The Press

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

The President's Proclamation. The President of the United States has taken a firm and fearless, but a wise and constitutional step, in defence of the Union of Habeas Corpus until the rebellion is ended. The power which this suspension will give the President would be dangerous in the hands of a corrupt ruler, but the honesty and incorruptible patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN guaranty its upright and impartial exercise. We know that the act was demanded by national necessities, and that all loyal men will approve it

The objects of the measure are evident: it is specially intended to prevent disloyal opposition to the conscription under legal pretences, and to arm the Government against the formation of treasonable organizations for its destruction. That it is not intended, in any way, to interfere with the rights of loyal citizens, no one can doubt, though we may expect the Democracy to of an army into the strife Europe might denounce it, as they have already denounced | change that weakness into superior strength. every effective action of the Government for the restoration of peace. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that they can say nothing worse of the Government than they now say; it is already, in their pretended opinion, the worst tyranny the world ever knew, and twenty times more unworthy the trust of the people than the foul conspiracy it is endeavoring to crush. Therefore, they may misrepresent this measure as they now falsify and calumniate the conscription act, the proclamation of emancipation, and the law Which confiscutes the property of rebels, but they cannot deceive those they have failed to deceive before, nor cause the loyal people and the Government to swerve in the

performance of their duty. The President, in thus suspending, for a time, the operation of the writ, has acted by the authority of Congress, which expressly conferred upon him the right, and is justified by the necessities of the national situation. In the performance of his duty he could not hesitate, and strong in his own conscious integrity, we believe that he justly depended upon the approval of the American people. Henceforward, men who give secretly their aid to treason cannot escape just punishthe highest interests of the Republic and has given additional assurance of his determination to restore peace and order to the whole country.

The Situation. The Secretary of State had a noble theme in his circular to the American representatives at foreign courts. He saw the enemies the great European countries, and endeavoring by the aid of such men as Mr. LAIRD, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. LINDSAY to give life and strength to the dying rebellion. The America as foreign public sentiment was in the interest of the Confederate cause. There always receive hostile criticism. were rumors of intervention, and the leaders of the rebellion had arranged by a grand dramatic combination to give the rulers of Europe a pretext for the recognition they are so anxious to declare. Nor was their scheme without ingenuity and the probability of success. LEE with his great army was moving upon Pennsylvania, and it seemed as if the Northern States were to be subjected to the ravages of a great rebel army. In the West GRANT seemed to be held in defiance by Vicksburg. Our armies had no other labor than digging trenches and building carthworks. The Department of the South was little more than an educational establishment, and BEAUREGARD was surrounding himself at Charleston with the defences that GILMORE is now endeavoring to destroy. The dearest friend of the Union had no other hope for the safety of the Union than the abiding faith in our cause which has always secured to it friends and allies. This was the situation at the beginning of the summer that is now passing

away. What has since been done, the

Secretary of State, in his circular to our foreign ministers, has magnificently de-The most cheering event in the recent campaigns is the occupation of Knoxville and the deliverance of East Tennessee from the hands of the rebel tyrant. In East Tennessee we had a moral interest second only to that felt in South Carolina. From the beginning of the rebellion the people of East Tennessee have been extreme in their devotion to the Union. They were not seduced by the speciousness of rebel promises, nor could the extreme terrors of martial law, summary executions of Union men, the imprisonment and exile of such men as BROWNLOW and Johnson, and a universal system of confiscation, induce them to bow the knee to the rebel Power. They became to American liberty what the Albigenses were to European Protestantism. They gave up their lands, their houses, their possessions, and sought the mountains and the caves, rather than submit to a usurpation which involved the destruction of the Government of the Union and the perpetuation of slavery as a national institution. In the mountains of East Tennessee the triends of the Union have suffered for the past two years, but now the period of their sufferings is over. BURNSIDE is in command, and he has added another laurel to his fame by accomplishing what, next to the capture of Charleston, was most desired by the American people—the deliverance of East Tennessee. In the meantime Rosecrans is pushing his columns against BRAGG, and has already occupied Chattanooga. As Chattanooga was the strategic point of BRAGG's position, its capture by our forces places the West at our mercy. The rebel journals are despondent over the event, but tell us that the game played by Rosecrans is a desperate one, and that he must either win it absolutely or be annihilated. We do not adopt the alternative, but have an idea that our commander will win it altogether.

In Charleston Bay the science of artillery a grand scale. General GILMORE has solved some of the most intricate military problems of the age, and in his few weeks of a campaign seems to have revolutionised the art | When the bird had flown, he sent down a of modern warfare. England and France win regard the doings on Morris Island with far more interest than they have bestowed upon the experiments at Cherhourg and Shoeburyness. We have battered down Fort Sumpter by hard pounding, and its walls are nothing more than so many breastvorks of rubbish. Our forces seem to have made a reckless attempt to storm these works and occupy the fort, but their gallantry was unsuccessful. We are not in a position to decide upon the merits of the enterprise against Sumpter, but it seems to have been one of those unnecessary things in war which serve no other purpose than to teach a fearful experience. The landing thief put saddle and bridle upon a horse on on James Island is an event of far greater importance. There is but one way to take Charleston, and that is to move slowly, cautiously, and with irresistible power upon | at a rate which it would baffle any pursuers the defences of the city. And when our to surpass. Until the deed is done, he does guns are near enough let us burn the city

down. The Army of the Potomac is said to be moving; GRANT is in New Orleans, looking proudly on Mobile; BANKS is preparing Maine and California. largely composed of drafted men.

Our Foreign Relations. Mr. SEWARD'S diplomatic circular, Mr. Sumner's address upon our foreign relations, and the late news from Europe, comment upon each other, and would form the | lina, when the day of her liberation shall text for ample argument and prophetic calculation. That Mr. SEWARD did not overestimate the importance of convincing the European Governments of the greatness of our recent victories, and our ability to subdue the rebellion; that Mr. SUMNER did and all the great interests dependent on its | not undervalue the danger of intervention, preservation. He has suspended the writ | the intelligence from France convinces us. If there is any one who has not long foreseen that France is the Power most likely to interfere with the war, the significant events in Mexico must enlighten his mind. The discussions in the French journals are equally suggestive. The pamphlet entitled France, Mexico, and the Confederacy," may not have had official origin, but its argument is intended to prove interference

the interest of France, and its conclusions are accordant with the policy of the Em-There is but one way to prevent France from giving her active support to the rebellion: that is to demonstrate the full power of the Government to subdue the rebellion. even though France sustained it. The known inferiority and weakness of the South would not be sufficient to prevent intervention, if simply by casting the weight If we are to maintain the Union, we must prove by mighty war the utter hopelessness of the rebellion. Buspension of hostilities for the purpose of negotiations, which the hypocrisy or the Democracy of the North has had the absurdity to suggest, would be an invitation to all European Powers to advise and interfere in the great question which words can never settle. Armies are our arguments, and they have already proved conclusively that the rebellion cannot resist the triumphal advance of the Republic; before the fall campaign is ended, we believe that Europe will acknowledge that France nor England can successfully oppose that advance, and that the Confederacy is beyond their aid.

