The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

THE NEWS.

A GREAT engagement has been fought in Georgia, which is doubtless but the beginning of a struggle of much greater magnitude. The rebels have been anxious to bring on immediate battle at the moment Bragg received his full reinforcement. They began the attack on the morning of the 19th, on our left wing, commanded by General Thomas, and were defeated after a desperate struggle, but, with added numbers, succeeded in regaining their ground, from which they were again driven, and charged for nearly a mile. The rebels also made a successful dash at the centre, but were driven off by vigorous movements on the right and left. Palmer and Negley pushed bravely forward, and by four in the afternoon our lines were re-established on Chickamauga river, southwest of Chattanooga, at the foot of the Pigeon Ridge. There is a report, by no means incredible, that General Lee is in command of the enemy; and prisoners taken represent themselves from the corps of Hill, Polk, Johnston, and Longstreet.

WE publish this morning a detailed account of the projection and starting of what seems to be a most promising and extensive expedition to operate in the State of Texas, under command of Generals Franklin, Washburne, and Herron. An unfortunate accident occurred to one portion of the expedition at Sabine Pass, near the mouth of the Mississippi, whereby we lost one small gunboat sunk and another captured. This mishap, it was thought at last advices, would not delay the active operations of General Franklin's column, to which the gunboats lost were temporarily attached.

CHARLESTON papers estimate the rebel killed and wounded in the struggle for Morris Island at seven hundred. It is not probable that Beauregard has been superseded. The reported new commander is one Gilmer, who distinguished himself at Donelson and Shiloh. Lieut. Gen. Holmes has been permanently retired by supersedure.

GEN. GILMORE has issued a complimentary order to his troops, in which he says that Charleston city and harbor are now at the mercy of our guns. The rebels are working on Fort Sumpter, and it is stated that Beauregard is about to assume the offensive; how, it is not surmised.

A CONSIDERABLE body of rebel troops are making their appearance in North Carolina. The main part consists of cavalry, with Imboden in command, and the whole force, which has shown itself at Kinston, numbers five or six thousand. Between twenty and thirty thousand troops were lately in the vicinity of Raleigh, perhaps *en route* for Charleston or the West.

THE military character of the war is apparently making a radical change. Troops from Richmond have undoubtedly gone to reinforce the West. Richmond must have, therefore, been left to a much diminished army, and the rumors of its evacuation are not without respectability. The policy of the rebels has been to contract their lines of defence, giving up indefensible territory, and protracting the contest by stubborn fights until they provoke recognition. They may be willing to give up Richmond if Rosecrans can be crushed and Gilmore baffled.

NEWSPAPER correspondents are forbidden to hold communication with rebel prisoners, or accompany cavalry advances, by a special order from Major General Meade, in command of the Army of the Potomac.

DISPATCHES from the coal regions of this State show that the damage done by the recent storm and freshets has been immense. Railroad bridges and canal locks have been washed away at several points, and navigation will cease for a few days.

A RUMOR was prevalent at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk on Saturday last, to the effect that Richmond was being evacuated. This report is no doubt based upon the fact that large bodies of rebel troops have recently been sent South and West, from Richmond and its various lines of outpost defences.

REPORTS from the Rapidan river, yesterday, convey the impression that the rebel Army of Northern Virginia is in line and prepared for battle, which is looked for immediately. General Meade is preparing for another important forward movement.

AFTER great effort has been made and much money sacrificed, New Jersey will not be able to avoid the draft. Although recruiting has been going on since the latter part of July, only 4,600 men have been procured, leaving 4,283 yet to be furnished—not to speak of numerous desertions among the men enlisted, which will have to be made up. At the present rate of enlistment it will require two months to make up the original quota, and some time longer to fill the vacancies caused by desertions.

THAT a battle should have been fought in Georgia is itself proof of the immense progress of the national arms, and is occasion of congratulation altogether independently of victory or defeat. Our armies stand in the centre of the South, and behind them two happy States which they have wrested from the rebellion, and restored to loyalty and peace, prove the greatness of our past achievements. The position has a marked significance; and even if the united armies of JOHNSTON and BRAGG, largely reinforced from the forces of LEE, should repulse General ROSECRANS, the fact that we have penetrated to the heart of the Confederacy will remain. Nothing, however, promises an unfortunate result. Our line of battle was attacked by the enemy, and broken; hard fighting and good generalship restored it, and, at latest accounts, our brave troops had driven back the enemy, and recovered their first position. The fierceness of this contest indicates the probable greatness of the struggle to which it is but a prelude. Before the week is ended glorious news, we trust, will be ours. The defeat of the great rebel army in Georgia will be for us a victory of such magnitude, that no man can over-estimate its value, no prayer for it can be too earnest, no sacrifice to gain it too mighty.

THE satisfactory progress which the campaign in Pennsylvania is making, as evidenced in the political indications of the past week, has doubtless been observed by very many, even of those who are unaccustomed to noting closely the signs of the times, while it has served still further to encourage and unite the friends of the Union for the task which lies before them. If it had been possible for us to doubt before that Pennsylvania would be true in this struggle, as she has been true in all other struggles, all doubt upon the subject would have been removed by the very cheering aspect which the political field has recently assumed. Within a few days past several significant events have occured, which, so far as they go to prove that the loyal men of the Commonwealth are disposed to sink all minor issues in the grand question of the nation's existence, must be regarded as of the highest consequence. The first of the events referred to is the announcement that General CAMERON has expressed himself desirous that Governor CURTIN should be re-elected, thus silencing the stale and baseless charge that the two gentlemen did not entertain friendly feelings towards each other, and disappointing the hope of the disloyalists that this supposed antipathy could be turned to the benefit of Mr. Justice WOODWARD. Another noteworthy event is the fact that General BUTLER is canvassing the State for CURTIN and AGNEW, and is now employing the same talents which he so successfully directed against the Secessionists of Louisiana, against their sympathizers in Pennsylvania. That his success will be as marked here, in our home campaign, as it was in more distant fields, none who rightly appreciate the character of the man can entertain a doubt. We might recite other occurrences tending to show that the friends of the Union everywhere look upon Pennsylvania as the decisive battle-ground, and are coming forward, with the eagerness of volunteers, to consolidate their forces for the mighty contest so close at hand; but the facts adverted to are sufficiently suggestive of the spirit which animates our loyal men, and sufficiently indicative of the glorious victory which waits to crown their labors in October next.

THE HON. A. V. PARSONS, of this city, delivered a speech at Williamsport on Thursday last, in the course of which he manifested his hatred to the Government in a manner which proves that the "freedom of speech" is not much restricted in that quarter. It is said that Judge PARSONS is to be the successor of Judge WOODWARD on the Supreme bench—*when the latter gentleman is elected Governor*. This may account for the newly-awakened zeal of Judge PARSONS.

A MAINE correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, endeavoring to explain the Democratic defeat, says: "Too much was said about peace by BRADBURY's friends. The truth is, *the people—the unthinking masses*—will never get enough of war until they are more thoroughly cut up." The "unthinking masses" will learn to think very rapidly, if such confession and compliments are frequently made. The Copperheads are bitterly complaining of the shameful lack of hypocrisy on the part of the Maine Democrats. They too boldly advocated dishonorable peace.

Mr. Seward's Circular in Europe.

Mr. SEWARD's diplomatic circular has not convinced the London *Times* of the possibility of restoring the Union. Great grief must, therefore, be felt by its distinguished author, and joy enormous by the superstitious, who believe that from the opinion of that oracular journal there is no appeal. Still, there is a little consolation left for us. "Mr. SEWARD is perfectly accurate in his presumption that the statesmen of France and England do consider, to this very day, that the old American Union can never be reconstructed;" thus speaks the *Times*; "but the argument he employs to prove that it *can* be is needless and ineffective, because even if we accept it, exactly as it is, it leaves our conclusions just what they were." It is interesting to find the editors of the *Times* thus speaking of themselves as European statesmen, and assuring Mr. SEWARD that his circular is needless and ineffective, because *their* conclusions are unaltered. Yet, while we know that the pens which write nations up and down, in the *Times*, are often dipped in official inkstands, we cannot think "the pale and silent man," who, as Mr. KINGLAKE informs us, sits alone at midnight, and holds England on the point of his pen, meant to class himself with Lord PALMERSTON so coolly. It is not that his audacity is great, but that his grammar is bad; for, really, the *Times* is not the most grammatical of journals, and often in the same paragraph will speak of "the South—their bravery;" "the South—its courage," and "the South—her remarkable unanimity." Remembering these little delicacies, we do not believe that the pale and silent man meant to call himself a European statesman; yet, for the sake of his argument, it would have been well had he asserted his right to the title. For it is ridiculous to say that Mr. SEWARD's argument, addressed to the statesmen of England and France, is needless and ineffective simply because the *Times* is unconvinced. Mr. SEWARD's circular was intended to convince the Governments of Europe, not the newspapers. Therefore, there is a little consolation left. Mr. SEWARD's argument may influence the statesmen of England and France; it may shake *their* disbelief in the possibility of reconstructing the Union; it may not leave their conclusions, at least, exactly as they were. Time may show this; in the meanwhile, statesman can confer with statesman, and newspaper with newspaper. But the pale and silent man has the dignity and mystery in which his peculiar grammar has enwrapt him, and is, so far as the slovenly substitution of a pronoun goes, a European statesman. His true opponent is, therefore, the gigantic intellect which inspires the columns of the *Herald*.

Yet, in our humble opinion, the *Times* ought to see in the argument of Mr. SEWARD some reason for hoping, or fearing, the success of the Union cause. But it wont, don't, and is determined not to.

