THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Can be seen at No. 430 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor). where-all persons interested in sewing machines are in-vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. The has been the object of the FLORENGE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first class machines and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical talent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACBINE IN THE WORLD. Amont its many advantages over all other machines, may be memioned: ed:
.. it makes four different stitches on one and the machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on sides of the fabric.
. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while machine is in motion. he machine is in motion.

Sd. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strongth and chanty.

the state of the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the runt or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. 6th. It state most rapid sever in the world, making fire stitches to each revolution, and there is no other ranchine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE. The Mine which whit of so targe a rake of work as the file of the Mines the heaviest or finest north with equal fastility, without change of tension or breaking of thread. The lithems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. Sin. He simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are no fine springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is atmost noiseless. oth. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalities in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA: JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)

Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED

PATIERN SHIRT, COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated

Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert.)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age. Orders promptly attended to. jy9-thstu-6m ARCH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN,

606 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The sub-criber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, conetantly lecelyling for Gentlewen's Wear.

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEWEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. A RCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, J. BLACKWOOD,

832 ARCH STREET, sel5-2m Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED FROM 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

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

NEW WAREHOUSE,

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 CHESTNUT STREET.

G. W BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTHS, No. 134 NORTH-THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW 562-2m

«GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MCCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

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

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

At very Low Prices.
NO. 176 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH;
sel-lm\*
Philadelphia. ROBERT SHOEMAKER 4 CO.

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS: IMPORTARS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

MINDOW AND PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENOH ZINO PAINTSJ

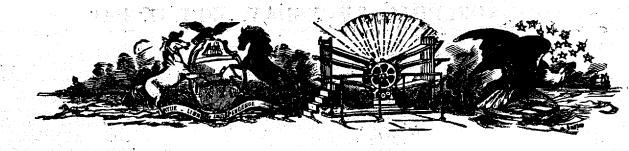
Bealer and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES, &c 517 ARCH STREET. C. A: VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze l'igures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please call and examine goods dels-ly



VOL. 7.—NO. 41.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1863

Corporation!

CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES'

CRLEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT Can only be found at

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

None genuine unless stamped NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT,

FALL DELAINES. CHOICE STYLES FALL DELAINES, CHINTZ FIGURES, Rich Colors, SHARPLESS BROTHERS, se7 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. MERINOS! MERINOS! Shirpless Brothers offer a FULL ASSORTMENT of NRW MEDINOS. All of the regular SHADES, including the NEW COLOR 1, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets,

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOOD

H. STEEL & SON.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,

Have new open a choice assortment of

FALL AND WHATER DRESS GOODS.

Plain Silke, choice colors, \$125 to \$2.

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Plain Black Silks 90c to \$20.

Figured Black Silks; Fany Silks.

Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all'colors.

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinnes, choice colors.

Liot Plain French Merinnes, choice colors. WINTER GOODS OPENING DAILY. WINTER GOODS OPENING DALLI.

Poplins, Plain Shades and New Colors.
Alpacas, Double and Single Width, choice shades.
New Merlnnes, Fashionable Colors.
Plaid Mohairs and Valencias.
Plaid Flannels and Cloths for Shirting.
Dark Cotton and Wool Delaines.
JOHN H. STOKES.
702 AECH Street.
N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' L. C. Handkerchlefs at \$2 per dozen. S9 pairs Crib Blankets, good quality. auxil

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN-IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS; NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducements unequalted by any other establishment in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

CASH HOUSE.

615 CHESTNUT STREET

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

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE,

BLANKETS. MERINOES, POPLINS,

BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, and other articles adapted to the season. JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727

CHESTNUT STREET. au25-2m THOS MELLOR & Co., Nos. 40 and 43 NORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTEES AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

Nos. \$39 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE. PHILADELPHIA. LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS, To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO. INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

WHOLESALE BUYERS TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORT-MENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SALES.

This Stock is principally of T. W. E. & CO.'S own IM-ORTATION, and will be offered at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES. BUYERS are solicited to call and examine.

818 OHESTNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. FALL

DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS. No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. oranda oi ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

ALSO. MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street, Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods MERINOS, COBURGS, REFS, AL

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

Also, A large assortmen.

SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c... LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR

A K H A L L,

R E. CORNER

SIXTH AND MARKET.

FINE OLOTHING READY-MADE.

CLOTHING.

W. & B.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, NO. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

The newest styles for Fall and Winter
Now Ready.

ANDRIOT, MAGEOUH, & CO., FRENCH TAILORS,

No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cuttond Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter D. GORDON YATES.

A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY: FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1032 CHESTNUT STREET. TAILORS,

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

TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any otherst-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.00. At 701 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

JRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street JRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street JRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street mb22.6m WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS, & ... 518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts.

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

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

2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c.

ROWE & EUSTON 157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET, Three doors below Race. cel-tuthslm

WHITE-& PECHIN, 1863. No. 423 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS. OORDAGE, & o. \*\*Agents for "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WEINGER,"
THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE. 867-2m

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

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, n connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be supplyed to all others. MOORE & CAMPION E INCIDENCE TO CONTROL Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturors refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their mork.

88-6m

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FIXTURES, GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS

> MR. W. H. CARRYL, AT THE STORE

NO: 719 CHESTNUT STREET, desire to inform the public that I am now opening my FALL STOCK

> ) OF BROCATELLE, SATIN DAMASK, SILK TERRY. SATIN DE LAIN WORSTED TERRY. UNION DAMASK. ALL-WOOL REPS. IMPERIAL TERRY, FRENCH LASTING, GOTHIC TAPESTRY; FRENCH PLUSH, MOQUETTE, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. E. I. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863. NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, September 15, 1863. THE EXEMPTION BILLS. who remember the famous "Japanes Swindle" of our Common Council, which resulte from the visit of the Tycoon's ambassadors to this city, will not be especially startled at the course which this august body is taking in regard to the bill for the redemption of old Democratic files, which they passed over Mayor Opdyke's veto. That is a emeniac maxim of the common law; "Corpora tions can never die," for our Common Council is a

These old files are relying upon their friends, the Aldermen, to prevent Mr. Lincoln from drafting from an outraged and decimated community; whil the Aldermen, appreciating this appealing confilence, seem determined, at all hazards, to p the exemption of their muscular supporters. A few days since an injunction was granted against any further action upon this bill, at the instance of the Attorney General; yesterday, the Aldermen instructed the Corporation counsel to take such measures as might result in dissolving the injunction, and restoring their license to employ the public moneys for party purposes. It is stated that Mayor Opdyke will refuse to sign any bonds which may b issued under the ordinance; while, on the other hand, it is asserted that his signature is not requisite to their validity. However the fact may be, it seems scarcely possible that our moneyed men will purchase securities whose 'validity, at the best, is open to doubt, and which may entail upon the hole ers interminable lawsuits before the question can be finally settled. Speculators are not ant to close with equivocal bargains, and it seems very probable that this iniquitous scheme of plunder may fall still-born, even though the injunction be dissolved, as the Aldermen claim it should be.

