS. &c.— The early attention of dealers is requested to the prime assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogues-on four months' credit, commencing this morn-ing, at precisely ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nov. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITE NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT,-The followstreets, from the army

HOSPITALS wn Hall, Chambereborg South street...... Broad and Prime... Summit House....

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS .- Five regiments ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Five regiments of infantry arrived in this city last evening from New York. They consisted of the 2d, 5th, and 5th Vermont, and the 3d and 5th Michigan Regiments, numbering in all about 1.900 men. After partaking of a relishable entertainment at the Union Volunteer and Cooper shop Refreshment Saloons, they marched to the Philadelphia, Wilmingtoe, and Baltimore Railroad Dépôt, and took the cars for Washington. They were ordered to New York to suppress any riot that might take place during the progress of the draft in that city. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual CONTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will commence to day at the Academy of Music. The spacious building affords great convenience for the display, which promises to be very large and every way attractive. The competition among contributors is fully equal to that of any former year,

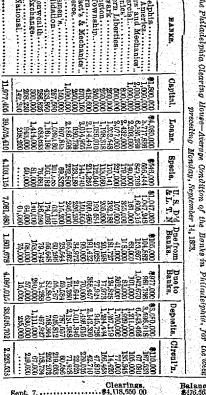
FELL DEAD.—A man named Ashman fell dead yesterday morning at Earle's saloon, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. He was conveyed to his residence, in Bridge street, east of F DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—A colored woman, named Sarah White, died yesterday irom want and exposure. She lived in Spafford street, below

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown man was found dead at the Wire Bridge, back of the Race and Vine street Railroad depôt. FIRE.—A slight fire took place last even ing at a chemical factory in the rear of No. 43 North Front street, which was extinguished by the police.

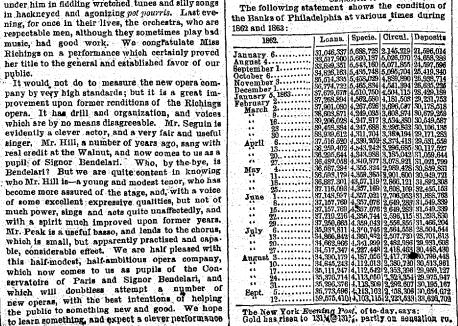
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 14, 1963. Gold was again in a ferment to-day. Notwithstanding the favorableness of our war news, it opened strong at 129½, and rose, before noon, to 13½, when the news by the European steamer, concerning the likelihood france recognizing the South, caused a sudden demand, and it went to 133, immediately closing at 132%. This aspect of the foreign news is only the result of a London newspaper correspondent's opinion, in Paris, as to the belligerent tone of a panaphlet lately issued there, which may or may not have the Emperor's sanction. which may or may not have the inhertor salution. Mapoleon adopts many plans of making his schemes known—this may be one of them. In so momentous a case we think he would be more explicit, and he either does not intend to recognize the Confederacy or he is not ready to do so. When he is ready we may expect something more than a pamphlet by one of his minister and putil then there is no use in getting alarmed about him; at the same time we hope the Government is better posted as to his movements than ourselves, so that we may be ready to meet him if he designs fighting us. Money was not so easy as it lately has been, lenders tightening the strings somewhat. All classes of separi-ties do not meet with like favor and the brokers seem to discriminate too carefully. At seven per cent., however, almost everybody was supplied, and money abur 103,2010; seven-thirties 107. New certificates are worth 193; the old, 1014. Sales of the five-twenty bonds amounted last week to only two million dollars, a considerable failing off. Rumors of foreign trouble of course has weight with a great many, and, until they ere settled, a better state of affairs may not be ex-Prices at the Stock Board were firmly maintained

although the market closed heavy. Reading was steady at 57%@57%, an advance of %; Little Schuylkill sold at 17%, an advance of %; Camden and Atlantic preferred ged to 22. North Pennsylvania sold at 18%; Hautingdon and Broad Top at 21; Camden and Amboy at 173; Spruce and Pine sold at 15; Second and Third at 80. New City sixes were steady at 108, an advance of k; the old advanced k; State fives sold at par; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 105; Allegheny County Rall-road sixes at 33; Wilmington Railroad sixes at 135; Huntingdon & Broad Top 2ds at 55; Sunbury and Erie severs at 111. Reading bonds and Pennsylvania mortages were steady. Drezel & Co. quote Drexel & Co. quote:
nited States Bonds, 1881.
S. new Cortificates of Indebtedness.
R. old Certificates of Indebtednessnited States 7-30 Notes.
nartermanters Vouchers.
depr for Certificates of Indebtedness

ing Exchange Sales of five twenties, \$3\$2,050 Markets by Telegraph.