The fact is, it is surprised, not that our Government has done so much, but that it has done so little. Herein we note the consequences of morbid and unnatural expectations. We are told by the *Times* that when the war begun it thought the South would be conquered in six months, so far as military power could do it. The *Times* expresses its surprise that the South has shown such power of resistance, and is disposed to ridicule Mr. SEWARD because he cannot recount more glorious achievements; because, after two years of war, "he is reduced to sing a pæan over the deliverance of the North from the invasion of a Southern army." But is the real force of Mr. SEWARD's argument destroyed because the great expectations of the *Times*, of which, till now, we never heard, were unreasonable? And is its own argument any stronger for its false statement of Mr. SEWARD's musical necessities. Mr. SEWARD does *not* sing a pæan over the deliverance of the North. We do not think he sings any pæan at all. He states *facts*, which it is the permanent interest of European statesmen to consider, and the temporary interest of the *Times* to misrepresent.

All that can be said in excuse for the *Times*, is that Mr. SEWARD's diplomatic circular is rather long—necessarily so, recounting numerous victories—and that the pale and silent man, or the eminent European statesman, was obliged to write of it without reading it. How else can we, without accusing the *Times* of unfairness, account for the ignorance of the circular and of American affairs, displayed in such a statement as this?—"All that can be said at this moment of Northern exultation is that the Federals have taken two places on the Mississippi after sieges three times as costly and tedious as they were expected to be, and that they have not had their own capital occupied by the enemy, as seemed highly probable two months ago." Is it in this way that the pale and silent man writes nations up or down? Why, as *Hamlet* says, "it is as easy as lying." "In point of fact," continues this unknown statesman—made a statesman by his own bad grammar—"the South has had a greater share of victory than the North." Did he learn this startling bit of news from the circular? Where did he hear this yet more astonishing report?—"Even now General LEE is, *by all accounts*, more likely to assume the offensive than General MEADE; and though we do not hear that the Federals are preparing immediately to invade the territories of the Confederates, we do hear that the Confederates may be expected at any moment in the country of the Federals." It is not strange that the *Times*, thus assured, "by all accounts," of the victorious attitude of the Southern armies, and ignorant of the very circular it criticises, of the great victories in Tennessee, and of the retreat of LEE on Richmond, should conclude that "the fortunes of the war are not, upon the whole, very unevenly balanced." If we allow the pale and silent man to make his own imagination and ignorance the basis of his argument, we permit him to prove anything he wishes. And we do cheerfully grant him that privilege, for the excellent reason that we have learned by long experience that no human power can prevent him from using it. Yet, until it is shown that the other statesmen of Europe are equally ignorant and imaginative, and agree with his opinion, that Mr. SEWARD's argument is both ineffective and needless, we shall not admit his trouble in writing his circular was uselessly expended.

THE Lancaster county Copperheads had a convention a few days ago, and adopted a number of platitudes, which they called resolutions. The following is one of the most precious of the number:

> *Resolved*, That the soldiers fighting in our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Living they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded a nation's care; and dying they shall live in our memories to teach posterity to honor patriots and heroes who sacrificed their lives upon their country's altar. But we cannot fail to censure the reckless management of the civil department that manages them, and the cruel delay to hold out the olive branch of peace to those erring States, by which this protracted and cruel war may be speedily and honorably ended.

If any one can understand the drift of this resolution, at a single reading, or at an infinite number of readings, he must be possessed of extraordinary intelligence. It is the lamest attempt we have ever seen to dovetail Peace and War together, and the joints will show, in spite of the coat of rhetorical varnish applied with so much care. There is quite as much olive branch as sword, and the sword is very like hypocrisy. With this slight exception the resolution is admirable, not only for its untrammelled grammar, but for its humane and forgiving spirit, and we are not quite sure that we have not been hypercritical in what we have said of it.

THE *Valley Spirit*, the organ of the Copperheads, who volunteered to guide STUART's cavalry to the property of Union citizens, during the late raid into the Cumberland Valley, utters the following characteristic falsehood:

> "Curtin and Stanton are in conspiracy to prevent, by military force, a fair election in Pennsylvania. Let every man who loves liberty be prepared to prove that he is worthy of it, by defending his rights at all hazards and to the last extremity."

The New York *World* never published a more direct invocation to mob law than this. It is somewhat surprising that men who look upon slavery as "an incalculable blessing," should now proclaim themselves ready to defend their liberties "to the last extremity."

ONE of the leaders of the so-called Democracy, in this State, has been making a speech against the Administration, in which alluding to its policy in the States which, have been redeemed from rebel misrule, says: "*Subjugation* and *spoliation* seem to have been the watchwords instead of *peace* and *fraternity*." Supposing this were the case (which is supposing a falsity), we would not be required to search very diligently for a precedent to justify the course of the Government. The rebels have voluntarily furnished us with one. The Richmond *Enquirer*, perhaps the leading journal in the South, recently said: "For 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' we have deliberately substituted 'Slavery, Subordination, and Government.'"

THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.—An ably-managed, handsome, and spirited newspaper, entitled the *Daily Commercial*, has been started at Pittsburg, Pa., and meets with much success. As the name indicates, it is a thorough business paper, and will commend itself more particularly to the mercantile portion of the community. At the same time, its well-filled columns include the latest news by telegraph, as well as literary and general matters. The *Commercial* is destined soon to rank among the most influential journals in the country, and we record the fact with the greater pleasure because its influence will be exerted in behalf of the country's best interests.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. J. J. Kromer, No. 403 Chestnut street, we have the *Illustrated London News* of September 5, with a supplement, and its usual complement of fine wood engravings. Mr. Kromer also has sent us the *Illustrated News of the World* for August 29, and September 5, with supplement, portraits engraved on steel, of two theatrical personages—Miss Glyn, and Mr. Leigh Murray. We have also the *News of the World* of September 6.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, embracing about 575 lots of fancy and staple articles in silks, ribbons, shawls, dress goods, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, the larger part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1863.

The National Treasury.

It is proper the public should be cautioned against bills purporting to be upon the "Government Bank," which unprincipled persons are attempting to put into circulation. They are dated at Washington, and purporting to be "payable on demand," and, being of a greenish color, they are liable to be mistaken by the unwary for the old issue of United States notes, most of which have been redeemed and cancelled by the Treasury Department. It is said they have been passed quite extensively about New York. No such bank exists. An office, with the sign "Government Bank" over its door, was some time ago closed by the Provost Marshal of the War Department.

The Treasurer of the United States has recently received additional evidence that the two millions of dollars for the pay of General GRANT's army were actually on board the Ruth at the time of the fire. Much of the money has been recovered, in a charred condition, and a commission has been appointed to extend the search for the portion yet missing.

Since the conflagration at Lawrence, Kansas, eight or nine packages of notes have been sent to the Treasury, to be exchanged for others. They were subjected to fire, but not so much injured that their real character cannot be easily identified. It seems that, in the case of the treasury notes, the chemicals employed form a coating which affords partial protection from flame.

It is ascertained that of the fifty-cent postage currency there are nine different counterfeits; of the twenty-fives and tens, two counterfeits each, and of the fives, one; to say nothing of the mutilation of notes, the fragments of which are pasted together to form "currency," by those whose gains, in this respect, would be at least equal if their labor were devoted to honest toil.

The present postage currency is coming into the treasury at the rate of about fifty thousand dollars a day; and about two millions of the twenty millions of dollars in those small denominations have already been returned. The fifty and twenty-five-cent notes will be withdrawn, and the new and improved issues will soon begin to take their place. The withdrawal of the fives and tens will be more gradual.

All the notes returned are counted in the Treasurer's office, put up in packages of ten dollars, and then cut in halves by means of a machine. Each half parcel is again counted by a different person, thus making three counts. The labels on each package are in duplicate, with the name of the first counter written thereon. So in case of a mistake, reference can readily be made to the register, and the error corrected. About thirty young ladies are employed in this business in the Treasurer's bureau, together with male clerks, all under the special direction of General SPINNER, the Treasurer of the United States, whose efficiency and close application to business does not seem to impair his apparent robust health. It is said that during last year he worked, with only occasional deviations, seventeen hours a day.

Sutlers' Wagons Captured.

The guerillas still infest the southern side of the Potomac, occasionally capturing sutlers' property. Such was the case on Thursday, when thirteen horses and three full wagons together with five men fell into the hands of fifteen uniformed guerillas, commanded by Captain STRINGFELLOW, while on their way from Catlett's to Bristow Station. These teams had become separated from the few others in the train, when the robbers suddenly approached from the woods, and with pistols in hand, seized and drove them beyond the possibility of recapture. A negro driver was fired at three times by one of the desperadoes, but he escaped unhurt, owing to his activity in dodging the shots. A lieutenant being with the train and in proximity to the guerillas, after exchanging pistol shots with them, ran off for assistance, and while he was returning at the head of a portion of infantry of the railroad guard, the guerillas quickly mounted their horses and left the scene of plunder. The conduct of the U. S. officer saved another valuable team which the rebels had prepared to steal and were in the act of driving away. The five prisoners have returned, having been stripped of nearly all their clothing, including their hats and boots. The only safety for sutlers is with a cavalry guard.

Hospital Board.

A board, composed of Lieut. Colonel P. H. LATHROP, Capt. C. P. HORTON, and Assistant Surgeon LEE, U. S. A., has been organized to inspect the hospitals of Washington and the vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the report that soldiers have been retained in the hospitals much longer than necessary.

Clearance.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued clearances for the steamer Henry Paysen, with a cargo of one hundred tons of ice for Morris island.

Naval.

Lieut. Commander JAMES B. JEWETT has been detached from the command of the R. R. Cuyler, and ordered to command the Sebago.

Personal.

Mr. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has left Washington to embark for Europe, he having obtained two months' additional leave of absence. This trip is in no manner connected with public business, but solely for the benefit of his health, which has been impaired by close application to business night and day. The gentlemen connected with the Department yesterday afternoon took farewell of this truly efficient officer.

— Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, of this city, has received the appointment of Pennsylvania State Agent at Washington. Mr. Roberts is well known here as an able lawyer, who, at his country's call, relinquished his practice and took to the field in defence of her rights and flag. He was colonel of the 1st Reserves, and participated in several battles. He was formerly a Democrat, but, seeing the necessity of maintaining the principles of true loyalty, he joined the ranks of the Union party, and has thrown all his energies into the work of crushing out this rebellion.