Lord Russell and the Steam Rams. The Emancipation Society, true to its principles, lately addressed a memorial to Farl Russell, Foreign Secretary of England, on the equipment of two powerful iron-plated steam rams, then building in Liverpool, for the purpose of committing hostilities, after the manner of the Alabama, (also built and equipped in Liverpool.) against the commerce and property of the people of the United States. In point of fact, not two but six of these rams were then in course of construction, so that the memorialists very materially understated the case. Lord Russell's reply, dated August ment. The President has acted in behalf of . 13th, has been published. It appeared in this journal yesterday, and was read, no doubt, with more contempt than surprise. Lord RUSSELL, with a great relish for writing, is unfortunate in rarely producing a letter or despatch of which the Foreign Office can be proud. Yet, his predecessors in office have had the good fortune to write sensibly. Castlereagh, albeit a poor speaker, wrote excellent despatches. Those of CANNING are models of logic and terseness. Even Lord ABERDEEN knew how to expres himself intelligibly on paper. As for PAL-MERSTON, he is a shuffling politician, thoroughly leavened with intolerant Toryism; but his correspondence as Foreign Minister leading press of the Old World was is greatly to his credit. On the contrary, arrayed against us, and what is seen in Lord Russell, fond of letter-writing, is so unfortunate or so dull, that his compositions

All that he tells the Emancipation memorialists is what they knew before-that building steam rams for the Confederates was a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, by which "a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty, when the ship is armed or equipped for pur- but utters no opinion upon the great quesposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some State or community in | too much, and may have learned that silence friendship with her Majesty." But Lord is a golden virtue in politics. Did he not RUSSELL has forgotten to add that (as in utter unfortunate opinions when, just before the case of the Alexandra), when a prosecu- the beginning of the rebellion, he said, tion was instituted under this same Foreign Enlistment act, the jury, under the direction of the judge, acquitted the defendants. The law was thus proven ineffective-it was notoriously so; but when Lord RUSSELL was asked to have it amended, that it might be made operative, he declined, saying that it was quite good enough for the purpose. Yet this is the law whose protection he recommends the memorialists to avail themselves of. In Liverpool, to use

a local phrase common there, they must have conceived that Earl Russell was only " chaffing" them. Evidence of the infringement of the act of Parliament ought to have accompanied the memorial. Lord Russell says: "The evidence of a creditable witness." If any one conceived the foolish idea that Lord RUSSELL had any serious meaning in this, we pity his delusion. His Lordship states 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." Suppose that the memorialists had sent Lord Russell the affidavits of half a dozen creditable witnesses that the steam rams then building at Liverpool were intended for the use of the Confederates, against the Government of the United States, and the property of American citizens. Is any one, acquainted with the past, so weak minded as to think that Lord Rus-SELL would take proper action thereon? In the case of the Alexandra there was a show of doing something. Certain people

were prosectited, in the name of Queen VICTORIA, but the law officers of the Crown did their duty very inefficiently, and the Judge (Chief Baron Pollock, an old man of eighty) charged so strongly against the evidence that the jury gave a verdict of "Not guilty." Charged with such a palpable leaning for the Confederates that even Sir William Atherton and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Attorney and Solicitor General, had to take a bill of exceptions to his law, which exceptions will be argued in the November Term, before all the Judges.

Nor can the case of the Alabama be forgotten, as illustrative of Lord Russell's do little conduct. Affidavits were sent to the Foreign Office, accompanied by opinions from Mr. COLLIER, counsel for the British Admiralty, distinctly stating that the Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, had wilfully broken the law by building "No. 290," now known as the Alabama. Subsequent events have shown the truth of the affidavits. What was Lord Russell's action? He dallied and engineering warfare is being tested on with the case until after "No. 290" had put out to sea, and then, when it was impossible to catch her, telegraphed on to the custom house authorities to detain her. pinch of salt to scatter on its tail. That is what Lord Russell does, whatever he may

As for the powerful iron-plated rams, built at Liverpool, (only two out of the batch of six.) about which the Emancipation Society memorialized Lord Russell, one of them quietly went to sea, as soon as ever the contents of his letter of August 13th were made known, and we dare say that the rest will follow at their earliest convenience. Perhaps, when all have evanished, Lord Rus-SELL will repeat his "artful dodge" of telegraphing to have them stopped. If his very small Lordship were a constable, and saw a a paddock, not his own, of course he would not think of interfering until he saw the robber safely in the saddle, galloping away not interfere—and then, the parties have effectually made themselves scarce.

In excuse of the terrible defeats the rebellion has met, the Richmond Examiner to finish MAGRUDER in Texas, and, on the says: "The South has not yet had any banks of the Rio Grande, will probably decide real army at all, but only some voluntary the question of French intervention. Every- associations, kept together by the spirit of where the situation is prosperous. To the the few and the coaxing of the many.' victories in the field we have to add victo. This is self-slander. The South has clearly ries of the ballot, and our joy over the tri- revealed its full military power, and its arumphs in Tennessee and South Carolina is mies have exhausted its fighting population mingled with our joy over the triumphs in Nor were they voluntary associations, but

North Carolina and the Union. The loyalty of North Carolina is not a mere sentiment: it is a purpose. Tennessee is not truer to the Union, and North Carocome, will show upon what side she stands. We know with what earnestness the Raleigh Standard denounced the men who had dragged the South into rebellion, and advocated submission to the Government. We the State, by which resolutions were adopted threatening resistance to the Confederate

Government. These meetings are called treasonable by the rebel press, but treason to the rebellion is loyalty to the Republic. So great is the danger to the rebellion that Governor VANCE has issued a proclamation to the people, appealing to them not to desert the Confederacy, and warning them against the evils of a counter-revolution. Some passages of this proclamation read like the subtlest irony, and Governor VANCE might almost be suspected of ridiculing the rebellion, while pretending to defend it. He says: "I would not have you to forget the plain, easy, and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. There is no grievance to redress, and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. Any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and destruction of our people." These are the truths which the Southern people rejected, and by thus solemnly proclaiming them anew. Governor VANCE exposes the false pretext of the rebellion. There will be few men in North Carolina who will not give larger interpretation to his words than he, perhaps, desires. They will not forget that the rebellion outrages the "plain, easy, and constitutional way of redressing grievances,' and may question, very pertinently, what consistency the Confederate Government shows in exacting obedience to principles which it is itself fiercely attacking. They will admit that departure from these principles is "revolutionary and dangerous, and

tably be of the present war and its wicked-That a rebel should preach the duty of respecting a Constitution is the extreme of inconsistency, and as absurd as if a thief, in the act of theft, should quote the sixth Governor VANCE alludes to the possibili-

tending to the division and destruction of

the people," but the admission will be dan-

gerous, for the thoughts of men will inevi-

commandment. ty of the failure of the rebellion, and conjures the North Carolinians not to let strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat. It is a significant fact that a Governor of a Southern State should speak to the people of defeat. One year ago we heard of nothing but the certainty of victory; that cry is no longer so confident. North Carolina, we know, will not despair when the Confederacy is vanquished. Her citizens already call upon their representatives "to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a cessation of hostilities," phraseology which the Richmond Enquirer defines to mean endeavors to obtain the dissolution of the Confederacy, and the submission of the vernor VANCE has himself confessed the loyalty of his State, for a proclamation which so earnestly calls upon it to remain true to the rebellion, is an acknowledgment that it prefers to become true to the Union.