The Mayor deserves the thanks of every honest citizen for the bold and determined manner in which he has carried his point in the face of the most furious opposition. The exemption act which, at his suggestion, was passed by the Supervisors, answers all just ends, and, while relieving particular classes of the community from the burden of the draft, will procure men for the army, and thus fulfil the requirements of the Government at the same time that it relieves the citizens. Applicants for the benefits of the fund are urged to produce substitutes when such a course is possible, and when it is not, the committee finds the substitute itself. In orde

to give these regulations due effect, ten thou substitutes are advertised for, and hand have the been forthcoming. In fact, the committee takes the place of the Government in the matter, and applies each three hundred dollars, just as the Government would do in case the drafted men were to pay their exemption fees to it. This, naturally enough; does not suit the Aldermen It extends no bulwark of safety around their constituents, and leaves the mob-men to take their chances in the conscription. Besides, no perquisites can be frayed off the fund; no percentages are af-forded; and the aldermanic body mourns over lost pportunities and the sad spectacle of a public fund, which their fingers may not touch. Thus far, the committee has met with the most

flattering success in its efforts to procure the whole

number of substitutes; and it is expected that the ten thousand will shortly be obtained, and added to CIVILIZATION OF BROOKLYN. Brooklyn has taken a forward step toward civilization, which speaks well for the enterprising spirit of its citizens. Yesterday evening the first number of a loyal and respectable paper was issued in that city, under the title of *The Union*. Brooklyn papers have not been very superior journals heretofor from the New York press. The Union, however, promises to be an improvement on its cotemporary, nd commences under the most flattering auspices. On the same evening the first regular theatre (the Park) was opened, and filled to the overflow. They hibitions of gigantic potatoes and other vegetables, and Sunday-school festivals, but its dramatic record is nothing. Now and then some superannuated

history of that provincial city, and the Brooklynhistory of that provincial city, and the Brooklynrecognize them in the streets, and have apparently
relinquished all ideas of sending missionaries among
them.

STUYVESANT. The Phraseology of Art. To the Editor of The Press:

Academy boards, but the reputation for mammoth

vegetables swallowed up all else. The opening of

Sin: Some days back the wish was expressed in your columns that some one would explain the

being convenient, expressive, and a help to direct ness and brevity. No doubt, display in their use is sometimes sought by the vain, who desire to approach art as connoisseurs, and who seek to gain credit not only for acumen, but erudition; hence bult of attempts at fine writing on art by the incom art is more abstruce than that of other profession

pear quaint, bombastic, or even worse, as happeed, not long since, to some lady travellers in Englad. Their experience was during a trip in a post coachot with the colloquial peculiarities of two of theiral low-passengers. "A fine group of clouds theren our right," remarked one of the strangers. "Ye" responded his companion, "but somewhat rock".

Speaking of a certain gentleman, one was overhed. Spearing of a certain generalization, the waster, "Is so say, "His skies are quiet;" of another, "Is grounds are deficient in repose," &c., &c. This callistic jargon was not only incomprehensible, but last better so alarming to our lady travellers, the hey demanded of the postillion to stop his cost that they would proceed no further in the same vel 'chalky flesh," and "houses and grounds that need

repose!" Yet these strangers were but two artists familiarly and innocently remarking in the phsology of art on the scenery around them, and the productions of some of their professional cq-I am, sir, yours truly, PHILA., September 12, 1862. IWe are perfectly aware that "solidity of cold

"force of handling," are phrases which have tech dispensable to use them. In the article to whn our intelligent correspondent refers, our condemione could possibly gain an idea of Mr. Mulready talent, from their vague application to his picture, for they are phrases which apply to all good picture. Special works cannot be distinguished for universit qualities, and certainly, even those painters whose touch is light and tender, possess "force of handling." Stuart's handling was bold, strong, forcible in the extreme; yet, Mr. Sully's pictures, opposite in style, have their own "force of handling," which few painters can rival. All meaningless applications of art terms are art slang, and it is certainly without meaning, that Mr. Mulready's critic com plimented him for possessing qualities of which do good artist can be destitute.—ED. PRESS.]

The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the following:
There is a quaint old negro to be seen every day
in the City Building Park, who is known and called James Morgan. He acts as a sort of Cerberus of the gates, or kind of major dome of the grounds, sprinkhing water upon the grass when needed, and dearing,
away the dirt that daily accumulates in the paths,
well, James was originally a slave to the father of
Morgan, the rebel chief, but some years ago he contived to make his escape, and found his way to this
city, where he has lived ever since. Hearing that
his young master—the notorious Morgan—was in
the City Prison, he made application to the Chief of
Police to see him, and was admitted. The General the City Prison, he made application to the Chief of Police to see him, and was admitted. The General treated him warmly, shook hands with him, and congratulated him warmly, shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon his having his freedom. 'Yes, massa John,' broke in Jim, 'you mout hab yourn, too, if you hadn't gwine in to broke up de Union; and to show ourselves, and forever solve the satic problem of negro capabilities in the qualities in the qualities and the yours, and the problem of negro capabilities in the qualities and the your is in a tight place now, Massa John; you is a soldier. 'I intend, as soon as I get-paid in, to rend you \$- for safe keeping for me. But if happens I should be killed, I leave it to a missionary society, for the good of my native land.''

Jim awung away at his usual limping galt."

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Indications of Surrender at Fort Moul-trie-Affairs on Morris Island-Activity of Gilmont Office of Austria. New York, Sept. 16 .- The steamer Mary Sanford has arrived from Charleston bar with advices up to Saturday night, the 12th inst., which show that the despatch of yesterday from Fortress Monroe was antirely unfounded.