THE radicals keep up the false and senseless cry that the rebels desire the election of the conservative candidates in the North. No doubt those of the Southern people who sigh for the reorganization of the Union do ardently desire this; but there is nothing the leaders of the rebellion fear so much as Democratic success in the Northern elections.—*Boston Courier*.

Did not Mr. MAURY recently declare that the success of the Democracy would be an element in favor of the rebellion? Is he one of those who ardently sigh for Union? The Richmond *Enquirer*, certainly expressing the opinions and passions of the leaders of the rebellion, advised General LEE to invade Pennsylvania with the single object of "strengthening the Democracy." We defy the *Courier* to show a solitary instance in which a leader of rebellion has shown any fear of the Copperhead party. Everywhere in South, and in Europe, the enemies of the Government point to Democratic principles as evidence that the North will be divided, and that the rebellion will finally triumph. It is the National Union party that the traitors fear, and its success in Pennsylvania and Ohio will dishearten and discourage the boldest of their leaders.

MUCH has been won for the Union, in the last year, on the battle-field and at the polls. Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the great West are ours, and in Vermont, Connecticut, California, and Maine great victories have been gained for the Government. These are triumphs which mean the subjugation of the rebellion. But more must be done before the war can honorably end. Victory must be gained in Virginia over LEE, in Georgia over BRAGG, in Ohio over VALLANDIGHAM, and in Pennsylvania over a party which sympathizes with the South, and a candidate who has defended the right of States to secede, and who, at the beginning of the war, declared that the South should be permitted peaceably to leave the Union. The defeat of Mr. Justice WOODWARD is as important as the defeat of either of the rebel armies.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A GREAT BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

A Desperate Struggle—Repulse of the Rebels.

ENEMY REINFORCED.

TEMPORARY REVERSE.

OUR POSITION REGAINED.

General Lee said to be in Command of the Rebels—The Battle to be Renewed—Partial List of the Casualties.

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, THREE MILES FROM CRAWFISH SPRINGS, Sept. 19.

An engagement begun this morning at eleven o'clock with a heavy attack on General Thomas, forming the left wing; but at first was thought to be merely a feint. The left was composed of McCook's and Crittenden's troops thrown in as convenience offered, the main portions of each being on the march at the time. The fight on the left was very desperate. The enemy was repulsed, but on being reinforced regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a desperate engagement of an hour and a half. General Thomas charged them for nearly a mile, punishing them severely.

About 2 P. M. the rebels made a dash at the centre, composed of Van Cleve's and Reynolds' divisions. The former was struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed, fell back until the centre was broken and the troops much scattered. General Thomas on the left, and Gen. Davis on the right, threw forward their forces vigorously towards the gap, and after a hard fight recovered the lost ground. The fight on the extreme right has been light, the enemy apparently purposing to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement ended by 4 o'clock P. M. General Palmer, who had gathered the scattered forces, and General Negley, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the centre, pushed forward and re-established our line, as it had been before, parallel with and along the Chicamauga creek.

The country is level, and thickly overgrown with small timber and brush, unfavorable to the use of artillery, and very little has been used.

A small number of prisoners have been brought in, including a rebel captain.

It is reported that General Lee is in command.

The casualties in wounded are heavy, but surprisingly light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement. During the fight on the left, there was a continued roll of musketry for hours. No general officers were injured.

Colonels Hey and Bradley, commanding brigades, were wounded. Col. Jones, 36th Ohio, Col. Carroll and Major Vauntan, of the 10th Indiana, were wounded. Lieut. Jones, Co. A, 10th Indiana, was killed. Lieut. Col. Hunt, 40th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 2d Ohio, Lieut. Dyrain, Lieut. Ludlow, Lieut. Fessenden, Battery H, 5th Artillery, Lieut. Floyd, Battery I, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Brown, 31st Illinois, were wounded.

Capt. Searls, assistant adjutant general of Starkweather's brigade, was killed.

The 79th Indiana recovered Tulley's battery.

Battery H, 5th Artillery, was lost and recaptured.

The fight is not yet over, and will probably be renewed to-morrow.

The rebel prisoners taken represent the corps of Generals Hill, Polk, Johnston, and Longstreet.

The men are in the best spirits, and eager to begin anew.

RUMORS ADVERSE AND OTHERWISE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—All kinds of exciting rumors are prevalent here with regard to the Army of the Cumberland, and some of the rumors are quite adverse to General Rosecrans, but these are mere conjectures, as the Government has possession of the lines, and nothing has been received. There is very little prospect of receiving anything to-night.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Evacuation of Richmond.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

RUMORS FROM RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, at Fortress Monroe, says:

"A rumor is current here, which obtains belief with many, that Richmond is being evacuated."

LEE'S ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—All the Richmond papers of the 16th and 17th (Wednesday and Thursday) received here mention that Lee's army has been in line of battle for some days between the Rapidan and Orange Court House, but seem to intimate that it will remain on the defensive. This would seem to indicate that Lee is not strong, and is accepted as confirmatory of the reports that troops have been sent south from Virginia.

ORDER AGAINST VISITING REBEL HOUSES.

The following general orders have been issued to the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS 11TH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15, 1863.—The general commanding has learned that a number of officers frequently visit the houses of inhabitants that are known to be rabid Secessionists. Such visits are dangerous both to the safety of the army and the officers themselves. It is known that, through friendly conversation, information has been given to the enemy which otherwise could not have been obtained. Such visits, therefore, must be discontinued.

By order of Major General HOWARD.
T. J. PALMER, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PROHIBITION TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 14, 1863.—I. Newspaper correspondents will be admonished to hold no communication with prisoners of war, whether on their way to headquarters or temporarily detained in the custody of any guard, or to seek any information from guides, scouts, or refugees coming from beyond the lines.

II. No newspaper correspondent or civilian, not connected with the army, will be permitted to accompany or remain with cavalry serving in the front or on the flank of the army.

By command of Major General MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

REPORTED POISONING OF MINISTER SALIGNY.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The steamer Golden Age arrived last night with dates from the City of Mexico via Acapulco, to August 10th. The substance of the news is that the guerillas who occupied the main roads to the Capital had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from the scarcity of provisions. The communication with Vera Cruz is constantly interupted. The guerillas have occupied Jalapa and Orizaba.

Saligny, the French minister, has been poisoned, and was dangerously ill in consequence.

JAPAN.

The ship John Kay has arrived from Kanagawa, with dates to August 10th.

Japan continued unquiet. A British fleet of twelve vessels sailed for the western shores of Japan, to finish the punishment of the Damios, who recently have been taken to task by the American and French men-of-war.

CHARLESTON.

The Rebels Repairing Fort Sumpter—General Beauregard Reinforced and about to Assume the "Offensive"—The City and Harbor at the Mercy of our Guns, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A letter from Morris Island reports the rebels extremely busy repairing Fort Sumpter. Steamers are constantly plying there from the city with materials therefor. Deserters say that after strengthening Sumpter and planting more batteries on James Island, General Beauregard intends to assume the offensive in order, if possible, to gain possession of Morris Island. Charleston is said to be full of rebel troops.

Other accounts state that it may be a week yet before General Gilmore can open fire upon Charleston. The mounting of guns on the north end of Morris Island proves very slow work, but our losses there from the rebel fire have been trifling.

General Gilmore has issued a congratulatory order to the troops on the capture of Morris Island. He says the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of our artillery.

The Rumored Evacuation of Richmond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Special despatches from Washington state that the reported evacuation of Richmond may probably be accounted for by the rebels withdrawing their slaves from the line of the Tennessee Railroad, and scattering them south, to go through North Carolina, towards Atlanta. This is caused by the capture of East Tennessee by Gen. Burnside.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels appear to be in increased force along the Rapidan, as though determined to resist the crossing of our forces, but showing no disposition to cross themselves.

Governor Cortes, of Sonora.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that Governor Cortes, of Sonora, called on Secretary Seward yesterday. Rumor says that his object is to establish, if possible, an alliance with the United States against Mexico. No action has been taken concerning his application.

The Storm and the Canals.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The recent storm has caused a freshet in the Mohawk. The Erie Canal, at Hoffman's, is badly damaged, and it will take a week to repair it.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Arrived—Ship Monterey, from Cardiff; ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool; ship Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool; brig Wm. Henry, from Matanzas; brig Undig, from Jeremie, St. Domingo; schr. C. H. Cook, from Port au Prince.

Below—Ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool; ship Sir Isaac Newton, from Cuxhaven; bark Resolute, from Shields; bark Thomas Terry, from Cardenas.

Spoken—Sept. 11th, ship Wyoming, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

— Prentice says when Humphrey Marshall was a rebel general he could never make up his mind to die in the last ditch, but he was often in a condition to fall into the first.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Retreat to Chattanooga.

HIS FORCES LARGELY OUTNUMBERED.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1 A. M.—Our army under General Rosecrans has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by Bragg, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston. The military occupation of the telegraph lines will prevent the transmission of the particulars to-night.

THE STORM AND FRESHETS.

The Floods in New York State and Pennsylvania Coal Region—Bridges swept away.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The gale held up a little last night, after dark, but to-day it is renewed, in part, with rain. The freshets in the interior have done much damage to the railroads and canals. The mail and express trains last night were all detained two and a half hours by a flood eight miles above Schenectady. The steamboat Isaac Newton, from Albany, had three trains of passengers down on Friday night. In the Pennsylvania coal region the flood has been very heavy. The Delaware Division Canal has suffered severely. A number of bridges in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk were carried away, and the loss will be large.

