THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTHER CENTS PER WERE, payable to the carrier. alled to Subscribers out of the City at Seven DOLLARS HE ARMEN, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars Per Assum, in advance.

SEWING MACKINES. TONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST!

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

Can be seen at No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor). where all persons interested in sewing machines are in-rited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMFANY 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 activation of the securing the securing the second with success and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN "HE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be mem-It makes four different stitches on one and the machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on ame machine, each stitch being perfect and altae on oth sides of the fabric.
2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as real as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while he machine is in motion.
3d. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam source and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and secure and unions, comments.

4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

6th. It is the most rapid senser in the world, making five eithers to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

6th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal fa-

FLORENCE.
6th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
7th. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and
rathers and sews on a rufle at the same time.
8th. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to
pperate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are
of the springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to
ull kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is atmost noiseless. noiseless.
The FLOBENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal Diated. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHRSTNU Street, up stairs. au29-tf

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

WRAPPERS. COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4 AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN. Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
ich he makes a specialty in his business. Also, conwhich he makes a specially accepting the dealty receiving MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTRUT STREET.

Ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. A ROH STREET. CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. All the leading styles of

VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

J. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET,

Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL.

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

NEW WAREHOUSE, 904 CHESTNUT STREET,

the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open the FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 CHESTNUT STREET. W. BLABON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTES

o. 134 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. GLEN ECHO" MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA. MCCALLUM & CO.; -MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS; &C: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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

Atvery Low Prices. DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS: MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS. PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at JOH-SEE VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

PICK-AXES,

SHINGLING HATCHETS,

BROAD HATCHETS, AXES,

NAIL HAMMERS,

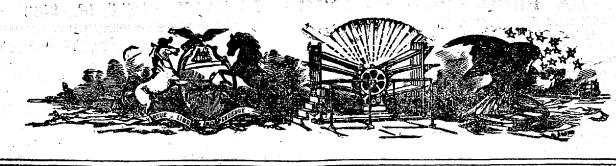
SHOE HAMMERS,

EIVETING HAMMERS, and

ENGINEER HAMMERS.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

O HAMMOND & SON! 528 COMMERCE Street, Phile. 625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625 Manufacturers of
Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furnitum
Gimps, Curtain Loops, Coutre Tassels.
Pictures and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings.
Ribbons, Jeck Ties,
60., etc.
No. 625 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia.



VOL. 7.—NO. 42.

863. FALL AND WINTER 1863. DRY GOODS

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS: NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds 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 inducement unequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphia

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. SHAWLS. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO; No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. DRESS GOODS. immense assortment, in French, English, and Saxony

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

Is called to OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS, Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS. "PREMIERE QUALITY"
Square and Long Shawls.

WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz. FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades. BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4. COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS,

32 South FRONT Street. CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

33 LETITIA Street, and

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

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our BLANKETS. MERINOES.

BLACK SILKS. FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET. THOS MELLOR & Co.,

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

TAMES, KENT, SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK 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-PORTATION, and will be offered at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

BUYERS are solicited to call and examine 818 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALL 1863. DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large Rock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO

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

Have now viz:

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
REPS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANOY AND BLACK SILKS. Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods

Also, A large assortmen.
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c., LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863. CLOTHING.

CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

an only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. None genuine unless stamped

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. EIGHTH STREET THREAD VEILS, FRENCH EMBROI J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET, Invites special attention to the following goods THREAD VEILS, NEW DESIGNS.

ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$30 CAMBRIA VEILS, from 75c to \$4. n-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered in POINTE DE GAZE COLLAR ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS. LINEN SETS, new shape.
Cambric Edgings, Insertions, French Bands, &c., complete assortment at very low prices. VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA

DIES!
Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
OFFICES.
47 North EIGHTH Street,
Philadelphia.
and 5 and 7 JOHN Street,
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR NOW L. SILKS, CLOTHS, MERINOES, DELAINES, CLOTHS, DELAINES, DELAINES, MERINOES, DELAINES, ME.,

To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at this old und favorably known establishment. With an expi-ience of learly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing. BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO., 47 North EIGHTH Street

NEW EMBROIDERED PIANO AND VERY RICH DESIGNS AT. REDUCED PRICES,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN. & ARRISON. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW MOURNING STORE! JUST RECEIVED. OUR NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Mourning Goods, COMPRISING BOMBAZINES, ALPAGAS. CASHMERES, MERINOES. &c.

Also, a full assortment of Second Mourning, SHAWLS MANT M. & A. MYERS & CO:, 926 CHESTNUT STREET. CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

CURIAL...
JUST OPENED NEW LACE OURTAINS,
Of Beautiful Designs.

TAMBOURED LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
FRENCH BROCATELLES, FIGURED SATIN and DAMASKS. BORDERED TERRIES, REPS. TAPESTRIES, AND SATIN DE LAINES.

Gold Bordered and Plain SHADES of every Descrip ion made and put up to order in the best possible SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,

CURTAIN WAREHOUSE, seg-wfm12t 1008 CHESTNUT Street CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL
CLOTHS, and WINDOW SHADES, V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. I.E. corner BLEVENTH and MARKET
Streets, will open, this morning, from auction, Ingrain
Carpets, wool filling, at 57. 45, 50, and 81; Imperial Threa-ply
Carpets, all wool, 62, 75, 67, and 81; Imperial Threa-ply
Carpets, all wool, 62, 75, 67, and 81; Imperial Threa-ply
Carpets, all wool, 62, 75, 67, and 81; Imperial Threa-ply
Carpets, at 81.60; Entry and Stair Oarpets, 25 to 67 cents; Floor
Childicht, 37 to 75 cents; Gill Boydered Windowschi work
d.w Hollands, 37 to 62 cents.