The Sanford brings despatches for the Government and a mail from the fleet. Gen. Gilmore was actively engaged in erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, sustaining a heavy fire from forts Johnston and Moultrie. The rebels have two fifteen-inch guns in Moultrie Sumpter is entirely silenced, but a garrison is still there and the rebel flag is still flying, no attempt

having been made to capture it since the defeat of

the boat expedition. The health of the fleet is

The Monitor Patapaco has gone to Port Royal to Commander Ammen has been appointed chief of dmiral Dahlgren's staff. FORTRESS MONROE, Sent. 15 -[Special to the Balore American.]-I have had a conversation with Captain Diggs, of the steamer Nelly Printz. Captain Diggs states that he had an interview with the captain of the steamer Cosmopolitan, who is a very ntelligent and reliable man, being employed in bringing the wounded from Morris Island to Hilton The Cosmopolitan left Light House Inlet at two o'clock on Saturday morning. He reports that a white flag was displayed from Moultrie on Friday afternoon, and from that time until he left all firing

possession of half of James Island, but did not say now this result was achieved. Capt. Diggs further says that when he left Hilton Head on Saturday morning he kept close into the coast, and passed Charleston bar at not more than six miles from Fort Moultrie; that with a glass he distinctly saw a white flag floating from the fort; that periect quiet prevailed inside the bar during all the time he was in sight and sound, there being no firing either by the enemy or by our land or naval forces. According to his statement the white flag was flying from Moultrie from Friday evening up to 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoo There might possibly have been a suspension of hostilities for some purpose, but even if correctly re-ported it would not indicate a surrender. If the latter, there would undoubtedly have been a despatch boat here with the news by this time. We will receive Richmond papers of Tuesday here tomorrow (Wednesday), which may throw some light on the subject.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN. The Baltimore American answers as follows some reports with regard to Admiral Dahlgren's health, and his disposition to co-operate with General Gil-

we apprehend, from his appearance, that he is a dyspeptic, and never was a man of robust health. His bodily strength has probably never been very great, but, for activity of mind and indomitable perseverance, he has no superior in the service, unless, perhaps, we except the unapproachable Farragut, Hisscivity and energy, as observed during a month's residence on the flagship, was a subject of common remark. emark. "The facts are, that Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren have co-operated earnestly and effectually throughout the siege. They have entered on the work with a determination of succeeding, and to work with a determination of succeeding, and to allow no temporary reverses or personal disagree-ments to interrupt its energetic prosecution. They have cordially assisted each other, not only in punish-ing the enemy, but in the hourly interchange of views and frequent personal interviews, as well as the free access to each other's supply of munitions, and have indicated a determination to allow no personal ambition to interrupt the progress of the great work of national retribution with which they have been entrusted."

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

The Union Movement in North Carolina From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

Under this head, the Knoxville Chronicle contains the following article. We commend its perusal to our readers, now, for the time may come when personally it may be applied to some in our State, who like the serpent, Holden, would involve Georgia in a strife that cannot but end in their total discomfiture and diegrace:

"For some time past, we have noticed particularly our North Carolina exchanges, and more especially the discord and strife which seems to be increasing in some sections of the State, caused by the proceedings and meetings gotten up by the editor of The Standard, published in Raleigh, the capital of the State. These meetings, in our estimation, are useless, uncalled for, hypocritical, and diabolical in their tendency to the vital interest of our country's cause. The editor of this paper, Wm. H. Holden, has been (ever since the commencement of our national difficulties) doing all within his power to create a division of party feeling in the old North State. Hair financiary we leader of this party, and daily inside such to the fiames of discord and strife. He is a Northern man—at heart a corrupt Yankee, and yet he is allowed in our midst to lead a growing party, and circulate a paper which is eagerly grasped and perused by an armed foe and secret enemy. the Park Theatre is, therefore, an episode in the enemy.

"Holden should be dealt with to the full extent of the laws of our land. In our opinion, his paper has already, given vent to tressociable sentiments sufficient to muzzle his press. Unless he alters his political course, justice to our cause will yet require such. It will be well for the whole country to under-

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Some days back the wish was expressed in your columns that some one would explain the meaning of the phraseology employed by a certain criticon the works of Mr. Mulready, the English painter.

The phrases specified were "solidity of color," and "force of handling."

The effects, hardness, softness, transparency, &c, are, as is well known, continually produced on canvas; witness the successful representation of furs, veivet, marble, steel, water, the atmosphere, &c. These effects, however, are not always fully actained, but on the contrary, transparency and flims; ness are sometimes the result, where opacity and substance were the objects in view, and vice versa. The power of attaining each and all of these, at will, distinguishes the successful palater, and to him "solidity of color," and solidity of texture, as well, are expressive and proper terms.

"Handling" is the manner of the artist in laying on his tints and lines, so as to produce a particular effect, and widely differs in the practice of different in the exact meaning of the term. Boldness and delicity of the contrary than the contrary than the comparing the works of different painters, side by side. A portrait by Stuart, placed in juxtaposition with another by our own torusman, Rembrand Peale, would strikingly i lustrate the difference of handling, each of which may be except that it work was, requiring simply to be viewed at different and appropriate distances. The hand ling of some painters is distinguished by such that sown way, requiring simply to be viewed at different and appropriate distances. The hand ling of some painters is distinguished by such that some part of the produces o

Correspondence of the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

The foreign papers, I see, are full of rumors of French Intervention. I have good reason for believing them to be entirely groundless. The victories of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson had quite as marked an effect in France as in England. Beyond all question, previous to those victories the French Emperor believed that his intervention would terminate the war. The paragraph in the Monileur which attracted so much attention, proved that this was his impression. A very emphasic and speremptory deepatch from our. Secretary of State gave him to understand that any such interference would most certainly prolong the war and interference would most certainly prolong the war and inlarge the sphere of its operations. The victories of July gave very great weight to this declaration; and unless I have been misinformed as, to the tenor of the latest deepatches from Mr. Dayton, they convey the most explicit and unmistakable assurances from the French Emperor, as well as from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intention either to recome the Southern Confederacy while its ability to maintain its independence is seriously contested, nor to plant any French colonities on the Western Continent, or to retain any permanent conquest of Mexico. These declarations are very distinct, and I think are regarded as eminently satisfactory by our Government. They show clearly that Louis Napoleon, whatever may be his personal inclinations, will never interfere in an affair until he is at least morally certain that England will follow his lead; and the recent change inthe tone of the London Times (which is a most excellent dial for Government sunshine), and the expressed sentiments of official personages in England, have satisfied him that he will only endanger the entente cordiale with England, and isolate himself in Europe, by any recognition of the Southern Confederacy in face of the recent victories of the Union arms.

I may add, I think [Correspondence of the New York Times.] arms.
I may add, I think with confidence, that the President does not think that the new rebel rams will be allowed to leave English ports.