EASTON, Sept. 18.—It has rained here all day. The rivers are rising rapidly, and much damage is apprehended. The Delaware Division Canal is badly damaged below here, and it will take a week at least to repair it. At Mauch Chunk we learn the trestle-bridge of Douglass, Skeer, & Co., the bridge of A. W. Leisenring, and the new county bridge above Mauch Chunk, have been washed away. It is reported the coffer dam above here has been washed way. No damage to the canal or railroad above here has been reported up to eight o'clock to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—During the storm, yesterday, among other damage done on the lower Potomac, two schooners were capized. The rain destroyed the crops, and the swollen stream carried away the railroad bridge at Laurel, last night. In consequence of this the trains to and from Baltimore were delayed.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 19.—The Baltimore mail steamer Louisiana, Captain Porter, arrived here this morning at nine o'clock, with several passengers, among whom is the rebel General Kemper, who was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. He is to be exhanged for General Graham, of the United States army, now a prisoner at Richmond.

The Canvass for Governor.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19.—An immense mass meeting of Republicans was held here this evening. General Cameron presided, and, after announcing his hearty support of the Union candidates, introduced General Butler. The General spoke in the most eloquent manner upon the duty of supporting the Administration. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the meeting only limited by the capacity of the hall.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Ten thousand people assembled in mass convention at Catasauqua to-day. They were addressed by Governor Curtin, Judge Shannon, Hon. A. K. McClure, and R. S. Matthews. To-night an immense meeting is in progress at Allentown, and addresses are being delivered by the above-named gentlemen.

Montgomery County.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 18, 1863.

Old Montgomery is alive. The Draft Board hear all the claims for exemption at Norristown, and, as a consequence, a large number of Lehigh-county men are daily in town.

Yesterday the largest woods meeting ever held in our county came off in Atkinson's Grove, in Upper Dublin township. The procession was over two miles long, and not less than ten thousand people thronged the vast shaded space where the meeting was held. Charles Kugler, Hon. David Krause (two of our oldest Democrats), Colonel Montgomery from Vicksburg, Chase from New York, and Charles Gilpin and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, made speeches, and the enthusiasm for the speakers and for Curtin was unbounded. Curtin meetings have been held weekly at Pottstown, Norristown, and Conshohocken, and other boroughs and villages throughout the county, and political meetings have never been so well attended here as these. A good sign is, that the opposition meetings are small. *Their majority will be small.*

Governor Curtin will be in Norristown on Tuesday next, the 22d instant, when it is expected there will be the grandest demonstration of the year. He will be welcomed to Norristown as he never was received before. We knew him in 1860 as a politician and a man; we know him now as a man, a statesman, and a patriot—the prince of all the loyal Governors of the North.

The State Fair will be held here the last two days of this month and the first two days of October next, and it will be an immense affair. Exhibitors have engaged places on the grounds for a vast amount of stock, and machinery, and resting room. Freight has commenced to arrive, the track is repaired, large additional sheds have been erected, and everything looks like full preparation for a complete success. Mr. A. B. Longaker, the secretary of the State Society, gives all his attention to the exhibition, and is sure of a grand display. AMATEUR.

Public Entertainments.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Saturday evening was the occasion of the last appearance of Senorita Cubas. For the last two nights this artiste has not only acted before audiences of great numbers, but has acted before them with an energy which altogether electrified them. We are told that Petrarch's lyre was like "morning light, half dew half fire." It is not hyperbole to say that the executions of Cubas in dance and pantomime are fiery. Where such unusual merit is so very apparent, it is almost as much pleasure to give unqualified praise, as it is to witness the performances which involuntarily elicit it. These references are made with respect to that legitimate sphere to which Senorita Cubas has, during the last week (with the exception of her benefit night) confined herself. All who witnessed her performance in "Lavengro," must remember the exhibition with mingled feelings of amusement and regret. The attempt, however, was looked upon as nothing more than an attempt, and as, indeed, a very arduous one. Complete success would merely have added another gem (which she does not now) to the shining circle of success and fame which so brilliantly encrowns her. But it was a dead failure, and we are exceedingly glad that this very interesting artiste had the sagacity to take the cue which the opinions of both press and public unmistakably gave.

The "French Spy" is *the* piece which Senorita Cubas has made her own. The part she takes there belongs to her. The whole burden of the play rests upon her; upon her the entire interest is concentrated. The versatility with which she assumes the various characters, the laughter, drollery, fun, shame, rage, rapture, which by turns fire and bedew her eyes, and enwreathe every feature, are so animated and natural and fascinating as to be irresistible to anybody but an anchorite. *Would* they be irresistible to him? The Arab dance, at the beginning of the second act, the rapt abstracted air with which she pretends to see visions, and the passion with which she interprets them, completely enchain every heart to which they speak. Many will think, perhaps, that this is extravagant praise, and some who know nothing at all about it will say that we are according to second-rate artistes the homage which is the natural right of one who is first-class. We do not think so.

Remembering the mode in which she descends the prison wall, in the second act, and the beautiful pictures she seems involuntarily to form whilst ascending, as she clings to crevices, and feels her desperate way along, remembering not only the wonderful sword-combat, but the uncontrollable shame and agony which she so touchingly evinces, upon its being discovered that she is a woman, we cannot think we have said too much of an artiste, who, whatever else she may not possess, possesses the immense attraction of being a beautiful woman, always brilliant, always pleasing, always conscientious. It cannot but have been noticed by close observers that there has been, particularly on Saturday evening, a certain falling off in the energy of the delineations. The public is not, perhaps, aware of the fact that the performer who so delighted them has been seriously ill during her present engagement; so unwell, indeed, that it was highly unadvisable for her to perform.

But she would perform, and she did. With all her efforts—they must have been painful and unceasing—to be herself, and, therefore, to appear to other eyes to *be* and not to *seem* the character represented, it was not difficult to perceive, directly Cubas came upon the stage, on Saturday night, that it might prove questionable whether she could get through creditably. Whether she did so or not we do not know, for we left the theatre before the play was finished. The performance was necessarily painful, not only to the lovely artist, but likewise to that portion of the audience sagacious enough to appreciate and pity. We merely mention the circumstance because it illustrates the imperative claims which beset the life of the actor—claims rising out of engagements, and the demands of a public which, however indulgent, does not like to be disappointed.

We have parted with Senorita Cubas, and we do not know when she will return. She goes hence to fulfil other engagements which will be equally successful with this last. We hope to meet her again soon, for she presents claims to admiration and regard such as are not often presented by any other artist with so much chance or reason for being recognized.

In conjunction with the performances of Saturday evening, we have to notice the production of "Lucretia Borgia." Miss Sarah Perrin, an entire stranger in this city, but better known in the West, was the *Lucretia* of the evening. We thought that she performed this very heavy character with considerable merit. The lady is neither very young nor very handsome. She dresses with care, and some taste, and in form is tall and well-proportioned. In the first act she read the letter which *Gennaro* (Mr. Bascomb) shows her, with effect.

Her appeals to *Gennaro* were made with much passion, and her interview with him after he has drunk the poison from the goblet of gold, was, perhaps, the best thing in the play. There were not sufficient salient points for criticism to take hold of, but the lady's general performance may be pronounced fair. She was warmly applauded throughout the play, and when she acknowledged the compliment of a call at the close. Mr. Bascomb handled the dagger, whilst about stabbing *Lucretia*, in a manner ridiculous enough to tickle the galleries, and there is nothing to be said of any of the rest. The house was completely jammed—a source of legitimate satisfaction to the management.

This evening Miss Lucille Western, who is engaged for six nights, makes her first appearance as *Miami* and *Madame St. Aubert*, in the "Green Bushes." She will be supported by Mr. Charles Barron. We should have remarked that Mr. Hemple, by his good comic acting, has made himself a great favorite with the *habitues* of the Walnut. It also gives us pleasure to notice the improved character of the orchestral music. This is due to Dr. Cunnington the old established orchestral leader. This gentleman has taken great pains so that pleasing and popular music shall be well-executed by the orchestra which he directs. We congratulate both him and the audience on the success of his labors.

THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"The Duke's Motto," with all its magnificent scenery, and equally magnificent improbabilities, has continued to be the attraction at this theatre for the past week. A very great attraction it has proved, and will continue to prove, judging from the size and enthusiasm of the audiences.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—To the Arch belongs the credit of giving us the first opera of the season, and to Miss Richings the honor of producing the works of an American composer. We have never thought that American art, music and literature, should be patronized simply because it *is* American, for the interests of all art are cosmopolitan, and it is too much to expect art-lovers to sacrifice taste and judgment to patriotism. Ten or twelve years ago our painters were indignant that gentlemen of wealth and culture should buy more pictures from European than from American artists. Yet this was the best way to encourage our own art, as the event has proved. American musicians have also complained of the impossibility of getting their works produced, forgetting that the public preferred genius to mediocrity. But the complaint was not without justice. It is one thing to acknowledge the supremacy of genius; another, to refuse any encouragement to merit. We need the best art the world can supply, and if a great opera is written in Uganda, by all means let Maretzek produce it. Yet if we are ever to have a great school of our own, we must respect the attempts to found it. Wallace's operas were here denied the opportunities they found in England. Mr. George F. Benkert, of this city, has written more than one opera which only needs to be sung to become popular. Mr. Theodore Eichberg, of Boston, has proved his right to be heard in the pleasant melody of "The Rose of Tyrol," which Miss Richings produced last week, and in the yet superior music of "The Doctor of Alcantara," which will be sung to-night. The English opera at this theatre deserves its popularity. Miss Richings' ability, especially, needs no compliment, and the management produces the opera with excellent taste.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATICAL.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. Anchutz will begin his musical season, during the first week of October, in Baltimore. The company will then visit Washington. At our Academy of Music it will begin November 2d, and probably remain the month. The new artistes engaged by Mr. Anchutz are now in New York, where the rehearsals of several new operas are actively progressing. The new prima Donna, is Madame Himmer-Frederici, from Berlin, said to be an excellent artiste, who will share with Madame Bertha Johannsen the leading rôles. Mademoiselle Pauline Carrisso, from Vienna, and Caroline Haug, from Pesth, are the soubrettes. M'lle. Caroline Puckner, from Vienna, completes the list of the ladies. The first tenor is Herr Himmer, of Berlin; the light tenor, Herr Hollar, of the Brunswick Opera. The first basso is Herr Lorenz Remy, of Vienna. Messrs. Weinlich, Graff, and Kronfield, of the old company, are re-engaged. The orchestra and chorus will be superior to those of last season, and, therefore, will be unusually fine. We are glad to learn that Mr. A. Birgfeld will remain the business agent of Mr. Anchutz in this city. We have already spoken of the new operas to be given, and if the new artistes possess the merit we have a right to expect, German Opera will cease to be an experiment in America.