PENNSYLVANIANS cannot avoid comparing the candid speech of Governor CURTIN with the unbroken silence of his opponent. Governor CURTIN does not shun the people, but meets them openly, honestly declares, his principles and purposes, and is willing to abide by their judgment. Mr. Justice WOODWARD dare not emulate this candor, tions at issue. True, he has already said 'Let the South go peaceably?" He cannot retract those words; he cannot repeat them; nor can he escape from the disgrace of declaring that a time must come when slaveholders may have the right to rebel. Let him maintain the inviolate silence of the dumb; the people will not be as the blind.

Railway Injustice. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Late last night, as two friends and I wer cassing along Market street, we saw a colored wo man fall on the railroad track alongside of the Farmers' Market House; we immediately went to her assistance, and found that she was so severely injured that she could not stand, and, as she had several squares farther to go, we stopped the first car that came by; but, judge of our surprise and indignation, when we were told by the conductor that he could not give her a seat inside, as it was contrary to the rules of the company. In vain we expostulated with him, and told him how badly she was hurt, but it was all of no avail; she was com-pelled to ride, as best she could, on the front platform. By giving publicity to the above, you will A SUBSCRIBER. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1863.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1863. The Military Department. The buildings in course of erection on the Mary-land shore of the Potomac river, at Gilsboro', early opposite Alexandria, are almost completed. Soon, therefore, the cavalry, now scattered over s purface of several miles in the neighborhood, will be concentrated at that point, in permanent barracks. There are several thousand troops in camp already. Brigadier General Merritt, selected solely for his fine soldierly qualifications, is in command. Cavalrymen and their horses are here to be drilled. On Friday not less than 800 recently purchased horses were sent thither, and additional supplies are daily furnished. It is apparent that more than compared with those furnished at the commence ment of the war, thus showing that the Quarter master's Department is obliged to take whatever it can get, very much of the choice stock having been exhausted by the severe military service. Gen. Gilmore Ordered to Shell Charleston. Doubts having been expressed whether Gen. GIL-MORE would renew the bombardment of Charleston

may be well to state that he sent a special messen ger here requesting instructions in regard to shelling the city. In reply he was told that he was expected to shell the city until it was surrendered. BEAUREGARD may, therefore, expect a speedy renewal of the barbarous and inhuman act of shelling a besieged city even with incendiary shells. Fugitive Slaves. On Sunday morning a party of thirty fugitive slaves were making their way to Washington from

their masters' home in Ann Arundel and Calvert counties, through Centreville, Prince Georges county. The patrol, composed of citizens of Prince Georges, attempted to stop them, when the slaves resisted. Some of them being armed with old muskets, they attempted to use them, but ineffectually, as the pieces hung fire. The patrols fired in among the fugitives woulding five, two of them seriously Other parties coming up, arrested most of the slaves and they were taken in charge by their owners, who were in pursuit, and overtook them. Five of the slaves were placed in jail at Marlboro. One of them received a load of fine shot in his face, totally destroying both of his eyes.

The Censorship of the Press. The censorhip of the press continues with its accustomed particularity. Even matters in no manner connected with military operations have to undergo the perusal and receive the endorsement of the official supervisor. Delays in telegraphing to the press are, therefore, unavoidable by correspondents Naval Orders.

Commodore THOMAS CRABB is detached as presiding officer of the Naval General Court Martial at Philadelphia, and appointed prize commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Commander A. C. RHIND'S orders to command the Pontiac are revoked, and he is waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander John H. Urson is detached from the command of the Flambeau, and ordered to return North. Rumers.

The Charleston news at hand, with regard to Fort Moultrie, is considered unreliable, and is discredited by the War and Navy Departments. The new rebel flag is a white one, and this doubtless led to the im pression that it was a flag of surrender. Rumors of fighting on the Rappahannock to-day cannot b An Absurd Rumor. It is scarcely necessary to say the statement which

is going through the newspapers to the effect that the President of Mexico is in this city holding conferences with the Government, is without any phadow of foundation.

Capture of a Rebel Schooner. The commander of the United States steamer Sun flower reports the capture of the rebel schooned General Worth, from Havana bound to Mobile with a general cargo.

Promotion of General Gilmore.

Gen. Gilmore has been appointed Major General of volunteers, in consideration of his services before For South Carolina. The United States supply steamer Massachusetts will leave Philadelphia on Saturday next for the South Atlantic Squadron.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

A PROGLAMATION. WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas also know that numerous meetings of the a rebellion was existing on the third day people have been recently held throughout of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment o the President of the United States, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shal now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President o the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President-of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence, against the military or naval service: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subse quent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military; and-naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern ther selves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixtythree (1863), and of the independence of the United

States of America the eighty eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Secretary of State The Trade Regulations. The President has considered and approved the evised trade regulations prescribed by the Secretary commercial intercourse licensed by the President, between the citizens of loyal States and the inhabitants of States and parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection. The Secretary has given most careful consideration to the subject, and while many former restrictions have been removed. due provision has been made to prevent the rebels from benefiting by the regulations. The several supervising special agents, now five in number, are required, after conference with the generals nmanding departments, when possible, and with their sanction, unless upavoidable circumstances prevent the obtaining it, designated by known geographical boundaries, or by enumeration their agencies respectively with which trade may be safely permitted, and report such designation to the Secretary. The part of the territory designated shall be called the trade district, and no transports. tion of goods, except as specially provided, shall he permitted beyond the lines of such district. If it shall appear that beyond the lines of the national military occupation there is some territory within nity and sound policy, which trade cannot yet be safely re-established, then the supervising special ing the department, but in no case without hissancthe Secretary, may in like manner designate the portion of territory in their respective agencies, to which goods may properly be permitted for individual and family supply, but for no other purpose. The territory so designated shall be called the supnly district, and no goods shall be transported thereto for resale, except as provided by regulations. Au thorized traders, except in the cities of Memphis and Nashville, and such other cities or towns as may be hereafter designated by the Secretary, with the concurrence and approval of the general commanding the department, shall not sell goods to others to be resold by them, but shall sell only to persons for their own individual family or plantation use. In Memphis, Nashville, and other cities hereafter designated, traders may sell goods to other traders for the purpose of resale, upon the certifi-cates of the proper local special agent. Persons and amilies residing in these cities may pur plies for their own consumption at any trade store therein without any permit or certificate, but goods so sold shall not be transported out of said cities, except under permit of the proper officer. Upon the request of the general commanding the department, the establishment of one or more trade stores in any city or town of a supply district may be authorized, under the same regulations as trade stores are established in trade districts, and subject to military orders; but the authority to establish such stores may be revoked, and the stores discontinued, whenever the public interest may require it. All proper and loyal persons may apply in the prescribed form for authority to purchase, for money other than gold and silver, any of the products of the country within the

the place, killing a large number of inhabitants. Opening of the Pacific Railroad. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.-[Special to New

York Pine street News Room.]-The first trial trip of the cars on the Union Pacific Railway was made to-day on the road between this place and San Meteo, 40 miles. Chicago City Loan. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The biddings on the Chicago seven per cent. sewerage loan were opened to-day.
The whole amount offered was awarded to C. C. Parks & Co., of this city, at 11 per cent. premium.