The Attempt to Hang Hon. D. W. Voor-The Attempt to Hang Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

[Correspondence of the Gincinnati Gazetta.]

The 2d battalion 63d Indiana Volunteers returned from Terre Haute on Saturday. Most of the men were raised in D. W. Voorhees district, and one colpany in his old town. Learning that he was on the train, the soldiers broke for the car where he will desire the desire the presence of his wife, threatened to hang him by the berope if he did not get off the train, telling hi that no man who called American soldiers Ltoln dogs who, when the war was over, would we collars so labelled, should ride with them all. The officers interfered, and forced the metack almost at the point of the sword. A seed and third attempt was made, but failed, thigh the entreaties and command of the officers. These solemnly protested that he had been beliand that they read but one class of papers. The answered that they had seen his speeches, and it was enough to show he was a traitor. At last he as informed that if he would quietly leave the in at Greencastle he might do so, but that the dwould never ride into Indianapolis on the same the with him, or any man who would abuse the siers who were fighting for the Union and the dernment that protected him as well as them. It is mighty narrow escape for Dan, and neither inverping wife, nor his entreaties, would have ad him if he had continued the journey.

Paris (August 30) correspondence of the Londow Telegraph.]

By a rapid turn of the political wheel Poland is for a moment quite out of sight, and the eyer of every politician in Paris are turned towards Austria. A grave anxiety weighs on men's minds as to the effects which might be produced if the Emperor of Austria should succeed in his attempts on the German supremacy. I have already told you that this feeling existed in very high quarters, and to such a degree as to render possible an arrangement for the future of Poland, if she would accept it, in which neither Austria nor England would be consulted; and this view is considered by many to be confirmed by the presence of Prince Orloff, who is now in Paris, sent, so says rumor, by the Emperor Alexander to settle everything with the Emperor Napoleon. The press has now taken up the question, and both the Constitutionnel and the Debats have spoken words of warning against the ambitious and dangerous policy of Vienna. Taking for its text the fifth paragraph of the eighth article of the projected reform, the Debats preaches a sermon which reads marvellously as if it were inspired. The words of the clause are in truth sufficiently striking: "If a war threatens to break out between one of the Confederate States which has possessions without the Federal territory and a foreign Power, the Directory must call for a resolution of the Federal Council on the subject of Federal participation in this war; such resolution to depend on a simple majority of voices." And from this the Debats very naturally draws the conclusion that Austria knows that she, if head of the federation, could depend on "a simple majority of voices." And from this the Debats very naturally draws the conclusion that Austria knows that she, if head of the federation, could depend on "a simple majority of voices." And from this the Debats very naturally draws the conclusion that Austria knows that she, if head of the federation for all the provinces of her empire, without exception. France energetically tria," continues the struct, "tweive years ago maneuvred to get admittance into the German Confederation for all the provinces of her empire, without exception. France energetically opposed her; it was her right and her duty. Now Austria, who has never renounced one of her ideas, tries to arrive at the same end by a different route. We may doubt if she will succeed with her confederates; but, if she did succeed, certainly Europe would protest. Could France and Italy accept a state of things which would be a standing menace to their frontiers, and which would be a standing menace to their frontiers, and which would be a permanent protest against the stipulations of Villafranca and Zurich? When in danger and difficulty we are apt to think of the frends on whom we can rely. We may have neglected them a little, but que voulez vous? We did not want anything from them just then; now it is quite different. Thus France, alarmed about the possible power of Austria, is taken with a sudden tendency for Italy.

ITALY PREPARING FOR WAR. Chilan (August 20) correspondence of the Official Botschafter, of Vienna.]

The military preparations which the Government has been lately making appear to us to exceed by far what can be required for home service. Officers of every branch of the service are travelling abroad with the object of making contracts for the supply of arms and materials of war to the Italian Government. A major in the regiment of lancers stationed here is at preent in France, and has a carte blanche to purchase thirty thousand saddles and bridles for the cavalry, and the same number of hostler pistols. Lieutenant Colonel Castellari is in England, and goes from there to Belgium, to purchase fifty thousand girt rate rifles for the army, and forty thousand gun barrels for the National Guard. Captain de Benedictis, of the engineers, is going to Stockholm and Liverpool to study certain arrangements, the introduction of which would facilitate the provisioning an army in case war broke out. Two naval officers will also go to England to inspect the construction of a new rort of iron-clad ships, on which system the Italian Government intend to have their new iron-plated frigates constructed. The Second England to draw out a plan of a great powder magazine, which is to be constructed here for the mobilised National Guard. All the superiotendents of military stores have received notice that they must see to it that their ammunition dépôts are provided with the maximum quantity of war materiel. It is only suprising that in its present financial straits the Government can find money for all these expenses. The Month of October is appointed as the period for a strict inspection of all the troops and all the stores. The King himself is expected here in the middle of September, and great military preparations are makingin view of this event.

From the Manchester Examiner, August 3.1. Milan (August 20) correspondence of the Official Bots-chafter, of Vienna.]

THE ANGLO-REBEL IRON RAMS. orowd of spectators, who were freely admitted into the yard.

The vessel launched on Saturday was christened the El Monassir, or Victory, her consort, launched a few weeks ago, being named the Toussoun. When launched, both vessels bore the English flag astern and the French flag amidships.

Each is two hundred and thirty feet long, forty-two feet beam, and nineteen feet deep. Their measurement is one thousand eight hundred and fifty tons, and their engines are of three hundred and fifty tons, and their engines are of three hundred and fifty hones, and their engines are of three hundred and fifty hones power. They are plated with four-and-a-half inch iron on a teak backing of great thickness, bolted on to the frame of the ship, which supports the inner shell. The decks are also iron plated, and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge, so as to be thrown down in action. Each "ram" is pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupola towers on Captain Cole's plan, with two guns to each cupola. Their bows project under the water so as to form a "ram." The iron plates are so beautifully planed and fitted that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not. The cunolas are fore and after the early love and aft of the vessel. Each "ram" is bark rigged having the lower masts and yards of iron. The officers and men have sacommodation above deck, in the poop and forecastle at each end and below the deek. When launched, the El Monassir was taken into the four-hundred-and-fity-feet-graving dook, alongside of her consort, the El Monassir was taken into the four-hundred-and-fity-feet-graving dook, alongside of her consort, the El Monassir was taken into the four-hundred-and-fity-feet-graving dook, alongside of her consort, the El Monassir was taken into the four-hundred and-fity-feet-graving dook, alongside of her consort, the El Monassir was taken into the feur-knudred and-fity-feet-graving dook, alongside of her consort, the El Monassir was taken into the feu

month.