—The dramatic critics of New York have original style, which has one merit—that of never being serious. Its mannerism has become monstrous. In the laborious liveliness of these monotonous articles, the authors show great ingenuity in avoiding their proper subject—the performances. In the *Leader*, of last week, "Figaro," one of the cleverest of these critics, has so much to say of the President, Louis Napoleon, and Mr. Seward, that he can spare Mr. Forrest but three lines. "Figaro" thus good-naturedly alludes to this absurdity: "I remember that some time since when your friend McArone was down somewhere in Jersey 'hunting the bounding clam,' he wrote me a note saying that he thought it wouldn't be amiss in a Dramatic Feuilleton to say something now and then about the drama."

— On Tuesday week Mlle. Vestvali makes her theatrical début at Niblo's, appearing in Matilda Heron's translation of Victor Sejour's "La Tireuse de Cartes," the English title of which is to be "Gamia, or the Jewish Mother." Before the close of the season she will play *Romeo*, in "Romeo and Juliet." She is also studying the part of *Lagardere* in "The Duke's Motto." Mr. Wheatley's next star after Vestvali will be Matilda Heron, who will be followed by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. Miss Heron commences an engagement this evening in Pittsburg, after which she will come to Philadelphia.

— At Wallack's, Mr. Moss closed his season on Wednesday. It will long be remembered as the great Ghost season. The house will remain closed until next Monday, when Mr. Wallack will open his regular campaign with a new five-act comedy by Mr. Lester Wallack. Mr. Stoepel has resigned his position as musical conductor, and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, late of the Winter Garden, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Mollenhauer is succeeded by Mr. Cooke, for a long time the favorite conductor at Niblo's. Among the other additions to Mr. Wallack's company are Miss Ione Burke, and Mr. Daly, formerly of Laura Keene's.

— Mr. Forrest is announced to play *Othello* tonight, for the second and last time this season. Mr. Bandmann's engagement ends this week, and it is reported that he will appear as *Hamlet*.

— At Barnum's Museum "five distinct Ghosts appear all at one time, a thing never before attempted in this country, besides an irresistibly ludicrous farce." This phraseology is, doubtless, very suitable to the performance advertised. It is more likely, however, that five indistinct ghosts will endeavor to appear.

— In Brooklyn the little Park Theatre bids fair to be a brilliant success. This week's performance will be opened with Planche's musical extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast," and the comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." At the Brooklyn Academy, Miss Laura Keene commences a short season to-night, with "Masks and Faces," and a new burlesque written by Mr. Frank Wood, and entitled "The Marble Maiden, or the Ghost of Cologne."

— Miss Cushman plays again, gratuitously (this time in Boston), next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. This lady's home for a number of years past has been in Rome, and she will return next month to her residence in that city, where she is honored alike by native and stranger residents. No saloon for years has had more attractions for those who are interested in art and literature than hers.

—Mr. Lewis Baker commences the season at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, the first week in November. He has already secured as members of his company, Mr. Setchell, Lawrence P. Barrett, and Alexina Fisher Baker.

— Mr. J. B. Roberts was the star last week at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.

— Cubas commences a month's engagement at the Boston Theatre on the 28th instant.

FOREIGN.—The London Lyceum is to reopen some time this month with "The Duke's Motto," with new dresses and scenery, and a new mechanical French stage, which is to be erected at a cost, it is said, of £3,000. Mr. Fechter was to have made this new invention one of the great features of the opening of his managerial campaign, but time would not allow of the project being carried out. It will abolish the necessity of the time-honored stage footmen, so dexterous hitherto in the art of removing tables and chairs.

The Liverpool *Courier* of September 1 says: Last night a brilliant house assembled in the Prince of Wales Theatre to welcome once more Mr. E. A. Sothern to his native town. After the ill-founded rumor that has been industriously circulated as to his alleged illness, we are glad to tell his friends—and they are coextensive with the community—that his lordship is in good health, and plays with all his accustomed force and originality. "Our American Cousin" has already been produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and was there, as it has been everywhere else, a loadstone of attraction. A prolonged engagement did not exhaust Mr. Sothern's popularity, but every evening saw him surrounded by admirers.

— Verdi, the composer, (we see it stated,) had the leader of the orchestra of the Grand Opera in Paris discharged, because he did not applaud enough during the rehearsal of one of the maestro's operas. (Rather over-sensitive, that!)

—Mlle. Carlotta Patti is creating a furore at Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts in London. Her singing, says a London critic, "electrifies by its spirit and brilliancy." He further states: "In the second part of the concert, wherein she warbled Musio's bird-like song, 'L'Usignuolo,' the rivalries of Patti's voice and Pratten's flute enchanted the auditory, and a furore of applause followed her closing cadenza. The lady returned, led on by Mr. Mellon, and raised the house to enthusiasm when she smilingly began Robert Burns' ballad, 'Comin' thro' the Rye,' in most distinct Anglo-Scottish phrasing. It was a bit of arch simplicity in word, music, and expression, after the elaborate division of the nightingale song which preceded it."

The *début* of Madame Tietjens, in the "Huguenots," before the audience of the grand opera in Paris, last month, created a great furore. A correspondent of the London *Star* makes an interesting contrast of M'lle Adelina Patti with the new operatic Queen, who has also appeared in Meyerbeer's new work, "L'Africaine:"

"Considering the dullness of the season, Mme. Tietjens has been very well received (second appearance) in Meyerbeer's new opera, 'L'Africaine.' The musical critics here consider that she is even superior to Mlle. Patti. Her style is thought more correct, her talent more profound, and her execution of chromatic scales more clear, and in no wise betraying the *triascato*. The German accent, German physiognomy, and Teutonic build of Mme. Tietjens are not, however, admired by the Parisians, if exception be made to her beautiful blue eyes, so expressive of the tender emotions, but hardly capable of expressing the strong emotions of the South. Her manner of bringing out her chest notes is pronounced defective, but her acting pleases. It has been justly remarked that she better represents the virtues than their antitypes, and that in the *rôle* of a heroine whose passions are too stormy for real life, her acting seems more the result of nervous excitement than of a warm temperament."

— Another excitement at the Imperial Academy is the extraordinary performance of a Polish danseuse, Madame Mourawieff, in the delightful ballet of "Griselle." The most important intelligence, however, connected with this theatre is a reported change in the direction. The *Figaro* mentions that General Mellinet is to succeed M. Perrin, whose nomination, it will be recollected, only took place a few months ago. General Mellinet is well known as a soldier of great merit as well as a most accomplished musician.

— A Parisian obituary contains the name of F. Masini, for many years one of the most successful composers of *romances* (ballads) in Paris. Twenty years ago there was a *furore* in France for that class of music. About Christmas time there used to appear a number of musical albums, intended partly as New Year's gifts, and containing a dozen or more songs, duets, *notturni*, etc., sometimes contributed by several composers, sometimes all by one. Masini's album was generally a prime favorite, and several of the French detached songs, which have become best known and liked in England, are from his facile pen. His compositions were marked by an amount of melody and originality not common among the French composers of that class of music.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

The Thermometer.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.			SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
68½	81	82	58	65½	61½
WIND.			WIND.		
W by N	WNW	W	NNE	ENE	N by E
SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.			SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
61	75	75	52	57	59
WIND.			WIND.		
NNW	NE	NNE	N by W	N	N

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER CONEMAUGH.—The United States double-bowed steamer Conemaugh arrived at the Quarantine on Friday afternoon last, where she had her powder taken out, and laid there all night, and arrived off the navy yard on Saturday morning. She left Port Royal, and stopped in Charleston harbor on the 15th. The bombardment was going on slowly when she left. This vessel was built in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, where she has been in active service for fifteen months, which is a longer period than any other double-bowed steamer in the service. She was the first wooden gunboat that crossed Charleston bar, and attacked the rebel forts in the harbor, and, although under heavy fire for some time, she escaped all danger. No prizes have been taken by this vessel, but she ran the rebel steamer Queen of the Wave on shore off Santee, causing the rebels to blow her up. Part of her machinery was saved, which was sent North, also seven prisoners. She also destroyed a fleet of seven freight steamers and schooners laden with cotton in Murrell's Inlet, North Carolina. A bridge was likewise destroyed near Georgetown, which connected South Island with the main land.

The rebels attempted to bring some guns across the bridge, to fire on the steamer, when a force of thirty men were landed, which drove the rebels away and set fire to the bridge. She is considered the fastest vessel in the South Atlantic Squadron, which is all owing to her engines, which are substantially built, and handsome in every respect, showing great attention has been paid by those having charge of this part of the vessel. Much repairing is required, as the vessel is weak, and her timbers need strengthening, and she will, most likely, be taken to New York for that purpose, as there are more vessels at our navy yard now than can be well attended to. The Conemaugh carries one 11-inch Dahlgren, one 100-pounder Parrott, four 9-inch Dahlgren guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, R. W. Shufeldt; assistant surgeon, J. J. Allingham; acting paymaster, Chas. C. Adams; acting masters, J. W. Stapleford and J. L. Lee; acting masters' mates, George H. French, Joseph H. Wainwright, and Geo. G. Brown; gunner, James D. Borton; acting ensign, Geo. F. Morse; captain's clerk, C. H. Gaylor; paymaster's clerk, J. W. Stainbrune; surgeon's steward, J. W. Powell; second assistant engineers, L. J. Allen and John Lloyd; third assistant engineers, Paul Kendrickson and J. F. Knowlton.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following persons were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday and Sunday:

Patrick Coyle, aged 40 years, had his left leg badly fractured by being knocked down and run over by the Market-street Passenger Railway car, at Twenty-second and Market streets. He hails from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Charles Higgins, aged 16 years, had his right leg badly crushed by a coal train, of which he was brakesman, at Broad and Chestnut streets. His leg was amputated.

