IR ANSUM, THERE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-PIVE CENT THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Donlar

SEWING MACHINES. LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

PER AMPUN, In advance.

Can be seen at No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor), here all persons interested in sewing machines are in-ted to call and examine this wonderful Machine. wited to call and examine this woment machine. It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical relation, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memtioned:

ist, it makes four different stitches on one and the
lst, it makes four different stitches on one and the na machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on he sides of the fabric.

i. Chamoing from one kind of stitch to unother, as il as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while machine is in motion.

d. Everylstich is perfect in itself, making the seam ure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and ure and uniform.

secure and uniform combining elasticity, stringth and ibeauty it has the renersible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, 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 surning the fabric or stopping the machine. Other the motion of the state of notecless.
The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is uneque beauty and style, and must be seen to be appropriately. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURB MOORE,) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED

PATTERN SHIRT, WRAPPERS COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.

SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4 CEORGE GRANT. Mo. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Of his own importation and manufacture His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintendence of

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Are Orders promptly attended to jys-them-on AROH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

G. A. HOFFMANN. 606 ARCH STREET, 606. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRES, ich he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con which he makes a specialty in his obsiness. Also, on the receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNILHING STORE,

NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

-sel5-2m Two Doors below NINTH, South Side.

REMOVAL. J. F. & E. B. ORNE

HAVE REMOVED FROM 619 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their

NEW WAREHOUSE, 904 OHESTNUT STREET, En the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their

FALL STOCK OF NEW CARPETINGS.

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OIL CLOTES, Mo. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW Se2-2m SHADES. GLEN ECHO" MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

MCALLUM & 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.

At very Low Prices.

ABOVE ARCH.

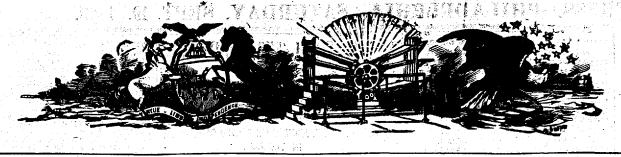
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DRUGS ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS; IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

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 VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods del8-ly



VOL. 7.—NO. 43.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

DRY GOODS.

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

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

BLACK SILKS, 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.

An 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. 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. CASH BUYERS,

AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MERINÓES, POPLINS,

BLACK SILKS. FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, and other articles adapted to the season

CHESTNUT STREET. THOS MELLOR & Co., Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

VELVET, BRUDDIEG,
INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN

CARPETINGS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
Cor Cash.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
LINENS. AND SHIRT FRONTS.

MERINOES.
DELAINES.

MERINOES.
DELAINES. JAMES, KENT.

SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, Nos. 939 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,-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 OHESTNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. FALL 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 Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS. ALSO, MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT YABIBTY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

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

Also, Alerge associated and the second secon LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH,

E. & L. OPEN TO-DAY, FOR FALL SALES, Rich Printed MERINOS, DELAINES, REPS. &c., &c. E. & L.

TYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY New Silks for Fall Sales. Corded Silks, Figured Silks. Moire Antiques, Poul de Soies, &c., &c. E. & L. EYRE & LANDELL ARE OPENING

a fine assortment of SHAWLS, for the Wholesal and Retail sales. E. & L. EYRE & LANDELL ARE OPENING for Fall Sales a magnificent line of DRESS GOOD E. & L. EXEE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, open to day—
Extra Fine French MERINO, for city retail sales.
Select shades of MODES, BROWNS, NEW BLUES,
HUMBOLTE, &c., &c. se8-tuths if, EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH OND Street, would call attention to their Fancy filks, Fancy Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Colored and Black Corded Silks,
Colored Font de Soies,
Black Taffetas, Shines,
Black Taffetas Shines,
Brown Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

Silk faced Poplin, Hair'd Cord Poplins or Reps, Corded Merinoes, French Merinoes, Irieh Poplins, Fancy Styles of Poplins, magnificent goods. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their stock of SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.
Open Center Broche Stawle, woven borders.
Rich stripe Blanket Shawle,
Rich and Medium Styles Platde,
Rich and Medium Styles Platde,
Rich and Blanket Shawls.—Platds and Stripes.
Sephyr and other Long Shawls.
Long and square Black Thibet.
Shepherds' Plaid Shawls.
Long and Hold Shawls.
Long and Goure Black Thibet.
Shepherds' Plaid Shawls.
Long and for sale very low—as cheap as we ever sold them. at auction, and for sale very low—as cheap as we ever sold them.

CLOTH CLOAKS,

CLOTH SIRCULARS,

CLOTH SACKS,

WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

CLOAK CLOTHS, by the yard.

N. B.—SCABLET CLOTH CLOAKS.

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LDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Would desire to call the attention of RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

BUYERS To their stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS. CLOAKS, &c.

