THE DAILY PRESS. PIFTERS CENTS PER WREE, payable to the carrier, alled to Subscribers out of the Cir. at Seven Dollars er Abrum, There Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six forths. One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents for REE MONTES, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, alled to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars FRE ANKUE, in advance.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE. CHESTNUT STREET,

BELOW SEVENTH STREET, I have received. BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, A large assortment of

NEW STYLES CARPETING, Comprising some new kinds of goods never before offered in this country, for parlor furnishing. Included in our variety will be found the

FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS; ALSO. FRENCH VOLANTE. TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.

With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING. HENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS.

With a full varie, y of American makes of three-ply and Ingrain goods, P. II of which can be offered at considera-JAMES H. ORNE. CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET.

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All the leading styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, J. BLACKWOOD.

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED PROM 619 OHESTNUT' STREET,

Opposite the State House, to their NEW WAREHOUSE, 904 CHESTNUT STREET, In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their

NEW CARPETINGS.

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G. W BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTIES, No. 124 NORTH TEIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW se2-2m GLEN ECHO" MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & OO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

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

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

At very Low Prices.

MO. 186 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH, sel-lm\* WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

YABNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

VIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, ULOOKS, FANOY BASKETS, 600.

518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. GREAT OPENING OF

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS

5,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 3,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 3,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARN 2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c

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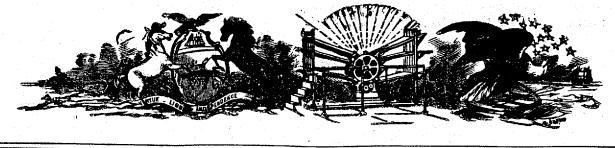
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> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WARE. BRUSHES, &c., 310 MARKET STREET,

se3-2m CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BILL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

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

see-5cm



Senator Lowry, was in 1840 a resident of Crawford

Northwestern Pennsylvania, and a Republican

leader. His mansion is the abode of elegance and

refinement; his benevolence unostentatious and

general; his position among the highest and most

respected. There is no better way to judge of a man

to see that he deserves the confidence of the people, and the respect of his political adversaries. Many

were the instances of his charity and generosity that

Huydekooper, Senator Lowry explained to me that

the mother of this young man, with the true devo-

of her residence. The Senator was present when

agony at meeting her mutilated boy. Lowry, who

witnessed this scene with flowing tears, and he

turned to the mother and said, "Oh, madem, is this

not terrible?" Her reply is worthy of all that we

hear of the Roman matrons of early days. Straight-

she answered, "It is very sad, it is very horrible

as human slavery." And, would you believe it, that

audacity to tell me that he intended to return to the

The people were by this time coming in crowds to

and marching to martial and national airs, passe

women waving the banner of the country; wagons

densely crowded with stalwart and shouting men,

produced the most agreeable exhilaration; every street was an avenue, and nearly all the hou

both sides, were open to the populace. Here, as else-

where, I met a number of old Democratic friends,

warmly approved my political course. I wish it were in my power to give you a faithful description

great meetings that assembled at Erie in 1840, which

have always been remembered as monsters of their

kind, were overshadowed by this mighty assemblage.

highways and pavements, surging in and around the

hotels, and crowding the parks of the city, but the deep irresistible and religious feeling indicated a

very different cause and a very different sentiment

ago. From twelve o'clock at noon until twelve o'clock at midnight, thousands heard the arguments

the issues of the day. What added renewed interest

turned and discharged soldiers, who took the live-

liest interest in the proceedings, and rent the air with their shouts for Governor Curtin. The only

drawback was the fact that I was not at that time

have been preserved. Never shall I forget its effect

upon that great mass of men, women, and children. He discussed the various questions with signal

warmly welcomed than his magnanimous and

and his Administration. But it was when he called

asked their support because his election would be a

tribute to the army and navy, and some slight re-cognition of the self-sacrificing bravery of the

acidiers of Pennsylvania, that he awakened the greatest enthusiasm. Without assaulting his com-petitor, he drew attention to the fact that Judge

Woodward was the author of the opinion dis-

franchising the soldiers, and that he was running on

a platform framed and erected at Harrisburg, one of

the chief features of which is a resolution endorsing

troops fighting for the old flag. At this moment I saw

tears rolling down the cheeks of hundreds. Seated near the spot where Governor Curtin stood was an

old sailor, the only survivor of the crew of the flag-

sary of Perry's victory,) and when the Governor took the old man by the hand, and raised him to his

side, so that all could behold him, cheers made the

welkin ring, and new emotions excited and thrilled

the crowd. The name of this sailor-hero was Ben Flemming. A more affecting incident, if possible,

was the unfurlingof the flag of the decimated 83d

ow remain but three hundred survivors. Colonel

regiment, composed of Erie boys, of which there

McLane, who was originally in command of this

regiment, was a captain in the Mexican war. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was sheriff of

Erie county, and was tendered, by Governor Curtin, the position of Commissary General of the State,

which he declined in a letter declaring that in

this war he "would stand by the guns." And

he fulfilled his word, for he died at the head of his regi-ment. The command was then assumed by Colonel Strong Vincent, one of the most accomplished young

men in Pennsylvania in all respects. He fell at Get-tysburg. The regiment is without a colonel because of its terribly reduced numbers; Captain Graham, the senior captain of the regiment, is now in com-

mand. After Governor Curtin had spoken at the

meeting on the 10th, Captain Graham took ground

openly in favor of the Governor, and abjured the

belonged, in an effective speech. He is now on the

stump, speaking for Curtin in Eric county. Standing at the side of the Governor and holding the flag

in his hand, was another Democrat who lost his leg in the Seven days' fight before Richmond and

was rewarded for his courage by the Republicans

are the examples that will go to the people as sub-

stantial proofs of the generosity of the Republican

party, and as substantial rewards for the brave and self-sacrificing Democrats fighting the battles of the country. If you look over the State you will find that the Republicans have in many instances select-ed war Democrats as candidates for the Legislature

and county offices; and observe, also, that the De-

mocrats, with rare exceptions, never follow this no-

ble example. The reason for this may be that when they do attempt to nominate a soldier he rejects and

Returning to Governor Curtin's speech at Erie, His appeal to the ladies was touching and beauti-

ful, and his contrast between the men who stood

back in this great crisis and employed themselves in

the opportunity presented to him, because at a pe

report could be made of this fine speech.