\$22,951,441 70 \$2,864,1.
The following statement shows the condition 62,364,140,34 1862.



mors of French intervention, but skielly on the darising out of the wants of the "aborts," and creasing amount of the customs duties paye specie
The bank statement shows an increase in deposi
\$20. 427,935, and in loans of \$21,639,943.
This great disparity is largely favough not entirely
to the negotiations of the recea; Government loan a
millions of dollars. ons of dollars. c changes in the lines of specte and circulation

The changes in the lines of speets and circulation uniuportant.

The revival of confidence which needs it appears at the close of last week continues, but as yet its efficient on speculation are seen chiefly in the spannedic memors of one or two fancy stocks. Generalments strong: Border state bonds steady; Lenk stocks queen and railroad bonds fram. Ballroad states are act partly from the operations of a number of new buy who are ching into the market, and tastry from continued easerpess of some of the large begroperate who are said to be "taking in their shorts."

Before the first seesion gold was solling at 191631. Site at 1012 (31053. Reading at 114014%, Michin Southern S. 355%. Philoid Central 21 301214. and Michingan Central at 130 1113.

Philada, Stock Exchange Suliva Sept. 14 

Philadelphia Cattle Market. SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Caitle at Phillips' Ave nue Drove Yard are very large again this week, reaching about 3,658 head. The market in consequence is

very dull, and prices have declined fully 50c the re selling at 9@9%c, good do. at 8@8%c, and common quality at from 6@7c, as to condition. 42 very choi Steers sold at 10% c 3 lb. Stock Cattle are selling rom 2@4c B h, gross. The market closed very dr and sales were made at lower prices than the above.

Cows.—About 140 read sold this week at from \$229.15 % head, according to quality.

SHEEP.—The receipts continue very large. About 12,000 head sold curing the week at 4½65%c % b, as to anality. usity.

Hoss—The receipts are large, and the market dil bout 4.500 head sold at from \$7@8.25 the 100 lbs. net. The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following large. 1,400 head from Illinois.

not need from Ohio.

70 head from Pennsylvania.

64 head from Maryland.

he following are the particulars of the sales:

McFillen, L6 Western Steers, selling from 800% of fair to extra quality. r to extra quality. ph J Martin, 199 Western Steers, selling at from seph J Martin. Was western excess, for fair to extra quality.

M. Fuller & Co., 137 Western Steers, selling at from Co for fair to extra quality.

Hathaway, 173 Western and Chester county Steers, ing at from S@ le for fair to extra quality, ones McClese, 160 Western Stock Cattle, selling a from (@4c, gross.
John Kirwin, 146 Western Eteers, selling at from 7@
9% for common to extra.
H. C. Seymour, 42 very choice Illinois Steers; sold at C. Baldwin, 47 Chester county Steers, selling at 8k @9%c for fair to extra Abrahams, 46 Illing's Steers, selling at from 8@0c 1. Abrahams, so things success sealing at from 8% @ 90c for fair to extra.

H. Chain, 156 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 7@. Common to good quality.
Chandler & Co... 149 Chester county Steers, selling at room £69.5c for fair to extra.
Rice & Smith. 4 0 Illinois Steers, selling at from 6693% cor common to extra.
H. Reppler, 120 Pennsylvania Stock Cattle, selling at from 669.5c. om S@ic, gross.
COWS AND CALVES.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillip.' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 140 head this week; there is a good demand and prices are rather belter, ranging at from \$2.635 for Springers and \$25,645 ? head for Cow and Calf, as to quality. Old poor Cows are selling at from \$15,649 ? head for Cow and Calves.—About 35 head sold this week at from 4950? It is according to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET. THE SHEEF MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at the Avenue Drove Yard continue very large, reaching about 12,000 head this week. There is a fair demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Fat Sheep selling at from \$3.66% P. D. gross; stock Sheep at from \$2.00% 50 P. head, and Lambs at from \$3.664.00 F head, according to weight and condition.

THE HOG MARKET.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and rales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards are large this week, reaching about 4.800 head. The market is dull, but prices are unchanged, ranging at from \$7.28 25 the 100 its net. 4.001 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$7.28 25 the 100 its net. Market dull.

Philadelphia Markets.