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

Can only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

ne plus ultra skirt, 17 N. EIGHTH STREE THREAD VEILS, FRENCH EMBROL 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. JAMES B. CAMPBELL & CO., Wide Hem-atitched HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered in Wide Plain Hem-stitched, at 25c.
POINTE DE GAZE COLLARS POINTE DE GAZE COLLARS.
ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS.
LINEN SETS, new shape.
Cambric Edgings, Insertions, French Bands, &c., a VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA

DIES!
Staten Island Faucy Dyeing Establishme
OFFICES.
47 North EIGHTH Street,
Philadelphia,
and 5 and 7 JOHN Street,
New York

To be dyed or cleansed in the fluest manner, at this old and favorably known establishment. With an expe-rience of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO., 47 North EIGHTH Stree EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH C SECOND Street, would call attention to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the season, from the lowest price goods to the most expen-

Rich printed Merinoss and Cashmeres.
Rich printed Merinoss and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
Figured Mohair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fanny styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alapacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock. 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

1044 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS. EMBROIDERIES

HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, &c., &c. 1094 CHESTNUT STREET. TALL DELAINES.

CHOICE STYLES FALL DELAINES. CHINTZ FIGURES, Rich Colors. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, se7 CHESTNUT and BIGHTH Streets. MERINOS! MERINOS! MA Sharpless Brothers offer a FULL ASSORTMENT of NEW MBLINGS. All of the regular SHADES, including the NEW OLDES.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. TRENCH MERINOES.

ENCH MELLINUES.

All-wool Reps., in choice shades.

All-wool Reps., in choice shades.

Wool Delaines—Modes and Blacks.

Alpacas—Browns, Modes, and Blacks.

FAIL CLOAKS

Water-procts, of Black and Brown Cloths.

Cloaks made to order.

New Check square Shawls.

Black Thibet long and square Shawls.

OOFR & COMARD. SU29 S. E. COPPER & CONARD. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & S.)N.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Siks, choice colors, \$1 25 to \$2. Plain Siks, choice colors, \$1 20 to \$2.

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Plain Black Silks 90c to \$2.50.

Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.

Plain All. wool Reps and Poplins, all colors.

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors. WINTER GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Poplins, Plain Shades and New Colors.
Alpacas, Donble and Single Width, choice shades.
New Merinoes, Fashionable Colors.
Plaid Mohairs and Valencias.
Plaid Flannels and Cloths for Shirting.
Dark Cotton and Wool Delaines?
JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH Street.
M. B.—50 dozen Ladles' L. C. Handkerchlefa at \$2 per dozen.
Spairs Crib Blankets, good quality.
ansil QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS 1—
At DEAN'S CIGAR STORE 335 CHESTNUT Street,
you can buy FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO 25 per
cent. less than anywhere else.
Anderson's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Lilienthal's
Standard, Old Continental, Young America, and Goodwin's N. Y. Patent Freesed, for eight cents each,
Plantation, Cornish's Virgin Lest, Yellow Bank, Honey Dew. Amulet, National, Heart's Delight, Sayory,
Medallion, Nonpareti, and Mirs. Miller's Fine-cut Chewing Tobseco, for four cents each. seco. for four cents each.

COT IN YELLOW PAPERS.—Lilienthal's.

& Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for three Backus & Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for three certs each.

FINE COT CHEWING TOBACCO IN BULK.—Anderson's Solace, Hoy's Sannyside, Dean's Golden Prize, Dean's Philadelphia Fine Cut, Honey Dew. Michigan, and Pride of Kentucky, for six cents per ounce.

Fine-out Chewing Tobacco by the pound, 45, 60, 76, 90 cents, and \$\frac{8}{2}\$. IMPORTED HAVANA AND YARA CIGARS, and domestic Cigars of all kinds, 50 per cent. less than others sell, at wholessle of retail, at DEAN'S CIGAR STORE

335 CHESTNUT Street.

Wilmington and Newark Corporation Notes taken at par.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1863.

15 PER CENT. Off usual prices,
All our Summer Goods.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, Clothing House, S. E. cor ner SIXTH and MARKET Street

A NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENOH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. , PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDBIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cut and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MACEOCH, late Pants and Yest Cutter of

D. GORDON YATES. A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand French and German spoken. DWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY. FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH,

LATE 1022 CHESTNUT STREET, TAILORS. 149 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL STYLES,

TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other ret-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.00. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.00. At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. ml.22-6m

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES. LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

FANCY BASKETS, &co. 513 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts.

CREAT OPENING OF CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS

8,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 3,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 3,000 BABES COTTON-WICH AND TIE YARM. 2,000 BADES BATS AND WADDING

LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c Orders promptly filled ROWE & EUSTON 157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET,

sel-tuthslm

Three doors below Race white & Pechin, 1863. No. 423 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE,

OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, CORDAGE, &c. "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER," THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE. 567-2m

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

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, In 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 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 ses-6m HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF

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 LAINE, WORSTED TERRY. TINTON DAMASK. ALL-WOOL REPS. IMPERIAL TERRY, FRENCH LASTING. GOTHIC TAPESTRY; FRENCH PLUSH, MOQUETTE. LACE CURTAINS,

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

THE NORTHWEST. War Matters in the Northwest—The Trou-

bles in Illinois—Morgan's Men in Chicago
—The Coming Élections—Missouri Affairs
—How Gen. Schofield Came to Grief—Sibley's Indian Expedition. Special Correspondence of The Press.]
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., Sept. 12, 1863. The war has spread itself throughout the entire Northwestern States, if one were to judge by the extension of semi-military law over this region. Six hundred miles from the Ohio river and three hunlred below the most southern limit of the Indian war in Minnesota, we find district commanders and provest marshals. On second glance we ascertain that these officials are located here for the purpose of perfecting the enrolment and carrying out the ovisions of the conscription law. Their duties are not child's play, especially in the more sparselysettled regions.