While Governor Johnson was speaking at the

enounces it as an insult.

striking vindication of the policy of Mr. Line

from those which rallied parties twenty-three years

Not alone the numbers that flocked in, blocking the

army?

came to my knowledge. Walking along the streets

than to see him in the bosom of his own fam

county, and was then a hard-working man, struggling

VOL. 7.—NO. 45. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

DRY GOODS

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

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

PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

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

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

AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our FLANNELS.

BLANKETS. MERINOES

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

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET. au25-2m THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH TRIED STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS... 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. se7-3m

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DEY GOODS.

Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS, To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CASH BUYEES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR

A K FI A L L,

S E CORNER
SIXTH AND MAKKET.
FINE CLOTHING READY-MADE.

CLOTHING.

W. & B.

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sel6-tde3l ANDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of Granville Stokes, and

A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. self-3m EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY.

FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, TAILORS, 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL STYLES, TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Stree GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 701 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. ORIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

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

No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor), where all persons interested in sewing machines are inited to call and examine this wonderful Machine It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical states, their efforts have been crowned with success and talent, their enough are need crowned with success and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT sewling MACBINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be member of drafted men from Clearfield county, Pennsylving. shey are now onerling, to the blink the MOST PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its
many advantages over all other machines, may be memtioned:
let. It makes four different stitches on one and the
same machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on
both sides of the fabric.
2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as
well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while
the machine is in motion.
3d. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam
secure and uniform, combining elasticity, stragth and
beauty.
4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables
the operator to run the work to either the right or left,
or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams
without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.
Sth. It is the most rapid sever in the world, making
five stitches to each revolution, and there is no other
machine which will do so large a range of work as the
FLORENCE.
6th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal fadility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
Th. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and
athers and sews on a ruffie at the same time.
Sth. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to
operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are
no five springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to
all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is almost notseless.
Sth. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalolated. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTAUT Street, up stairs. WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF AN-HITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES—A new French Cosmetic, for preserving,
whitening, and beautifying the complexion. This
preparation is composed of White Virgin Wax, of the
finest quality, giving the complexion a transparent
whiteness and the most bewitching hearty, while its
component parts render ill harmless to the skin, preserving it from tan and other impurities. This is one of
he wonders of the age, and must, be seen to be appreclated. A bottle will be open for Ladies to try its effect
before purchasing. Price 25 and 60 cents. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers, 41 South EIGHTH Street, two doors above
Chestnut, and 133 South SEVENTH Street, above
Walnut.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

AN EDITORIAL LETTER,

Notes of Governor Curtin's Tour Through Western Sennsylvania-Sketches of Eric. Warren, Meadville, and the Great Oil

CORRY, Erie Co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1863. It was early in the morning of Tuesday, the 8th day of September, that the train approached the of the United States revenue service. And beautiful borough of Mifflintown, Juniata county, on the route of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Nowhere can many more pleasant scenes be witnessed than in this splendid valley, and especially in lation of Eric was about four thousand, it has the autumn. The early frost tinging the foliage, the cool, bracing air, the shorn meadow, the surrounding hills, with their dark, yet changing shadows, have more than once excited the admiration of the traveller. I had never before visited Mifflintown, and therefore enjoyed my first observation of its situation and people. Like all Pennsylvania towns, it is characterized by thrift, comfort, and industry. As I walked over the bridge with Colonel is one of the wonders of the lake shore. Our host Patterson, (who, from having been classed among the opponents of the nomination of Gov. Curtin, is now one of his most active and sincere friends,) I for his livelihood, and a leader of the Democratic was rejoiced to find, seated on his own door step, an party. He is now one of the wealthlest men in old Democratic acquaintance of many years, William Wilson, Egg. He greeted me cordially, and reminded me that we had sat together in more than one con vention, but that from the period the last administion had made slavery a test he had broken the shackles of the party, and was now as ardently in favor of Governor Curtin as he had been in favor of if we judge Mr. Lowry by this standard, it is easy James Buchanan. It was pleasing to hear this vene" rable man giving utterance to such wise and common sense opinions, and it was an auspicious sign at the beginning of my tour through the State to hear the first Democrat I met announcing his deter-mination to co-operate with the friends of the of Erie, we met a young fellow who had lost an arm in battle, and who was presented to me as Lieut. Col. Union, and his decided approval of the course I had pursued. "Why, sir," he said to me, "these men (the opposition) declare that this war could have tion of a noble heart, upon hearing of his severe wounds, had gone to the hospital to seek him out; a hospital distant five hundred miles from the place been compromised by Mr. Lincoln! Have they for gotten that James Buchanan himself, if he had been desirous of compromising it, could have done so when the commissioners of South she found her soldier son. You can well imagine the affecting scene which followed—the gladness of the wounded soldier to see his mother, and her own Carolina, instead of being put where they ought to have been—in a common prison—were received at the White House? What they asked for then they ask for now. What they is one of the most sensitive of men, stood by and demanded the present leaders of the Democracy have always been willing to concede—namely, the separation of the American Union. But even James Buchanan did not dare to do that which his friends now assert Mr. Lincoln ought to have done." ening herself, and brushing her tears from her eyes. Kindly received and entertained at the hospitable mansion of James Madison Sellers, formerly an Mr. Lowry, but it is not half so sad nor half so horrible honored member of the State Senate, I sat at his window and observed the people coming in to the | when I met this youngster, at Meadville, he had the meeting, from the country, for it was the second day of court-honest, robust, intelligent men, comfortable matrons, handsome girls, and happy children. The usual scenes common to court the mass meeting; processions, adorned with flags called the old times in my native place, Lancaster, where, four times in every year, the citizens of the county came in to adjust business, to settle lawalong the streets; carriages filled with beautiful suits, to pay off their debts, and to interchange courtesies. At the hour appointed the Union meet-ing was organized. What I said on that occasion has already appeared in the full report of Mr School, which contained a few errors, unnecessary

to correct, unless they may be misrepresented. Hon. | who received me with cordiality and kindness, and B. F. Junkin, of Perry county, followed me in a speech of rare ability and humor. This gentleman when I was last elected clerk of that body, and displayed uncommon power and eloquence in support now devoted. Mr. Junkin, like myself, had been many years a Democrat, but, disgusted with the ar rogance, and insolence, and aggressions of the South. year 1854. To him and to his friends are we in-Democratic, is now classed as a sterling Republican county. I was happy to hear that strong hopes are entertained that the Hon. Joseph Bailey, who so of the different gentlemen invited to address them on and York district, at the last election, will act with the friends of the Government in the next House The fires are well lighted in Juniata. Our friend are organizing rapidly and surely. Here, as elsewhere, however, the Copperhead influence is cretly at work, and the most discreditable mean are resorted to to embarrass the Administration in the prosecution of the war.