EFFENBER 14—Evening.
There is very little demand for Flour either for export or home use. Sales comprise about 60) bits old stock extra family at \$5.60; 300 bbls fresh ground do at \$500. 6.25 B bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$4.510.5 B bbl for superfine; \$1.7505.37% for extra; \$5.500.6.50 for extra family, and \$708 B bbl for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5 B bbl. Corn Meal is quiet; Pennsylvanus and \$720.5 B bbl. 25 B bbl. amall way at \$5 Pbbl. Corn Meal is quiet; Pennsylvania and Brundywine are offered at \$404.25 Pbbl.
GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, but prices are with out charge; about \$200 bus sold for miling at 1300133c for oid red. 1200130c for common to prime new do, and 1400133c Pbu for white, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is selling at 98098c for new, and \$8090c Pbu for old. Corn is dull, and small sales are making at \$20 for Western mixed, and \$1c Pbu for yellow. Oats are steady at 65c for new, and 70c weight for old Pennsylvania.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand at \$30 Pbun.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand at \$200 ± ton. COTTON.—Holders are firm in their views, but there is very little doirs in the way of sales; we quote middliness t \$600 00 m for the way of sales; we quote middliness t \$600 00 m for the way of sales; we quote middliness t \$600 00 m for the way of sales; but firm. In \$100 00 m for the way of the way of the sales in held firmly. PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, but the market is firm. Small sales of Bless Pork are making at \$11,4 (20) 5 m for the way held higher. Butter is firm prime is scarce at 2.024 0 m for the way of the way of

New York Markets, Sept. 14. Hour rittes unit to the buyer, but freeh ground State and good Unio branus are in fair demand.

The sales are 10,000 bbls att\$4.40 for superfine State; \$4.7604,95 for extra State; \$4.64.40 for superfine Michigan, Loddana, lowa, Ohio, &c.; \$4.4604 90 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.1506 545, and trade brands at \$5.500 managed; sales 550 bbls at \$506.15 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.2008.25 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is unchanged, with sales of 475 bbls at \$5.064 90 for common, and \$4.9507 for good to choice.

Bye Flour is steady at \$5.0605, 20 for the range of fine and superfine. Bye Flour is steady at \$3.60@5.20 for the range of fine and superfine. Corn Meal is firm and in demand; sales of 750 bbls At-iantic Mills at \$4.20. Rye is scarce and quiet at 80@90c for State and West-Barley is nominal at \$1.15@1.25.

BANTHORE, Sept. 14.—Flour is declining; Ohio exira. \$5,f(@6.62. Wheat firm; Southern white advanced; cents. Gern heavy. Whisky quiet; Ohio 51. Coffee firm; Rio 28%@30c.

CITY ITEMS. MESSES. 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 Western Virginia; Commander T. Darrah Shaw, U. S. N., and Roy Wm E Roylman, Secretary of the Christian Commission; duplicates of all of which can be had at their counters, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, or at McAllister's, 728 Chestnut street. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS S. T. 1860 X.—We print this universally-known trademark in order to remind our readers that a full sup-

ply of the article is always kept on hand by Messas. Davis & Richards, (successors to the late C. H. Mattrou), dealers in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth Price per bottle 75 cents A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. -By referring to another column will be noticed an advertisement of the Putnam Mill for sale. This mill is advantageously situated on the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, Ohio. The water power of the mill is perpetually free. A fine opportunity for a profitable investment is here presented.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT!-Keep to the right," as the law directs, Keep to the right, whoever expects Keep to the right," within and without,

With stranger and kindred and friend: Keep to the right, and you need have no doubt Keep to the right" when down Ghastaut street You wander for clothing so nice, And 'neath the grand " Continental" there turn

in your feet. Where flourishes Chas, Stokes, "One Price," CHARLESTON HARBOR.-The eyes of the civilized world are now fixed upon Charleston barhor. The names of General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren are in everybody's mouth, and Wagner, Gregg, and Sumpter have become as familiar as household words. Ruin as it is, Sumrter is the great bone of contention between the concending forces, and its breaches are as numerous as those worn by a regiment of such soldiers. of New Amsterdam as age described by Diedrich Krapkerbo While upon the subject of breaches versus breeche we would remark that, next to Fort Sumpter, the building which occupies the largest share of public attention is the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 805 Chestnut street above Sixth, where the best, the most elegant, the nost becoming, and the most comfortable garments extrat are to be found.

A PUZZLE. My first is foy raffths of a step that is long, My second is a person of state; My whole is a thing that is known to be wrong, And is, a strong symptom of hate; Except when used as an effort to reach the Palatial Clouding Emporium of Granville Stokes, No 609 Chestnut street, to which all well-dressed peo