In Illinois there has been much talk of resistance

to the draft, and a bitter feeling has sprung up beween the two great parties that are respectively or and against the suppression of the rebellion. wrote your ecently that the Copperheads had armed hemselves in several portions of that State, and were openly perfecting themselves in drill. For the ast two weeks they have been more quiet, but they were none the less busy. The announcement that there was to be no draft in the State was probably the cause of the cessation of their activity of prepaation. Since it has been again announced that the draft will go on as projected, they have galvanized If everything is judiciously managed, there will be

no gerious disturbance. An accumulation of military force in various portions of the State, and particularly in Chicago, will be an excellent pre-ventive. I am of opinion that the State authorities will not begin operations under the drafting until such necessary preparations have been made. No one of the Western States wishes an enactment of the New York disgrace within her Just at present. Chicago has a liberal sprinkling of visitors from Kentucky and Tennessee. A large portion of the rank and file of Morgan's command ucceeded in prosecuting their "journey due North"

as far as Camp Douglas. As most of the men are from Kentucky and Tennessee, their friends have paid a visit to the city of propellers, in the full expectation of admission within the enclosure. They are deeply chagrined to find an order forbidding the admission of any one except upon a pass from the district commander, a document that is very difficult to obtain. All day long crowds of these friends can be seen outside the enclosure peering through the cracks in the hope of finding their familiars. Occasionally, letters are thrust through these convenient loop-holes, but they are usually overhauled

pefore reaching their destination. All luxuries, except in limited quantities, are forbidden. Even the Northern organ of secession, the Chicago Times, is abooed, and the inmates of Camp Douglas are forced to go without this morning crumb of consolation. Ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, is one of the visiters at Chicago, his son being among the prisoners at the camp.
In Wisconsin there is but little display of opposition to the laws of the nation. Early in the season there was much talk, but it has newhat died away. In Milwaukee the threat was made that there should be no enrolment, find any one to accept the office of local provos marshal. When the fortunate man was found he occeded with his labors without molestation: the olment was completed/with only some three or four "duckings" of the enrolling officers. In the maller cities there was no trouble whatever, and

the officials have everything in readiness for the There is no election this autumn in Illinois, but there will be one in Wisconsin. An entire State ticket is to be elected. The Copperheads have their nominations complete, and have laid down a plat-form of stupendous length. It is the production of a noted Copperhead politician of Milwaukee, and contains the usual nonsense rung upon the stale catchwords of the party leaders. The Copperheads do not anticipate a success in the election, but are determined to try their strength with their opponents. They are not putting forth their atronges efforts at present, but will probably do so as the time for the election approaches. They attempted a dodge to secure the army vote, but their plan has at this early date fallen thro

strength in one body, to be known as the Union party. The nominations were made so as to allow a fair proportion to each wing, and throw the consolidated vote upon one ticket that would be sure to carry the day. Some of the more avaricious of the war Democrats argued that, as they held the balance of power, all the nominations should be given to them, and the Republicans must stand ready to give their votes. Of course, this gave rise to a difference of opinion, and a split was the consequence. A third ticket will be run, but it will not get a large vote. Many of the war Democrats will vote the are largely in favor of its success In Iowa, both antagonists in the struggle for the gubernatorial honors were military men, who have won distinction in the field. The Copperhead nom nee, Gen. Tuttle, could not stand on the platform laid down by the leaders, as his letter of acceptance amazing failure for the devisers. Gen. Tuttle's old regiment has passed a series of resolutions de-nouncing his political course, and at the same time speaking highly of him as a soldier.

The friends of Col. Stone, the Republican candiate, will take care to have this protest of General. Tuttle's regiment circulated widely in the other regiments in the field, so that when the votes are taken there will be very few cast for the Copperhead tickthan in Wisconsin, as the parties are more nearly have withdrawn from the ticket, as it was too much of a war nature to suit them. Their ticket will pro-bably fall through, by reason of containing too much ort of the war to suit the peace advocates, while at the same time the earnest war advocates will fail to vote it for a contrary reason.

being healed. General Curtis was unable to secure new physician in the person of General Schofield. edecessor, and his removal is loudly called for. If e is not at this moment shorn of his command. he is likely to be very soon. Rumor whispers from Washington that General Hunter is to take his place. I doubt if there is a commander in Christendom who could administer the affairs of that depart ment with satisfaction to both parties, or even with and would doubtless have done so had he been let alone. General Curtis had been satisfac the Radicals and distasteful to the Conservatives. they could not help regarding the removal of Curtis as a triumph. The Radicals viewed the removal o Curtis as a defeat and were as much chagrined as

Schofield by the Conservatives, and an equal amount of abuse by the Radicals, before there had been a ence on which to found an opinion as nanded justice was dealt to all, but the pulling on he one side, and the pushing on the other began at length to tell. The semi-disloyalists soon had it heir own way, and obtained the ear of Genera Schofield. Military operations were made secondary to political schemes, not from any desire of the commander that they should be so, but because his dvisers insisted upon having their way. The indirect result is seen in the prosperity of guerillas, an ilminated in the destruction of Lawren The same course will be pursued toward General Schofield's successor. He will be abused on the one hand and flattered on the other, and this withou tint or cessation. If his head be not more immovable than that of Washington's statue, it will be in ole than that of washington's statue, it will be in great danger of being turned. The party that gets his ear will offer numerous grains of military advice, in each of which a neat political scheme will be are fully concealed. His only hope of success will be to shut his ears and doors against all advice of Missouri politicians, of whatever grade or complexion. CURTAIN MATERIALS, FIXTURES, By so doing, he would receive the abuse of both parties, and could feel confident that he was doing

The announcement of the capture of Morris Island was received throughout the West with ah enthusiasm second only to that following the occupation of East Tennessee. The latter event was looked upon as a particular cause for rejoicing, inas the only truly loyal portion of the Southern States. The city of Memphia has lately been at-tempting to prove its fidelity to the Union by an vation to General Grant.