town, some twelve miles west of Mifflintown, to invite us to address the people there, Mr. Junkin and myzelf took the cars, and reached that flourishing ability, leaving no doubt as to his otholoxy and his patriotism. No part of his speech was more borough shout half past six o'clock P. M. Inconceivably beautiful is the approach to Lewistown. It is a picture werthy of the pencil of the painter. with its luxuriant shores, the handsome farms and substantial dwellings, and the bridge spanning the river, make up a landscape which, at all times, and especially at this season of the year, can nowhere be surpassed. Probably the richest man in this fertile valley is James Burns, Esq., who is said to be the owner of four or five valuable farms, and who, by his energy, industry, and intelligence, has sezens. I deeply regretted to hear that he was not classed among the friends of Governor Curtin. About half past seven o'clock we addressed a crowd think with good effect. Mr. Junkin's speech was Mifflin must wake up. They did not seem to be as ship of Commodore Perry in the victory of Lake Erie, (and Governor Curtin spoke on the anniverthoroughly organized when I left, as their neighbors of Juniata. Exhorting them to remember, and to tired to bed, and at five o'clock next morning took

miles distant, where I arrived about twelve o'clock M. Wonderful as are the works of nature, the genius and perseverance of man have achieved some classed the Pennsylvania Railroad, and foremost in he category of its scientific triumphs is the crossing of the Alleghanies-a work pronounced by the disinguished Robert Stephenson, when in this countiv, to be greater than the pyramids. At Pitteburg I met Governor Curtin and his friends, who were just starting on their Western tour; and, as I had been invited to join them, we took the cars for Cleveland, at 1 o'clock, on the 7th, having only had time to miss my baggage and take a hasty meal at Orosson's Monongahela House. Our party consisted of Governor Curtin, ex-Governor William F. Johnston, Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny, James R. Worrall, Esq., of Harrisburg, Col. L. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, Mr. Wilson, reporter of the Union State Central Committee, and myself. I WSB seated at the side of Governor Johnston, who pointed out to me the different country-seats in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, the pleasant and flour-ishing colony of the Economites, at Economy, and ve me the names of the villages and streams that miler, and it was difficult to believe, as I gazed upon the low stage of water, that such a mighty commerce could be borne upon its bosom. In a short time, will cause the wharves of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Have just received a large Stock of Choice | Pittsburg to swarm with business. At Wellsville, we left the Ohio, and struck along the course of the Beaperfect cultivation, the substantial barns and farm houses that have made Lancaster county and the Cumberland Valley so famous; and, considering that this part of Ohio has been settled for nearly

fifty years, I was surprised at the difference. The country here is a broad level, in itself presenting another contrast to the rolling land between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. When we left Alliance, Ohio, where the Cleveland and Wellsville and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad form a junctio we entered upon the celebrated Western Reservethe home of an anti-slavery population, the seat of the highest type of refinement, industry, and agricultural skill. The space selected was at first called the Western Connecticut Reserve. The boundary lines being parallel to each other, an opportunity was afforded for laying out the land with great exctness and with rectangular corners. This opporunity was fully improved. The area of the Western Reserve is as regular as a chess board, with broad and beautiful roads passing around the squares, and crossing them diagonally. The townships, I believe, are five miles square, town houses being d in the centres. The people are taxed two days' labor per man to keep the roads in order, and these taxes are never relaxed. The consequen is that the country roads of the Reserve are kept in better order than similar roads elsewhere. Neatness is the characteristic of the

whole country side, and rural life is rendered more heautiful by the symmetry and regularity of the Western Reserve, New Connecticut. The products are butter, cheese, horned cattle, mules, and horses, with the serial grains in sufficient proportion.

We now approached the splendid city of Cleve-

most notesiess.

Sth. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalable and partaking of a hasty meal at the Acgier House, led in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appreauty and style, and must be seen to be appreauty for Erie, distant ninety, five miles, and arrived there at two o'clock in the morning of the 10th. I had thus travelled four hundred and thirty-one miles in less than twenty hours. We were met at the depot at Erie by my old friend, Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, who invited Judge Shannon and myself to partake of his hospitallities. It was exactly twenty-three years since I that his example and his cloquence have won over whited the beautiful town of Eric. I was then attached to the suite of James Buchanan, and in attached to the suite of the su tendance upon a Democratic Convention for the pur-tendance upon a Democratic Convention for the pur-pose of advocating and assisting the claims of Mar-was heard by an immense throng of ladies and gentin Van Buren to a second election to the Presidency. I shall never forget that occasion. Erie person left the hall,

was a small, straggling, ill-assorted town, the accommodations of which were so unsuitable that But I must not forget a Democrat who, unlike Shannon (a Douglas Democrat), supported Breckinowing to the large concourse (for two Conventions ridge at the last election. I mean Colonel James n called together to advocate the respective R. Worrall, of Harrisburg. Colonel Worrall made claims of Van Buren and Harrison), there were few but few efforts as a public speaker until the present facilities for sleeping, or for cating. I remember campaign, when, fully convinced of the wickedness well that I made an evening speech in the market house. When I descended from the butcher's block from which I spoke, I said "Where can we sleep to-night and where shell year. and despotism of the South, he indignantly separated from the Democratic party and joined the friends of the Union. Worrall is identified with this secnight and where shall we get something to eat?" tion of Pennsylvania, where, during many years, he Mr. Buchanan was the guest of P. P. V. S. Hamot, was a contractor on the public works, and where I whose fine residence fronted Lake Erie, and whose was not surprised to see him universally respected, house was filled with guests; but I had no such comfortable abode. After the remark to which I because of his genial nature and his high and honest character. He has also been associated with the have referred, a gentleman in uniform stepped forexperience, added to his acquirements in other avocations, and to his extensive reading, give to his conversation, whether colloquial or public, an indescribable charm. It was very pleasant and, edifying, as, riding through this, to me terra incognization to have him point out the different localities, to describe the pedigree and history of the old families, the nature of the soil, the events of the past, and to predict the bright promise of the future. On the cyening of the 10th, at a large meeting at Farrar evening of the 10th, at a large meeting at Farrar Your friend, as even.

