pleased with ruin," he at once removed his e

the fame and fortune he has so well earned. Learn

whole soul into the enterprise. He is the benefactor of the neighborhood. A profound and passionat

Republican, he is at the same time a practical phi

Yankees, when will you learn how to appreciate the

Yank'ee race? They are, in fact, the great civilizers

They may not be as sensual or as lavish as the South

erners, but they have been among the first to ad

venture life and fortune in every great enterprise

Downer is, I should suppose, a man of fifty. He ha invested nearly two hundred thousand dollars in

Corry and the works round about, and I could see, a

well in the capabilities of the place, and in his own unaleeping energies, that even if the oil fails to well

and adapt himself to new circumstances. All that I

saw reminded me of what I had heard of California

ure. The barrel trade is alone a source of end

mous profit. The population of Titusville, Craw-

ford county, has increased in one year from four

bundred to four thousand, and Oil City, the great

and vigorous borough, never before known on the maps. It is most difficult to obtain laborers, for

where wealth is so easy to obtain, every man ex-

pects to be a millionaire. And yet, strange to say, the pioneer of this wonderful development, the man

who first bore i deep enough into the bowels of the earth to cause the oil to burst forth in countless

gallons, Mr. Drake, of Connecticut, is now a poo

man at Titusville, living upon the proceeds of the

Downer's great works, marvels of Yankee daring

and skill, marvels of science and trophies of his suc

cessful investigations, are most extensive and perfect; and I was not surprised to see that, while reap-

ing a fair reward for his own great sacrifices and

energy, ne did not forget Drake. Our meetings in

this new California were enormous gatherings. The

najority for Curtin and against slavery will be enor-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

From the Upper Potomac.

A letter from Darnestown, Maryland, upper Potomac, dated to-day, says that early yesterday morn-

ing, from 200 to 400 rebel cavalry, and to be a por-tion of White's command, crossed the Potomac

between Watts' Branch and Muddy Creek, and

started towards the cross-roads, two miles from the

river, where there had been a rendezvous of the

General HEINTZELMAN, who had arrived thither

on a tour of inspection, pursued them up the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio causi, pushing

the river below Edwards' Ferry. It is certain the

side, either for want of time, or unless their object

the line of the canal. The probability is they con

Paying the Army.

Some of the paymasters have already started to the Aimy of the Potomac to pay off the troops for two months, now due. The law allows forty-two

draw for additional supplies; thus exceeding the legally stipulated amount of money. In consequence

of the loss sustained by them, they are now required

to settle for the overdrawn sum; therefore their pay

will to this extent be now decreased. Without

hardship; but-gentlemen connected with the army

tion of our troops will not be allowed to suffer.

manding officers, and that provision will, during the

Reports from Richmond.

up from the Army of the Potomac to-day, give some

ments of the rehela in Virginia, Most of General

immediate defences of Richmond. The command

ANDERSON, of South Carolina. General Lee is

believed to have gone South after being closeted for several days with the authorities of the Southern

heen sent to Charleston, to reinforce General BEAURIGAED, and General HILL's corps is said to

have been sent to General BRAGG's assistance. I

large number of rebel troops have been sent West

all arms in and about Richmond. Every sort of

Drewry's Bluff mounts twenty-four guns of vari-

rifled pivot, said to have been taken from the old

inch smooth bores. The balance are marine guns. There are some 5,000 or 6,000 troops stationed be

tween Drewry's Bluff and Petersburg. Several tor-

pedoes are sunk in the channel between Drewry's Bluff and Chapin's Bluff. The guss at the latter

place consist of two 7 inch rifles, four 32 pounder smooth bores, and six 12-pounders. There are

masked batteries all down the river banks to the

mouth of the Appomattox. [Gen. Wise's brigade is

A Disloval Newspaper.

EDGAR SNOWDEN, Jr., proprietor of the Alexan-lria Gazette, has been notified by the military go-

vernor of Alexandria that a repetition of the act of

ecognizing in his paper, the Confederate Legis-ature as the Virginia Legislature, will be visited

with the suspension of the Gazette. The Governor

says: "The existence of a paper, in Alexandria

known to be hostile to the Government I represent

will be tolerated so long only as there appears no

thing in it offensive to loyal people." Colone WELLS, provost marshal of Alexandria, has issued

an order that no passes are hereafter to be granted

take an unconditional oath of allegiance. No

passes will be granted to others than those within

he territorial limits of the provost marshal gene-

ral's district. The transfer of passes is forbidden, and no family passes will be issued. The forging or

the Republic of Ohili. The Chilian minister, Mr. ASTA BARVAGA, was, this morning, greeted by the Marine Band with the national hymn of Chili and

the national airs of the United States. This, it is

understood, was by direction of the Government.

and in reciprocation of a similar compliment given

Personal.

WOOD, recently captured near Occoquan, was not JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of the Eastern district of

Virginia, but a Mr. JOHN UNDERWOOD, a stannch

Union man, obnoxious by reason of his having

voted for Mr. Lincoln at the Presidential election.

ential exertions in behalf of the Union cause since

the commencement of the rebellion. He was a resi-

dent of the neighborhood in which he was captured,

cline of their fortunes has recently induced among the guerillas, as well as the so-called authorized agents and troops of the rebel Government, he

would probably have suffered death. As it is, he will be c osely confined.

It is understood that General Bus side has acquissed in the cordially expressed wish of the President, and withdrawn his resignation for the present.

Naval.

Commander JOHN C. HEWELL has been detached from the command of the Metacomet, and ordered to

ommand the Nersus:
Commander T. G. Corbin has been detached from

at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

ordered to command the Metacomet.

To Major General Halleck, General in Chief:

he Naval Academy, and ordered to ordnance duty

DONALD MON. FAIRFAX has been ordered to the

Lieutenant Commander R. B. Lowny has been

Official Report of the Occupation of Little

The following despatch has been received at head

GENERAL: We have just entered Little Rock.

Naval Academy, as Commandant of Midshipmen.