You of the East may possibly believe that this demonstration means something, but there are few persons in the West who are deceived by it. We see that the affair was planned by men whose loy-alty has been at best suspletous, and who are seek-ing certain favors of the Government. Some of them have until very recently evaded taking the oath of allegiance. In East Tennessee there is no such dissemblance. Before our armies occupied Tennessee the refugees from the eastern portion were numbered by the thousand, while those from Memphis and its vicinity could be counted on the fingers' ends. This fact alone tells the story. There were East Tennessee regiments in Buell's army when it lay before Bowling Green. Who ever heard of a corporal's guard of refugee Memphians?
General Sibley arrived at St. Paul yesterday, from his expedition into the Indian country, and of a corporal's guard of refugee Memphians?

General Sibley arrived at St. Paul yesterday, from his expedition into the Indian country, and was greeted with a salute and ovation by the people of that city. His troops were expected to reach Fort Snelling to-day. The expedition has marched, in going and returning, nearly a thousand miles, through a perfectly wild country. The result is very generally satisfactory to the people of Minnesota, and is all that could have been expected of a single force. The hostile Indians have been pretty severely whipped, and will probably behave themselves in future. How they are to subsist during the winter it is difficult to understand, as they lost all their dried meat and other subsistence stores at last year.

the time of the encounter with General Sibley. They were driven across the Missouri, but have since returned, and moved in the direction of Devil's Lake. The troops composing the expedition will The Mississippi river is just now at its lowest stage since 1855. Large boats are unable to reach St. Paul, and are met thirty miles this side by boats drawing not more than fifteen inches of water. There has been little rain on the upper streams, and none is expected until late in the autumn. Numer ous ice barges and timber rafts are aground, with no immediate prospect of getting off. The necessary rticle of ice has risen to five cents per pound in St Louis, while tons of it are melting daily on these and bars. Some of the owners are throwing over

> PIERMONT. TENNESSEE.

ing so as to float off and save the rem

board portions of their cargoes, in hopes of lighten-

Spear's Brigade—Union League—Appear-ance of the Town—The People—Desert-ers—Forward Movement. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 McMinnville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1863. The brigade of East Tennessee troops under the mmand of Brigadier General Spear, which is now the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Reserve Corps, under Major General Gordon Granger, who commands the District of Tennessee, composed of all that part of the State of Tennessee lying north

of the Tennessee river, with headquarters at Nashville, has been for several days encamped at this point. The health of these troops never has been so good since they have been in the service as at the present time. As they approach nearer to their native mountains, feel their cool breezes, and drink the pure, good water which everywhere springs up at the base of the mountains and through the valleys of East Tennessee, the spirits of the East Tennesseans rise higher and higher, and their bodily attength grows stronger and stronger. We saw many familiar faces of old friends, men who not controlling power in this State after the re-bellion is crushed out. And as the action of the great State of Tennessee on many questions of vital will be looked forward to with great interest, we They were Gen. Spears, Dan. C. Trewhitt, A. A. G., who will be the next Representative in the Na nessee; Col. Shelley, of the 5th; Col. Cooper, of the 6th, and Col. Cross, of the 3d Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; and also Col. William E

time has been lost or thrown away since the arrival of this brigade at McMinnville. Fortifications have been under way, and some very strong earthworks for artillery and rifle pits have been thrown up, which reflect much credit upon the engineering skill of the planner. Scouting parties have been kept continually scouring the country in every direction, picking up strag-glers, and dealing death to bushwhackers. The 5th Iowa Cavalry and the 1st Middle Tennessee Battery are also attached to this command. UNION LEAGUE.

A Council of the Union League has also been organized in this brigade, which, although young, is in a flourishing condition and growing rapidly. The Council has been named the "First Council Ten-nessee Army Union League," and numbers some-thing over one hundred members; and last night, when we dropped in upon them, was only the third meeting of the Council. On this occasion fifty-six new members were admitted, which almost rivals the Nashville Council. Dan C. Trewhitt, A. A. G., officers: Colonel Wm. B. Stokest vice president Colonel James T. Shelley, marshal; Major John Murphy, secretary; Surgeon J. B. Moore, treasurer. the Masonic Hall, but which has been stripped of all its Masonic paraphernalia by the desecrating hands of rebels. The hall was originally a very fine one being large and roomy, and most conveniently ranged for the purpose for which it was design A large portion of the inhabitants have been for the Union all these long months of war and des and many of them are very anxious to become mem-bers of the League, so that they can have a perma-nent Council left here of their own, should the troops

APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN. The town of McMinnville has not suffered as much from the ravages of war as we had been led to suppose. The place originally contained about fifthe county seat of Warren county. No private property has been interrupted or injured that we could see or hear of, except the injury sustained by some being used by that detestable horse thief, John Mc gan, for stabling horses, many months ago. in the early part of his career. The reason we heard given why Morgan thus used the court house and church heen a Union demonstration, and the last sermon Union. General John H. Morgan, C. S. A., or shaved head John " of Ohio pe ty, like many another dog, has had his day; he is ound up at last, and will be no more heard of or not quite to the end of it either, if he had his depeople, to hang a dozen common men.