New Fall Delaines, 25 to 25 cents, rich Plaid Dress
Goods, 31, 57, and 69 cents; Stella-and Blanket Shawls,
85 to \$10; Brown, Drab, and Black Alpacas, 31 to 75
cents; Black SHE, \$1 to \$2.75; creap lot of Linan
Handkevchiefs, 10, 12, and 16 cents; Coats' White Spool
Gotts-n, 8 cents; Pins, 6 cents; Hooks and Eyes, 5 cents;
Winders Soap, 6 cents.
Wholessie and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH
and MARKET Streets.

TDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

season, from the lowest pirte goods to the most estive styles.

Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines,
Figured Mohair Reps.—
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fancy styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alspaces.
Wholessle as well as Retail Buyers are respectfuried to examine our Stock. DAMAGED BLANKETS...WE OFFER A few Pairs of very GOOD BLANK FES, very alight by damaged, at 86.50 and 87 per pair. We offer a good perfect Blanket at 85 a pair; better at 85, 50, 85, 87, 88, and 810 per pair. We call special attention to the \$11 ct, as being yery superior all-wool, and no advance or

ist year's price.
GBAY BLANKETS, very superior, Cheap.
COMFORTABLES, very heavy, at \$3, \$3.50, and \$4 each.
The best Grey Twilled FLANNEL, all-wool, for 50 cts
per yard. The best Red Twilled for 50 cents per yard.
All kinds of Flannels under usual prices.
R. P. & W. H. PENNELL,
tel7-2t 1021 MARKET street, below Eleventh. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK-The Largest Assortment of

BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO. N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.—STORE

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILY

ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS. In LACES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET PRENCH MERINOES. Browns, Blues, Greens, Purples,
All-wool Reys, in choice shades,
Wool Delaines-Modes and Blacks.
Alpacas-Browns, Modes, and Blacks.
FALL CLOAKS.
Water-proofs, of Black and Brown Cloths.
Cloaks made to order.
New Check square Shawls.
Black Thibelong and square Shawls.
GOOPER & GOMARD.

an29 S. R. corner MINTH and MARKET Street.

FALL DELAINES. CHOICE STYLES FALL DELAINES. CHINTZ FIGURES, Rich Colors. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, se7. CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets, MERINOS! MERINOS! Sharpless Brothers offer a FULL ASSORTMENT of NEW MEFINOS. All of the regular SHADES, including the NEW COLOR. OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WIRTER DRESS GOODS,
Plain Silks, choice colors, 812 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Flain Hoire Antiques, choice shades.
Flain Black Silks, 90c to \$2.60.
Figured Black Silks, Fanny Silks,
Flain All-wool Reps and Poplins, allicolors,
Flain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors,
Flain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors,
Flain Silk and Wool Reps, and Poplins,
I lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors, \$1. WINTER GOODS OPENING DAILY. Poplins, Plain Shades and New Colors.

Alpacas, Double and Single Width, choice shades.

New Merinces, Fashionable Colors.

Plaid Mohairs and Valencias.

Plaid Flannels and Cloths for Shirting.

Dark Cotton and Wool Delaines.

JOHN H. STOKES.

N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefa at \$2 per dozen.

S9 pairs Orib Blankets, good quality: audi

GRASS SEED. C. B. ROGERS, No. 133 MARKET Street. STATE MILITARY CLAIMS.—OFFI-CEES Endding claims against the State of Pennsylva-nia for RECRUITING, can sell them through the under-signed, if properly authenticated. JOHN M. POMEROY, Sept. 14, 1963.—self-6i* 304 South FOURTH St.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK ELALL, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, FINE OLOTHING READY-MADE.

W. & B.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, The newest styles for Fall and Winter Now Ready.

gel6-tf A NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO.. FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter of Superintendent of Granville Stokes.

JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of D. GORDON YATES. A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand: French and German spoken. DWARD P. KELLY,

FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 CHESTNUT STREET, TAILORS 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JOHN KELLY:

FALL STYLES. TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other rst-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 701 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 701 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 701 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street, mb22-6m

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS.

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES. LOOKING GLASSES, CLOOKS.

FANOY BASKETS & .. 513 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. white & Pechin, 1863. No. 423 MARKET STREET;

WOODEN AND WILLOW WAKE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS.

CORDAGE, & .. ## Agents for "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER," THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE, 887-2m

> I. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN. 310 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES, &c 517 ARCH STREET.

C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Forcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS,

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, n connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are low manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on haud a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FIXTURES, GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS,

LATELY CONDUCTED BY MR. W. H. CARRYL, AT THE STORE NO. 719 CHESTNUTISTREET,

> FALL STOCK BROCATELLE. SATIN DAMASK. SILK TERRY. SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED TERRY. UNION DAMASK, ALL-WOOL REPS. IMPERIAL TERRY. FRENCH LASTING. GOTHIO TAPESTRY: FRENCH PLUSH. MOQUETTE, * -LACE CURTAINS,

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, **319 CHESTNUT STREET** STEWART DEPUY, AT M. MA HAN'S, 253 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia has just received a large assortment of CAEPETS, OIL LOTES, DRUGGETS, FELTE, WINDOW SHADES, BUGS, DOOR MATS, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., which he selling (cheap for the times) for cash. TYOTTVILLE GLASSWORKS.—WE have a FURNACE IN BLAST, and are prepared to attend to orders for BOTTLES of every description. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS. for the sale of 37 South FRONT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863. Governor Curtin in the Oil Region. Special Correspondence of The Press.]
TITUSVILLE, Crawford county, Pa.,