It has already been stated that the JOHN UNDER-

to our minister in Chili on the 4th of July.

stationed opposite Drewry's Bluff.

express the opinion that the welfare, and compen

ville before making their excursion to this side.

them so hard that they were compelled t

entrated at, and started from, the vicin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1863

lanthropist. Oh! you men of party, who sneer at

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

THE NEWS. IN LATE news from the Army of the Cumberland it is stated that Bragg has been largely reinforced Thy troops of Johnston, Buckner, and Hindman, and occupy interior lines in the crescent of the Pigeon Mountains near Lafayette, Ga. Rosecrans has been compelled to concentrate his forces, and redispose the situation. It has become definite that Bragg has been reinforced.
The Army of the Potomac was never before in as fine a condition as at present. The Union line of Wednesday evening extended from Stevensburg

hrough Culpeper to Stone Mountain House, since changed by our advance nearer the Rapidan, where Hill and Ewell are believed to be strong: THE REPORT of the arrival of the rebel General Longstreet at Resaca, Georgia, with 20,000 men, agrees with the story of the rebel deserters in our cial despatch from Washington. All was quie in their army near Chattanouga, but the lines of the two armies were very close, and a battle apparently is impending. Bragg, considerably reinforced, it is

ed will endeavor to draw a battle as soon as A SPECIAL despatch to The Press from Washington, reports some interesting information gained from rebel deserters. General Lee is believed to have gone South, and his main army has fallen back to Richmond. There are now about 50,000 men around Richmond, the command of which has been given to Anderson, of South Carolina. The deserters were sure that a large number of troops had

gone South and West.
The death of General Sam Houston, of Texas, is unced for the third time, by rebel papers. This time the announcement is probably correct. Gen. Houston was born in Virginia, in 1793. For service under Jackson he was made a lieutenant in 1814. He was a district attorney, major general, congcess-man, and at last governor of Tennessee. He lived for a number of years among the Onerokee Indians in Tennessee, and subsequently emigrated to Texas, took lead in the war of independence against Mexico, and was twice elected President of he young republic. After its admission to the Union, General Houston served many years in the United States Senate, and was Governor of the State at the beginning of the war. He for a time resisted Secession, but was overruled and deposed. From the brief mention of his death in the Richmond papers, it is suspected that Gen. Houston was atill an enemy of the Confederacy. His late history

The troubles of the Kansas Missouri border are counties have been fleeing in great haste, in many cases leaving their whole property behind them. Five thousand in one week up to Saturday last, had crossed the river, refugees from the retaliatory raid of the Kansans, who in revenge for the massacre of Lawrence, are scourging the border far and wide. Thousands of loyal people, it is complained, have become sufferers, and the old feud between Kausas nd Missouri is threatened to be revived in greater terror than ever. The commandant of the post of Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, lately received notice from Quantrel to vacate the place, or accept the alternative of having the town burned, and al GERERAL STEELE, commanding in Arkansas, has given official notice of the occupation of Little

Rock. Gen. Davidson was pursuing the enemy. GEN. ALFRED SULLY reports to Major General Pope, that on the 8th inst. he surprised four hunired lodges of Indians, killing over one hundred, destroying camp property, and taking many prison Sully commanded a column to co-operate with Gen. Sibley in the expedition from Minnesota. The auccess of the campaign now depends upon Naws from the Southwest gives report of the sail-

ing of an expedition of General Grant's forces from New Orleans. Rebel forces are gathering from every direction toward Atlanta, Georgia; and Mo-bile, whose people are now very destitute, is quite deserted of troops. It is stated that in a Mobile paper Gen. Joseph Johnston has been styled "Comnder in Virginia," a hint that for the present he will change places with Lee. spatches state that national forces are landing at Round Island, making it a base of suptheir advance on Mobile. Round Island is off the coast, opposite the town of Pascagoula,

ich is distant about forty miles by land from REPORTS from Atlanta, Ga., state the fear that "the wily Federal general" Rosecrans, having pos-session of the river and railroad lines and East Tennessee, and the strong position at Chattagooga, may turn west with his forces now in Will's Valley, and, uniting with other columns from Huntsville

and Corinth, penetrate South through the centre of BRAGG is straining every nerve for battle, which BURNSIDE'S movements had caused consider alarm in Southwestern Virginia, and the deposits of

the Bank of Abington had been removed to Lynch

EDITORIAL LETTER.

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1863. The incidents of our canvass of the northwestern counties of the State will be given placed in the hands of your special reporter, when I parted with Governor Curtin and

his friends at the town of Corry, Erie thre now leading them to danger. Their in an air-tight three-pair of-stairs and charcounty, on Tuesday last. A few words best friend is the Administration. The will not be out of place before that President has been to Missouri a kind, foraccount is published. I started for New bearing, and indulgent parent—he has sharp-pointed knife, and rushed out as she York at Corry, on Tuesday atternoon at three o'clock, distant over five hundred miles, and, after a single change of unarmed rebellion. He has given it eman- and then her; no, killed all the friends first, cars, reached here yesterday (Wednesday) cipation, for to him and to the policy he afternoon. We should have made our destination at ten o'clock yesterday morning, but | yet, forgetful of this, these impatient enthufor an accident on a connecting road, which | siasts make the President an especial obdetained the Buffalo passengers. It is surject of assault, and we have the Democrat prising how rapidly railroads have multiliself speaking of the National Administraplied within a few years. Northwest Penn- tion as "stubbornly planting itself in the sylvania is interlaced with them. The anti- | path of reform," and again saying that the quities are waked up in their dusty tombs operations of the "prowling robbers" and by these iron reformers and their fiery squadrons. Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, the policy of the Government in Missouri. Elk, Potter, McKean, and the whole If we understood these charges as being and at Danville, Sunbury, Indiana, Pottstier of border and lake counties, will soon | calmly and deliberately made, we much be so locked together, and so welded to understand Mr. Lincoln himself as being trade and travel. The sin and the shame | the massacre at Lawrence as QUANTREL. this in all our long journey cannot be de- | such charge, and we only suppose the case