Colonel Worrall entertained the improvements in middle Pennsylvania, and this ward and said, "Come to my house, I will give you shelter and food." This was Douglass Ottinger, I shall never forget the eagerness with which my friends and myself shared the hospitable fare he spread before us. Since that time, when the popuswollen into a population of fifteen thousand, and is now one of the most beautiful and progressive cities in the Union. After a good sleep at Mr. Lowry's, we passed out to look upon the changes seed in twenty-three years. Broad streets, audience in a speech of singular and surpassing humor, and concluded by singing the following splendid mansions, numerous churches, colleges, in stitutes, manufactories, and school-houses give it a song, written by himself, in a style that convulsed metropolitan appearance. The Eric cemetery alone

THE BATTLES OF JULY. Twine-Villikins and his Dinail.

Jeff Davis, he sot in the rebel divan,
A thinking what wickedness next he could plau;
Says he, we must wallop them Yanks pretty quick
Or some of our folks of the war might get sick.

Chorus-Ri toorallal, toorallal, tooralliday. So Lee you must march into Pennsylvaniay, And fill up your wagons with oats and with hay; Whilst frightmin' them Dutchmen and seizh' their And if they midlet yea, then give 'em a battle. Ri'tu rai lai, &c. Then Lee started off, and he made a great sally ... Among the rich farmers of Camberland Valley; He Chambersburg robbed, and he battered Carlisle, And Harrisburg reached within two or three mile, Ri turfal lal, &c. At last he got ranged 211 in order to strike, But who should he meet, on the Getrysburg pike, But them very same vet rans he left on Potomac. Which they gave him a bifter that sickened his sto Ri ta rai lai, &c. Now, Vicksburg was took on the very next day, and likewise Port Hudson soon had to give way; leff Dayis a losin' these places systrong, It made his pale visage look wonderful long. Ri tu rai lal, &c.

then burrah for the stars, and burrah for the stripes, and down with Jeff Davis, consarn his old tripes; for two Sebastopols and one Waterloo s pretty good work in a fortnight, says you. Ri tu-allal, &c. MORAL No. 1.

Now all ye Seceshioners, mind what I say,
Don't never advance into Pennsylvaniay;
For sure as you're born, it can easy be shown,
Seceshers by Yankees are soon overthrown.
Ritural lal, &c.

Moral No. 2—(Eric.) Sept. 10, 1863. Now, having thus treated the foe thet's without, The fee that's within is the next to serve out; And Justice George Woodward, for sure and for certain, Will vanish before our good Governor Curtin. Ri tu ral lal, we. The same song, I may add, was sung with immense effect by Col. Worrall, at the camp of the Pennsylvania Reserves, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to General Meade. But the great effort of Col. Worrall was that at Titusville, on the 14th of September. I trust he will consent bute to one of the best and most disinterested pais nearly as great as that presented to my eyes in the city itself, in the contrast between 1840 and heated weather, and in a crowded conveyance. I never shall forget the miseries of that ride, nor the joy with which I hailed the appearance of the railroad at Buffalo. Now, as I said, I have travelled in less than twenty-four hours 431 miles, inclusive of the delays at Alliance and Cleveland. And so of politics. Before we visited this section, while our riends were patriotic and decided, they were, I am sorry to say, neither organized nor active. Now,

however, I can see on all hands a determination to succeed. Now, the Democratic leaders begin to feel that unless they change their course and range hemselves under the banner of the Government, and support Governor Curtin, their doom is fixed—fixed and irrevocable. There were some sad instances of party spirit manifested, however; one of which was the transformation of Judge Church, of Meadville, into a full-blown sympathizer with Secession. I recollect Judge Church when he plumed himself upon his conservation, when he was a halterer between the two parties, and when he deemed it better to be nearer the Whigs than the Democrats. But when his country wants all her sons to stand by her, and when the soldiers in the field who are suffering for that country have a reasonable right to expect the safe and easy men at man lavishes his sympathies upon the common enemy, and refuses them to the soldiers in the field! Another no less singular anomaly is the extraordinary metamorphosis of William A. Galbraith, of Erie, who was a furious Douglas Democrat in the cepts of Judge Douglas, in his dying hours. are living memories in the Democratic heart, and are inspiring thousands, gives time and money to the organization of a party which seems to have no and sympathizing with Vallandigham, who, while in only be consummated on the basis of a separation Congress, refused to vote supplies and money to the of the Republic. Is it wonderful, in the face of such personal paradoxes as these on the part of intelligent and leading minds, that the unthinking and ignorant should be led astray? One would have supposed that, respected and honored as these two gen-tlemen and such like them have been in this and other communities, bearing near relations to great businers interests, they might at least agree to throw by party names until the Government had been vindicated; that they might be willing to put aside the old trumpery of the Democratic organization, and cease playing in a broad farce which may end in a

Talking of Erie I must not forget Hiram L. Brown, of Brown's Hotel, of that town. I saked for the landlord, and was pointed to his picture—itself a study. "Where is Colonel Brown?" "He is in the battle-field," was the reply; and, on further inquiry, I learned that this gallant soldier, the head of one of the most prosperous hotels in Northwestern Pennsylvania, who could have readily shielded himself from the dangers of the strife, was off fighting for his country; that he had been wounded four times, three bullets passing through his body, and one remaining in his shoulder; and yet, so full of the fire of the fight, so earnest in his devotion to his country, that, casting behind him all considerations of self or family, or convenience, he again offered his life to that dear old flag in whose behalf so many practical Republican, a voting and fighting Republican, and a lesson to young men. He is, I believe, not yet forty years of age, but his fine presence, intelligent face, and eloquent tones, appear before me and ring in my ears to this day