Great zecrecy has been exercised during the building of the "rams," but in spite of this they have long excited the suspicions of the Federal officials and sympathizers in this country, and the article in the Times of Friday last, apropos of the memorial of the Emancipation Society to Lord John Russell, has more recently excited the public curiosity respecting them. It was stated at the launch, on Saturday, that, in spite of all their precautions, the Federals have managed to get spies into Messrs. Laird's yards, and we shall doubtless soon hear their opinions of these formidable "rams." [From the London Times, August 31.1 Though it is well known that several iron clads are in course of construction in various parts of the kingdom for foreign Governments, and although one has already sailed for Russia, and another for Denmark, without occasioning surprise, the public suspect that any vessel of war built on the Mersey must be intended for the Confederate Government. For a considerable time past mysterious assections have been circulated respecting two iron clads building in Meesss. Laird's yard, and the Federal spies have never lost sight of them. A few days ago it was currently reported and believed that one of these vessels had slipped away to see clandes.

ing in Mesers. Laird's yard, and the Federal spies have never lost sight of them. A few days ago it was currently reported and believed that one of these vessels had slipped away to sea clandestirely, to join company with the Florida, off the linh coast. That such was not the case a visit to Mesers. Laird and made evident. There at present lie the two suspected vessels, side by side, with the French flag floating over the one nearest completion. Mesers. Laird makes no mystery about El Tousson and El Mounassir, as the ships are named. They are undoubtedly built on French account, and it is understood that the French vice consul has given the collector of customs satisfactory explanations respecting them. El Toussan, which was launched some time ago, will be ready for, a trial trip in a month or six weeks. El Mounassir was only launched on Saturday, but already a portion of her machinery is on board. Perhaps there are not two more formidable frigates afloat. They are 230 ft. over all, 42 ft. beam, width 19 ft. 6-in. in depta of hold. Tonnage, 1850o. m.; horse power, 350. They will combine speed with good scagoing qualities. They are very flat bottomed, with exceedingly fine ends, and will sit low in the water. Their draught, when loaded, will be sbout fifteen feet; estimated speed, cleven knots. The stem is so formed that the vessel may be used as a ram, and the stern, which overhangs, affords protection to the acrewand rudder from shot or collisions. The rig is that of a bark, the masts, which are telescopic, and the lower yards, being of iron. The armor-plating on the sides of the vessel is four, and a half inches thick amidships, and rather less at the ends. The plates, the joining of which together is imperceptible, are fitted into a teak backing of great strength. The deck is of five-inch teak, protected with iron. The bulwarks let down in case of action, in order to allow the turret guns to fire over them. They have two cylindrical turrets on Captain coles principle—one before and the other abat the enginethe other abait the engine-room, heavily plated. These turrets are made for two guns each. The pilot-house is formed of teak and iron. At either end of the vessel are raised decks, which afford excellent accommodations for the officers and crew. In the captain's cabin provision is made for two heavy stern guns, and heavy guns can be trained from the forecastle deck. These vessels have capacity for three hundred tons of coal. All the machinely is below the water-line. Several experienced naval-officers who have inspected the vessels have expressed opinions most gratifying to their designers. Paris (August 30) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

I give you the following, from L'Occan, of Brest:
Twenty-four persons were landed here on August 24, from the Confederate corvette Florida, and turned adrift in the streets. Twenty-three of these men are Northerners, and came out of a Federal ship of one thousand nine hundred tons, captured and burn-

one thousand nine hundred tons, captured and burned by the Florida not far off the English coast. The twenty-fourth is an English pilot. IRISH ADVICE TO IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

[From the United Irishman (Dublin), August 29.]

From the tope of the British journals we are induced to believe that England is at the bottom of the resistance to the draft for the Federal army. It is quite natural that men should be opposed to conscription of the kind, and that such a measure would be more especially unpopular in a free country like America. It is, therefore, the more easy to stir up opposition to it. English gold is at work in New York. Her emissaries are there taking advantage of the popular prejudices and doing more to damage the cause of the Union than if she land actually recognized the independence of the Southern States. IRISH ADVICE TO IRISHMEN IN AMERICA. The London Times has an article gloating over the anticipated resistance of Governor Seymour to the draft. It would certainly be playing the game of the enemy to perfection. England would give the Governor a million pounds sterling if he could be induced to take such a step. It might tend to the prolongation of the war or the destruction of the Union, but most unguestionably to the complete annihilation of Irish influence in America, and an end of all hope for the freedom of fatherland in our generation. Let them stand, till the last, by the flag that has been borne alongside their own in battle, and under whose folials alone alongside their own in battle, and under whose folds alone they can find freedom and protection.

MENICO AND THE UNITED STAPES—A DEFENCE OF FRANCE.

[Translated for the New York Herald from the Revue Diplomatique.]

Journals which have never ceased combatting and criticising the Mexican expedition have been for some days past, threatening the French Government with the wrath of the United States. It is low announced that a note, emanating from Mr. Seward, is on its way to France, and that Mr. Dayton will soon send it to the Cabinet of the Tulleries. We are enabled to give the most formal denial to these rumors. Up to the present we are not aware that Mr. Seward has made any communication to M. Mercier; nor has Mr. Dayton made any to M. Drouyn de l'Huys. In the meantime, the numerous questions apringing from the blockade of the Southern of the cabinets of Washington and Paris. The American Government, which, since the breaking out of the civil war, has shown much circumspection in its relations with the European Rowers, knows well enough that its representations, if it had any to make, should be addressed in particular to the Mexican sation, which sees fit to return to monarchical institutions. France would not fail to refer Mr. Seward to the Mexicans as the real authors of the change, and as the most competent judges of what suits their country, and unless he would deny to the Mexicans the right of managing their own affairs, the Washington Secretary of State would be obliged to accept as legitimate the return of Mexico to monarchy.

As to the right of France to redress her grievances by arms, even though that should result in the overalongside their own in battle, and under whose folds alon they can find freedom and protection.

EUROPE.