The railroad bridge, which crosses Collins river a little south of the town, was burned by Col, Wilder the town, which was the terminus of this branch of the Nashville and Chattancoga Road from Tulla-homa. The cars, however, come within a mile of town, and that answers every purpose while the river is at low water and fordable. The large cotton factory and steam flouring mill located here both large buildings built of brick, were destroyed by Col. Wilder, and these were the only estroyed. The factory was quite an extensive affair, and had been very actively employed in turning out grayback cloth for rebel uniforms during the past two years. Of course, being in the rebel service, the factory was subject to confiscation. Col. Wilder confiscated it in his peculiar, but effective manner. The flouring mill had also been a worker in the rebel cause, grinding night and day for the built, but the factory probably never. The Female Seminary, also a fine brick building, was one of the largest and most flourishing in the State. The

The location of McMinnville is very healthy, be few miles from the foot of them. The water is very pure and good. The town is very prettily laid off, and many of the private dwellings are very neat and tasty. Most of the businers houses are built of large one for so small a town. A few months of law and order, a few new fences, a little paint, a few stocks of goods, and McMinnville will soon look as well as it did before the war.

THE PROPLE.

The male portion of the inhabitants in and about

greater portion of them-glad to see the Federal army coming amongst them as conquerors. Many of them have been firm, though silent, adherents to the old Government all the time; and those who were not so strongly for the Government are tired only too willing to take the oath of allegiance, that they may remain at home in peace and security. For they now believe they can do that, under the protection of the Federal arms; and peace and security are two things no citizen of Tennessee has known since the break ing out of this most wicked rebellion. As to he female portion of the inhabitants we cannot speak so favorably, and sorry are we to say that we cannot, for they are a portion of humanity we are particularly partial to; still truth is stronger with us than courtesy. And in speaking the truth, we must say that the most of the women, both young and old, are perfect Tartars, in fact, the women time-and have driven the men out to fight when they would much rather have stayed at home. When we hear Southern rights and rebellion deended and justified; when we hear the honor, and bravery, and chivalry of rebel soldiers vaunted by old, toothless women, and see them charry-like shake their heads and invoke surses on our heads, we smile and take pity on them and their deluded souls as belonging to a generation far behind the age, which will soon pass into oblivion. But when we see the sparkling eyes of youth and beauty flash hellish hatred upon us; and hear from lips tha oldiers, and bitter vixenish invectives upon our wn men, because they wear the Federal uniform we turn away without respect or pity, and wond how a heart created for nobler n which does know better, could have been so early corroded by the guilty crime of treason.

DESERTERS. Deserters from the rebel army are coming in at the rate of from twenty to fifty a day. They swim

the Tennessee river to get into our lines, when they give themselves up and take the oath of allegiance. A great many of these deserters, who are Tenner seans, and who belonged to Tennessee regiments are allowed to go home on their good behaviour. We saw a number of them yesterday with rebel uniforms on and passes in their pockets to ge home. It may be all for the best, the policy that permits this course; but I know one who "can't see it"and that is LATEST, -Late last night, an order came in to atrike tents, and move over the Cumberland moun-tains; a part of the command is in its way, and long before this will be published, the East Tennesses brigades will be in the valley beyond the mountains, and fairly within the limits of their own section of the State. They have waited long and steadfastly, if not patiently, and their hour of joy has come at

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Rebel Account of the Cavalry Eight at Culpeper.
ndence of the Richmond Enquirer. [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Sept. 14, 1883.—
AS I predicted some ten days ago, the long quiet has been broken, and the clash of arms again resounds along the banks of the Rappahannock. The enemy hold Culpeper in force, and our forces are making ready to meet them. The following is as nearly an accurate statement of what transpired in Unipeper as can be furnished just new: About three o'clock on Sunday information was conveyed to the eavalry that the enemy were preparing to cross at Stark's

THREE CENTS

nat the enemy were preparing to cross at Stark's ord, some eight miles above our forces, and at selly's, some five miles below them, and that they could no doubt be co-operated with by the corps of the appenry which for the enemy which, for some time past, has been enamped on this side of the Rappahannock river, at he railroad bridge.

The wagons were at once packed and sent to the ear, and the horses were ordered to be saddled, and he men were bidden to prepare for any emergency.