September 14, 1863. The people of this celebrated oil region turned out o-day to welcome the Governor of Pennsylvania. The town was filled with ten thousand people, from all parts of the country, who came to see the sol-dier's friend, the noble Governor of the loyal old Commonwealth. He was escorted to the Moore Iouse, where the people met him to grasp his hand, nd extend their friendly greetings, and for nearly four hours he was shaking hands with the honest comany of the country.
A meeting was organized, and the people listened with marked attention, and the deepest interest, to the address of the Governor. There were hundreds

of Democrats present, who were determined to vote for the man who had faithfully given all his energies to support their Government. Their nearts were in the cause, and they respectedand would support the man who had car-ried out their principles of attachment and ove for the Union. The Governor told them that he best spirits of the Democratic party were this av protecting their Government, and maintaining e hopor of the old flag of the Union. The former leaders of the party, the men whom the people loved for their patrictism and admired for their talents, were now working shoulder to shoulder with the friends of the Union. It was no mere party issue that was now before the people of Pennsylvania, and thesemen, following the instincts of their honest na-ture, came out and ranged themselves for the Union, and for the Government which supported it, first, last, and all the time. The honest Democracy of the North, the rank and file of that party, were true to their country, steadfast in its support, they ere devoted to its traditions, and determined to naintain unimpaired the covenant of their na.

the supporters of the Government, and struck hands with the friends of the Union. The present leaders of the so-called Demorracy which ranged itself in opposition to the Government, and sym-pathized with the rebel leaders in the South, were a pogus coin compared with the ring of the true metal of the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson. He saw no distinction which patriots, which American citizens who loved their country, could make be-tween the Government and its visible head, the President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln ad been called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the legitimate usages and precedents which governed, protected, and sustained all the rights and auffrages of the free people in the choice of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. These bogus leaders, many of whom were the offspring of the old Federalism of by gone days, were now, under the garl

of sympathy for the South, and a senseless clamor for an unsubstantial peace, giving aid and omfort to the rebels. They were disseminating in the minds of the people the poison of heresy to the best Government ever vouchsafed by God to man-of submission to traitors, and the dismemberment and estiuction of the Union. Their opposition and natred of the Administration struck a death-blow o the foundation of the Government. The honest seemen of Pennsylvania were now leaving these bogus leaders, who were appalled with the fatal results of their own teachings, and were giving up a opeless contest with despair. The Governor held he audience entranced with the irresistible power of a noble eloquence, which found a hearty respon in the hearts of the people. Ex-Governor Johnson and Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, Colonel Worrall, of Harrisburg, and Mr. John W. Forney, made nowerful and telling speeches, which were enthu-

iastically applauded. The meeting adjou prolonged cheers for the Union and for Governor Jurtin. Freedom in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 8, 1863. We have here an organization that is doing a great deal of good for the cause of the Union, known as the Free State Central Committee. At a meeting of the Committee lately, a series of resolutions were before it, and among them one referring to the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, a member of Congress from your State, which led to a very pleasant episode. The resolution was an endorsement of Mr. Kelley's course. Mr. Rufus Waples, an eminent lawyer, who was driven from Texas for his loyalty, and who is now the United States District Attorney, stated that the course of Mr. Kelley had ever been in favor of freedom and the best interests of the South, and from personal interchange of views with the Pennfully in the cause. After Mr. Waples had ceased, and said that he had known Mr. Kelley in boyhood and that his principles were the same then as now—that he had worked with him in Philadelphia, and admired him as a public man as heartily as he admired him as a fellow-apprentice. Mr. Waples further stated that on the floor of the House, during the last session, Mr. Kelley, in reply to some taunt upon the laboring classes, had claimed to be a laboring man himself. These statements were greated

with applause, a strange thing for haughty, slavery-loving, and patrician Louissina. The Committee onsists of sixty four members, all true to the cause tions in this city and vicinity, and their specialty is to obtain a free-State constitution for this State. A Defender of Free Speech.

To the Eddtors of the Evening Post:

Some twenty-five years ago Charles C. Burleigh visited Wilkeebstre, in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of expressing free speech in behalf of freedom. He was denied this right constitutional, and escorted out of that pretty village in a manner not provided for in the instrument which we call the charter of American liberty. A meeting of the people, in which George W. Woodward, then an aspiring lawyer, took a prominent part, led to this summary expulsion of the voluntary free speaker. Mr. Burleigh can no doubt freatify to the facts, and the Rev. A. L. Post produce the files of the Montross Spectator, containing the particulars.

The Hon. George W. Woodward, now a Gubernatorial candidate for Pennsylvania, is the identical person who thus denied freedom of speech to one of his fellow-citizens. He is the candidate of that party so clamorous for freedom of speech in behalf of slavery and rebellion. His record is consistent.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! pause, reflect, and discard the man who has shown himself capable of wreating from an American citizen his most sacred rights. A SON OF THE KEYSTONE STATE A Defender of Free Speech.

wreating from an American citizen his most sacre rights. A SON OF THE KEYSTONE STATE. One of the most acceptable of Ticknor and Fields' recent republications of standard old English books, is their "Good Thoughts in Bad Times, and other Papers," by Thomas Fuller, D. D. This author, whose "Church History" and "Worthies of England" are best known, flourished in the first half of the Seventeenth century, and did not long survive the Restoration. Quaint and witty, he also was earnest and pious, and his prose has the ring and rythm of pure poetry. For example, the closing sentences of his dialogues on "The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Conscience" run thus: "Happy ien, that soul, who, in the lucid intervals of s wounded conscience, can praise God in the same. Music is aweetest near or over rivers, where the echo thereof is best rebounded by the water.

worth noticing that an English publisher has reproduced this Boston reprint of a celebrated work by an old English divine. Messrs. J. E. Tilton, of Boston, have found it necessary to publish a caution to intending purchasers of a charming book of theirs, entitled "The Drummer Boy, a Story of the Burnside Expedition rolina." This book is from the pen of Mr. Trowhridge, whose nom de plume is "Father Brighthopes," and is elegantly illustrated by Darley. There is an old book with a somewhat similar title, which some book-vendors, it seems, have palmed off on their customers, instead of the real Simon Pure. The new story relates not merely to the war, but to

Praise for pensiveness, thanks for tears, and blessing God over the floods of affliction, makes the

most melodious music in the ear of Heaven." It is

Burnside's Expedition in North-Carolina, so the true metal can readily be distinguished from the In much the same way, instead of Henry Morrd's war-novel, called "Shoulder Straps," being old to purchasers, attempts have been made to sublife, if we recollect rightly—with a name nearly simi. lar. When the fraud was detected, the excuse was that the feebler story was the best, and that Mr.