the general system of modern inter-com- as violently against "reform" and freedom munication, as to open all the avenues of as Mr. Vallandigham, and as guilty of are, that the Sunbury and Eric Railroad is | We will not do the writer in the Democrat not yet completed to Erie. How we felt any such injustice. We know he means no this in all our long journey cannot be described. The whole of the counties on and scribed. The whole of the counties on and the English language is in the hands of into the politics and progress of the lake counties. near the Lake shore, are now dependent | the English language is in the hands of upon New York. New York papers reach angry men. them at least twelve hours before ours, and if one desires to get to Philadelphia, he our impatient friends in Missouth, and admust go to Elmira and lie over three or monish them of the danger they are wooing. four hours, or to New York, by way When the loyal man looks to Kentucky, or of the Camden and Amboy. If the direct line were now built, as I cannot friends united on a platform of sympathy help believing it ought long ago to have with the Administration. They see the embeen built, it would soon make Erie a city | barrassments that surround it, and are wilequal to Buffalo, and would react upon all ling to trust and support it in the present, the region between two of the finest cities of knowing that in the future all will be well. our State, Erie on the Lake, and Philadel- When he looks to Missouri, he finds one phia on the Delaware. There is an intense | section of his friends arrayed against the Philadelphia feeling in that region, and a Administration and covering it with inveclong-pending anxiety to be independent of tive, and another section embracing many and foreible vindication of Mr. Lincoln's Adminis New York. This is shown in nothing more "sound loyalists of the State" driven into pleasurably than in the bonds which unite the midst of another organization. He will political friends. I found much interest as naturally ask why it is so, and the answer to the probable vote of Philadelphia and the will give him pain. He will be told that in Eastern counties in the coming election. I | Missouri, unless a citizen endorses these astold them that the loyal men were fully up | saults on the Administration, and those to the good work, and that I believed Phila- | who execute its policy, he is not recognized is a question for the loyal men in those

abandonment by the few fair leaders left to the skeleton of the old Democracy, of all recognized Democratic principles, and without again showing that this abandonment has resulted in a bloody crop of riot and murder and prolonged war, let me ask whether the Democrats of Pennsylvania will not do what the Democrats of Maine, California, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have done? They have heretofore done better than, any other men of their school. Their example inspired thousands who still stand firm. Will the Democrats be the first to fly in the face of this record? J. W. F. We shall see.

The Administration and Our Friends in We have no quarrel with the Missouri Denocrat, nor with any loyal newspaper in the West. We do not see, in the comments we saw fit to make upon the conduct of the 'Radical Emancipationists' anything to justify the anger manifested by that journal. t is possible that the Eastern loyalists do not inderstand the real issues before the people n Missouri, but we will do the friends of the Democrat the justice to say that the fault is alogether our own, for if any party or faction in the country has succeeded in making a noise and endeavored to win the ear of the people by loud outcries and exclamations, t is this party or faction known as "Radical Emancipationists." We feel almost as confident of receiving a despatch every evening from Missouri telling us of some resoution against Louis Napoleon and the President as we are of receiving a despatch from New York containing the shipping intelligence. So that Missouri politics have become a question of patience. As we understand the divisions of sentiment among that people, there are three parties: one emin the political circles as "the Charcoal" do not accept the extreme doctrines of the former, and known as "the Claybanks;" the third party may be said to include those who, while retaining their oath of alles giance, are against the Government, and the overthrow of the Government. Plain people here speak of such men as "Copperheads," and we see by the Democrat that such a distinction is observed in Missouri. Perhaps this is not the precise classification of the Democrat, although it virtually admits that there are loyal men who cannot accept its doctrines, in these words: "THE PRESS would hardly seem to be aware that there are but two parties in this State-which is the fact-the Radicals and Conservatives. If the former do not embrace all the sound loyalists in the State," &c., &c. The question with a radical man here would be why does not the party embrace all the sound loyalists in the State?'-what rule of political faith have I that sound loyalists cannot sit in communion with me?-what have I done that I am thus at enmity with men who are firm in their allegiance to the Government and their support of the Administration?" In the East we

together, and at the same time believe bayonets, and then kept, during the whole as sincerely in emancipation as our friend,

inspired, emancipation is justly due. And 'assassins' are invited and protected by

While we do this, we must be frank with

delphia, Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster, as loyal. He will be told there are but two would surpass themselves. But what of parties, one occupying the "identical plat-Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, York? That form which has been laid down by the radicals of Missouri," and that "all who counties. It is clear that the Copperheads cannot stand on that ground should be rely upon heavy votes in their strongholds at once looking out for comfortable quarto overbalance loyal communities; and it is ters among the Copperheads." He will notorious that their chief dependence in pro- certainly say, as we say now, that with all ducing this result is the system of falsehood | regard for the Emancipationists of Missouri and terror to which they have resorted. with every sympathy for their heroism, and What are loyal citizens doing to correct with a full belief that the general principles and defeat these schemes? If they are in they profess are correct, while their manner a minority it is no reason for supineness, of entorcing them is painful and offensive, They should, indeed, work with all the he does not intend to be driven from his almore zeal to reduce the heavy majorities | legiance to the cause, nor to be ranked among only given to embarrass the Government the enemies of the country, because he is and to protract the war. In 1858 every one not among those who revile the Government. of the heavy counties alluded to, including Do away with all petty divisions. Let Berks, rose indignantly against the shame- us have no more such tests, but let there the cars. less treachery and proscription which pro- be one grand precept—loyalty or disloyalty. Trook the route of the New York and Erie railroad, duced this war. In that year we defeated Then our friends in Missouri will find that to see what twenty years had done, and to look once Glancy Jones, and elected good old their labor has not been vain, nor their

thering on Thursday, which was to be regretted, but the absence cannot be overlooked as a specimen of the Alderman's genius as a political stage-manager. It does not do to crowd the stars upon the same stage, and the meeting which rejoiced in a NORTHROP might well spare an INGERSOLL. The Alderman succeeded in keeping the old lady off the stand, but he could not persuade her out of the idea of writing letter. It was too bad that she could not be permitted to speak, and there is no knowing what the world is coming to if such carryings on are to be permitted. The Alderman, however, is a practical man, and was not to be disturbed, and so he arranged his meeting in business style. The feature at all entertainments is novelty. Our theatrical friends understand this to perfection. and prefer the ghost of Professor PEPPER to that of SHAUSPEARE. Old faces tire, old friendships dim, and veterans are good enough for the property-room or the almshouse-give the people novelty. So it was with the Alderman. He might have had Mrs. NICKLEBY, in any style, with a frilled