At daybreak Brigadier General Lomax, in command of Jones' old brigade, now his own, and W. H. F. Lee's, under Col. Beale, of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, moved at once to the front, and found all quiet. Some hours later couriers brought information that the enemy were crossing at Stark's ford, with six hundred cavalry and artillery, and were advancing on Culpeper Court House, by the Ridgeville road, and were driving in the pickets there stationed. The 7th and 12th regiments of Virginia cavalry were immediately sent forward to strengthen the picket on this road. Major Flournoy at this time held the front with the 6th Regiment and a squadron of sharpshooters from the 9th Virginia Cavalry. About ten o'clock Major Flournoy fell back to Brandy Station, and shortly thereafter Capt. Moorman's artillery opened fire on the enemy from this point. Just then Gen. Lomax reselved information that the enemy had crossed at Kelly's a large force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and were advancing on the Stevensburg and Brandy roads. A very short time after this a sharp carbine fire announced their arrival at Brandy. Major F. fell back rapidly, contesting every hill, and only giving way when in danger of being outflanked.

The 18th Virginia Cavalry, supported by squadrons of the 9th, was now thrown forward to the left of the railroad in Botts' (formerly J. A. Beckham's) woods. The 18th Virginia Cavalry was thrown forward to the right of the railroad in the same woods. Sixregiments of the enemy were now deployed in a field near Brandy, with two batteries of artillery. The infantry of the enemy were massed behind the cavalry and the timber. Of course, our men were compelled again to give back.

Another stand was made by our forces on the

cavalry and the timber. Of course, our men were compelled again to give back.

Another stand was made by our forces on the ground where the infantry first became engaged during Hampton's fight on the 1st of August, and here as severe fight took place, in which artillery, musketry, and carbines were freely used. At this time it was discovered that a column of at least two brigades of cavalry were moving on our right flack, by way of Stevensburg, toward Culpeper Court House. Whilst the artillery on the left showed that the enemy, who were moving on the Rixeyville road, were nearly at the Court House, our forces, of course, were compelled again to give back, and this time the Court House ell into the hands of the enemy. In the fight made at this point Colonel Beale, 9th Virginia, was wounded slightly in the leg.

Besle, 5th Virginia, was wounded slightly in the leg.

PANIC OF THE PEOPLE.

At this time a train of cars was at the Court House, bringing off the plunder of our people. This was fired upon some three or four times, and though the shells exploded just above the cars, scattering the fragments over them, yet no damage was done. One shell passed into the house of Mr. Thomas Hill and exploded, but did no damage.

I am told that nearly everything was removed from the dépôt at Culpeper Court House, though I hear that we lost some lour or five boxes of saddles, eight boxes of ammunition, and forty sacks of corn. The excitement and confusion at Culpeper Court House is said to have been very great and very striking. Women were shricking, soldiers were groaning with their wounds, and children were crying from fright, and the death shots hissing from alar were howling and screeching over the town. At last accounts the enemy had not advanced more than two miles out from Culpeper Court House. The loar of artillery continued, however, until four o'clock, when it ceased.

Our loss is not known. I have seen some six or some Our loss is not known. I have seen some six or seven wounded. The Fifteenth Virginia is believed to have suffered considerably, and I am told fought well. Our sharpshooters did the enemy considerable

enemy) attempted to make. The fighting was kept up until nightfall, and the picket firing has been re-sumed again this morning. A GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY. I can get nothing definite of our losses, save that we lost three pieces of Stuart's horse artillery yesterday afternoon. Two corps of the enemy are at Culpeper Court House, and a heavy force of the infantry is this side. The Yankee cavalry is this side of Mitchell's Station. This movement is believed to be a general advance of the enemy, and our men are in position to meet them. We have lost some seventy-five or a hundred prisoners, it is said. Our men are in the very best of spirits. We have captured twenty-five prisoners, now on their way to Richmond. The officer in command of this reconnoissance is General Buford.

PENNSYLVANIANS CAPTURED From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 16 1 From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 18.1
Yesterday morning, twenty-three men and one lieutenant (P. F. McKay), of the Eightsenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived from Culpeper, where they were captured in the fight of Sunday last. The officer was handed over to the custodians of the Libby, and the men were marched to the Belle Isle IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS—GEN, MEADR'S ADVANCE.

(From the Richmond Examiner, 16th.]

We learn that Gen. Lee's army, or a portion of it, was in line of battle near the Rapidan yesterday (Tuesday, the 15th), the enemy having advanced to the Rapidan in force. There was some skirmishing between the pickets, but, the enemy having suspended his forward movement, there was no serious collision between the opposing forces.

The Yankees crossed the Rappahaunock on the night of the 12th inst., in strong force, with three corps of infantry, five brigades of cavalry, and six or eight batteries of artillery—in all about 16,000 or 20,000 men. Their advance was very rapid, but not unexpected. They have taken about fity or seventy-five prisoners, and three pleces of artillery. Our men fought gallantly, disputing every inch of ground to Mitchell's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, four miles this side of Culpeper. Our loss is represented to be about one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing.

A spirited fight took place on Monday, at Raccoon Ford, in which the 6th Virginia Cavalry repeatedly charged and drove the Yankees back. Their loss was fifty or sixly killed and wounded. Our loss was only four or five. The repeated efforts of the enemy to gain the river were foiled, and ze now hold possession of the ford. A mong the rumors by the train on Tuesday was one to the effect that a part of Stuart's ordnance train has been captured, between Robertson and Rapidan rivers.