Zieber, contains three engravings on steel, viz: Turner's "Decline of Carthage," F. Tayler's "Hawking Party," and Spence's Statue of the Lady of the Lake. It also has several articles illustrated by fine wood-engravings, a further portion of the llustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862. Edward Armitage's works criticised and exemplified; a new chapter of Wright's History of Carlcature and Grotesque in Art; an account, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, of a new Brunnen, and an interesting biography of Mulready, the painter. A better number has not often been issued. We have the 32d and 33d Parts of the Rebellion Record, edited by Frank Moore. They bring the narrative into the present year, and commence the sixth volume of a very important work. The portraits, on steel, in these parts, show Generals J. G. Barnard, and D. Butterfield, Admiral D. D. Porter, and

Commodore C. H. Davis, The Philadelphia agent

for the sale of the Record is J. M. Simons, 33 South

The Late Naval Assault on Fort Sumpter. spondence of the New York Herald.]
FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
LIGHTHOUSE INLET, S. C., Sept. 11, 1863. For some time past an expedition against Fort Sumpter has been contemplated by Admiral Dahlgren, and on Tuesday last, the 8th, it was determined to carry the plan into execution. For that purpose orders were given to the different vessels off Charleston to send detachments of sailors and marines, with boats, to the flagship, prepared for the proposed movement.

movement.

The marine battalion on shore was ordered to send one hundred men and six officers to the flagship to participate in the assault, and the naval battery was ifty three men.

At dark all the detachments had arrived, and a At dark all the detachments had arrived, and at about eleven o'clock the expedition, consisting of over twenty boats, and with 34 officers and 413 men, of which 120 were marines, was placed under the command of Commander Thomas H. Stevens, of the Patapsco, with Lieutenant Commander S. B. Bunce and Lieutenant Moreau Forrest as aids. Lieutenant Commander Williams, of the Wissahickon, was placed in charge of the first division of boats; Lieutenant Remy, of the naval battery, of the second; Flag Lieutenant Preston, of the third; Lieutenant Higginson, of the Powhatan, of the fourth, and Captain McCawley, commanding the marines, and Ensign Craven of the Housatonic, the fifth division. Captain Stevens and his aids led the flotilla in the Admiral's barge.

led the flotilla in the Admiral's barge.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK

Was to assail the fort on three sides—one party landing on the gorge wall, and attempting to ascend the ceptis and gain the parapet; a second was to attempt to gain entrance through the lower embracium, and a third was to act as a reserve. The Daffoldi took the boats in tow, and steamed up to a short distance from Sumpter, when they cast off and formed in line of attack.

The boats pulled cantiously along, and made slow progress necessarily, as the preper line of attack had to be observed. THE BOATS APPROACH FORT SUMPTER.

At half-part one the first line of boats approached closely the fort, and were discovered by the sentry on the walls of the work, and sharply challenged. No reply was made to the question of "What boat is that?" A second challenge of the same nature failing to elicit a reply, the sentry discharged his musket, and called to the officer below to "Turn out the guard." The boats, on being halled public quickly to the fort, but before they could reach it, several shots had been fired at them. The boats had dashed rapidly up, the formation of the line of advance being broken, and each boat striving to effect the first landing.

A LANDING EFFECTED THE BOATS APPROACH FORT SUMPTER.

the first landing.

A LANDING EFFECTED

Seven boats succeeded in getting alongside of the debris on the gorge wall; the others, while pushing up, were met with a sharp fire of musketry. Signal lights were burned from Sumpter, and in a moment all the rebel batteries bearing on the fort opened a fire of shell, and shrapnel, on the fort itself, and, of course, on any party that might be about its base. About one hundred and fifty sallors and marines got ashore, and instead of finding a slope of debris up to the parapet of the gorge wall, they found a perpendicular range of masonry, which the rebels had constructed, meeting them full in the face. All their efforts to find a place of assent were fruitless. Not a goul could ascend the wall, and the party found themselves in a critical position. The rebels had manned the parapet with infantry, and were also firing through loopholes, formed by asnd-bass, in the upper slope of the debris. In addition to this; five hand grenades were hunled upon the assaulting party's heads, and bricks were detached and tumbled down upon them. Three of the bosts were torn to pieces by hand grenades or shells from the diatant rebel batteries, and retreat was being rapidly cut off. At this juncture a rebel ram came down and opened fire with grape and canister upon the boats, the rebels on the fort throwing fiashes of light upon the dark waters about them from a large locomotive lamp. As each boat was brought to light volleys of musketry, canister, and grape, were poured in from the fort and guobost, and many men killed and wounded. The only mark for our men to fire at was this light, and a volley or two was thrown at it, but to little effect. Finally, a continuance of their efforts to carry out the plan being evidently of no avail, and promising only a heavy loss of men without any gain, the order to retire was given. Four boats came off from the landing at the gorge, and three, being destroyed, were left there. Only a small portion of the storming party succeeded in resaining their boats. A LANDING EFFECTED

their boats. Many were killed and the THE CASUALTIES.

About ten officers and one hundred and four men are missing—eighty known to be killed or wounded. The officers taken prisoners are as follows: Lieut. Com. Williams, Lieut. Remey, Flag Lieut. Preston, Lieut. Brower, Ensign Porter and Acting Master's Mate Hovey; Lieuts. Bradford and Meade, of the marine corps; Acting Master's Mate McCarthy, of the Canandaigua.