Mrs. Nickieby Again.

presides over the Democratic Club, on Wal-

nut street-Mrs. C. INGERSOLL NICKLEBY-

cannot refrain from interfering with the meet-

ings of the Democratic party. She was not

present at Mr. Alderman McMullen's ga-

We see that the charming old lady who

cap and ruffles, or he might have had REED; with all his ancestors; or, more precious than all, he might have had the bewitching VAUX. There was WHARTON, too, and CASSIDY, and PALETHORP, and GLOSSBREN-NEB, and WELSH, and many others as eminent, but these, unfortunately, are familiar faces, and the Democracy have tired of them. Accordingly, several young gentlemen were brought out to teach the Demobracing radical emancipationists, and known | cracy-lawyers and lawyers' clerks-fresh in the political circles as "the Charcoal" from their algebra and rhetoric. They served office of Justice of the Peace, while those who came party; a second comprising loyal men who their purpose. Instead of Mrs. NICKLEBY from their algebra and rhetoric. They served we had BUCKWALTER. VAUX was supplanted by Cook-J. Cook, Junior-Palethorp was superseded by Snowden, and Cassidy by O'BYRNE. NORTHROP was the star. He is now repenting his Douglasism so raendeavor, by aiding the South, to cause pidly that, in a little while, he will be as

deep-dyed in disloyalty as JEFFERSON Davis himself. As we have said, Mrs. NICKLEST wrote a letter. That at least was some consolstion, for if the Alderman did not permit her to show her curls and ruffles, he could not object to her penmanship. "I regret that an engagement with which I cannot disnense," etc. This keeps her away. She has been in Columbia and Luzerne, and "if our friends in Philadelphia have about them half the spirit" great results will ensue. She dreads violence, however. The dear old lady is apprehensive. Somebody has been telling her strange stories about Wilmington. 'What happened ?" she asks. "The pavement of the polling place, which was the Town Hall," so it was, "was occupied before the polls could be opened by United States soldiers," so they did. "Ball cartridges," actually ball cartridges, "were distributed to them as they stood there under know but two parties, the loyal and disloyal. | the eyes of the citizens," so they were. We make no other test, and yet we act "They loaded their muskets, fixed their cleared the ground with a charge of baye

day, in their own way, the police of the election ground," and "towards evening cause we do not think their efforts are serious | story to the old lady, and she evidently enough for any other treatment. We do | believed it. After this she talks about them no injustice. As we said before, States rights. Altogether, we see in this they deserve all the praise that can be letter much cause for congratulation. Howgiven to men of honest purpose, and the ever the war may have affected other people, courage with which they have preached the Mrs. NICKLEBY still retains her remarkable gospel of freedom among the heathens of equanimity of temper, and is superior to the treason and slavery will be remembered temptations of any Abolition "gentleman with pride in the years to come." We may in small clothes." Her style is as pure and go beyond this, and say that in principle | unique as ever, and, indeed, the only effort they are right, and that there can be no | we have yet seen that equals this letter is nobler ambition than to rid the land of her story about the French shoemaker. It slavery. But is it just that they should lose is almost as wonderful as that of the soldiers sight of all policy in their dealings in Delaware, and is quite as reliable. "Upon with the Government? Does it not my word, my dear," said Mrs. NICKLEBY, seem that their course is very much that | "really I don't know. I am sure there was of brave and devoted, but at the same a case in the day before yesterday's paper, time giddy and impetuous warriors, who extracted from one of the French newspain an elaborate letter, the notes of which I no sooner gain their triumph than they pers, about a journeyman shoemaker who lose it by division and jealousy. The very was jealous of a young girl in an adjoining qualities that made them victorious before | village because she wouldn't shut herself up went and hid himself in a wood with a driven armed rebellion from its midst, and was passing by with a few friends, and his ministers have been severe and just with | killed himself first, and then all the friends,

and then herself, and then himself, which is quite frightful to think of. Some how or other they always are journeymen shoemakers who do these things in France, according to the papers. I don't know how t is something in the leather, I suppose.'

and argument are equally effective, will canvass the State energetically, speaking at Mifflinburg to-day, at Milton on Monday, ville, and other places, during the week. AN EDITORIAL LETTER.

A New California—The Oil Region of Penn sylvania. [From the Washington Chronicle.] Astor House, New York, Sept. 17, 1863. Two weeks' absence from Washington, and nearly

otherwise called "Northwestern Pennsylvania."

Since the 4th, I have travelled in all over fifteen hundred miles, spoken many times in three remote counties, and met and interchanged opinions with to perform a part of my duty in the great campaign who had a number of engagements to fill in the lake country. We had a most agreeable journey. In the generation which closed in 1840, the dis-tance we travelled would have consumed weeks. Now our best reat was in travel, and the only hard work in speaking and canvassing. Gov. Curtin is an admirable campaigner, and all his addresses dis-closed tact, eloquence, and thorough orthodowy. He was everywhere warmly welcomed, and, in all he said, nothing was better received than his manly tration. Knowing right well that the President earnestly desired Governor Curtin's re-election, it thusiasm in favor of the whole pelicy of the President. Wherever we spoke the discharged or furloughed soldiers appeared in great number, and many suggestive scenes took place. Without a single exception that I met, all were for Curtin, and many who had been "Democrata" came forward to discard their allegiance to that party. The meetings were tremendous gatherings. That at Erie, on the anniversary of Perry's victory, the 10th; that at Mercerville on the 12th, and that at Titusville, in the midst of the new California, ("the Oil Region,") and others, were pervaded by a deep religious patriotic spirit. Thousands flocked from all quarters to participate. These gatherings re-called the monster meetings of 1840, '44, '48, '52, '56, and '60; but there was no party feeling in them. Here was the exception. They were rather like vast camp meetings. If we do not win in this canvass, it will not be because our cause is not the best, and our energies vigorously and constantly put doubted that no friend of the good cause can hold You will see that I have dated this latter at the

ride of five hundred miles from a new and unique little town, called "Corry," in Erie county, Pennsylvania, I arrived at two this afternoon, without fatigue, and after a glorious sleep all last night in more upon one of the great works; and well was I

ursuit. His agents have traversed Europe and the THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Indies for information. More than once rulued, he supposed he had at last discovered the "great set," When Providence interposed, and the oilfron the bowels of the earth, in this quarter, began to spout forth, and he was again ruined. But, as if General Grant's Forces Sailed from

New Orleans. tablishment here, and is now at last in a fair way to THE REBEL GEN. JOHNSTON REPORTED COMMANDER IN VIRGINIA..