The Arabia at Halifax. HALIFAX, Sept. 15 .- The Arabia arrived at seven o'clock this morning. Her advices have been anti-cipated. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia to-Arrival of the City of Manchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, has arrived. The French Man-of-war Guerriere. HALIFAX, Sept. 15 .- The French man-of-war duerriere arrived here to-day. An Arrival at Boston from Toledo. BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The schooner Owen Bearse ar-

rived here to day from Toledo, via Montreal,

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. HALF OF JAMES ISLAND CAPTURED.

The White Flag on Fort Moultrie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 45.—The United States ransport Nelly Perots, Captain Diggs, arrived this day, the 12th instant, at 6 A. M. Captain Diggs reports the arrival of the relief-boat Cosmopolitan, from Morris Island on Friday evening, at which time the white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured and held half of James Island.

The rebels hold only two batteries on James Island. Two monitors were lying between Sumpter and Moultrie Captain Diggs passed Charleston bar at 4 P. M. on Saturday, at which time he saw the white flag atill flying over Moultrie. She fired the last gun at o'clock on Friday afternoon. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. zrival of Admiral Porter-Boats Attacked by Guerillas - Capture of Three Robe Paymasters with \$2,000,000 in Confede CAIRO, Sept. 15 .- Admiral Porter has arrived

On the 30th ultimo the gunbost Champion was

Julia, loaded with troops, by 500 guerillas, who opened fire on the boats from behind the levee. The

attacked at Morgania, while convoying the steame

coops passed on while the Champion engaged ne rebels, dispersing them. General Herron is after them. A troop of the marine brigade had captured, a Rollivar, three rebel navmasters, with an excert o hirty-five men and \$2,000,000 to pay the troops a The General Lyon passed the steamer Ewing unk off Plumb Point, with a gunboat guarding her. The steamer Hope was sunk and on fire just below Columbus. The General Lyon pulled her into deeper water to extinguish the fire, left a guard with her, and came up for a gunboat. FROM MEMPHIS-CAVALRY INROADS IN THE SOUTH. MEMPHIS, Sept. 13 .- The cavalry and mounted infantry of the 16th Army Corps, under direction of Gen. Carr, at Corinth, have been active during e past week, going as far south as the Tallahatchie, atampeding the rebel cavalry into Grenada and Okolono. Gen. Carr has also scattered the ebels in the vicinity of Jacinto and Rienzi. The rebels are reported to have ordered the cotton

destroyed along the Tahlahooma, which the planters were endeavoring to get into the Memphis market. Rebel mails have been captured with correspondence confirming the report that Johnston is rein reing Bragg. A rebel force with artillery, is reported as moving in Upper Kansas, to intercept the movement on the Mississippi. They will receive attention. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Cavalry Fight at Culpeper—A Brilliant Charge and Important Captures. Correspondence of the New York Herald] Charge and Important Captures.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald]

RAPPAMANNOCK, Va., Sept. 14.—From the front the news is again inspiriting. Major General Pleasanton, with his cavalry force under Generals Buford, Gregg, and Fitzpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan. Bulord's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights this side of Brandy Station, and drove them from creat to creat by a series of brilliant and gallant charges. General Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left at Brandy Station, having crossed at Kelly's Ford. Gen. Gregg, left Sulphur Springs at daylight, and joined Pleasanton and Butord at Culpeper, having found Jones' brigade of rebel cavalry at Muddy Run, and scattered them by shells and a charge, but not until they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out, however, and replanked the structure in a few moments, so that the whole command crossed upon it. General Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpeper at the same moment with the rest of the command. Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of ears with stores leave for the South. Our men charged through the town with the most splendid gallantry, capturing one hundred and four prisoners, and three guns, two twelve and one six pounder. These latter were posted on a commanding eminence, just beyond the town of Culpeper, and were charged upon by Gen. Custer, of Gen. Kilpatrick's division, and taken with nearly all their men.

The charge is described as having been one of un-

The charge is described as naving peeu one or management of the galantry. The brigade was obliged to dash through the town, and down a steep hill, through a ravine, and then up a steep and very high hill to the battery, which meanwhile was belching forth its shell and canister upon their ranks. But it could not the way of the spirit of the troops.

Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying enemy. Colonel Chapman, of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, commanding 1st brigade, having the advance, pursued them past Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night. might.

The fight was opened by Buford, who had the centre advance, and who knew exactly where to look for the enemy, as he has fought the same ground over several times.

General Custer was slightly wounded by a shot, which killed his horse, and came near killing the which killed his horse, and came near killing the General.

General.

Lieutenant Benjamin Hutchings,6th United States Cavalry, was grazed by a piece of shell, which took off the leg of his orderly.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th Virginia Cavalry was captured in a skirmish three miles this side of Oulpeper.

The bugler of Company E, 5th Illinois, was billed The bugler of Company E, on Amaza, whiled.

We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the railroad dépôt at Oulpeper. The guns were English, with sabre bayonets.

The citizens of Culpeper say that Stuart reviewed six thousand rebel cavalry there on Saturday, and that he was in command yesterday.

The following is a partial last of the killed and wounded on Sunday: younder on Sunday: Gregg's division of cavalry, one killed, A. A. McOullock, 4th Pa., avalry, wounded. Mathew Conklin, 4th Pa., abdomen. Lieut. S. B. Barnes, Oo. H, 16th Pa., right leg.

Also two others. The following are in hospital near Brandy Sta-Will. T. Middes, Oo. I, Sth New York, shoulder.
Lucius Christie, Oo. I, Sth New York, shoulder.
Ass Foy, Co. E, 5th New York, left arm.
The following are in the hospitals at Culpeper:
Geo. W. Parts, Co. D, 5th New York Cayalry,
sabre out in head, after being taken prisoner.
Jas. Stillwell, Co. M, 2d New York, leg.
Sergeant Thos. McCutcher, Co. E, 2d New York,
shoulder.

The British Press. A HOPE THAT THE RAMS MAY BE DETAINED.

in. All proper and loyal persons may specified it. All propers and loyal persons may apply the the presented form for authority to purchase, for more other than gold and allows and the presented form for authority to purchase, for more other than gold and allows and the products of the present that the place of section is a State Interduction of the continuous products of red location, follower, or doubt in a State Interduction and place of section in a State Interduction of the Continuous products of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same thereto, therein the present section of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same threat, therein the present section of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same threat, therein the present section of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same threat, therein the present section of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same threat, therein the secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same threat, therein the secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same threat, therein the secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit to the threat of the Treasury, and every permit

make no concession to menace, and that the laws of England, whatever they may be, are not to be changed at the distation of a foreign State. We believe that if our Government could feel itself justified in stopping any suspected vessel, the public would be glad to see the power exercised. We do not think it morally right that ships like the Alabama should leave our ports for such service as that on which they are engaged. We do not wish to see any more of them sail on the tike errand, though the Federals have themselves mainly to thank for the mischief which these cruisers have been permitted to work. We are even disposed to think that if the foreign enlistment set is not comprehensive enough to prevent such dealings, it might be advantageously made so; but our authorities can only administer the law as it stands. The alleged destination of the vessels in question is apparently denied, and, even if it were admitted, the absence of any "equipment" might render the bargain lawful. The Federals, too, should be reasonable enough to remember that our impartiality in respect sence of any "equipment" might remote the osagan lawful. The Federals, too, should be reasonable enough to remember that our impartiality in respect of this kind of trade has been abundantly proved. Whatever may have been the sympathies of the country, there has been no favor shown in the matter of commerce. The Nertherners have had, without stint or molestation, cannon, rifles, powder, and every otherd scription of warlike material to their hear's content. They best know what they have had besides, and what other items might be added to the list of their imports from England. But without entering into these questions we can truly say that the Federals have found a free and fair market in this country for all their wants, and have never had an impediment thrown in their way. Our neutrality, therefore, has not been vittated by anything like preference, and so little, even in the present case, are we influenced by sympathies, that if these steam rams are really destined for the Confederate Government, we sincerely hope the law may be strong enough to stop them.