John Dougherty, 57 years old, had his right arm fractured by a cart running over it at Camac's Woods.

Wm. Davis, aged 40 years, was carrying a load of tents at the U. S. Arsenal, when he fell and fractured his right collar bone.

Anthony McDowell, 35 years old, had both legs injured by falling together with a derrick, at the Navy Yard.

John Frees, 15 years old, fractured his left leg, by falling on a trestle work connected with a coal mine at Dutchtown, Carbon co., Pa.

George Ferry, aged fifteen years, had his left arm fractured by a horse jamming him up against a stall, in a stable on Washington avenue, near Eighth street.

Daniel B. Weaver, aged twenty-five years, accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon, while gunning for reed birds, near the Point House. He saw a flock of birds near, and while drawing the gun out of the boat, it caught against the side and went off, the contents of the barrel entering his left side, above the hip, causing a very frightful and dangerous wound. He resides in the neighborhood of Front and Noble streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1863.

The week closes on a steady Stock market, and money in plentiful supply at 6 per cent. Gold to-day continued steadily to advance until it reached 135¼, closing ¾ lower. A numerous class of people, afraid of foreign war, are buying gold largely, and each advance in the price frightens them worse and renders them still more persistent in their purchases. These folks should remember that it is against the interests of the Government and its loans for gold to advance; that the Government is bound to protect its issues, and will not allow them to depreciate, simply because a few operators wish they should. The subtreasurer any time can spare two or three millions of gold to throw on the market and depress the price, and what would seem profitable and probable for Secretary Chase to do, it is at least possible he may do. The operation is plain. Any man would do the same to protect his business, and why should not the Secretary employ all the vast means at his command to save his paper from depreciation? It may be foresight which impels the buying of gold at these advancing figures; but if it is of that kind which a buyer exhibited to-day when he said confidentially, "Gold will be 160 in thirty days," we pity the foresight and the possessor together, at the same time sincerely hoping that such may not be the fact.

The Stock market was active and firm to-day. Philadelphia and Erie shares were in demand at 26½@26¾; Catawissa at 8, and the preferred at 23¾; Reading at 58½@58¾; Long Island sold at 44¼, an advance of 2¾ over late bids; Pennsylvania rose to 69; 15½ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 47¼ for Little Schuylkill. Green and Coates sold at 45; Ridge Avenue at 21; Spruce and Pine at 15; Reading sixes were in demand at 110; State fives sold at 100¾, the coupon fives at 102¼, the sixes at 105¾; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages at 110; Camden and Atlantic Railroad second mortgages at 70; Elmira chattel tens sold at 78¼; Wyoming Canal sixes at 96; Schuylkill Navigation 1882s at 83¼. Canal shares were dull, Union selling at 1¾, Wyoming Valley at 58¼.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	106 @106¾
U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness	99¼@ 99¾
U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness	101¼@101¾
United States 7-30 Notes	106⅛@107
Quartermasters' Vouchers	99 @ 99¼
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	¾@ ½
Gold	34¼@ 34½
Sterling Exchange	147 @148

Jay Cooke & Co quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

United States sixes, 1881	106¼@106¾
United States 7-30 notes	106½@107
Certificates of Indebtedness	101¼@101¾
Do. do new	99½@ 99¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98¾@ 99¼
Demand notes	134 @135
Gold	134 @135

Sales of five-twenties, $413,050.

Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday Sept. 17, 1863:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	26,330	01
" Pottsville	2,221	13
" Schuylkill Haven	25,891	12
" Auburn	5,080	10
" Port Clinton	7,701	02
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	139	11
Total Anthracite coal for the week	67,364	09
From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k	5,250	10
Total of all kinds for the week	72 614	19
Previously this year	2 257,212	06
Total	2,329,817	05
To the same time last year	1,696,174	03

The following abstract of Company's reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week	Season.	Last Season.	Inc'se	Dec'e
Reading R.	7,2604	2,329,816	1,696,174	633,642	......
Schuy'l Nav.	.....	511,757	665,582	......	113,825
Lehigh Nav.	25,225	466,593	216,256	250,337	......
Lehigh Val.	24,580	914,414	631,346	283,067	......
Del. & Lack.	28,062	841,234	764,017	77,216	......
Del. & Hud.	28,774	523,164	337,091	186,073	......
Penna. Coal.	24,835	422,034	341,489	80,545	......
Shamokin.	8,320	183,569	163,654	19,905	......
Broad Top.	7,962	231,186	228,176	3,010	......
Lyken's Val.	4,927	81,532	116,439	......	34,907
Trevorton.	1,150	42,693	45,481	......	2,788
Totals.	226,440	6,547,992	5,205,715	1,533,795	151,520

The New York *Post* of to-day says:

The loan market is moderately active, with a full supply of capital; and some of the brokers, finding it less easy to lend the surplus which they have on hand, are very willing to accept 5½@6 per cent. Still the quoted rates at the money-lending institutions are 6@7 on ordinary securities, and the extreme rate is willingly given by parties who do not wish their loans to be disturbed. There are, however, a considerable number of 30 and 60 day loans now running at 7 per cent., which were made during the speculative excitement three weeks ago. In consequence of the ease in money some of the borrowers, if permitted, would gladly pay off these loans, so as to replace them at 6, and a considerable amount of renewable and call loans at 7 have thus been paid off this morning.

The stock market opened strong, and closed with somewhat less indisposition to sell. Governments are quiet, except the debt certificates, for which there is an increasing demand at full prices. Border-State bonds are firm, railroad bonds strong, and bank shares quiet. Railroad shares are not very active, but quotations are steady and holders are firm.

New York Central, Erie, and Michigan Southern are the most active of the railway stocks, and in each there is reported to be a large short interest.

Before the Board gold was selling at 133¾@133⅞; New York Central at 137⅛@137⅞; Erie at 107⅞@108; Illinois Central at 124½@124¾.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the lowest prices of yesterday evening:

	Sat.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.	105¼	105⅛	..	..
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou.	106½	105⅞	..	..
U. S. Seven-thirties	106⅞	107	..	⅛
U. S. 1 yr cer., gold	101¼	101½	..	¼
U. S. 1 yr. cur.	99½	99⅝	..	⅛
American Gold	134⅞	133⅝	1¼	..
Tennessee 6s	64¾	64½	¼	..
Missouri 6s	69	69	..	..
Pacific Mail	211	213	..	2
New York Cen. Railr'd.	137⅛	137	⅛	..
Erie	107⅞	107⅝	¼	..
Erie Preferred	105	105½	..	½
Hudson River	137	137	..	..
Harlem	144	145	..	1
Harlem Preferred	130	132	..	2
Reading	117	117	..	..
Michigan Central	118¾	118½	¼	..
Michigan Southern	90⅞	90¾	⅛	..
Michigan South. guar.	129	128	1	..
Illinois Cen. Scrip	124¾	125	..	¼
Cleveland and Pitts	99½	99	½	..

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 19.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

77 Phila & Erie R. .. 26¾	1000 Penna coup 6s..b5.108
50 do 26⅝	20 Wyoming Valley. 58¼
100 do 26½	50 Spruce & Pine..b5 15
100 do b30 26⅝	1000 Wyoming Can 6s. 96
100 do b60 26⅝	400 U S 5-years option.102½
15 Penna R. 69	100 Schuyl Nav 6s '82. 83½
1000 Reading 6s '44....110	600 do 83¼
5000 do '48....110	50 Union Canal 1¾
6000 do '49....110	3 Catawissa R prf.. 23¾
20 Cam & Amboy....175	10 Ridge Avenue R.. 21
2000 Penna coup 5s....102¼	24 Commercial Bk.. 52¾
600 Penna 5s..........100¾	50 Green & Coates R. 45
50 L Island R...cash 44¾	1000 Penna 6s..........105¾
1000 U S 6s '81........106¾	9000 Cam & Atlan 2d m 70
500 Elmira Chattel 10s 78¼	

AFTER BOARDS.

250 Susq Can scrip.... 62	43 Catawissa R 8
500 City 6s R. 102	200 Reading R. 58⅜
450 Catawissa R prf. b5 23¾	5000 Penna 5s 100¾
100 Catawissa R.....b30 8	2000 Penna R 1st mort..110

Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 18—Evening.

The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and home use; sales comprise about 400 bbls old-stock extra family at $5.50; 800 bbls fresh ground do at $6 25; and 200 bbls fresh ground extra at $5 50. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from $4.50 up to $8 ℔ bbl for superfine, extra, and fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce at $5@5.25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal—There is very little doing; Pennsylvania is held at $4, and Brandywine at $4 25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for Wheat at former rates; about 6,000 bus sold at $1.32@1.35 for old red, the latter for Amber, 95c@$1.32 ℔ bu for inferior to prime new do; and white at $1.38@1.60 ℔ bu, the latter for choice Kentucky. Rye is scarce at $1 for old and 95c ℔ bu for new. Corn is in demand, and prices are better; about 2,000 bus sold at 85c for yellow and 83c for Western mixed. Oats are scarce and in demand, with sales at 67c for new and 70@72c, weight, for old.

BARK.—Quercitron is firm, with sales of 10 hhds at $30 ℔ ton for 1st No. 1.

COTTON.—The sales are limited, and holders are firm. We quote Middlings at 70@72c ℔ lb.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues scarce but firm, with small sales of Rio at 29@30c ℔ lb. In Sugar there is not much doing, but prices are well maintained.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change to notice in price or demand. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at $14 for new, $12 for old, and $13 ℔ bbl for prime Bacon. Hams are in fair demand at 12¾@13¾c ℔ lb for fancy-bagged, Sides at 7½@7¾c, and Shoulders 6¾c ℔ lb. Lard is firmly held at 10½c ℔ lb for bbls and tcs.