Lieutenant Bradford, of the marine corps, is the only officer wounded. Sallmaker Brayton is also among the wounded. Lieutenant Higginson, who was to have gained access to the fort through the embrasures of the lower casemates, in the northeast face, found a landing impracticable, and was compelled to give up the attempt, as his boats were thunging heavily on sharp rocks at the base of the fort. Lieutenant Lowry, of the marines, who had charge of two boats, discovered the rebel steamer bearing down upon his boats before he had reached the fort, and as she opened fire and seemed determined to run the boats down, he ordered his division to pull for shoal water. The ateamer soon turned and steamed towards Fort Moultrie, and Lieutenant Lowry ordered his boats to pull up again to the fort. Other boats were driven off by this steamer and prevented from co-operating as effectually as they might have done. It may, perhaps, be regarded as a fortunate circumstance that all the boats did not effect a landing, as it would only have resulted in an increase of the expedition is due to

The want of success of the repel gain in prisoners.

The want of success of the expedition is due to causes over which neither Admiral Dahlgren nor Commander Stevens had any control. The appearance of the debris on the gorge face was deceptive. Instead of sloping gradually from the parapet to the water's edge, it was found to slope only from the parapet to the top of the sand-bag barricade or traverre, which the rebels piled up to protect the wall against our breaching batteries. This wall of sandbags was at least twelve feet high, and without the nid of scaling ladders no one could possibly reach the top, from which, perhaps, it might have been possible to mount the parapet or the mass of the debris. This fact was not discovered until the attempt to ceale the wall had been made, and then it was under a heavy fire. Retreat was cut off so quickly by the destruction of the boats, and the appearance of the rebel steamer, at a short distance only from the gorge, that the only sensible alternative between death and surrender was made by the party remaining on the landing, and they gave themselves up as prisoners, and were speedly inside Fort Sumpter, although not as captors.

BEAUREGARD'S BLUSTER.

BEAUREGARD'S BLUSTER.

The Times' correspondent writes:

The prisoners, including the officers, are still with in the fort. A flag of truce, sent out yesterday, brought the intelligence from Lieut. Preston that he and his fellow-officers were well treated, and as comfortable as the circumstances would admit. Bully Beauregard took the opportunity of sending the threatening message to Admiral Dahlgren that he would place the prisoners on the parapet of Sumpter if the navy made it an object of fire. Admiral Dahlgren replied, with as much dignity as the nature of the case would justify, that if he (Beauregard) should resort to such a heathenish mode of procedure, then he might look at the same hour for rebel prisoners tied to the outer surface of the monitors' turrets. It is thought the answer of the admiral will do much toward bringing the bobtailed Beauregard to a sense of the common rules of civilized warfare.

The freedmen on parks island. BEAUREGARD'S BLUSTER.

Correspondence of the Tribune.]

Whenever the negroes do a good deed it should find a chronicler, not that their good deeds are any marvels in themselves, but because of the opinion "that no good thing can come out of this Nazareth," and because of them who have hardened their hearts and because of them who have narsened them to believe a lie, that may be obliged to change the to believe a ne, that may be conged to change their opinion.

Two weeks ago, at our old church, I told the people there assembled that I had read in the Northern newapapers that the colored laborers on Lady's Island, Port Royal, and St. Helena, had contributed of their stores of vegetables and garden products to of their stores of vegetables and garden products to the hospitals, and suggested that Paris Island should not fall behind in good works and charities, and ex-pressed a hope that they would each contribute their mite to aid the wounded and sick soldiers. I did not urge the matter much; I could not have the heart to do it, for our whole island seemed like a hospital— small-pox, chicken-pox, fevers, and all manner of diseases incident to the extreme hot month of August prostrating them. diseases incident to the extreme hot month of August prostrating them.

What do you thinkthese "descendants of baboons and monkeys" did? Before they left the church they quietly laid their plans, and on the Thursday following a fair wagon load of sweet potatoes, pumpkins, tomatoes, chickens, eggs, cobre, green corn, and melons, were sent up on a row-boat to Beaufort, and deposited at the doors of the hospitals.

It was a small offering, but it was their best, and given with a heartiness and good-will that might put to blush many a laggard movement among the motley and cultivated children of Father Adam.

Put this little item into your pockets, you who apologize for New York mobs, you who help to burn down colored orphan asylums, and murder and hang negroes; you who hate and despise the black man, who alsander him and would herd him with the brute, divest him of every right, and make him your dog to follow you, your horse to carry you, your ox to plough your corn, take this item and ponder it, remembering that though you may have all things else which this negro has not, yet "wanting charity," ye are nothing.

The virtues of the emancipated nearo are the in-

which this legro has not, yet wanting charty," ye are nothing.

The virtues of the emancipated negro are the inerent growth of his humanity; his vices are the teaching of slavery—by both precept and example from the white man—and nothing astonishes me more, as day by day. I read in the lives and characters of these people the records of that accursed intention than the those here are restricted of virtue. tion, than that they have one vestige of virtue lett.
Old Flora tottered in to see me last Sabbath to
have me read a "chapter" to her.
She says she is eighty years old, and has thirtyseven grand children. As we talked she, as all other old folks, ran on

its body.

Yes, a pulpit, and a minister once a, week must have seemed a purifier of this per house of his own creating to Massa Tom. Old Flow was born here, and until too old was a house serving. Out of twenty-two of her grand-children, said to new been born of one son and daughter-in-law, only four five to tell their tale of misery.

F. D. G. to tell their tale of misery. F. D. G.

Confiscated South Carolina Liands for Sale.—New instructions for the sale of the confiscated lands in South Carolina have been issued. Certain portions of the lands are to be reserved for school and benevolent purposes, and the balance will be sold at auction, the maximum price fixed being \$1.25 per acre. Twenty-acre lots are to be laid out for the negroes to purchase, and the balance of the land will be divided into farms of not over \$20 acres each. The town of Beautont is to be sold according to the present divisions of the town property. These sales are to be made for cash, except to persons in the naval and military service, who are entitled to purchase, and who are to receive certificates upon paying a quarter of the purchase money, and the residue in three years from the date of sale. There will be good chances for investment.