Address of the Unconditional Union State Central Committee to the People of Maryland. BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The address says: "We lisavow all measures for the violent abrogation of slavery in our midst. We claim that, in the exeroise of our prerogatives as American citizens, we owe it to ourselves to discuss fairly, and finally to ispose of the evil; and we hereby solemnly deciare prosperity of our people slike demand that we should legally and constitutionally abolish the institution at the earliest period compatible with the best interest of the State, and the permanent welfare, stability, and unity of the nation. Since the people know that the substance of slavery is already gone and that only the skeleton has been left, we are of opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better it will be for the true inverest of the State and nation. The men we present to you are in favor of supporting the Administration in every effort to put down the rebellion, and la every measure which it has thought necessary for the permanent peace of the country, when the rebellion shall have been subdued. We believe that the only way to put down the rebellion is to put it down by force of arms. For this purpose we are willing to vote every dollar necessary, and give every available man, black or white. We do not think ourselves at all superior to our amoustors of Revolutionary memory, who fought side by side with colored troops; nor to Andrew Jackson, militia who fought with him at New Orleans. W

men only ask that they be speedy and sure." Destructive Fires. Burrato, Sept. 15 -The building known as the Old Chequered Warehouse, corner of Water street and Prime slip, was burned last night. The building was occupied by the Canal Association Dickinson, ship brokers : Fish and Toy, and R. and Provost & Son, sail-makers. The fire commuicated to the warehouses across Prime slip, owned and occupied by Pease & Trowbridge; and the warehouse of Wilkens, Parker, & Co., and one east from the Chequered Buildings, were also burned. A large roportion of the high wines and other property as saved. The total loss is estimated at \$120,000. The fire is attributed to incendiarism. Two person ere arrested near the fire. T.A OROSSE, Wis., Sept. 15 .- A fire this morning lestroyed the La Crosse House, a brick building coupied by Steinam & Co., and the Batavian Bank

elieve it is the bounden duty of the President to

use all forces and every weapon which God has put

vention.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—The United States General niversalist Convention met to-day at the New Oity Hall, and was permanently organized by choosing Hon. J. Washburn, Jr., of Mane, Presient : Rev. G. L. Daverst, of Ohio, Vice President; Rev. D. Berden, Secretary, and W. T. Parker, of New Hampshire, Assistant Secretary. Delegates vere present from New Hampshire, Massach Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsyl ania, Ohio, and Maine.

Maine Election. PORTLAND, Sept. 15 .- Additional returns from 36 owns give Cory (Rep.) 1,031 majority, against 416 So far, 226 towns give Cory 48,934, and Bradbury (Dem.) 33,877, being a Union majority of 5,057. The towns to be heard from will considerably increase this majority.

Full returns from York county give 300 Union majority; Franklin county gives about 5,000 Union majority; Oxford about 1,200; and Kennebec, it is hought, about 3,500. The vote is very close in Lin-

oln county. THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Academy of Music has seldom been devoted to a use so important and beneficial as that which drew together, last evening, an audience at once so reined, intelligent, and appreciative. The Academy, intended more particularly as a temple to the Muses, ather added to its fame by this diversion in honor of Flora and Pomona. It was a change which no elevating science, and deserves to rank coequal with the fine arts, requiring the taste and delicacy, with-but which no perfection in painting, music, or sculpflowers should hold a high place in the education of a liberal mind, and it is perhaps no slight compli ment to our national character that we have advanced so far in the knowledge of things botanical, cereal, and horticultural, as well as in the practical application of that knowledge so as to justify the hope that our country can furnish to the world seeds which were formerly the property exclusively of certain nations.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, stablished to foster the interests of husbandmen florists, and agriculturists, to those who read its reports and operations is a sufficient evidence of the growing usefulness and popularity of this important study, and gives hope of becoming an object of the greatest pride to the American people. But for the occurrence of the war an interest would have been bestowed on agricultural and horticultural exhibitions which would far exceed the warmest expectations. Of late years they are becoming exceedingly popular, and are even now singularly attractive to a large class of people. The horticultural societies have done much towards this happy sentiment, and their importance cannot be overrated. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, particularly, have earned a meed of praise in this respect, which is the more freely given because it is so well deserved. Under its auspice the elegant exhibition at the Academy opened yesterday, an exhibition which none other in this city or State has ever excelled, and few in the country.

probably ever equalled. It should be seen to be ap preciated. The lover of flowers will find a theme for his highest appreciation, the grower of plants new subjects for his attention, the practical farmer an exemplification of what the ground will yield to industry guided by science, and the curious scholar flesh ideas for his brain, and elegant subjects for lonely contemplation. Those who know nothing of botanical or horticultural technicalities, but can appreciate the beauty of nature in whatever shape presented, had ample opportunities of gratifying the taste, and indulging their admiration. To specify in detail the exhibi-tion as presented yesterday, would be a somewhat difficult labor. As you enter the building, in the entrance hall the eye rests delightfully on well-arranged groups of orange trees, palms, century plants, and fragrant leaves of various species. The interior of the Academy is floored over in ball-room attire, and is covered with all conceivable mens of horticulture. The floor extends far back on the stage, so that the entire capacity of the building is put to test. This portion is lighted by numerous candelabras, which give a soft, mellow appearance to the verdure so bountifully spread beneath. The feature of the exhibition at the rear end cannot fail to attract universal attention-a tropical spring, the water dripping, as in a rocky recess, amid moss, and fern, and wild fruit. It represents a scene of nature in her most acceptable and charming mood, creating a sympathetic admiration in the cholder, and filling him with the wonder which belongs to the beautiful and the grand of natural scenery. Large palms overtop it, and banana trees, in full bloom, flank the sides. The Victoria Regi Wm. Nicholson also delivered an admirable address, after which the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for Curtin and the Union. tree stands erect in the water; zebra plants and pitcher plants grace the interior sides, and all toether form a representation which reflects credit profusely spread upon the tables adjoining, and

of wardin cases, of elegant design and finish, are interspersed on the main floor. Tropical ferns of rare species, begonias from Peru, variegated leaf plants, aladiums, lycopids, and mosses are presented in large collection. The plants of commerce form an attractive fealiarities of growth of the tea plant, the coffee leaf, gum tree, cotton plant, squil bulb, and European olive tree, will be highly gratified. A very rare plant-balsam of Peru-also growing cinnamon and arrow root will attract the eye. The fruit collecion is spread out in the foyer of the Academy, and has advantages of the practical kind, which probably would not suggest themselves in any other part of the exhibition. Three tables lengthwise, and two across at the ends of the room, are filled with delicious grapes, pears, plums, apricots, and fruits of all