The next day being the 11th of September, our party took the cars for a town with the curious name of Corry, datant thirty-six miles from Erie [Of Corry I will speak by and by,] where Governor Curtin, Governor Johnson, Col. Worrall, and Col. Gibbs, of Tennessee, (by the way a most eloquent refugee,) dropped off to speak to a mass of working men, who were eagerly waiting for them, while Judge Shamon and myself proceeded on to Warren, distant some thirty miles. I shall never forget my ride from Clarion to Warren, in 1856, to advocate the claims to the Presidency of that historical charac" ter, heretofore known as James Buchanan, but more atterly symbolized as the O. P. F. It was some thing like the ride I have had since I bade good bye to the slave-Democracy. Heaven knows how long I was on the road; but over brakes and briars, across mountains and through defiles, along roads without houses or refreshments, quarreling with and apologizing to the driver, breaking down in chasms, siternately joyous and indignant, wading rivers, and now and then encountering strange peo ple, who regarded me, as I undoubtedly re them, as a most dangerous personage. I finally landed in the beautiful town of Warren; made a speech in the court house, tried to convert Curtis failed : tried to convert Scoffeld-failed; think I converted Hall-and failed; and, finally, reposed in the residence of that excellent man, whom I did no meet on my second visit, J. Y. James, and who, I regret to learn, continues to adhere to the Demo-

to themselves and their Government, elicited rounds of applause. After Governor Curtin came ex-Go. vernor William F. Johnson. Having long been the opponent of Governor Johnson, it had never been my pleasure to hear him pronounce an elaborate speech; and I confess that I listened with equal pleasure and instruction. He is a straightforward, solid, and practical talker, something after the style cracy in these, its days of degradation. Judge Shannon and myself entered Warren in the measure of the glories of a beautiful sunset. It is a of Mr. Buchanan. He had a right to feel proud of riod when it was dangerous for a public man to take | lovely village, and it was a lovely evening. War ren, like Erie, has changed. The railroad, after all, anti-slavery ground, he took it; and, although this may be no time to ventilate personal records, I was is the great physician. It clears the forest; it pours young blood into old societies; it introduces civilization and elegance, where, however desired, they right glad to hear Governor Johnson justify his former course by its significant consequences. Every had not truly appeared before. Warren is now cor speech he has delivered has been marked by a shrewd nected with Erie by railroad, so that he who desires common sense, and by the highest patriotism. What to visit Warren need undertake no break-neck jou impressed me with Governor Johnson was his libe, rality to former political opponents, the eagerness ney from Clarion, but has only to go round by way of New York or Pittsburg. We spoke in the court with which he honored Democrats who rejected their party and decided for the Union; and, above house to a cosy and comfortable audience. The all, his own utter disregard of all personal or selfish people listened with respectful and frequently with enthusiastic attention. I was rather proud to hear, aspirations. Since he left the Gubernatorial chair since we left, that we did no harm to the Union party in Warren county, and I am sure the Judge he has devoted himself assiduously to business, and is now the possessor of a fine estate and a handsome competency, thus enabling him to give his talents and myself had some reason to be pleased with the manner in which we were received by our old Demoand his time to the great cause. I have to regret in cratic friends. Here we saw Glennie W. Scofield, a his, as in the case of Governor Curtin, that no fair member of the House of Representatives in the coming Congress, living like a prince, hespitable as the knight of Gwynne, and ready to make our stay, main stand, Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny, was speaking to the people at another. Judge Shannon was attached to the Democratic party all the years if it had been longer, if possible, more agreeable. But, with the early dawn, we rose and returned to our duty, coming back to Corry, where we met Governor Curtin and his friends, who, on the evenof his life until the breaking out of the rebellion, when, without hesitation, he separated himself from ing previous, had addressed an immense crowd of his party friends, discarding all social or interested workingmen in favor of the common cause. Judging considerations, and from that day to the present has from the indications, a very large majority will be polled against Woodward at that place. When Gogiven himself to his country. The appearance of this ardent advocate of the Union was greeted with vernor Curtin was a candidate, in 1860, this place loud cheers, and during his sustained and masterly was a thick wilderness, with scarcely a single resiargument, he was listened to with breathless atdence, and with nothing but rough and dangerous roads leading into the adjoining settlements. Here, at Corry, our party first halted. After speaking at tention. Judge Shannon has made some fifty speeches during the present campaign, and he in-Warren, Mcadville, and Titusville, we returned, and thus made it a sort of headquarters. The Boston House, where we sojourned, is incontestably the best country hotel I have seen in years. It is kept by James Foreman, who reminds me of Chambers Mosamus Foreman, who reminds me of the Co forms me that he intends to persevere until the day of the election. He bears his own expenses, and enters into the fight with a spirit and an energy that might well be imitated by others who profess to be equally devoted to the common cause. I have been with him in the three counties of Erie, Crawfords and Warren, and I can bear testimony to the fact

exacting integrity, a scrupulous religionist, very unselfish and eccentric, heroic in defend and remorseless in detecting crime. In 1826, John Brown moved from Ohio to Richland township, Crawford county, near this spot, where he carried on his tannery until 1835, James Foreman being on his tennery one in the property of the property of the and you pressed for space, I could fill a column with anecdotes of this iron man's character. One reminiscence, for which I am indebted to Mr. Foreman, was an autograph letter, written to him by John while the latter was in Charlestown (Virginia) Prison, just before he was hanged. It is character istic, and is almost the likeness of the man himself. The following is the letter:

It was on Saturday, the 12th, that we left Corry for Meadville. Meadville is the county-seat of Orawford, and is one of the oldest and most interesting towns in this section. Having been offered the generous hospitalities of Judge Derrickson, Judge Shannon and myself enjoyed what had not been our good fortune for some days-a sound sleep, and a good rest on the following Sunday. Of the meeting itself, I need only say that it was a grand spectacle, only second in significance to that at Erle on the 10th. I again met old Democratic friends. who announced to me that they intended to support Curtin, and I could see from all the signs that the Republicans had closed up ranks, cured divisions, and resolved upon victory. Here we met another evidence of the enterprising spirit destined to convert these border counties into great centres of trade and prosperity. While the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, which ought to connect our city with Erie, is as yet incompleted, while we are thus cut off from inte course with the lake, leaving this entire people mainly dependent upon New York, (the newspe of which arrive at Erie twelve hours before our own,) foreign capital has been invoked to build a with Erie, and so with New York. This road was laid down in an inconceivably short time, and is now doing an enormous business. The depot would reflect credit upon any metropolitan city. It is nearly as large as that at Broad and Prime, and much more elegant. Connected with it is a spacious and splendid hotel—a desideratum for which Mead-ville has long devoutly wished. The Meadvillians

are justly proud of this fine structure, and are warm utterance of their gratitude to the Hon. Darwin A. Finney, who lives in princely style at this point, and but for whose energy and perseverance the road never would have been built. I heard many expressions of regret, that while this fine enterprise had been quietly and rapidly com-pleted, the great line extending from Philadelphia to Erie remains unfinished. Let us hope, however now that the Pennsylvania Central Road, with its energetic President and directors, has possession of to visit Philadelphia, so that our people may have an opportunity of realizing the justice of this triieg, but I have not told you that it has appalled the sympathizers and encouraged the friends of the Government. The rapid change in public sentiment to day at West Greenville, Mercer county, and to-merrow at Pittsburg. Corry is the great distribu-1863. In September of 1840, the time I consumed in | ting point of the oil region, being at the intersection phis and Elie railroads, the former of which, when completed, will connect Cincinnati with the city of New York, and the latter the city of Erie with