Great Gathering of Rebel Troops Toward Atlanta, Georgia.

Reported Arrival of Longstreet with 20,000 Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- The New York World has

GEN. ROSECRANS CLOSE TO THE ENEMY.

The value of the oil transported from this point alone is estimated at sixty thousand dollars a day! Mer reports that Gen. Grant's forces sailed from New who, one year ago, were bankrupts, and some of them almost beggars, are now realizing from one to three thousand dollars per diem—and those are net known. Orleans on the9th inst. The destination was unprofits. The process of extracting the raw mate-A special despatch to the World from Memphis. rial, once you get a good well, is cheap and simple dated the 15th inst., says the Mobile Register and the supply seems to be mexhaustible. A great change has naturally come over the whole of this contains a despatch from Richmond, styling Gen Joe Johnston commander of the Army of Virginia. border. Everybody goes into the oil trade. The New Bedford whalers have given up their hazardous toils The same paper prints an appeal from the mayor on the treacherous sea, and are getting good wages, or making large fortunes here. Four thousand of Mobile in behalf of the destitute people in that wagons are daily engaged in the transportation of the precious liquid to the different points of depart

directions, and Mobile is almost bare of soldiers. FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA centre of the "flowing wells," is already a rough Sept. 17.-All is quiet. No attack has been made The enemy are still in possession of the gaps of Pigeon Mountain, and about Lafayette the lines are ery close, causing occasional skirmishing. Captain Drury, chief of artillery on General ancleve's staff, was shot in the bowels by a sharpnoter. The wound is dangerous It is reported that Longstreet had arrived a

Resaca, with 20,000 men. Our army is in good health and spirits. NORTH CAROLINA.

Peace Meetings throughout the State-Representatives to Washington. New York, Sept. 18 — A letter from Newbern, lated the 14th, says that the rebel privateers are running the blockede of Wilmington, N. C., to a earful extent. Peace meetings are being held in nearly every own in North Carolina.

The Conservatives are making preparations to send Congressmen to be elected to the United States Congress, in case General Lee's army is driven out NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamer Perry, from

Newbern on the 15th, arrived here to day. Her news

CHARLESTON.

Bombardment of Fort Moultrie. New York, Sept. 18 .- The steamer Merrimac, from Hilton Head on the 14th, and Charleston bar at oon of the 15th, arrived here at 21/2 o'clock this Our forces are now in full massession of Morris sland. Battery Gregg has been put in order, and s ser ding occasional shot and shell into Fort Moulrie, but the effect is unknown Among the passengers by the Merrimac is Briga-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Movement of our Forces-Post-Washington, Sept. 18.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says Captain Hart, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, was killed two months, now due. The law allows forty-two dollars a year for clothing, which, ordinarily, is a sum sufficient for it; but as in the recent battles the thick underwood, and on Wednesday morning fired soldiers, by order of their officers, threw away some into a party of our men who were engaged in dig-

San Francisco, September 18.—Arrived steamer Sierra Nevada, from Oregon and British Columbia, bringing 200 passengers and \$375,000 in treasure, about equally divided between the two places.

The brig Pimanda arrived from Petropolowski, bringing 15 tons of codfish, which were caught and cured by the crew on the Asiatic coast, where they found them in great abundance. They are considered to be equal in quality to any caught on the Atlantic coast.

The Convention, to form a State Constitution for Nevada Territory, meets at Carson City on the 3d of November. The delegates are all Union men.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

The Reception of Gen. Butler—His Speech

The Reception of Gen. Butler—His Speech

San francisco, which were forwarded as fast as possible, some of them were from the article arrived, and when the article arrived, which were forwarded or derived to them were not in as good order as might be expected, and yet these Democrats now cry spaints this act of the Governor*. He has been the firm friend of the soldier from the beginning of the war up to the present time, and when the article arrived, which were forwarded as fast as possible, some of them were not in as good order as might be expected, and yet these Democrats now cry spaints this act of the Governor*. He has been the firm friend of the soldier from the beginning of the war up to the present time, and every soldier in the army, holds him deer to his beart, because he knows that he is his friend. There is nothing that the soldiers might be expected, and weter to the mover the Governor time, and every soldier in the army, holds him deer to his beart, because he knows that he is his friend. There is nothing that the soldiers might be the mary holds him deer to his beart, because he knows that he is his friend. There is noth and every soldier in the army holds him deer to his beart, because he knows that he is his friend. There is nothing the possible and every soldier in the army holds him deer to his beart, because he k

The Reception of Gen. Butler-His Speech

THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL BUTLER. General Benjamin F. Butler, the brave soldier, the rm statesman and distinguished patriot, arrived in Philadelphia at a late hour on Thursday night. and took up his quarters at the Continental. Yesterday, a large number of prominent citizens paid their respects to the General. Last evening fine music of the band speedily attracted a large crowd of persons. The national airs were performed, by which time the assemblage ascertained what the Butler. Presently, in company with Wayne Mc-Vesgh, Esq., the chairman of the State Executive committee, the General appeared on the balcony over the main entrance to the Continental, In a moment the band struck up the appropriate tune of "Hail to the Chief," the loud vociferations of the assemblage chiming in with full chorus. Three cheers were now given for General Butler. Mr. McVeegh introduced him as follows: Fellowcitizens. I have the pleasure of introducing to you o night—the brave soldier, the firm statesman, the epresentative man of American Democracy in the shinet and in the field-Maj. General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. [Cheers.]