It is believed that the demonstration on the upper Rappahannock is merely a feint to cover other movements—probably an advance via Fredericks-burg—to meet which ample preparations have been made; but it is more probable that this movement is only a "reconnoissance in force," to ascertain the position and probable strength of Gen. Lee's army. IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS—GEN, MEADR'S ADVANCE.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Great Battle Impending. From the Richmond Examiner, Sept 16:1 All eyes are now turned to Tennessee. It is the point of greatest interest. Affairs begin to assume a serious character, and there is every reason to suppose that a decisive battle at an early day will be a serious controller. auppose that a decisive battle at an early day will take place.

The Meridian Missis ippian, of the 7th, states that reliable information has been received in Selma that the Yankees were in force near Gadeden, Wills valley, on Saturday last, about thirty thousand of their cavalry going toward Kingston. Wheeler's cavalry had been repulsed by a large body of them, and were falling back, receiving reinforcements. It is doubtless the purpose of the reiders to strike the railroad at or near Rome. Of Kingston, and stop communication with Bragg's army. with Bragg's army.

This we regard as the beginning of an important movement on the part of the eremy. We shall expect to hear of a general engagement in East Tennessee in a few days. EXEMISHING IN THE WEST—CAPTURE OF PRISON-ERS.

ATLANTA, Sept. 14.—Advices from Gen. Bushrod Johnson and Forrest represent skirmishing with the enemy near Dalton, on Friday evening. General Forrest was slightly wounded, but is still in the saddle. The Yankee advance was at Tunnel Hill Friday night. Our forces are concentrating to meat them.

It is reported that Gen. Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafsyette on Friday. The enemy being too strong Gen. Wheeler fell back on Saturday. Buckner took three hundred prisoners at McLemore's Gap. A general engagement is thought to be imminent.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 16th inst., says: Gen. Johnston reached Atlanta last Tuesday; is said to be in excellent health and full of cheer and [From the Atlanta Appeal.] The whole line of the river and railroad, from Knoxville to Huntsville, is in the hands of the enemy at present, but a decided victory for the Confederate army, will compel the foe to fall back at once. We hope with great certainty as to the result. sult.

The only thing to be feared is that the wily Federal general, having obtained possession of the river and railroad lines and East Tennessee, and the strong position of Chattanoga, may turn west with his forces now in Wills valley, and, uniting with other columns from Huntsville and Corinth, pene-

nent.

A collision occurred on the Western and Atlanta
Railroad, on Sunday, near Altoona. About thirty
were killed and wounded, principally soldiers.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA. Correspondence Baltimore American. (Correspondence Baimmore American.)

MARTINSBURG, Sept. 15, 1868:

To day has been one of exciting interest in this department. A general review and inspection by General Meigs, a fight, and a foot-race—all within twenty-four hours. A BRILLIANT SEIRNISH

trate South through the centre of Alabama. Every effort will be made to force him to give battle, but

General Meigs, a fight, and a soot-race—all within twenty-down hours.

Abilitham Skirmish.

Last night at nine o'clock, a detachment of fighy men from the lat New York, and another of the same number from the lath Pennsylvania Gavalry, commanded by Lieut. D. A. Irwin, were ordered out on scout, the whole under sommand of Capt. Long. It is not never the whole under sommand of Capt. Long. It is not never the whole under sommand of Capt. Long. It is not never the whole under sommand of Capt. Long. It is not radical of radical Abolitionists, and force of the enemy in the vicinity of Smithfield, advanced on that place.

When within three miles of the town they overtook one of the enemy's socuting parties, and at so once gave chase. They pursued them, to the town, where the retreating "robs" were reinforced by a detachment of the 12th Virginis rebol cavalry, who made a desperate charge upon a portion of our forces, when a sharping, was wounded in the long-town of the enemy and taken prisoner; also, a number of prisoner were captured by us. After the first charge the rebrailed and attempted to corge in upon four sides, but were handsomely met and repulsed at all points by detachments under Captain Balley, Lieuterlant Poindexter and Vermilye's, its Michigan, and Lieutenth Valley and the complete succession of the gallant Captain Silley, Lieuterlant Poindexter and Vermilye's, its Michigan, and Lieutenth Valley and the proposed of the gallant Captain Silley, Lieuterlant Poindexter and Vermilye's, its Michigan, and Lieutenth Valley and the proposed of the gallant Captain Silley, Lieuterlant Poindexter and Vermilye's, its Michigan, and Lieutenth Valley and the proposed of the gallant Captain Silley a

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

a Ford very little more than the cost of the par AS Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAN PRESS. All To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, extra copy of the Paper will be given.

CHARLESTON.

Southern Accounts of the Assault on Sump-

Southern Accounts of the Assault on Sunapter General Gilmore's Activity.

The Charleston Mercury of Friday says that the enemy has refrained from firing since his unsuccessful assault on Fort Sumpter. Our batteries on James and Sullivan Islands, together with Fort Moultrie, keep up a steady fire on the Morris Island works. It adds:

The enemy is reported busy at work on batteria's Gregg and Wagner, having erected a large platform for his guns on the latter, and thrown up an extensive sand embankment on the former. The Yankees are also said to be working on their batteries on aive sand embankment on the former. The Yankees' are also said to be working on their batteries on Craig's Hill, and building embrasures for gnus pointing 10 Sullivan's Island, which, it is believed, will be the next point of attack.

The Ironsides was lying in her old position yesterday, opposite battery Wagner, receiving summitted from a schooner alongside of her. The monitors remain at their old anchorage. One of the enemy's steamers appeared busy yesterday transporting guns and ordnance. hawken, the same veasel that took the lend in the attack on the 7th of April.