The Department of Agriculture at Washington sends twenty four varieties of native grapes, which it will be more than ought to be expected, if they are not all taken away as they are now presented. "Thou shalt not steal" is always an ever-present mmandment where the temptation is so strong, and we question if any observer can seriously look at these grapes without a strong sensation of a combat with conscience, which makes cowards of us all. The Yeddo grape from Japan is exhibited and draws universal attention. It is known that only one private individual has in his possession another such plant in this country—Mr. John D. Sherrerd, of Bristol. The grape is being developed under the care of the department, and, though it is not yet known how valuable is its culture, much is prelicted in its favor. Several samples of hardy grape from the experimental garden at Washington are also presented. The grapes have been brought on by Mr. William Saunders, who is also the corresponding secretary of the society. Mr. J. E. Mitchell, the president, also furnishes luxuriant specimens of hot-house grapes. minent dealers yesterday took all the options that were

The vegetables, which form no inconsiderable portion of the exi basements of the Academy, and will command universal attention.

The Society will award prizes for fruits and flowers to-day. Last night, growers of vegetables were awarded, as follows: General display by a market gardener, or gardener to a public institution; for the best, \$15; A. L. Do., by another gardener; second best, \$10; Thos. Meghran, of Girard College.

Do., by an amateur; for the best, \$5; Thomas Mc-Ready, gardener to J. E. Mitchell. Do., by an amateur; second best, \$3; John Wanell, Jr. Beets, 1 dozen; for the best, \$1; A. L. Felton. Carrots, 1 dozen; for the best, \$1; Thos. Meghran. Salsify, 1 dozen; for the best, \$1; Thos. Meghran. Onions, 2 dozen; for the best, \$1; Thos. Meghran. Cabbage, drumheads, 6 heads; for the best, \$1; E.

Celery, 6 stalks; for the best, \$2; A. L. Felton. do.; second best, \$1; W.R. Williams. Egg Plant, 6 fruit ; for the best, \$1 ; John Joyce. Tomatoes, 1 peck; for the best, \$1; E. Satter-Sweet maize, or Indian corn ; for the best, \$1; A. Pine selling at 15. Thirseenth and Figure that 33, the others remaining firm. New City sixes were steady at 108; the old at 102½. Thir was hid for Peansylvania. Rai road first morigages; second ditto sold at 108%. Reading sixes were steady. Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 105. North Pennsylvania sixes at 0½; 120 was bid for the tens. West Branch Canal bonds sold at par.

Lettuce, 6 heads; for the best, \$1; Thos. Meghrau.

NINTH WARD NATIONAL UNION MEET-NG.—A regular stated meeting of the Nationa Juion Association of the Ninth ward, was held last Julon Association of the Athwest corner of Twelf wening, at their hall, southwest corner of Twelf and Fileert streets. The meeting was called to ord and Filbert streets. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, by the President, Sheriff John Thompson. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Hill, which were adopted. The president then introduced to the audience Col. Montgomery, editor of a Vicksburg paper, who spoke in substance as follows: He never expected to have the henor of addressing a Philadelphia audience, but such was at last the case. The rebellion was started to please a few ambitious men in the South, who numbered less than twenty-five persons. The seceding of the several States came on the people of the North like a clap of thunder, but in the South twas long expected, they having been taught the idea of secession from their cradle up. He remarked that he was raised a Democrat, and by that he did not expect to be read out of that party y that he did not expect to be read out of that party

the South it was, long expected, they having been tanght the idea of accession from their cradle up. He remarked that he was raised a Democrat, and by that he did not expect to be read out of that party the low, unbred persons purporting to belong to that party, but who are actually nothing bat Copperheads and in direct opposition to our National Government. In speaking of Jeff Davis, he remarked that the personage of that name made aspects to a number of people collected at Viczsburg, at the commencement of the rebellion, in which he said that they would not hear the sound of a musket during the war; but his predictions were not verified, as the people of that city were doomed to listen to the sound of 45.600 bomb-shells bursting around their heads. He then said that, in his opinion, Jeff Davis was a mighty smart man in a presty tight place. As for himself his was a conservative and pro-slavery man straight along in 1860; but this war has seriously changed his opinions and now he may be termed a radical Abolitionate of 1853, and he is not the only one in that part of the country. Every man is compelled to be an Abolitionate of 1853, and he is not the only one in that part of the country. Every man is compelled to be an Abolitionate of South, and of the reasons which kept her from advancing her interests to the extent which the North had already attained in the eyes of foreign nations. The South, he said, was impeded in her advance by the curse of alavery. It is all absurd and nonsensical to think of the slaves, if they gain their freedom, ever coming North to make it their homes. They don't know any thing about the country up here, and, besides, they have their families surrounding them, which prevent them from coming here. He says the South can pay their slaves \$400 in gold, and even \$700 if needs be, to prevent them from going North, as their lybor in wanted in the South. He says the President's proclamation was cussed and discussed throughout the Southern States, but he never flower it has fine replaced a c within his grasp, and the laws of the United States have authorized him to wield in defence of the nation. Traitors have no choice as to the weapon which are to be used for their destruction, and loyal Loss \$30.000; insured for \$10,000.

United States General Universalist Con-It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to Col. Montgomery for his entertaining

The President then introduced Mr. Chase, of New York, who made a very appropriate and patriotic

The President then introduced Mr. Chase, of New York, who made a very appropriate and patriotic address, of which the following is a synopsis:

He had always been identified with the Democratic parly up to the time the rebellion broke out, and as two issues were then at stake, viz.: those who were for the Government heart and soul, and those against it, he chose the former. We have been deceived in regard to the intentions and plans of those who have instituted this rebellion. We have been and are engaged in one of the most gigantic rebellions that was ever to take place on the wide earth before. Unprincipled men, calling themselves Democrats, are endeavoring to weaken the real Democrats now! They are standing by the Government, right or wrong. He remarked that Judge Woodward, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is standing on a platform which is upheld by treason, and those who vote for such a man are doubly dyed in it, and are opposed from their hearts to the putting down of this infamous rebellion. New York wants Pennsylvania to speak in thunder tones for the upholding of the Government by the re-election of Gov. Cartin, as it will gladden and strengthen their hearts for the coming election in that State. In speaking of the habeas coppus act, he himself desired that inatead of the suspension of that act they had suspended the rebels and their sympathizers themselves. The South has gone to war with the North for slavery, and now that we have got them under four war. of the suspension of that act they had suspended the rebels and their sympathizers themselves. The South has gone to war with the North for slavery, and now that we have got them under foot, we should strike every manacle off the wrists of the slaves, and make them free men. [Cheers.] The Constitution has been handed down to us as a cherished boen by our forefathers, and God will hold us responsible if we do not discharge faithfully and honeaity the duties entrusted to our keeping. He retired amid great applauae. A resolution of thanks was also given to Mr. Chase for his eloquent remarks. He was followed by District Attorney Coffey, who

marks.