WHISKY.—There is very little doing; 100 bbls sold at 52c, and drudge at 51c ℔ gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour	1,200 bbls.
Wheat	8,900 bush.
Corn	2,350 bush.
Oats	6,200 bush.

New York Markets, Sept. 19.

ASHES are quiet at $7@7.12½ for Pots, and $8.50 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is more active and 5@10c better.

The sales are 13,000 bbls at $4.35@4.85 for superfine State; $5.10@5 25 for extra State; $4.40@4.85 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c; $4.@5 40 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5.50@5 75, and trade brands at $5 80@7 25.

Southern Flour is 5@10c higher, and in better request; sales 1,300 bbls at $5.35@6.40 for superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@8 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is buoyant and 10 cents better, with an increased demand. The sales are 900 bbls at $5.20@5.40 for common, and $5 45@7 40 for good to choice.

Rye Flour is very firm at $3.60@5.20 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is held with increased firmness, owing to the rise in corn.

Wheat is fully 2c higher, with an active demand for export. The sales are 125,000 bus, at 98c@$1.10 for Chicago Spring; $1.16 for prime new do; $1.05@1.20 for Milwaukee Club; $1.21@1.25 for amber Iowa; $1.21@1.27 for winter red Western; $1.28@1.32 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet and steady at 85@97c for Western and North River.

Barley is quiet and firm at $1 32@1 40.

Oats are heavy and lower, at 63@64c for Canadian, 64@71c for Western, and 69@71½c for State.

Corn is 2c higher, with an active and excited market; sales 130,000 bus at 7c@78c for shipping, and 75@76c for Eastern, closing at the outside quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is quiet and unchanged; sales 500 bbls at $13.75 for new mess, $12 for old mess, $13.25@13.37½ for prime, and $10 75 for sour mess. Beef is quiet, with small sales. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are steady; sales 25,000 lbs dry-salted shoulders at 5¾c. Bacon is firm; sales 25 boxes Cumberland-cut middles at 5¾c, and 200 boxes Stratford middles at 10. Lard is firmer, with sales of 900 bbls and tcs at 10¾@10⅞.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS,

UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Continental—Ninth and Chestnut streets.

B M Barnes, Kentucky	W S Verplanck, Fishkill
W S Barnes, Kentucky	A G Marsh, Quincy, Ill
R E Culbertson, Kentucky	M Bjon, Quincy, Ill
W Wooldridge, Kentucky	W T Richardson, Mass
W B McKee, Lewistown	W Faxton & wife, N York
W Katte, Williamsport	J K Thompson & lady, Ky
D Banks, New York	Miss Stone, Lexington
P C Remondino, Minnesota	T C Cain, Knoxville, Tenn
G E Brokaw, Terre Haute	T G Calout & lady, Kentucky
Charles Adams, U S N	J W Taylor & wife, U S A
R W Roberts, Chicago	H Y Thompson, England
J N Kenney & wife, Ohio	C P Bailey, Washington
Edw R Lytle, Penna	S S Buckingham, Jr, Conn
Mrs Lytle, Penna	A L Murdock, Boston
Miss S Lytle, Penna	Thos McFadden, Jr, Pittsb'g
Miss F Lytle, Penna	Jas J Donnell, Pittsburg
J Thompson, Allegheny City	Rev Shufeldt, U S A
W Sawyer, Allegheny City	Mrs B G Merick, Detroit
Mrs Sawyer, Allegheny City	Miss Merick, Detroit
S Sawyer, Allegheny City	Richard P Marritt, N York
W E Pearse, New York	J P Howard, New York
R Stiles, Henderson, Ky	W M Larrabee & la, Chicago
B G Hughlin	Miss M M Larrabee, Chicago
W P Preston, Memphis	M Hammill, Chicago
W H Armstrong, Easton, Pa	H Weed & wf, Taunton
H B Thompson, Ohio	P S Kintner, Kentucky
A P Cochran, Louisville, Ky	Capt A Dolon, Reading
J R Myers, Clarion, Pa	Capt G Robinson & la, Pa
E B Wight, Detroit	Rev E Benjamin, New York
J W Wallace, Newcastle, Pa	Henry Brewer, New York
Th McBride, Newcastle, Pa	W A Corbiere, New York
James Wiley, Pittsburg	Alex Trippel, New York
W J Potter, New Bedford	D R Burbank, New York
E G Roberts, New York	D Clark, New York
J W Harden, England	Mrs A Clark & ch, N York
J W Webb, Newark, O	Miss Davis, New York
R S McCormick, Worcester	Isaac T Wise, St Louis
Henrique Gotlet, Nicaragua	Miss Baxter, New York
P Guyman, Nicaragua	Seth Bryant, Massachusetts
F Guyman, Nicaragua	Thos M Abbott, Baltimore
J R Perey, Nicaragua	W H Clement, Cincinnati
Geo H Higee, N J	W Hayden & wf, Iowa
R B Tompson, New York	A Eyears & wf, Cleveland
C L Tucker, St Louis	R B Champion & wf, Wis
A Gilliat, London	Miss Champion, Wisconsin
S S Parker, Louisville	Chas W Wood, Pittsburg
J M Terry, Louisville	Miss L W Chamberlin, Wash
H C Courtney, Louisville	A F Eberman, New York
R H Spalding, Louisville	B A Robertson, Boston
Rev R L Dashiell & la, N J	G G Presbury, Baltimore
C Walsh & la, Newark	F B Tobins, New York
W Morton & la, New York	L W L Earnshaw, New York
Miss Kennedy, New York	Rishman Talbot, New York
H N Arnold, New York	Augustus Talbot, New York
Col J B Howell	John H Heald, Baltimore
G T Bedell & wf, Ohio	Mrs Shufeldt
A C Washington, New York	H G Bingham, Brantford
W Richardson, Washington	J C Woods, New York
D Griffen, Washington	J L Benien, New York
H N Garabia, Maryland	A Laundora, New York
Geo Fisher, Harrisburg	W B Baldwin, N Y
L H Bristol, New Haven, C	W Greenough, Jr, Boston
B Myers, New York	Mrs W Gaylord, Cincinnati
W K Satterworth, N Y	T G Gaylord, Cincinnati
A Dubil, New York	A H Gardner, Milwaukee
T M Delgard & la, Havana	Mrs W Bagaley, Pittsburg
Thos D Robinson, N Y	Ralph Bagaley, Pittsburg
A W Paine, Washington	L D Ingersoll, Washington
A Gillespie, Illinois	W O Colt
Mrs H P Duncan, Wash	L S Scribner & la, Chicago
M Harrison, New York	Mrs C Kawilton & son, Ill
W Dunn, Cincinnati	Byron Fay & wf, Sandusky
C M Wheat, Kentucky	Mrs March, Indiana
W S Gorner, Chicago	H C Wilson, Washington
W J Logan, St Johns, N B	Jas Perrine, Dayton
Jas Smith, St Johns, N B	A Frowenfeld, Pittsburg
S J Key, Pittsburg	W T Ladd, New York
Jas M Bailey, Pittsburg	H Burgess
Mr & Mrs S T Taylor, Cairo	Geo B French, U S N
Miss C J Taylor, Cairo	J H Wainwright, U S N
V H Wright, Newark, O	J L Boston, U S N
J E Weisner, Akron, O	G W Bliss
A W Marsh, Cincinnati	Chas W Smith
W Carr, New York	G W Crist
Henry Holte, Peoria, Ill	John E Mulford, Ft Monroe

Girard—Chestnut street, below Ninth.

Wm Lariner, Cuba	C F Lambarton, Penna
W C Jones	J B Fitzgerald & lady, Ind
E R Taggart, Del co, Pa	T R Jennings & la, Tenn
T Hopkins, Maryland	Miss Stone, Norfolk, Va
J L Hopkins, Maryland	J A Gamble, Jersey Shore
Geo Armstrong, Baltimore	W Warnock & wf, Indiana
J Williams	Miss B C Warnock, Atlantic
Wm Hasty, Hollidaysburg	T Brocken, Chicago
Chas Hemming, Ohio	S Archbold & wf, Chester
Saml Perkins, Ohio	H T saunders, Cairo
Henry Gibbons, New York	Mrs saunders, Cairo
Thos Harrison & lady, N Y	Thos Cogan, Washington
J Bell, Boston	Jas Daly, Washington
R S Blackwell, Penna	Henry W Kendig, Balt
F A M Heister & lady, Pa	E L Martin, Cincinnati
Mrs Hunt, Nashville	N L McCready, New York
Miss Hunt, Nashville	J M Stapler, New York
J W Brown, Boston	W H Childress, Tennessee
N Plympton, Boston	J M McNeill, Tennessee
Jr Hampton, Concord	Jas H Laird, New York
Miss Hampton, Concord	W C Shinn, Mauch Chunk
Henry Fresher, Zanesville	C H Shinn, New Jersey
Chas J Glasener, Zanesville	H Stanton
Thos McGowen	Saml A Gorman, Phila
L Wasserman, Wash, D C	S C Mitchell, Philadelphia
C W Fisher, Baltimore	D B Hilt, Pennsylvania
T C Cole, Baltimore	Geo Brown, U S N
A Getty, Philadelphia	J W S Kincade & la, N Y
Geo Oatman, Keokuk	James Williamson, Balt
M F Conway, Kansas	Samuel Reed, Baltimore
J F Constant	James L Blakely, Buffalo
H H Albertson, Plymouth	Jas W Gilmer & wf, Detroit
J L Albertson, Norristown	Rich'd Graham & s, Detroit

American—Chestnut street, above Fifth.