THREE CENTS General Blunt's Campaign. SOUTH CAROLINA. Missouri Democrat, under date of the 3d instant writes:

Missouri Democrat, under date of the 3d instant, writes:

General Biunt and his gallant little Army of the Frontier entered this place day before yesterday. After driving the rebel Generals Steele and Cooper beyond Perryville to Red river, he returned northward, and detaching two brigades in different directions to hold and guard the newly-possessed country, he took Cloud's brigade and marched in this direction. Encountering Cabell with 2,600 troops at Poteau creek, twelve miles west of here, the rebels were soon put to flight, and the Federal forces marched into this fort. Colonel Cloud has been made commander of the nost. His present force consists of the let Arkansas (white loyal) Infantry, the 2d Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, the 6th Missouri Cavalry, and four pieces of Robb's Indiana Battery. Other forces of this army are in supporting distance, and no interruption to the continued further occupation of this section of country need be apprehended. The looks of the citizens here, as we marched into the place, were as various as their dispositions. Some were sulky, lowering, mad, and dissatisfied. Some have not yet left their houses, but remain escluded. The Germans, of whom there are several hundred in this vicinity, are enthusiastically loyal, and welcomed our troops with every expression of gratitude and pleasure. Two regiments of Creek Indians, who have been under the rebell Colonel McIntosh, have deserted, and are coming into our camps by scores. The Union Government may negotiate a treaty of peace and alliance with the Creek Nation at its pleasure. They have rebelled against the Confederacy in consequence of the orders for them to take their families and move south to Red river. This they will never do.

You will have will never do.

You will have will never do.

You will have the same of the orders for them to take their families and move south to Red river. This they will never do.

You will have the same of the orders for them to take their families and move south to Red river. This they will never do.

MR. FORREST'S ELOQUENCE .- The New York

World has the following opinion in a recent criti-bism of Mr. Forrest's Brulus: we must tell Mr. Edwin Forrest candidly that we are getting wearied with steadily chronicing his successes. There is no let up to his prosperity. He has worked the treadmill of popularity persistently for ever so many years, breaking the bones of athletic reviewers beneath the cog-wheel of the machine, and sawing into fragments the number piles of tough criticism that have been tumbled upon him. He disdains the advances of time, and refuses to turn gray or wear wrinkles to oblige the proprietor of the set the and hour-glass. He is lusty in lungs and perfect in muscular development. His interest in, his art is even greater than ever before, and he has heroically parted with many original sins against taste and avatsemblance. In a word, he is much superior to the Forrest who used to fill the old Broadway Theatre years ago, and who exercised an influence upon the minds of men almost if not quite, equal the tree years ago, and who exercised an innuenci upon the minds of men almost, if not quite, equa to that of Webster or Clay. Oratory now, perhaps is his forle, although his mimic power has not beer impaired. We should judge that it is his eloquence rather than his impersonations that secures the transferral interaction. wonderful interest night after night manifested i his presence. He seems to have got at a portion of the secret by which Demosther mortal, and it requires no great discernment to dis-cover that, should Mr. Forrest apply his didactic ability in the more serious business of human affairs, he would wield an influence upon the destiny

New Base of Roseorans' Supplies.—A letter from Stevenson, Alebama, says that arrangements have been made to complete the Northwest Rail-road, leading in a southwest direction from Nash-ville to the Tennessee river. This road was projected before the war, and all the grading had been done, except a distance of four miles, at the time of its abandonment. The entire length of the road is seventy-five miles. The iron is ready for it, and a force has been placed at work to complete it. With the next two months it will be faithed and Force. in the next two months it will be naished, and kose-crans' army need no longer rely on the crowded Louisville and Nashville road for its necessities. Boats can sacend the Tennessee river at all seasons to the point where the road terminates, and supplies can be run into Nashville at a much more expedithe first than through the old challets. The heavile phis and Charleston road could be restored without sprious labor. The only important bridge missing is that at Decatur, over the Tennessee. It will be seen, therefore, that the advance of this army will not depend upon one slender iron parallel, when these improvements are completed, as was the case laction.

THE BORDER HORRORS.—Governor Carney, of Kansas, in his recent letter to Gen' Schofiekl, said: "You will not misunderstand me. I do not use, or intend to use, any threat. I tell you only what our people, simost to a man, feel: The excitement over the success of Quantrel is intense—intense all over the State, and I downot see how I can hesitate to demand, or how you can refuse to grant, a court of inquiry, by which the causes of that fatal success may be fully investigated, and all the facts laid before the public. I go even further. I demand that this court of inquiry shall have power to investigate all matters touching military wrong doing in Kansas."

To which General Schofield thus frankly re-"I have forwarded a copy of your letter of the other to the war beyond and requested the President to appoint a court of inquery with full powers to investigate all matters touching muttery affairs in Kensas, and have urged it very strongly. I have no doubt the court will be appointed, and that the responsibility for the sad calamity which has befallen Lawrence will be placed where it properly belongs."

THE GREAT WEALTH OF NEVADA.—Rev. Mr. Simpson, of the Methodist Church, in Chicago, in his Thanksgiving sermon, gave the following sketch of the unfold store of mineral wealth of Ne when in California, I visited the mines, and I thought the time would come when they would be exhausted; but in the mines of Nevada there are no indications visible. The more the mines are worked, the richer the yield. The extent of the ledges continued to the continue when he was hear yet been able the richer the yield. The extent of the ledges containing the precious metal no man has yet been able to measure.