THREE CENTS. Government worthy of the name to defend the honor of its fist, and to protect the life and property of its subjects. It is justified besides by the importance of the French interests involved in Mexico. These facts must not be lost sight of. Our commerce with Mixico represents the fifth of the total commerce of the foculty of the Fordish commerce. facts must not be lost sight of. Our commerce with Mexico represents the fifth of the total commerce of that country. It is second only to the English commerce, and is more than double that of the commerce of the United States. The importations from France to Mexico form more than a fourth of the whole. They amounted in 1861 to more than 24,000,000 of france out of eighty-eight millions (\$5,000,000 out of \$88,000,000). Those of the United States did not reach twelve millions (\$2,500,000). As to the exportations other than the precious metals, France holds the first rank, absorbing the third of the Mexican products exported. Oan the United States put forward, as an excuse for interfering in Mexican affairs, the care of their commercial interests, when their commerce with that country is not quite the fifth part of the aggregate commerce of France and Engfand? Our rights would necessarily take precedence of theirs.

If, on the contrary, they should set up a political areason, if they should pretend that republican institutions are better calculated than a monarchy to restore calm and peace to Diexico, and to assure there the cafety of all interests, the answer would be too easy. It would muffice to invite Mr. Seward to read over again the messages of President Buchanan and the reports of the United States ministers to Mexico. They will not put the question on the commercial ground; their memory is too good to put it on the political ground.

An envoy prone many themselves the medium.—DAVIS TO RECOGNITION of the United States will be the political ground. [Paris (August 30) correspondence of the London Tele-graph.] AN ENVOY PROM MAXIMILIAN—DAVIS TO RECOGNIZE THE EMPIRE. (From the Manchester Guardian, August 31. ]

According to La France, an ald-de-camp of the Archduke Maximilian will embark for Mexico on Wednesday, and the same authority says that President Davis has promised to recognize the Mexican A NEW IMPERIAL CANDIDATE. A 'NEW IMPERIAL CANDIDATE.

(Paris (August 30) correspondence of the London Telegraph.)

The news just arrived by telegram from Vera Cruz is held to be very favorable. The French press agrees to consider the Mexican affair as settled. "Juarez is vairly seeking to rally some of his old soldiers," says the Constitutionnel. "He will not be able to make a stand at San Luis de Potosi, and in a few weeks no trace will be left of that iniquitors and deteatable Government of which he was the worthy head."

So on paper at least, the great Mexican question is So, on paper at least, the great Mexican question is appliv and finally settled. There are still, howhappily and finally settled. There are still, how-ever, skepties who do not believe so much. We have another candidate for the Mexican throne if it is refused by Maximilian I. Who do you guess? "Levous le donne ern dia," as Mme. de Sevigny says. Prince Murat, now a cavalry officer. So it was said in salons last night, when the company was tired of praising Tietjens. The France tells us that the Arch-duke has already sent off an aid de-camp to Mexico on a special mission. I fear Murat's chance is a blank.

MEXICO TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE REBELS. The London Herald, of August 31, thinks that the Emperor Napoleon will cause Mexico to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and maintain unaftered his ostensible position of a neutral, but states that he will not avoid responsibility by this course. He will increase the debt of resembent America owes him for his persistent efforts to insure the coperation of the European Powers in intervention. THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

(From L'Opinion National of 26th August ] —

Up to the present the blockade of the Mexican ports had not been rigorously enforced. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, and afterwards Admiral Bosse, had shown the greatest tolerance to commerce other than contraband of war; and several ports—Matamores among others—had even remained oper. Matamores, situated on the Rio Bravo del Norte, at some distance from its mouth, had, for the last two years, assumed great importance on account of the war between the North and South, and on account of the Mexican intervention. It is through this port that Juarez received arms, munitions, and supplies; but the inhabitants could not have found in that trade a sufficient source of wealth to account for the immense, extension which their town has taken. The real source of their wealth was all in the illicit trade which they carried on with the Southern States. Matamores had been the orther of the THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN PORTS. their destination Texas and the Confederate States. It is by that way that the slaveholders have recived arms coming from the best English manufactories, munitions, medicines, cloth, &c.

But Juarez, having taken refuge in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, Admiral Bosse has ordered the rigorous blockade of the northeast coast, so as cut off from him the means of supply. This measure, dictated by prudence, obtains a two fold result. It affects Juarez, but it affects particularly the Richmond Government, and comes unexpectedly to the aid of the efforts of the Washington Government to intercept the contraband trade with the South. Already several vessels, among which was an English bark, with a cargo of arms valued at three hundred thousand dollars, intended for the South, have been captured by the French squadron. The rigorous blockade of Matamoros is a fatal blow for the slave Confederacy; and if it had been sooner applied the war would probably be at an end.

EARL RUSSELL'S FOREIGN DIPLOMACY. their destination Texas and the Confederate State

RARL RUSSELL'S FOREIGN DIPLOMAGY.

[From the London Faturday Review, august 29]

It is not to be supposed that Lord Russell will confice his autumnal recreations to such a very mild kind of extravagance as the indulgence of the traditional Whig tendency to nepotism. He will feel it to be necessary to his importance as former leader of the liberal party, to make a sensation of some kind by his foreign folicy. What particular part of the world he will select as the theatre for such an exhibition, must, of course, he a matter of pure conjecture. We can only predict with certainty that it will not be any territory belonging to a strong Power; and that; after all, will be a great consolation to people of a nervous disposition. It is very possible that he may indulge in the composition of some of those sharp epistles by which he has made himself famous on more than one occasion; and that he may, in some peculiarly capricious moment, despatch them to America, or France, or Prusia. But when he receives a still sharper reply, as he undoubtedly will, it will have no effect in aggravating the hostility of his language and demeanor. On the contrary, the rebut will immediately produce a charming access of courtery and compliance. There has never been a foreign minister with whom Great Powers must have found it so pleasant to deal as Lord Russell, just after he has been smubbed.

\* \* \* He has made a great many remonstrances to the Federal Government for gross illegalities, the smallest of which would have brought down condign punishment—reprisals at the very treatment without researching It; authed uses not like to recent it on Mr. Seward. It has been, therefore, a surprise to no one who is familiar with the workings of his mind that we should have made our demands upon. Japan in unusually peremptory terms, and should be rapidly drifting into a war for the purpose of extorting a submission to them, which the Japanese Government is in no condition to give. Japan is exactly a type of the class of Power upon which the Foreign Secretary likes to discharge the wrath which has accumulated in disputes with larger States. It is too distant to excite very keen interest, too barbarous to make its case known in England, and too weak to offer any resistance that might be damaging. If we may venture on a prediction with regard to his proceedings at some later period of the autumu, we should select some State of a similar class as his probable victim. Chili or Siam will probably receive his earliest consideration. He has already had a brush with the latter Power at a place called Tringanu, which wholly failed to excite any sitention in England, because nobody knew where to look for the theatre of war upon the map. The Imaum of Muscat and the Queen of Madagascar also pre-Tringanu, which wholly failed to excite any attention in England, because nobody knew where to look for the theatre of war upon the map. The Imaum of Muscat and the Queen of Madagascar also present favorable opportunities for a display of heroic valor on the part of this country, of which it is quite possible that Lord Russell may avail himself. But of course their treatment will depend on the sort of rebuffs we may receive from Russia or America.