travelling from Pittsburg to Erie was thirty-six of the Atlantic and Great Western and the Philadel-Atlantic and Great Western railroad was opened to this point. At that time the present site of Corry, and the adjacent country, was an almost entirely barren tract, with two public roads on either side, the termini of the one being at Jamestown, N. Y. and Union, Erie county, Pa.; and that of the other at Columbus, Warren county, and at Meadville Downer, of Boston, Mass, became the purchaser of in the aggregate about a hundred acres, is now used by him in carrying on branch of the oil business. This gentleman has also a large establishment in Boston, and he has connected the business of oil disthe oil wells at their source on Oil creek. The farm land, from which, within a space of two miles each way, the waters flow into Lake Erie, on the north and into French creek and the Allegheny river on the south. It is considered to be the highest table land east of the Mississippi. Here the Atlantic and Great Western and Philadelphia and Eric Railroads have built their dépôts. Mr. Downer has erected s large brick factory (the lot covering some five acres of ground), which is fitted up for all the purposes in connection with the business; out buildings, and residences for the proprietors and employees have been erected on the premises, and the whole is laid out in a heautiful and perfect manner, well adapted la and pre- for carrying on the manufacture of oil on a large hours, are scale. In addition to these five acres, a space of ten rt, and are acres has been devoted for storage purposes. From Mr. Downer I learned some interesting particulars relative to the early refining of oil. When the dis

world is principally indebted to Mr. James Young of Glasgow, Scotland), the efforts of the manufacture turers were directed almost exclusively to the lubricating principle, that of illumination having been at efforts of Mr. Downer and the gentlemen then co nected with him, were first turned to the develo ment of the lubricating principle in the coal tar of the gas houses. After that branch of the business had arrived at some degree of periodion in this country, they were induced, at the solicitation of European capitalists, to superintend the erection of a factory in Glasgow, Scotland, which was intended to be used in carrying on that business While in that country their chemist, Mr. Luther Atwood, and Mr. Josiah Merrill, superintendent of the mechanical portion of the undertaking, had their attention drawn to the light bodies of the coal oils then worked by Mr. Young, who at that time cating oil per annum, at a price equal to about a dollar and one third per gallon, while he was dispozing of the lighter portions, from which the illuminating oil is now principally made, for purposes o napthas and similar light bodies, at about six pence per gallon. Mr. Atwood, availing himself of the knowledge he had acquired in the purification of the foul oils of the gas houses, purified these oils white and sweet. On the return of those gentlemen to America, the manufacture of these illuminating oils was immediately commenced on a small scale,

the celebrated Prince Albert coal of New Brunswick being used in their production. They were so perfect in their quality, and so admirably adapted to supply a great want of the community then severely felt, that their consumption and sale was most apid. From that time to the present (an interin of not more than five years), the annual consumpion of these cils from American sources was a follows: For the first year one million gallons; for the second year four million gallons; for the third year twenty million gallons; for the present year with from three hundred to five hundred factories scattered over the land), the whole production wil not be less than from forty to sixty millions of

Samuel Downer is one of the extraordinary men of these times. Whatever position he might occupy, he would soon take the lead. His whole soul is absorbed in his present avocation, and he is the benefactor of a large community; in fact, the pioneer in one of the greatest scientific revolutions in history. He is an ardent Republican, and he pre sided at the Union meeting on Thursday evening last, held at Corry; he is, therefore, as sound politically as he is experienced and gifted in matters of science. Corry, of which he and his friends are the principal owners, must become a town of great importance, owing to the fact, as above stated, that it s here that two great lines of road intersect. In studying Mr. Downer's character I was deeply im pressed as well with his own energy and learning as with the inconceivable benefits showered upon all parts of the country by New England men. It required faith, courage, perseverance, genius, and wealth to conduct such a movement as that which has already been crowned with such splendid success in this interesting section; and I believe that these qualities could nowhere have been found, save in the New England unanappear Wooderful most tories told of the oil region! It is, in fact, another California; the same greed for getting suddenly rich, the same spirit of speculation, the same rapid rise from poverty to affluence, and the same abandonnent of other pursuits. As I came here from Erie, a few days ago, I was introduced by Judge Johnson, of Warren, to a gentleman named V. N. Thompson whose receipts from his oil wells were one thousand dollars per day, and who only a few years ago was a poor man and a bankrupt. Another instance was that of the firm of Nobles & Dellamater, whose ome was said to amount to \$3,000; sixteen bundred barrels per day being filled from their well! I also learned that the Farrell well, at Titusville, produced when started, more on than eight hundred vhaleships had collected in a year at New Bedford! whaleships had collected in a year at New Beddord:
Titusville, Crawford county, heretofore an inconsiderable village, with a population three years
ago of not more than four hundred inhabitants, now
contains nearly four thousand, and is realizing more wealth, by reason of the oil product alone, than California is sending here in gold. The habits of the people of Titusville and vicinity had become so settled, and they had so long lived an isolated life, hat even after the great discovery in the oil region they could not conceive that a railroad could be built to tap that wonderful district, and to open it up to the commerce of the world; and they were accordingly startled from their propriety, when, on the 1st of October, 1862, a locomotive dashed into their midst, dispelled their prejudices, awakened their energies, and taught them that they were the citenergies, and taught them that they were the citi-zens of a progressive world. The enterprise of two or three individuals, associated under the name of

course of erection, in the neighborhood, the street region, I felt that these bold and enterprising nen had been abundantly rewarded. It is a noteworthy fact that the officers and men on the railroad between Titusville and Corry, including, o course, the gentlemen referred to, are ardent Re sublicans and Union men. Let me add, in this connection, that our party have nowhere received more irtesy and attention than from the able and courteous secretary and treasurer of the Oil Creek Railroad, John F. McPherson. Before we reached Titusville we were admonished that it was so crowded with people (as, indeed, it was) and so barren of action (as, indeed, it was not) that there was no decent hotel in which we could be entertained; and yet, when we arrived, we found not only a