Chas Beal & fam, Montrose	S Dyer, Woodbury, N J
J L Fox, Chicago	S C Adams, Troy, N Y
J V Yates, Washington	W P Hazleton, California
Benj Lilly, Washington	Dr R M Price, Maryland
Isaac Ashmead, Jr	John M Harper, Maryland
James W Allen	John B Hoffer, Maryland
Edw J Kelly, Boston	N Osborn, Rochester
E B Freeman, U S N	Capt M H Stratton
H B Tilley & la	Wm Denney, Jr, Del
B C Wilson, Washington	J H Hood & la, Washing'n
J T Brownlee, Penna	C J Richards, Providence
J Graff, Blairsville, Penna	P Smith, New York
C A Daniels, Manchester, N H	C H Mann, Baltimore
R W Roberts, Chicago	C Stokley
Mr & Mrs G F Conradt, Balt	Edw Fithian
J F Cunningham, Del	E Sturges, Connecticut
S S Arple, Lancaster	James Vanscivor
Wm Kellogg, Boston	David H Brunt
Wm Lanchart, New York	J W Colley & son, Washn
John Bailey, Cincinnati	L Giffulu, Wisconsin
W Chidsey, Cincinnati	P Brady
Edw Manahan, Washing'n	E J Primer, Penna
Danl R Shafer, Baltimore	Alex D Schenk

St. Louis—Chestnut street, above Third.

H J Stanedesh, New York	D Dougherty, New Jersey
J B Hewett, U S N	G Collins, Baltimore
C A Elmore	A M Lewis, Chicago
E H Bigby, Jersey City	W E Sturges, Washington
C Robinson, Dover, Del	Mrs E M Paine, Mass
J H Weirman, Phila	J Halleck, U S N
W F Rubel, Louisville, Ky	W Buck
Lieut G W Fox, U S A	J Hadfield, U S N
G Greene, Chicago	C W Scofield, Washington
P M Brenan & wf, Mass	L G Morrow, Virginia
Mrs J Stewart, Mass	J A Fanning & la, St Louis
A F Clark & wf, New York	C H Hensley, New York
G H Armstrong, N J	F Hookney, Ohio
S F Bradford, New Haven	C R Lewis, Cincinnati
T H Green, Buffalo, N Y	W H Canfield, Ohio
C Washburn, Baltimore	J Wood, Jr, Ohio
L M Slade, Connecticut	E W Matthews, Penna
L Holmes, Paterson, N J	Miss S France
A Holmes, Bordentown, N J	

Merchants'—Fourth street, below Arch.

G W Osborn, Johnstown	Jas W Welch, Ohio
D A Wertz, Chambersburg	Jno M Thompson, New York
J P Kratzer, Clearfield, Pa	J W Ebbody, Penna
Jas Dean, Baltimore	Jos Smith, Clearfield, Pa
Jno Fisher, New Florence	Jos Thomas, Baltimore
Jno Mellet, Hickman, Ky	G Kemble, Iowa
Jno Crabb, Louisville, Ky	A Bartholomew, Ohio
Geo W Swartz, Huntingdon	Jos Lansburgh, Baltimore
C H Anderson, Huntingdon	J B Murdoch, Jr, Virginia
Hugh Johnson, Huntingdon	A B Chapin
Jas Allen, Greencastle, Ind	W J Ryan, Wilmington, Del
Geo K Loring, Michigan	Jos Smith, Council Bluffs
A Conkle, Pittsburg	C M Stanton
W Gates, Kittanning	G A Mundorff, Delaware
D M Du'any, Quincy, Ill	E F Damon, Pittston, Pa
Jas Pooley, Memphis	C R Gorman, Pittston, Pa
W B Harris, Zanesville, O	Jno R Warner, Penna
Lt N W Bannalyce, Penna	W T Albree
C T Roberts, Ebensburg	E C Stewart, Mifflintown
J Gorley, Belmont, O	W Kennedy, New Brighton
D Bensinger, Harrisburg	B L Crain, Richmond, O
Jas Brady, Harrisburg	S Cone & son, Ohio
B Campbell, Harrisburg	H Kahn
R L Head, Harrisburg	D S Beam, New Paris, O
A Lipman	W Johnston, Jr, Indiana
S A Carmack, Penna	S J Adams & wf, Pittsburg
J L Hodeon, Augusta, Me	Enoch Smith, New Jersey
Geo D Lybrand, Chicago	

Barnum's Hotel—Third street, above Race.

Lieut W Kale, Penna	G Crisman & la, New Jersey
Lieut H Dasher, Penna	A R Hill & la, New Jersey
Wm G Lohrman, Virginia	A G Jones & la, Blairsville
S R Catlin, Wilkesbarre	J A Vanscoten & la, Penna
Capt J P Embuck, U S A	J A Crisman, Blairsville
A Krumb	Lieut W Ball, U S A
J N Young, Pennsylvania	Jas Vankirk, Blairsville
R Fands	Capt A Davison, U S A
Z Scoffeld, Warren, Ill	A W Lutz, U S A
G Bogart & la, N Carolina	W Ready, U S A
W F Hutchinson, N Jersey	C Sweitzer, U S A
S D Oberfield & la	M Gray, U S A
M D Hendrickson & la, N J	W M McElroy, U S A
H L Fisher & la, Belvidere	H Vance, U S A
G W Beatty, New Jersey	D B Torbert, U S A
M D Hetzel, New Jersey	Lieut Geo Bell, U S A
B J Pursel & la, Bridgeville	J W French
A J Voss & la, Bridgeville	G H Aufer, Stroudsburg
W H Swisher & la, N Jersey	H Ivenen
W H Mann & la, New Jersey	J J Rice, Baltimore
S B Francis, New Jersey	H Rhese
D S Vaugh, New Jersey	

Bald Eagle—Third St., above Callowhill.

A Markle, Penna	Miss Gresler, Northampton
J Z Yeakel, Lehigh co	R J Eilenberger, Northamptn
Moses Oritt, Lehigh co	M Hoover & la, Lanc co
Peter Miller, Lehigh co	Miss Hoover, Lancaster co
W Merritt, Lehigh co	W F Donuskey, Allentown
W Knires, Lehigh co	A Donnan, Slatington
P Balliet, Allentown	W Morgan, Slatington
J J Horn, Northampton co	Morgan P Weaver, Penna
W Bunsberger, Northampton co	Nathan Weaver, Penna
Jesse Broad, Northamptn co	E C Collins
R C Steinman, Bethlehem	C F Koons, Barks co
J Weiss, Bethlehem	Jacob R Correll, Penna
Jas J Krom, Bethlehem	G W Roth, Penna
Miss M C Hulsizer, Belvidere	A F Bertolett, Reading
P B Yoder, Trexlertown	

The Union—Arch street, above Third.

W H Brady, Fort Wayne	Saml C Smith & la
W Carson, Allegheny	A Henry
S Delheimer, Leavenworth	Geo H Dean, Trenton
Lieut J P Iredell	Jas B D Mead, Pittsburg
G H Shoemaker, Belvidere	J Simpson, Pennsylvania
Miss Davison & s, Belvidere	W T Black, Illinois
Lewis Davison & la, Belvidere	J S Russell, Massillon, O
W Baylor & la, Belvidere	A G Crosbey, Massillon, O
Hugh Exton & la, Belvidere	J Ruthrauff, Ohio
A S Miller, Belvidere	John Conway, Rochester
John Baird, Belvidere	J W Alder, Kingston
Lieut Col W D Nixon	Capt F J Osgood, Penna
W C Chamberlin, Ohio	

States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

J B Barthol, New York	H Fertig, Millerstown
W Griswold, Hartford, Ct	H P Hughes
Chas Clark, Wilmington	W W Williams, Uniontown
C M Stanton	Mrs E Brown, Boston
J A Smith, New York	Chas Arnold
J M Laughlin, Jacksonville	Jno Harper, Bedford, Pa
Jas Moore, Salisbury	M Adams, Delaware
G M Kulp, Penna	R R Ebis, South Bend
X Rollis, Indiana	A S Squires, Ohio
J L Kelly, N Bloomfield, Pa	Jno Griffiths, Indiana co, Pa
G M Bretz, Carlisle, Penna	H R Smith, Cincinnati

Commercial—Sixth street, above Chestnut.

A McCall, Oswego	I O Thorp, Washington
Geo M Stetson, Delaware	W W Ball, Ohio
J Willom & la, Newark	Louis Johnston, Rome, N Y
Jos S Evans, West Chester	Miss C Howard, Phila
J A Wickersham, Chester co	J Hughes, Chestnut co
S M Meredith, Fughtown	P Burk, Boston
W S Baker	F S Judd, Phila
Master S Baker	E Jones, Phila
M A Force, Clearfield co	E B Brigham, U S N
E S Young, Belvidere	W Sloat
A L Hughes, Coatesville	E T Kern, St Louis
J Conner, Wilmington	Capt P J Phillips, Wash

National—Race street, above Third.

H W Davis, Doylestown	S S Wick, Reading
S Belmont, New York	M V B Steinmetz, Penna
A Heck, Baltimore	P Barton, Belvidere, N J
Charles Oliver, New York	W R Duncan, Penna
W W Hearing, Reading	G A Scholl, Washington
John E Wirts & la, Reading	P Small, Schuylkill co, Pa
Joseph Martin & la, Del	F Orth, Hummelstown
J W Geiger, Reading	

Madison—Second street, above Market.

G W Knight	John Diehl, Delaware
G S Mullin, Schellsburg, Pa	John Badlos, New Jersey
F E Garret, New Jersey	J W Gilbert & la, Bucks co
Jas Gilkeson, Doylestown	C W Neudecker, St Louis
D R Whiteomb, Ohio	Jas B Davis, Milford, Del
J F Kapp, Scranton, Pa	W A Pennewell, Delaware
E D Benton, Kent co, Del	

Black Bear—Third St., above Callowhill.

Dr T Meckley, U S N	A Buckman, Bucks co, Pa
Jos Spellinger, Newtown	Elijah Burwell, S Easton
Mrs F Holloway, Penna	A C Van Artsdalen & la, Pa
Benj Tomlinson, Byberry	S P Dunkel, Danville
Frank Tomlinson, Byberry	W P Near, New York
John Tomlinson, Byberry	H F Hittle, Coopersburg
J High, Bucks co, Pa	