They admit that the fire from Sullivan's Island in the last fight was very accurate, one of the monitors having been struck on the turret twenty-five times, without they say. Joing any damage. One monitor so take the city.

So confident were they of success in the late expedition that two boxes were received under flag of truce, one addressed to "Lieut. E. P. Williams, commanding Fort Sumpter," and another to "Eaging Henjamin H. Porter, Fort Sumpter." They were packed with lemons, jellies liquors, &c., evidently prepared for a general glorification.

The Charleston Mercury defends Gen. Beauregard one; another method of attack was to cut off rail-road communication with the interior, and ap-proach by the Neck; James Island constituted a third; the route by Sullivan's Island, Mount Plea-sant, and the direction of Cooper river, constituted a fourth, Morris Island being the fifth. Some of sant, and the direction of Cooper river, constituted a fourth, Morris Island being the fifth. Some of these were thought by the commanding general to be vital; others not.

The occupation by the enemy of the south end of Morris Island, after all, was not an unmixed evil, but the less of two evils—either of which, unfortunately, our enemy had it in his power, as matters stood, to inflict. It is believed he chose the one less likely, under existing circumstances, to end in the fall of Charleston. With several ways of approach, he selected that of Morris, instead of James Island, the long lines of which, at the time, could not have been held by the utterly inadequate force left in occupation, had the enemy made a serious effort with the means at his disposition to setze and occupy them. In that event, in a few hours after landing, the enemy must have held Charleston at the mercy of his numerous artillery.

From the central depot at Hilton Head, and auxiliary stations in the North Edisto and on Folly island, with his ample means of water transportation, the enemy had it in his power to concentrate his troops with celerity, and, from the nature of the country, with uncommon secrecy, upon any point in South-Carolina or Georgia, and secure a firm foothold before our troops, as matters stood, could possibly be gathered to the same point in sufficient force to opnose a serious resistance.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—A Yaukee reconnoitring party, including a chaplain, lieutenant, a telegraph operator, and a negro soldier, were captured on Saturday, on the Savannah Railroad, below this city. They had tapped the wires to obtain information, but got none. Some anxiety is felt to hear from Breage.

The Minnesota Indian Expedition. The Minnesota Indian Expedition.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF GEN. SULLY.

St. PAUL, Sept. 8.—The last hope for a successful closing of the campaign is that Sully will fall upon the Indians with his three thousand cavairy, and rout or kill them. He has orders from Gen. Pope to press forward, and is furnished with supplies sufficient to last until the middle of November.

It is the present intention to have Sully remain on the Missouri during the winter. Supplies will be forwarded to him for that purpose, and if this plan is successful, he may be enabled to render some effective service next season. At all events, the difficulties attendant upon transportation have effectived in the service of the second in the service of the second in the second in the service has accomplishing anything thus far. thus far.

THE INDIANS RETURKING.

Reports have reached Fort Abercrombie that the Indians have recrossed the Missouri, and are returning to Devil's Lake, whence they the when Sibley, approached. They claim to have defeated Sibley, and construe his homeward march into flight. The Indians are shrewd enough to see that Sibley was unable to follow them, and this affords pretty good foundation for their assertion that they were victorious. Their return leaves Indian affairs in the same shape they were last spring; the hostile Indians at Devil's Lake, and Sibley's army garrisoning frontier posts, 500 miles this side. It is so late that they will not be likely to molest us this fail and winter, though scattered parties may prowl about. This backward movement will interfere greatly with Sully's campaign, and renders his finding and routing

Senstor Ramsey met General Sibley's returning command a short distance beyond St. Cloud, and ob-tained as an escort three companies of cavalry, or mounted infantry, one section of a battery, and the privilege of an infantry company at Fort Abercrom-bie. If desired. ble, if desired.

Senator Ramsey goes to make the treaty which Commissioner Dole attempted last year—namely, the extinction of the Indian title to all the country bordering on the Red river. This will open that valuable region to trade and travel. GENERAL SULLY'S BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS— OVER ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

OVER ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19, 1863.—To Major General Halleck, General in-Chief: The following despatch, dated Headquarters Northwest Expedition, Camp Stone Hill, Sept. 9th, is received:

"General: Yesterday we surprised over four hundred lodges of hostile Indians, fought and dispersed them; killed over one hundred, destroyed all the camp and all their property.

"I have in my hands many prisoners.

"ALFRED SULLY, Brig. Gen. Com'g. "To John Pope, Major Gen. Commanding." Letter of Franklin Pierce to Jefferson Davis. The following letter of ex-President Pierce, a part of the correspondence captured near Jackson, Miss., has been sent to the Concord Democrat, N. H., by Captain Gibbs, of Grant's army:

of the correspondence captured near Jackson, Miss., has been sent to the Concord Democrat, N. H., by Captain Gibbs, of Grant's army:

CLARENDON HOTEL, January 6, 1860.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says be would rather fight the battle with you as the standard-bearer in 1860 than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for "the Coming Man." One who is raised by all the elements of his character above the amosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians. A man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad stalesmanship, and patriotism. Colonel Seymour (Thomas H.) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shepley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the morning debates of Congress full justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts. Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire culamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Discan's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own strets, between the into classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations,

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