hearty welcome, but a generous and hospitable one. We halted at the Moore House, the captain of which is known in this region as Major Sam Mills, an old Schuylkill county man, who, like a good many others in this region, stuck to the Democratic

party until it went over to slavery, and is now an ardent and devoted Republican. He is a regular Boniface, reviving the pictures of the olden time. When he greeted us at the door I almost fancied that the landlord in the Canterbury Tales was standing before me. Excepting by our good friend Foreman, at the Boston House at Corry, we were nowhere more kindly received. To show you how Titusville has grown, apart from the increase of population. need only tell you that eighteen hundred two horse teams arrive and depart every day from and to the oil wells. The post office contains three hundred and ninety one boxes, and this number does not appear to be half sufficient for the accommodation o the increasing wants of the public. On the evening previous to our visit, the postmaster mailed over

five hundred and fifty letters! A fine new banking bouse is in course of erection at that place. Mr. Chase, the president of the bank, has lived in this region for forty years. When he came here the set-tlements were some ten miles apart, and the many ncidents of his early experience among the wilds o Pennsylvania would form an interesting volume On one occasion making a campaign through the woods, he killed fifteen deer in three and a half day's, and during one fall season fifty-six wild tur-There resides at Titusville Mr. E. L. Drake, the original discoverer of the oil product. He is a man of good habits, respected in the community, indus-

THREE CENTS

ous and useful; yet such are the freaks of fortune that while this enormous development of wealth as been given to the world, and from which man others have realized princely fortunes, it has been the misfortune of Mr. Drake, owing to the peculia alities in which he started, and the general vicissitudes that attend all inventors in new fields, he has reaped none of the fruits of this golden harvest. The Union meeting at Titusville, the president of which was Mr. Chase, was a monster demonstraion. While Governor Curtin was speaking it was casing to note the various delegations arriving rom the surrounding country, particularly from Oil breek; and as I studied the faces of the crowd T could see that they were men of nearly the same herecter that flocked to California at the beginning of the gold discoveries. Indeed, judging by the housands that assembled at this meeting (for there vere thousands on the ground), the local residents were far outnumbered by the enterprising and adventurous spirits from other States, especially from New York and New England. The whalers of New Bedford and Newburyport have come hither in rowds, and find it much more agreeable to earn good o be risking their lives amid the storms and dangers of the treacherous deep. Naturally enough, where these classes preponderate, the political principles advocated by Governor Curtin are most acceptable. and I was not at all surprised, therefore, when

earnestly responded to. I have high hopes that the population attracted thither by the marvellous developments in the oil region will contribute to swell the certain majority in Crawford, and probably to extinguish Copperheadism in Venango county, Considering that this petroleum was only discovered in 1860, the discovery has produced a magial effect upon the whole region around about. It has attracted strangers from all parts, and unless the supply should suddenly cease, which is not anticipated, will infuse new life into every village, and induce the erection of many other towns. The immediate oil region is about eighteen miles in length, extending from Titusville to Franklin, Venango county. I did not visit Oil City, which is in the same county, and is the place where the flowing wells are to be found, but I heard enough to induce me to regret that my time did not allow me to go one of the most important depots in this locality, being situated at the confluence of the waters of French creek and the Allegheny river. Four thousand two and four-horse teams are engaged daily in hauling oil to the different railroad and river stations; the Southern and Eastern markets being supplied from that point. Large quantities of oil are floated down the creek by means of artificial pond freshets, and in consequence of the extreme parrowness of the flats, much skill is requisite in managing the different craft. The value of the oil reneported daily from Oil City is estimated at

this oil is increasing rapidly, another year will at least double this amount. the oil region would turn out the best soldiers for the reason that the people there had become acustomed to drilling. And if we consider either the number or the material of the men furnished to the be fully satisfied of the justice of the remark. Imediately after the striking of oil on the Oil creek, the beautiful old town of Franklin. It was then great dépôts for the product, and the inhabitants were in consequence considerably clated. As yet, however, comparatively little success has attended the boring of wells in that region. Lately the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company extended a branch of their road to that borough, and the people there are again sanguine that it will assume an important position in connection with the great national product. I met several of the most active journalists at Eric, and other places where my engagements led me. Among these was a companion of my youthful days, Isaac B. Garra, Esq., born in Lancaster

\$60,000; and when it is considered that the price o

county, and for nearly twenty years past the editor in chief of the Eric Gazette, one of the most tho-rough and faithful Republican journals in the coun-He greeted me most cordially, and we talked over the past with its changes for many hours. Years had not weakened our mutual regard, only I atisfaction that we were now occupying a common country. I had agreeable meetings with Young, of the Erie Despatch; White, of the Crawford Journal; Clark, of the Crawford Republican; and Clapp, of the Buffalo Daily Express, a spirited and progressive Union paper, which circulates in hundreds among the people of the lake and border counties of Pennylvania and New York. When the Sunbury and Elie Railroad is au fait accompli, The Press will have cusands of readers, and I was gratified to hear s wish everywhere proclaimed that that hour might rapidly come.

I must now bring this long and desultory letter to

a close. Although some errors may occur to those who are better acquainted with much I have attempted to write about, it is proper that I should facts and data to do justice all round. To mingle habits and to gather their opinions, to observe the levelopment of the resources of the State-these have always seemed to me so many imperative luties of the journalist. But they have also forded me great and exquisite enjoyment. There is something indescribably pleasant in feeling that our affection for our native State and our pride in er wonderful advantages, natural and acquired, have not been misplaced. The Sunbury and Eric Railroad connects Eric with Waterford, Union, Concord, Corry, and Warren. The Atlantic and Great Western, chiefly owned by oreign capital (Spanish and English), running from the New York and Erie road, at Salamanca, N. Y., to Akron, Ohio, has been finished to the latter, and will be extended to Cincinnati. The completed section is two hundred miles long, and was built in about two years. The president is W. Reynolds, of Meadville; the superintendent, W. F. Sweetser both bold, thorough, and able men. Thus, the who of this great line will connect New York with St. Louis by a six-feet gauge road.