MY FRIENDS AND FRILOW-CITIZENS OF PENN-STLVANIA: I have, first of all, to thank you for this so kind and courteous greeting which you have extended to me, both by your presence and your music. I accept it not for myself, but as a token of your devotion to the cause in which I have been engaged, and an earnest of your love for the Union Glancy Jones, and cletted good old Schwarts to Congress, and we are all their labor has not been vain, nor their facilities of Congress, and we are all the second of the presentation of

sation. What answer shall far off California; and east distant Maine receive from the very heart of the Union, the old State of Penusylvania; Cheers, I if the most distant atones of the arch

of the Union, the old State of Pennsylvania; [Cheers.] If the most distant atones of the arch are solid and firm, can it be that the keystone of the arch is rotten and crumbling? [Ories of "No!"] Then, to you, my friends, the country looks to set up, once for all, its standard at the ballot-box, as on your soil its standard was preserved by the cartridge-box. And, in mingling my voice with yours, as a friend of the Union—aye, a friend of the Union and Constitution and constitutional liberty—let me say to you, let there be no uncertain sound from Pennsylvania. Let us unite our hands in bearing back those men who would seek to embarrass the Government here at home, just as our brave soldiers in the field are bearing back the banners of such men there. [Great applause.] And now it only remains for me to thank you again and again for your courteous and kind reception. [Long-continued cheering.]

Mr. Wayne McVeagh, Ohairman of the Union State Central Committee, being loudly called for, appeared and addressed the people. He referred to the importance of the coming election, and the imperative duty resting upon each individual citizen, at a momentous period in our history like the present. His remarks were frequently and vociferously applauded.

Hon, T. J. Bigham, of Pittaburg, then made some applanced.

Hon. T.J. Bigham, of Pittaburg, then made some eloquent remarks, which were listened to with attention.

After the performance of several inspiring airs by the band, the assemblage dispersed. eccived a special despatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, announcing an arrival there from below, which MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD-SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG.—Last evening, a large number of the loyal citizens of Phila-delphia assembled at the ball of the Tenth-ward Union League, northeast corner of Broad and Race streets, where a very enthusiastic and patriotic meeting was held, in which all present united with great zeal. A band was in attendance, which dis-coursed excellent music of a patriotic character provious to the epening of the meeting. About eight o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the resident. Mr. Henry C. Howell, who said that the resent one was the second of a series of meetings Citizens direct from that State report the rebel to be held in the ward every Friday evening during troops as hurrying to Atlanta, Georgia, from all the coming election campaign. He then announced to the audience that he had the pleasure of introducing to them the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of

Lycoming county, who made an eloquent and appropriate address, of which the following is the

or Representatives, 1100. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, who made an eloquent and appropriate address, of which the following is the substance:

We are engaged at this time in a very extraordinary struggle. It is extraordinary that there should be traitorous persons in the country, so base and wicked as to attempt to destroy the perpetuity of the Union. It is also extraordinary in its political aspect. The line between patriotism and treason should be drawn in such a way as to distinguish one from the other, the same as that which divides the friends and enemies of this Government. [Great applause] There can only be, as the late S. A. Douglas said, two parties in the country—the patriols and traitors. We stand divided only upon the question—Are we for the Government or against it? [Renewed cheers.] He did not believe that the masses of the Democratory. [Applause.] The Democratio party, as such, is unmistakably arrayed against the Government, and its whole designs are to embarrass the Administration and suppress all the measures taken to exterminate the rebellion. [Great cheers.] The Democrats would have you believe that the Government has no rights but those which are written in the Constitution; but the same Constitution does not limit the exercise of rights to the Government in war powers. Look at the habeas corpus act! What is this exercise? When the Government of the United States is engaged in war it cannot wait for the suspension of this act until Congress assembles; and benides, it is strictly and closely within an established precedent. The speaker them referred to the exercise of power which General Jackson took upon thinself at the time of the battle of New Orleans. He sent a squad of men to arrest a certain individual for publishing a treasonable article in a New Orleans. He sent a squad of men to arrest a certain individual for publishing a treasonable article in a New Orleans. He sent a squad of men to arrest a certain individual for publishing a treasonable article in a New Orleans. Jackson

by the rebels, who had secreted thomselves in a thick underwood, and on Wedenesday morning fired into a party of our men who were engaged in diging a risle-pit. A musket ball pierced his heart. His body was buried in the cemetery at Culopeer 4 capitals of the Seventh Michigan Cavaty was wounded in the right arm, below the ellow, by a shell. Fourteen others were wounded, induding hall, the properties of the seventh Michigan Cavaty was wounded in the right arm, below the ellow, by a shell. Fourteen others were wounded, induding his morning the seventh of the seventh Michigan Cavaty was wounded in the right arm, below the ellow, by a shell. Fourteen others were wounded, induding his morning the seventh of the seventh of the seventh of the seventh of the School of the Rapidan are an unmerous and conditions.

The reports as to the strength of the enemy on the other side of the Rapidan are manerous and conditions.

The reports as to the strength of the enemy on the other side of the Rapidan are manerous and conditions.

The reditor of the Sovy, we have a seventh of the sevent

protect them from the inclemency of the weather and when the articles arrived, which were forwarded

applause.
Speeches were also delivered by ex-Governor Pollock and others, which were received with unbounded admiration.

A Carsize.—A pretty large skiff, containing three men, named Berriman, Grigg, and Smith, was capaized on the Delaware, below Bilingsport, on Thursday afternoon. The party was rescued by the yacht Delany going to their assistance. One of the men was nearly drowned. By this mishap three, handsome double guns, ammunition, and provisions for several days' sport were lost. The skiff, at the time of the capaize, was becalmed and the mainsheets were taut. The party were fishing. A flaw of wind came, and, striking the sail, the boat was overturned. A Young Burglar.—A young lad en-A 10UNG BURGLAR.—A YOUNG 18d Chtered a house yesterday, situated at 638 North Eighth street, occupied by Mrs. Addison and her sister, Helen McIntyre, where he was fortunate enough in stealing a bull's-eye watch and a promissory note. Miss McIntyre exhibited great courage in her endeavors to capture the robber, but he eluded her grasp, and succeeded in making good his escape.