Probably these distant exploits will exhaust his warlike ardor for the present year. He will meddle with plenty of other "complications" nearer home; but his meddling will not lead to war. No doubt he has a plan of his own for the reconstruction of the German Empire, and has sent it in a curt despatch to the King of Bavaria. His genius for constitutional legislation has, of course, led him to consider the present circumstances of Mexico; and as soon as the Archduke is fairly installed, he will doubtless send him a constitution by the first mail. At present, he abstains from touching upon this delicate point, seeing that the French are still in possession; for he has an aversion, which he cannot overcome, to seending impertinent despatches to Paris. How far, in the present temper of the King of Prussia and his ministers, he will venture to proffer to them his invaluable advice in their present difficulties, is a matter of doubt. M. Von Blsmark is so completely his superior in the art of lusclence that he usually refrains from mentioning Magna Charta to the Prussian Cabinet. Another Reform in the present to explain a rebuke to which it is very undignified in her to submit. But they will keep Lord Russell'sname before the public, and will enable him to console himself with the reflection that after all Lord Palmerston has not got everything, and that a great part of the management of the affairs of the world is still in genuine Whig hands. And after all, when we reflect upon all that he have endure at the hands of Mr. Secural, it is hard to refuse him the consolation of

A TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNT GOTHARD.

The Italie of Turin states that conferences were lately held at Lucern for the purpose of discussing the expediency of piercing a tunnel through Mount Gothard. Delegates from thirteen cantons and three half cantons attended, the population represented by them amounting to about two millions of souls. The two companies of the Swiss Central and Northesstern lines were also represented. M. Zing, of Lucern, read a report drawn up by M. Welti, dirligningineer, on the whole line from Fluelen to Lugano. According to one of the two projects presented, the tunnel is to be pierced at an altitude of twelve hundred metres above that of Airolo (Tassin) and Goeschenen (Url.). Its length is one hundred and aircty-six metres, in depth. According to the second project the tunnel to be pierced at an altitude of affece hundred metres above the level of the sea, which is that of the celebrated hospice, will only be ninetyeight kilometres in length; but, as a set off, the rest of the line passes though the most unfavore. eight kilometres in length; but, as a set off, the rest of the line passes through the most unfavorable ground possible. A more detailed report on this important question is in course of preparation. THE NATIONAL RILE IN New ORLEANS —A correspondent writes: "We find that the military city government has paid debts repudiated and over due, and necessary expenses additional to the expenses of any former government, the enormous sum of \$904.643.41, and yet the sum total of the expenses is \$720.919.55 less than in the year before, while the city was governed by Secessionists duly elected by the people—a saving of over \$1,600,000. No wonder the taxpayers are pleased at the new regime. Some three months ago Gen. Shepley called together some twenty of the wealthiest and most influential of the loyal citizens and asked their opinion as to the propriety of ordering an election of a city government by the people. But with one voice they adjured him to do no such thing. 'Never before,' they said, 'have we had so upright, safe, and economical a city government as since you Yankees came here. Our streets have been cleaned; great lakes of stagiant water, which bred pestilence and disease, have been drained; our police force is perfect, and we, who, for years, have not dared to walk through St. Charlestret after nightfull; are now perfectly safe in the street after nightfull; are now perfectly safe in the street after nightfull; are now perfectly safe in the credit of the city by paying \$600,000,00 overdue or repudiated debts. For Heaven's sake, put off an election as long as you can.'"

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—According to the Auditor's Report for 1881 there was produced that year in Kentucky 77,422,946 pounds. Of this amount, the First, Second, and Thirdy Congressional districts produced 68,263,565 pounds, or over five-sixths of the whole amount. Now the practical question arising from this state of case is this: From what part of the State should the tobacco inspector be appointed? There would seem to be no question that the great lobacco district of the State is entitled to the appointment. narchy.

As to the right of France to redress her grievances titles paid at if the forest throw of Juarez, this is not the time for the United at if the forest the expedition had left our ports. That right is based upon the duty innumbent upon every and the reception of business for that place.

THE WAR PRESS, THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the aford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, at

The Treasonable Conspiracy in the North-THE REEL INTRIGUE-A CHAIN OF HISTORICAL

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette] About the 26th day of September, 1882, the rebel general Bragg issued an address from Camp Disk Robisson to the citizens of Kentucky and the Northwest, urging them to rally to his standard and free themselves from the Lincoln tyrsiny. That and free themselves from the Lincoln tyrsiny. That there were a great many disloyal men in Kentucky who were waiting for an opportunity to join the rebels, was well known, and General Bragg had good reason to call on them to join his standard by giving them an assurance that he would be able to permanently hold Kentucky and make it a part of the Southern Cemederacy. His army under General Smith had been victorious at Richmond in August, and he had marched without molestation into the interior of the State with fifty thousand veterans from Tennessee.

The Federal forces, under McClellan, after savere loss and friequent defeats, had been compelled to abandon the James river.

General Pope's army had been thoroughly uned up, and Washington was left so exposed that serious apprehensions were felt that the rebels would be able, by a vicorous dash, to take and hold it. To the most courageous men the Federal cause looked.

to prescribe terms of peace between the United States and the Southern Confederacy. Shortly after Gen. Bragg issued his address, several men who occupied eminent political positions in Kentucky and the Northwestern States, who had previously professed to be in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels, immediately changed front, charged that the war on the part of the United States was an abolition war, and declared themselves in favor of withholding means for its further prosecution. Conspicuous amorgst those were Harney, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Kentucky House of Representatives; Nat. Wolf. a member of same committee; Voorbies and Hendricks, of Indians; Richardson and Story, of Illinois; Vallandigham, Pendleton, and others, of Ohio.

The facts relied upon, the arguments used and means of bringing about the result which they desired, were singularly cognate to those used by the champions of the scheme in the Kentucky Legislature. Harney, Wolf, & Co. having failed in their project in the House of Representatives, and finding that their objects were fully understood, although artfully concealed under a string of metaphysical propositions, shortly afterward pulled off their disguies and declared themselves to be for no more meand no more money to aid the United States in overthrowing the rebellion. Precisely the stava that Breckinvidge and Burnett, of Kentucky, and Vallandigham, of Ohio, had taken in the Federal Congress at the extra session in 1811. ham, of Ohio, had taken in the Federal Congress at the extra session in 1811.