He was followed by District Attorney Coffey, who spoke in part as follows:

Nothing has been done by the President but what is constitutional, and to the leater of the Constitution. Every national or warlike ast passed during the progress of this rebellion by Congress or the Prosident, has been pronounced as constitutional by the courts of law, which are the beat and highest authority to be taken in such cases. The Constitution expressly gives power to the Govornment to make acts which are not lawful in times of peace. The rebellion can be treated in the same manner as hostile England or hostile France. The President in his proclamation did what he has been given the pewer to do as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The Supreme Court virtually endorees the proclamation, and every Copperhead lawyer in the country dare not assert the unconstitutionality of it. Horatio Seymour, the present Governor of New York, has damned himself to infamy by the course he purcused, in declaring in an official note the unlawfulness of the conscription act, which he cannot look in the face of an honest man and assert as being the truth. He saw the Copperhead tales about arbitrary arrests and the dragging of innocent persons out of their beds and placing them in Fort Lafayette, but, the speaker could say without fear, that not one person had been arrested in this State without a warrant, and placed in any fort, unless he was guilty of some act of treason against the Government, saking for their release, and when it was granted, instead of walking out with high heads, they sneaked away with their eyes cast down to the ground. The speaker made several interesting remarks, which were firequently applauded. After the appeach it was moved to adjourn, which motion was carried.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Last evening a tremendous Union meeting was held at the Union Club room, Masket and Thirty-third atreets, in the Twenty-iourth ward. It was an outpouring of the people, seemingly without distinction of party, because in that reighty throng there were men formerly of all shades of politics now standing shoulder to shoulder on a platform broad and strong enough for patriots generally. The enthusiastic vociterations that made the welkin ring, and the surroundings to shout back the echoes, were inspiring to every patriotic heart. The meeting was presided over by James Miller, Esq., who said it gave him pleasure to introduce to the mighty mass of people, Mr. William Jay, Esq., of New Jersey, formerly a Breckuridge Democrat. This gentleman delivered an eloquent and forcible address upon the bursting up of old party Hes, and vousing our at the strongly for the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war as the safest, most honorable, and lasting way of effecting peace to the nation. He had been a life-long Democrat, and he believed that it was the mission of true Democracy to do everything to austain the Government in crushing a war made by the anistocracy of the South upon the democracy of the world. No man can possibly be a Democratic National Convention, in South Gazolina, as the prefude to dissolving the Union. These remarks were received with great applause, particularly by the Democrats present, and there were not a few of them. The speaker alluded to the fact of the white flag being displayed at Fort Moultrie. A little more Greek tire, and peake will the sconer come. These remarks were received with great cheering.

Wm. Nicholson also delivered an admirable address the property and present and there are the property and property.

FIFTH-WARD UNION LEAGUE.—THE League House of the Fifth ward, at the Good Intent Hose house, was the scene of a brilliant and patriotic meeting last evening. R. Rundle Smith, Eaq., was called to the chair. The crowd was immense and the enthusiasm unbounded. The fires of patriotism are being lighted up in all parts of our city, and it is very evident that a majority awaits the Union ticket in Philadelphia that will astonish the people and the "rest of mankind." John Davis Watson, Esq., the Union candidate for the Legislature, Fourth district, was loudly called for, and in response thereto delivered a most excellent speech, abounding with sound logic and forcible reasoning, in which be took a retrospective, present, and perspective view of the rise, progress, and probable end of the rebellion. Mr. Watson awakened his hearers up to an intense degree of enthusiasm. The meeting finally adjourned with immense cheers for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever. FIFTH-WARD UNION LEAGUE. -- THE

for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AND SAD ACCIDENT.

The 2d, 5th, and 6th Vermont, and 3d and 5th Michigan Regiments, passed through the city on Monday night, and were entertained at the Refreshment Salcons. A sad accident occurred as the first train peased over the bridge at Bordentown, which being a crowded one, Lumis Huntly, a private in Company F, 5th Vermont, who was riding upon the top of the car, was struck upon the head and instantly killed. His body was left in charge of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee, and was interred yesterday afternoon. A similar accident occurred about an hour afterwards, as the 3d and 5th Michigan passed over the same bridge. Three of the men were hurt in like manner, and their recovery was thought to be doubtful. They were brought as far as this city, and the Weccacoe Fire Company's ambulance, at a late hour of the night, conveyed them to the Government hospital.

FIRE —A slight fire took place about half past eleven o'clock last evening, in the basement of Wight's drug store, at Sixtn and Market streets. The damage was trifling.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1863. There was a very marked demand for gold this morning from the "shorts," who seemed to be somewhat troubled to secure the precious article. One of the pro-

The whole street was nulled by the ears when the gold

was called, and the scene became somewhat exciting, as everybody wanted to borrow or buy everybody else's gold, to make good their contract, which everybody else gold, to make good their contract, which everybody sub-was disinclined to lend, as it was already sold to the aforesaid operator. Before three o'clock, however, everything was settled, and a general relief was expe-rienced. Gold opened strong at 133, rose to 182%, until the news from Charleston arrived, when the market broke, and the price fell off to 131%.

Money is in fair demand and the rates are moderating: money is in air demand and the clock which the speculating fraternity has lately received has lessened the demand, and the market is easier. 6 per cent, is the ruling figure. easier. 6 per cent. is the ruling figure.

There is no change in Government securities, a continued firmness marking transactions at yesterday's figures. The subscriptions to the five-twenty loan are improving as the figures at the office of the Government agent will abundantly testify.

The stock market was dull but steady to-day. The mortainty which envelopes our foreign affects to more than the state of the continue of the uncertainty which envelopes our foreign shairs is preventing many from investing; operations therefore are confined chiefly to the brokers themselves. Reading confined chieff to the board and the company to opened 67% bid, but rather a speculative demand ran it up to 57%, closing firm. Camden and Atlantic preferred was in demand at 22; the compan at 12. Minehill sold t 61. 22% was bid for Catawissa preferred. 18% for North Pennsylvania. 42 for Long Island. 47 for Little Schuylkill. 65% for Pennsylvania. Passonger railways partake of the general tone of the market. Sprace and Pine selling at 16. Thirseenth and Pisteenth at 33, the

Wyoming sixes at 97. Susquehanna sixes at 62, canal do new... artermasters' Vouchers... nand notes..... Drexel & Co. quotes ders for Certificates of Inde fork have been closed, and the full amount of capitalve millions of dollars-has been subscribed. The bank The official averages of the banks in the city of New York for the week ending Saturday last, September 12, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of September 5: Including the Exchanges between the Banks through be Clearing House, and including also the sub-treasury talement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the enaral comparison with the previous weekly reporte and also with the movement of this time last year The New York Biening Post, of to-day, savs

11/2 Philada. Mock Exchange Sales, Sept. 15.

nd Rex-dv 42 Serai-weekly Review of the Philadelphia There is no material change to notice in the Brea

there is rather more doing, but prices are without change. Corn is dull and lower. Oats are in request. Cotton is firm, but there is very little doing. Coffee is very scarce, but held firmly. 'In Sugar there is not much doing, but prices are well maintained. Provisions are quiet. In Wool there is rather more doing.