I will mention a single instance, to give you some idea of the inexhaustible supply. In what is termed the Ophir Mine, a single lead, as it is called there, is fifty-five feet in thickness, and inclines only at an angle of five degrees. Think of the extent of that—nearly as far as from this altar to yonder wall. This is all silver mingled with gold. There is more gold in value than silver, but more silver in weight than gold. The company have only two hundred feet working, and out of that they are now realizing about ten thousand dollars a day. There is this peculiarity about it, that the deeper the mine extends the richer and more profitable it becomes. When I was there, they had penetrated two hundred feet. There were five chambers which they had dug out, one under the other, leaving three large pillars to support the roof. They would sink a shaft down about forty feet, make another platform, dig out the metal, leaving pillars as before, and then sink another. One of the directors told me each lower platform gave as much yield as all the other platforms combined; that is, the fifth platform was as valuable as the four above it put together. Such wealth was never a matter of contest among the powers of earth before.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The Portland Press very umorously characterizes the failure of the Democracy in the Maine election:

"The graduates of a college class of some ten years ago, tell a story of the late Professor Cleaveland, which is applicable to the late election. The Professor was getting quite animated in some illustration, when his great compound blow-pipe, retort, or whatever it was, burst, just as the grand principle in science was being made plain, and nearly destroyed the Professor himself. Pulling the pieces of glass out of his hair and clothes, the Professor said: "Gentlemen, an accident has prevented the demonstration, but the principle remains the same as I have described it to you." That is the way with the election, and the people will realize it every day more and more. Too much gas, generated by those chemicals that enter into the manufacture of greenbacks, burst our retort, but the principle is left." cracy in the Maine election:

ARREST OF AN EX-PROVOST MARSHAL.—Provost Marshal Strachan, of Palmyra, Mo., has been arrested, charged with having embezzled \$20,000 from the Government. He has also been indicted by a grand jury for having committed an outrage upon a woman under heart-rending, humiliating, and agravating circumstances. The woman was the wife of one of the ten rebels condemned to be shot by Gen. McNeil, about a year ago, for breaking their paroles. BLE'S PROPERTY.—The Whelling Intelligencer of Saturday says: "The confiscation case of General Isaac R. Trimble was disposed of yesterday in the United States Court. Trimble is the man who distinguished himself in the great Baltimore riots, at the breaking out of the war. He is now a general in the rebel army. The marshal seized in February, 1862, one hundred and sixty boxes of railroad fastenings in this city which belonged to Trimble. The property was condemned to sate for the benefit of the United States. Trimble is the patentee of the fastenings." The Rowing Match.—Those interested in boating matters will be pleased to learn that Ward and Hamill have again "come to terms," and that Monday, the 28th inst, has been agreed upon as the time for another contest. The race will be over the five-mile course, at Poughkeepsie—the same upon which he last race took place. One thousand dollars aside has been staked on the result, and Hamill and his friends feel sanguine of his ability to carry off the wager in triumph. Hamill, being obliged to meet Ward on his own waters once more, gets two hundred dollars for his expenses. The difficulty about turning the stake-boat has been settled by Ward yielding the point to Hamill, so that the arrangements are complete, and the race will take place on the day stated, should the weather permit.—Pittsburg Gazette.

lar. When the fraud was detected, the excuse was that the feebler story was the best, and that Mr. Morford had not only stolen its mane, but its incidents. These are shabby tricks, of which the public at large, and fair traders in particular, can have but one and the same bad opinion. Mr. Morford's book is wholly original, and he had no cocasion to draw an incident, or even an idea, from any other writer. Leypoldt's Foreign Library is likely to/be a permanent success. The volumes already published are "Who Breake—Pasy," and "Skirmishers," by an an anonymous English novelist, who certainly writes well enough to permit her name to be deelared. "U.O.o.h.! Missua, many childre, increde merrier,' him usen te say. "Can't will now be an anonymous English novelist, who certainly writes well enough to permit her name to be deelared. "Hurry 'em up, Flov; can't get too many oblitor." Hurry 'em up, Flov; can't get too many oblitor." Hurry 'em up, Flov; can't get too many oblitor." We are glad to learn also, that a stinging letter where the child of three weeks old was thrown, daughter, 'from the German of Louise Esshe, by Madame C. R. Corson, constitute another volume, There are, in preparation, "Fanchon, the Cricker," by George Sand, "Human Folies," by Jules de Norise; and "Cherry and Violet," by Miss Manning, author of "Mary Powell." So far, the selection is good; paper and print excellent; and price very low.

The Arl Journal for September, on sale by W. B. Zieber, contains three engravings-on aseel, viz. "Tuner's "Deeline of Coarthage," F. Tayler's "Gettle to the good God for the elevent soult, and the fact of the breast nore will be contained the fact of the mouth of the care of the largest every printed of the many contained with the Messrs. Cramp, of the Called and of the revery spadeful of earth thrown over the largest every printed of the missing where to the grant for the subtraction of the mass of the contained with the Messrs. Cramp, of the Called and the subtraction of the mess the contained with the Messrs. C A SWIFT FRIGATE FOR THE NAVY.—The NAVY Department has contracted with the Messus Cramp, of Philadelphia, for the construction of an immense cluiser, intended for fast steaming. She will be over 3,000 tons burden, and longer than any other vessel at present in the service. The price to be paid for her is \$964,000. Contracts were invited generally from shipbuilders throughout the country. None in New York, I believe, would do the work under a million of dollars; but Secretary Welles did not seem disposed to give so high a figure. It is understood, in naval circles here that a fleet of rapid vessels will be built. Indeed, they would have been commenced how had the contractors and the Navy Department come to an agreement about the price. LETTERS from Constantinople report the burning down of the old Seraglio—the palace of Selim, of Mustapha, and of Mahmond—next to the principal mosques, the most unique and characteristic architectural feature on the south side of the Golden Horn.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Five copies Ten copies Larger Clubs than Ton Will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as then afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. an extra copy of the Paper will be given. Letter from President Lincoln to Mr. Hackett. Mr. Hackett, the well known actor of Falstaff, has eccived the following reply to a note which he addressed to the President:

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 17, 1863. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 17, 1863.