Breckinridge, immediately after the adjournment of that session of Congress, went within the rebeilines, and accepted the commission of brigadier general in their army. Burnett went into the rebeilschaft at Richmond, Virgibia, claiming to represent the State of Kentucky in that body. Vallandigham since watched "over the border the agents in the Northern States" that Maury speaks of, who are to aid the Southern Confederacy.

It will be remembered that Bragg retreated from Kentucky in October last; that shortly afterwards Jeff Davis visited his Southern dominions, which continued to beyond Christmas last; that he visited Bragg at his headquarters, where he remained several days, and went from thence to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, where he addressed the legislature of that State on the 21st December, 1862; that, not withstanding Bragg had the notion out of Kentucky of that State on the 21st December, 1862; that, notsource of wealth to account for the immense, extension which their town has taken. The real source
of their wealth was all in the illicit trade which they
carried on with the Southern States. Matamoros
had become the port of entry and departure of the
Southern Confederacy. All the vessels sent from
England to Matamoros had for the real object of
their destination Texas and the Condecrate States.

From the wave that the Northwest.

From the wave that the Northwest.

From the wave that the Northwest. federacy would be from the Northwest.

From the way that the Northwest had poured out her life-blood to expel Bragg from Kentucky, no inference to justify Davis' prediction to the Mississippians could be fairly drawn. On the contrary, everything ostensible was against such an inference. But he had information from General Bragg that did warrant his prediction, and in a yery few days after Davis made his prophecy a movement to tie the hands of the United States Government by withholding men and money for the further prosecution of the war against the rebels, was commerced simultaneously by Harney, Wolf, & Co., in Kentucky; Voorhies, Hendricks, & Co., in Indiana; Vallandigham. Pendleton, & Co., in Ohio; Richardson, Story, & Co., in Illinois.

EARL RUSSELL'S FOREIGN DIPLOMACY. The Legislature of Illinois and Indiana were filled with men in the interest of these schemes, who tried by the most violent and illegal methods to prevent the loyal executive officers of those States from fulfilling their duties to the nation. Conventions of men calling themselves Democrates assembled at Springfield and Indianapolis, armed to the teeth, threatening vengeance against the officers of the United States, without provocation fired upon United States soldiers, and in convention published resolutions of the most incendiary character, pledging themselves to withhold men and money for the proceeding the war as sunsecsessing themselves, and with the villest epithets of odium denounced the United States, and the war as unnecessary, unconstitutional, and cruel against their Southern brethren. Succeeding the meetings ebullitions of violence manifested themselves almost simultaneously throughout the Northwest. The prognostics of Davis ectainly were being fulfilled. It is incomprehensible how any loyal lover of his country can be deceived by these thiply disguiged rascals.

Subsequent to the foregoing are another class of facts leading to the same conclusion. Your correspondent of the Army of the Cumberland says, that in conversation with members of the most intelligent citizens of the Southern States, together with many captured rebel officers, that there was an arrangement eletween Vallandigham and others in the Northwestern States that the rebels should invade the North, pad that when they appeared in sufficient force to protect their allies, the Copperheads were to rally to their assistance. The same fact is lestified to rally to their assistance. The same fact is lestified to rally to their assistance of the Northwestern States that the rebels should invade the North, pad that when they appeared in sufficient force to protect their allies, the Copperheads were to rally to their assistance. The summan fact is lestified to have been supplied to the summan force to the convention of the convention of the c

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

OUR ARMIES AND THEIR TERM OF SERVICE.—The Times makes a grave mistake in its announcement that "next May, we shall lose at one stroke, all the men in our army except those who are raising under the present draft, and the few who voluntarily entered during the past winter." In the first place, the three-hundred thousand men called for in 1861 were musfered into service, not in May, but in the fall of that year. This original levy has, it is true, been greatly depleted by the casualities of war, but the ranks have constantly received accessions by recruiting, some of the States steadily sending forward fresh men. In the next place, a large proportion of the men raised under the order for a draft in August of last year entered the service for three years; this was the case in all the Western States; and, besides, a considerable body of volunteers were, at the same time, obtained under the quota of the call of 1861, some of the States which had filled their quotas taking this opportunity to fill up their veteran regiments. Thus, of the men now in the field, none will be released until next fall, while more than one-half of all our armies, it is safe to say, have two years yet to serve. It is to be remembered, also, that already, there are fifty thousand colored soldiers organized into regiments, and the work of enlistment among the blacks is still so active that this number will soon be doubled.—Post. SECESSION FROM SECESSIA.—A letter from Brownsville, Arkansas, to a morning paper says: "Our lieutenant found in this town to day a letter from Kirby Smith to Marmaduke, formerly commanding here, explaining a plan of the States west of the Mississippi secoding yet further from the Confederacy and claiming the protection of France." The letter adds that a number of the rebel leaders are to meet at Austin, Texas, soon, and arrange their plans. Late rebel papers intimate that the Rebil Government have determined to leave the trans Mississippi States, for the present, to take, care of themselves, feeling, no doubt, the utter inability, even nominally, to hold them; and a secession in accordance with the plan disclosed in this correspondence may yet actually be attempted, along the Rio Grande, it will miscarry. But, as an illustration of the tendencies of events in the South, and of the disintegration which would follow the ruccess of the rebellion, this disclosure of the Arkansas and Texas rebels is not without significance.

ras and Texas rebels is not without significance.

IRELAND AND WHEELEISH.—In the year of our 1722, the Irishipeoples moved thereto by a series of ogreat public calamities, sought the favor of the Father of all men, by emancipating their slaves, mostly the children of the English, whom they held in bondage. There has never been a lawful slave in Ireland since. In the year 1844, the Irish Repeal Association sent back a contribution from Alabama as an "unboly offering," "stained by the blood and sweat of "African slaves." Ireland has been consistent. Upon what principles, then, shall we explain the anomalous fact, that of the Irish people in the United States, full three-fourths are the firm supporters of that policy which makes lavery and slaveholders the controlling forces of the Republic the arbiters of the fate of mankind? What priest or layman can tells—Chicago Tribune. THE Louisville Journal says: "We have reason to know that, according to the present programme, Mobile is to be specify adlacked, or at least invested. We stack no importance to the telegraphic rumor that he enterprise has been abandoned."