E. The subscription agent reports the sale of By THE Subscription agent reports the sale of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of five-twenties yesterday by the various agencies. Deliveries of bones are being made to September 9th, and no further delays will be experienced by subscribers after this week than the transmission of the receipts to the Treasury Department at Washington and the return of the bonds, occupying about three days. An Interesting Occasion.—St. Paul's

Methodist Episcopal Church, Catharine street, above Sixth, which, for some time past, has been undergoing a thorough and admirable repair, will be open to-morrow for divine service. The church edifice is now in every respect suited to the large numbers and intelligent character of the influential

SECOND EDITION.

FIVE O'OLOOK A. M.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Negley Driven by the Enemy HE RECOVERS HIS GROUND.

THE REBELS MASSED NEAR LAFAYETTE.

ROSECRANS CONCENTRATING HIS FORCES.

MAM, AND BUCKNER.

Position of the Armies. GENERAL LONGSTREET'S ADVANCE AT LAFAYETTE.

No Present Disposition for Battle.

THE ATTACK ON GEN. NEGLEY'S DIVISION. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18.—The rumors prevalent here for the past three days of disasters to Gen. Rosecrans, army are discredited by military authorities. They probably arose from the fact that on Sunday last a rebel force 16,000 strong attacked Gen. Negley's brigade, 5,300 strong, at Bird's Gap, and drove them back for three and a half miles. Gen. Negley recovered his ground on the next morning, with a loss of 35 killed, wounded, and

Our forces buried 36 rebels who were found on the ground, on Monday morning. The number of the killed and wounded who had been removed was unknown, but it was supposed to have been con-HEADONARTERS IN THE FIRED.

Ten miles northeast of Lafayette, Sept. 16, 1863. On evacuating Chattanooga the enemy retired to Lafayette and massed a force at that place, taking possession of the gaps of the Pigeon mountains, di rectly in front of Gen. Thomas' column. The rebel force has been made formidable by new additions from Johnston, Hindman, and Buckner; and many of the deserters arriving here report that the enemy is now superior in numbers to any they had at the battle of Murfreesboro. Among ! the divisions are Cheatham's, Deyes,

Clairborn's, and Stewart's, Buckner's, Clayborne's, Hindman's, and Slaughter's; and the detached brigades of Jackson and Anderson-in all 35 brigades of infantry, and not less than 65,000 men. Thus encountered by an enemy so formidable in numbers and position, General Rosecrans has been compelled to concentrate his forces, which were ne cessarily much scattered in crossing the Lookout Mountains. The lines of the opposing armies may now be re-

presented as crescent-shaped by the Pigeon mountains, which extend like the arc of a circle around Lafayette. The rebels hold the interior and we the exterior lines. The two forces are within a fewmiles of each other, but effectually separated by a range of mountains. The rebel position can only be approached by Cattler's Wing and Blue Bird Gaps, which are well guarded. This position of the rebels covers excel-

ent lines of retreat on Rome and Calhoun, where they will probably make a new line should they be defeated here. There are rumore that they have been retiring for a day or two, but these are considered unreliable. General Rosecrans left Chattanooga on Sunday, and is now engaged in making dispositions for a Spirits of Turpentine are better. In Oils there is no

In the fight with Negley the rebels lose over 30 rilled. Our loss was 7 killed, and 35 wounded. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN THE FIELD, September 18. All is quiet, though there is constant skirmishing slong the line, and frequent dashes of cavalry between both armies. The enemy does not appear anxious to attack, though he apparently intends to dispute our further advance. He remains in con-

stantly increasing force directly in front, a few miles distant, receiving heavy reinforcements of old troops from Lee's army. Longstreet passed through Augusta on the 10th instant by rail to Roxa, and his advance has reached Lafayette. The rebels have been moving through a gap of the strong defensive position on Checkamanga Creek, covering Chattanooga. He evinces no disposition to attack at present. His preparations to do so can-

Gen. Stanley, of the cavalry, is very ill, and has in command. All reports of an engagement here are false. The enemy have been very busy to-day feeling our lines, and artillery duels have been brisk, with few casualeither Longstreet's or Ewell's corps are here. Any

day may bring on an engagement. The public will and progress of the battle, if any occurs. NEW ORLEANS.

General Grant Returning to Vicksburg. NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- The steamer Cromwell o'clock this morning. Her news is meagre. General Grant's wound was much better, and he yould be able to start for Vicksburg in a few days. at any time for years. There is no appearance o ever. General Shepley had arrived from Portland,

The Steamer Africa Outward Bound. HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The steamship Africa arrived om Boston at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 101/2 o'clock. Among her assengers is the Marquis of Normandy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1863.

Gold was moderately active to day, the demand being somewhat in excess of the supply at the opening figure, 132%, Under a desire to buy, 133 was reached, but it fell off to 1323, @% near the close, running up to 133%, closing firm. There is a continued case in the money marker, and the events of the past few days convince most people that no fear need be entertained on account of Secretary Chase's negotiation for fifty million dollars from the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. esult, and are for the present indisposed to move. The french business, too, bangs like a cloud over our financial world, and involves many in doubts and fears. We hope soon to see it settled, one way or another. If it five-twenty loan business are rather dull. We know that this is a season unfavorable for the sale of the loan; feel sure, place the loan still more favorably in the na-Government.

There was rather more disposition to operate at the Etock Exchange to-day, and prices closed with an upward tendency. State fives and City sixes were steady.

ward tendency. State three and only sixes were in large demand, 1850s celling at 110, an advance of %; 1870s at 108. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 95%, an advance of %; the tens at 1211, an advance of 14. Pennsylvania Railroad second mortrages sold at 198 Elmira sevens at 108%. Susquehanna Canal sixes sold at 83%. 38 was bid for Schuylkili Navigation 1832a: 1872a sold at 101.