"My Dean Sir: Months ago I should have acknowledged the receipt of your book and accompanying kind note, and I now have to beg your pardon for not having done so.

For one of my age I have seen very little of the drama. The first presentation of Falstaff I ever sew was yours here last winter or spring. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay is to say, as I truly can, I am very anxious to see it again. Some of Shakspeare's plays I have never read, whilst others I have gone over perhaps as frequently as any unprofessional reader. Among the latter are "Lear," "Richard III.," "Henry VIII.," "Hamlet," and especially "Macbeth." I think none equals "Macbeth." It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in "Hamlet," commencing, "To be or not to be." But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of "Richard the III."

Will you not soon visit Washington again? If

| Column | C prfd..... 53% 7s '78....108 Do 10s 43

. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at

New York Markets, Sept. 17.

Will you not soon visit Washington again? If you do, please call and let me make your personal acquaintance. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1863.

Money is very plenty at six percent, the offerings being large at 5@5% for call. Lenders are not so exclusive in their demands for securities, as fair margins on almost any stock will secure the ne Gold was rather steady all day at 1324 @1324, closing about the same figure. The late advance has caused a disturbance in the price of all imported articles, and everything is going up. Teas, coffees, sugars, dry goods, etc., sharing in the advance, with but small stocks offer-1ESI sixes and the seven-thirties. New certificates are also much inquired for at 59k@99%. also much inquired for at 59% @59%.

There was a firm feeling at the Stock Board, but some indisposition to operate. Reading did not share in the general tone, and fell off %, but recovered in the afternoon, and closed % lower than yesterday: Camden and Atlantic preferred sold at 22; Camden and Amboy at 175; North Pennsylvania was steady at 18%; Beaver Meadow at 74; Philadelphia and Brie at 26%; 22% was bid for Catawissa preferred; 43 for Long Island: 53% for Emiral preferred; 47% for Little Schurghill. 63% for Ilmira preferred; 47% for Little Schuylkill; 66% for New city sixes were steady at 108; the old at 102@102%. Pennsylvania second mortage sold at 108; 111½ bid for first do. Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 108; 109½ was bid for the 1880s. Allegheny County Railroad sixes sold at Camden and Amboy mortgage sixes at 1081/4. West ranch Canal sixes sold at par. Susquehanna sixes at 5; S3 bid for 1852s. Eunbury and Erie sevens sold at 11; 1(5) bid for Philadelphia and Erie sevens sold at 11; 1(5) bid for Philadelphia and Erie sixes. C snal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 2; the preferred at 24. A small lot of Susquehanna at 1½. Morris preferred at 134%. 41 was bid for Delaware Division. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank cold at 65%. Mechanics' at 2개次. Northern Bank of Kentucky at 98. Sohemian Mining sold at 7%. Big Mountain Coal at revel & Co. grota Jay Gooke & Co. quote G ..53,609 945,193 678,588 ..57,216 The following are the comparative receipts of the Susquehanna Canal Company for the week and season ending September 14, 1863. \$113,167 00 107,194 20 Increase \$2,898 02 \$3,074 79 \$5,972 60
The following are the shipments of coal over the Hun-\$5,972 60 tingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wednesday, September 16, 1863, and since 1,179 1, 831 The following shows the receipts of the Delaware Divirresponding time last year.... The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
The Stock market is still feverish and unsettled. Governments are more inquired for, but have not yet recordered from the effects of the negotiation of the recentifity million loan. Clean coupon sixes, 1881, are offered t 106% @065f, whila for registered 1881 isres 106k is bid. Debt certificates are firm, but the demand and the supply are both small. Land warrants are in request at 530 to 40s.

The new York of the supplementation of the all.

Before the first cession the sellers predominated, and old was quoted at 132%; New York Central at 133@134; rie at 116@16%; Rock Island at 109, and Michigan onthern at 594 @60%.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of me market compared, with the lowest prices of yesterday rening: lem Preferred... Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 17.

> There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, and prices are unchanged; sales com-prise about 900 bbls at \$5.12% for extra, \$6@6.25 for fresh-ground extra family, and \$5.25@5.50 \$8 bbl for old stock

from \$4.00@6 for superfine, \$4.70@3.87 for extra, \$606.25 for extra family, and \$700 P. bb! for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce at \$505.25 % bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at \$4 for Pennsylvania, and bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at \$4 for Pennsylvania, and \$4 50 \(\) bbl for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is a better demand for Wheat, and holders are firm; about 15 000 bushels have been sold at \$100 \text{(150 to 10)} at \$40, \text{(150 to 10)} at \$60, \text{(150 to 10 BARK—Uncercitron is quiet; ist no. I is field at any too.

COTTON.—The market continues firm, but the sales are "inited; middlings are quoted at 70072c 2 h., cash.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is very scarce, but firmly held.

Sugar is firm; about 530 hhlds Cuba and Porto Rico have been disposed of at 11% 212%c 2 h.

PROVISIONS—There is very little doing, but there is no material change to notice in prices. Bacon Hams are no material change to notice in prices. Bacon Hams are in fair demand at 33%c 2 h for fancy barred.

The form at 10% 210%c 2 h for barrels and tierces. Mess love is held at \$44.000 H.75 \(\text{d} \) barrels and tierces. Mess love is held at \$44.000 H.75 \(\text{d} \) barrels and tierces. Mess love is held at \$44.000 H.75 \(\text{d} \) barrels and tierces. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day.

A SURVEY of Admiral Farragut's flag-ship Hart-ford, now at the Brooklyn navy-yard, has resulted in the discovery of two hundred and nine shot marks upon her hull, bulwarks, and spars. Her lower masts have all been condemned, being badly injured by shot.