The demand is limited both for export and home uge: sales comprise about 5,600 bbls, including 600 bbls good fresh ground extra at \$5.76; 800 bbls Western extra fa-mily at \$5.50 for old stock, and \$6@6. \$5 for fresh ground do, and 1,200 bbls Redetone Mills family on private The retailers and bakers are baying moderately at \$4.50\o for superfine; \$4.75\o 5 37 for extra: \$5.30\o 5 50 for extra family, and \$7\o 5 bol for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Figure is selling in a small way at \$5@5.25 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet; Pennsylvania

for extra family, and \$70.5 \$ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$50.5 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet: Pennsylvania and Brandywine are held at \$10.4 5 bbl.

GRAIN.—There is rather more doing in Wheat, but piess are without change. About 15,000 bas sold at 125 (2015) for old ree; the latter rate for amber; 1200,1300 for new do., and 140,650 \$ but for white; the latter rate for pime Kentuc; y. Rye is in demand at 950,000 for old and \$50.000 bbs for new. Curn is dull, and priess are rather lower; about 15 000 bus sold at \$10,810 cfor Western mixed and \$50,850 \$ but for yellow. Oats are in request; about 18,000 bus have been disposed of at 65c for new and 65c, weight, for old.

Pt OVISIONS—There is very little doing, but holders are firm in their views. Mess Pork is selling in a smalt way at \$14 ti 0.15 \$ bbl. City peaked Mess Beer is selling in low, at \$15,000 cash. There is a fair demend for Bacon, but prices are without change; 300 casks Hams sold at 111,200 for plain, and 123,0013/c for fancy canvassed; Sidos at 74,07%, and 123,0013/c for fancy canvassed; Sidos at 74,07%, and Shoulders at 60,64 \$ bb. Lard is carce and prices are firm; about 400 burrels and thereas rold at 10,013/c, and sale at \$3,000 cash. There is very little doing in Oreen, Meats, which are scarce; small sales of Hams in puckle are making at 100,011c, and in sale at \$3,000 cash. There is very little doing in Oreen, Meats, which are scarce; small sales of Hams in puckle are making at 100,011c, and in sale at \$3,000 cash. There is very little doing in Pig Iron, but holders are firm, with sales of Anthracte at \$10.05 for 10,013/c, and \$10.000 cannot for Danter and pricess are firmer; sales of \$6011-paurec examples, our party at 20,021c, 63bh, and New York at 30.000 can be and for Quercitron; about \$0 bhds sold at \$30.000 cans. Control of the selling sold selling at \$10.000 can. Hand, and we hear of no sales. Copper—Prices of Sheathing are unchanged; yellow Metal is selling showly at about \$14 for Chesta HIDES are firmer, but the sales are light at the adwhere HOPS are held with more firmness, owing to the report of injury to the crops by the blight. Small sales are reported at 17@2¢, cash, for first-sort Eastern and West-

of injury to the crops of the chirch. Small sees at the ported at 17@22c, cseh. for first-sort Eastern and Western. HAY is in request at 25c@\$1.10 the 100; ibs. HUMBER — There is a steady business doing for the sesson. without change in price.

MOLASSES.—There is a good demand. and prices are firm; sales of 600 thics Cuba clayed and Muscovado at 3@42c \$\overline{c}\$ gallon.

AVAI. STORES.—There is a but little common Rosin here, and it commands \$\overline{c}\$ but little common Rosin here, and it commands \$\overline{c}\$ but little common Rosin here. In fish Oil there is but little doing, and no chance in prices. Linesed Oil is active and selling at \$1.100.12 \$\overline{c}\$ gallon, cash, which is an advance. Land Oil is quiet; sales of \$\overline{c}\$ but is the doing, and no chance in prices. Linesed Oil is active and selling at \$1.100.12 \$\overline{c}\$ gallon for free, according to did but have been sold at \$3.305c for crude, \$7.655c to the little bond, and \$1.000.12 \$\overline{c}\$ gallon for free, according to did \$4.124.\$\overline{c}\$ ton. For ATOES.—The research is well supplied, and they are in fair demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have said at \$4.124.\$\overline{c}\$ ton. For ATOES.—The relieves is well supplied, and they are in fair demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.000.000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.0000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have shown as a first demand at \$1.0000 \$\overline{c}\$ but have to me.

SECDS.—Flaxseed ranges at \$2257 bu. Timothy is in demand, and 500 bus sold at \$3 Cloverseed is scarce, and if here would command \$5.005.77 Pb.—

SUGAR.—There is a good demand, and prices are \$7 Pb. better; sales of 1,000 bids at 100212 for Cuba. and 120212 for Cuba. He cash and 4 mos for New Orleans, the latter figure for clarified.

Experiment of the continuous scarce, 55,030c. Whisky is less active; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at 52,953c, hhds at 52c, and trues at 51c F gal.

Talloughest 51c F gal.

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To an active; a 49,05c, cash of city at 10%,010% c B bb. and county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,010% c B of the county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,010% c B of the county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,010% c B of the county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,010% c B of the county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,000% c B of the county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,000% c B of the county at 90,5c, cash of city at 10%,000% c B of the county at 10%,000% c B of the cou

New York Markets, Sept. 15.

Ashrs are quiet at \$7 for Pets, and \$9.50@8.75 for earls.

Breadstupes.—The market for State and Western lour is 6@10s better; with more activity, especially in Plour is collective; with more activity, especially in fresh ground.
The sales are 10,000 bbls at \$4.10@4.50 for superflue. State: \$4.55@4.95 for extra State: \$4.10@4.50 for superflue. State: \$4.55@4.95 for extra State: \$4.10@4.50 for superflue. Michigan, Lodding, howa, Ohio, &c : \$4.56@5 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-noop Ohio at \$5.20 for 50 and trade brands at \$5.50 fo (Co. higher; Soles 1.50) bbls at \$5.90 for superflue. Baltimore, and \$6.20@3 25 for extra do.
Candian Flour has advanced 5@10c, with an improved densend; sales of 720 bbls at \$4.90@5 for corsmon, and \$5.05@7 for good to choice.

Rye Elour is quiet and firm at \$3.60@5.20 for the range of fine and superflue.
Corn Meal is firm and in demand. We quote Jessey at \$4.1 Brandy wine \$4.50, Caloric \$4.25@4.30, Punchaous \$21.75. 31 76: Whest is 1@20 better, with a fair demand. The sales 890,000 bushels at 19@106c for Chicage Spring; 35@114c r Milwankee Club; \$1.16@1.19 for amber 10 was; \$1.16 1, for winter red Western; and \$1,32@1.28 for amber Nichtgap.

Rye is firm at \$2@80c for State and Western.

Earley is steady at \$1.20@1. 30.

Corn is fully 2 cents higher, and the market is active and excited; sales 130,000 bushels at 72@76% ofor shipping, and 74@76 for Eastern.

Oats are firmer, and quite active at 50@61 for Canada; 64@72% for Western, and 66@73 for State.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTHORE, Sept. 15—Flour quiet; Howard-street superfice, \$6.25. Wheat firm; Southern red, \$1.35@1.40. Corn firm and scarce; white, 84@35c. Whisky firm at 51c. Coffee steady.