Reading theres opened at 55%, closing steady at the same figure. Catawissa rose to 7%, the preferred selling up to 23%, an advance of %.—North Pennsylvania sold at 18%: Pennsylvania at 68%, an advance of 1% Minehill at 61: 42 was bid for Long Island; 47% for Little railways exhibit very little life. Green and Coates sold in small amounts at 41%; Ridge avenue at 21; bids for the others being steady.
Canal securities were more in demand. Susquehanna Canal securities were more in demand. Susquenama sold at 14%, an advance of %: 12 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, the preferred was freely taken at 24; Delaware Division sold at 44%: Wyoming Valley at 68%; Lebigh Scrip at 44%; Morris was firmly held. Philadelphia Bank sold at 122%; Farmers and Mechanics at 56%; State Bank of Camden at 76%. The market clessed firm, \$50,000 in bonds, and 4,490 shares the sold at 122%; changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote:

The loan market is inactive, and the rates of interest move in favor of borrowers. Large amounts were left over last evening, and at 5 per cent heavy loans have been offered to-day. The current rate is, however, 6 per cent, and in certain cases? in freely padd.

The stock market opened without animation. Buyers are cautious, but sellers are disposed to hold firmly for higher prices. Hence the business has been light, and prices, though irregular, are rather better than those of last evening.

Governments are quiet, Border State bonds firm, bank shares heavy, and railroad bonds steady. Railroad shares are quiet. The public are for the present indisposed to speculation, and fewer, outside operators than usual are seen around the Stock Exchance.

Before the first seed on gold was selling at 1314(a)1314. Frie at 1084(a)1084, New York Central at 1344, and Michigan Southern at 90.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the lowest prices of yesterday evening: The loan market is inactive, and the rates of interest ove in favor of borrowers. Large amounts were laft BRAGG REINFORCED BY JOHNSTON, HIND-

> Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 18.

BETWEEN BOARDS 200 Lehigh Scrip..... 44½ 382 Penna R........... 6724 SECOND BOARD. | SECOND | BOARD | 100 | BOARD | 100 | Bolard | 110 | Bol

prfd... 58% 54 78 78... 107% 118% Second-street R. 50% 108 ... 50 bonds. nd R ... 42 45 Fifth-street R. 56 bds ... 56

Weekly Review of the Phila. Markets. EFFTEMBER 15-Evening.
The Produce markets have been moderately active during the past week, and prices are without any material charge. Bark is firm. Breadstuffs are dell but firm. In Coal there is less doing. In Cotton there is very little doing, but prices are better and the market firm. Coffee, Sagar, and Molasses are in request. Iren firm. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are in request. Iren is firm. Naval Stores of all descriptions are scarce. and most kinds are tending upwards.

mainy scure. Cotton and Woolen goods are in demand, and most kinds are tending upwards.

The Flour market continues very quiet but prices are without much change. The sales for export reach about \$ 500 bbts at \$4 765 for superfine, \$3, 123,63-25 for extres and \$665.75 for extra family, including old stock at \$4,65 for per bit, the letter for family, and 2,00 bbts, mostly city mills, on terms kept private. The retailers and bakers are buxing: \$7,000 \$40 bpt 1.5 for sperfine; \$2,005.73% for extra: \$5,700 \$50 for extra family, and \$5,000 \$bbt for extra: \$5,700 \$50 for extra family, and \$5,000 \$bbt for extra: \$5,700 \$50 for extra family, and \$5,000 \$bbt for extra: \$5,700 \$50 for extra family, and \$5,000 \$bbt for extra family, and \$6,000 \$bbt for extra family, and \$6,000, weight for old, which is an advance. Of Barley and Malt about \$1,000

Applies and reacted and an artist of the second of the sec two to Fortress Monroe at \$2, and two to Portland at \$2, 10 \$ ton. GINSENG.—There is very little crude or clarified here, BIDES are better, and very scarce; there have been no BLDES are better, and very scarce; there have been no arrivals or sales of foreign.

HOPS are held firmly, but the sales are only in a small way, at 16,225 for first-sort Eastern and Western.

HAY moves off freely at \$2.021 fton.

LUMBER.—There is a steady demand for most descriptions; rales of yellow, pine Sap Boards at \$2.022, and white pine at \$21.023 ft ff feet; Lathe range from \$1.45 to 1.70 ft.

MOLASSES—There is wore juquiry, and prices 1622 higher; rales of \$20 hinds Cuba Muscovado at \$36420, and some New Orleans at 46242, on time.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin continues, very scarce, and rarges at \$35 to \$40 ft. prices of Tar and Pitch are nominally unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is better, and selling in a small way at \$2.062.60 ft. gallon.

small way at 7% @7%c ca.h.
SALT.—An invoice of 1,290 sacks Ashton's fine has been gold on private terms. SALTPETRE is firmer, but no sales have come under no recent arrivals, and some holders are indifferent about selling.

STARCH sells clowly at 5c for Western, and 7%c for Kingston less the usual discount to the trade for the latter; 500 hoxes Madison-Pearl sold at the former figure.

STEARINE is held firmly, and further sales of prime are reported at 10%c, cash are unchanged and quiet; FIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are unchanged and quiet; N. B. Rum is scarce, and held at 66@88c. Whisky bas declined; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bils at 52@53c, and drudge at 51c #g allon.

TALLOW.—We quote city rendered at 10%@10%c, and county at 9%c \$ b.

TOBACCO.—The late accounts of damage by frost to the crops in Kentucky and portions of the West have been confirmed, and there is a better feeling in both Leaf and Manufactured, with more inquiry for the latter; the former moves off slowly.

WCOL.—There he as been rather more inquiry from the manufacturerr, and the market closes with a firmer feeling, with sales of \$0,000 lbsmedium and fine at 65@72c, cash.

New York Markets, Sept. 18.

ASHES are quiet and unchanged; sales 40 barrels at \$7@

7.12% for Pots, and \$8.50 for Pearls.

Bradspurpers.—The market for State and Western
Flour is 6@10c higher, with a fair demand for home
trads and shipmen! be open to-morrow for divine service. The church of chief to the control of the c