From Old Mother Cumberland.
To the Editor of of the Union party, friendly to the election of Curtin and Agnew, was held at this place on Monday evening last, the 14th instant, to take into conside ration the propriety of a more thorough organization of the party for this district, and I do assure their duty, and with this object in view, a comm

SOLDIER'S RIGHT TO VOTE.—In the Digest of Election Laws with which, we believe, each Election Board is furnished, on pages 155-5, Section 29, is the following:

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and n no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twisty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Expedition to Texas-Return of Franklin's Command to New Orleans-Disabling and Capture of the Gunboats Clifton and Sachem. At date of September 11th, a correspondent of the

lerald writes: Hera'd writes:

The expedition of the 19th Army Corps, Major General Franklin commanding, which left New Crieans on the 4th inst., has returned, without accomplishing the object for which it was despatched. All the preliminary arrangements were made in the most expeditious and secret manner, and the promise of success was most flattering up to the very last moment, when a combination of those unfortunate accidents which no human foresight or determination can prevent or overcome, turned victory into defeat. OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

The aim of the expedition was the occupation of Sabine City, situate on the right bank, at the mouth of the Sabine river, the dividing line of Louisiana and Texas; a point of great strategic importance as or the Saune river, the dividing line of Louidiana and Texas; a point of great strategic importance as a bare of operations against either Western Louisians or Esstern and Central Texas. The city is only forty to forty-five miles from Galveston, by land, and about eixty miles by sea; from Houston, the capital of Texas, it is distant about sixty miles, and is connected with it by a branch railroad from Beauwont. This railroad is not in operation at present, a portion of the track having been torn up. The distance from the mouth of the Mississippi is two hundred and eighty miles. The strategic importance of the place can thus be comprehended at a glance, and its occupation was doubtless, intended as the first step in a campaign, the results of which runninged to he of the mouth with the contraction of the place can thus be comprehended at PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Accompanying the land force was a naval force of four light-draught gunboats, consisting of the Clifton, Arizona, Granite City, and Sachem, and the plan was for these to silence the batteries, drive-back the enemy, and cover the landing of the troops. At the last place of rendezvous, off Berwick bay, it was determined that the entire fleet should endeavor to reach the point of destination by midnight of the 7th, and the attack was to take place at three or four o'clock on the morning of the 8th.

O'clock on the morning of the 8th.

PLAN OF BATTLE.

The gunboats Clifton, Arizona, and Sachem, were to engage the enemy's work, while the Grante City, which carried only a broadelide of small brass guns, was to cover the landing of an advance force of five bundred men, of General Weitzel's division, selected from the heroes of Port Hudson, and composed of two companies of the 165th New York, four companies of the 161st New York, and a detachment from the 75th New York Regiments, under command of Captain Fitch, of the last named regiment. The General himself came on board at the last moment, to superintend personally the operation of disembarking his troops.

"All ready" was the signal, and about four o'clock P. M. the guuboats ateamed slowly forward, the Clifton advancing directly toward the fort. followed by the Granite City, and she in turn by the transport General Banks, having on board the advance of the army. The Sachem and the Arizona steamed off to the right and ran up nearly opposite the battery. The Clifton opened the ball with a shell from one of her 9-inch pivot guns, which exploded inside the rebel works, throwing un a perfect shower of debria, and instantly followed it with a second shot of the same kind. Soon the little Sachem, commanded by Captain Johnson, opened her broadside 32-pounder guns on the work, and the next moment the Arizona slso paid her compliments to the foe. The gunnery was magnificent, a few of the shells only exploding prematurely and the pieces dropping in the water. Un to this time, and until from thirty to forty shell had exploded in the works, not a shot THE BALL OPENS. forty shell had exploded in the works, not a sho hed been returned by the enemy. An ominous si lence pervaded the fort, and many were of the opi-nion that the works had been abandoned. THE ENEMY REPLIES.

THE ENEMY REPLIES.

The action of the enemy, however, was the deceptive caim which often precedes the storm, and the sudden flash of flame, plainly visible from the deck of the General Benks with the naked eye, and the cloud of white smoke which floated lazily up from the parapet of the enemy, were instantly followed by a heavy shot thrown at the Arizona, the largest boat of the fieet, and which passed directly over her, striking in the edge of the water beyond. This was followed in quick succession by a shot at the Sachem, and other at the Clifton, neither of This was followed in quick succession by a shot at the Sachem, and other at the Cliffon, neither of which, however, took effect. The engagement now became general and very warm, the Cliffon and Arizona moving very slowly forward and back, while the brave little Sachem, under a heavy fire, kept pushing steadily forward, endeavoring to pass the battery and engage it in the rear, which was supposed to be unprotected. This movement the enemy divined, and redoubled their fire at ber, answered shot for shot by the three boats, the huge shells every instant bursting in their midst, carrying destruction in their wake, and knocking great holes in the parapet, which appeared of sufficient size to admit the passage of a carriage and horses. The enemy acted with great bravery, however, and if their fire slackened an instant after one of those terrific explosions, which seemed fo shake the very earth around them, it was instantly resumed with increased rather than diminished determination. Gradually but surely the little Sachem was gaining her decired position. A moment more and she would pass out of range, and the day would be won. All eves were bent upon the noble little craft, when suddenly a shot was seen to strike her amidships, crushing in her sides, and tearing the iron plating for the protection of sharpshooters as a piece of paner, and causing her to carren and tyemble from stem to stern. An instant more and she was enveloped in the scalding vapor of escaping steam, and lays a helpless wreck, at the mercy of the enemy. The flag was lowered:

DISASTER. he Sachem, and other at the Clifton, neither of DISASTER.

mercy of the enemy. The flag was lowered.

DISASTER.

Putting on a full head of steam, the Clifton ran swiftly down directly toward the battery, with the intention, doubtless, of delivering her broadside, giving her sharpshooters an opportunity of picking off the enemy's gunners, and thus silencing the works. At the same time the Granite Clity and the General Banks gradually followed in her wake for the purpose of reaching the point of debarkation as soon as the Clifton had effected her object, although the heavy solid shot and hissing shell which were intended for the Clifton, but which passed her, oame ricochetting along on the water, almost reaching them. Just as the Clifton gained the point she simed at reaching, and as her bow was thrown round slightly, in the act of turning, she struck, the verturity with which she was running driving her a long distance into the heavy such the same time a nuthertoundiscovered battery to the left of the main work, and in easy range, opened upon her as she lay, her broadside offering a target of which the enemy took every advantage. The gallant Crocker still kept up a constant fire from both bow and broadside guns, the quick rifies, loaded with double charges of grape, being noured into the main work, sweeping the parapet clean at every discharge, and killing the parapet clean at every discharge, and killing the commy by scores, while with his broadside guns he administered dose after dose of shell and solid shot to the battery on the left. Lying as he did, he would probably have succeeded in silencing the main work, thus cnabling the troops to land, had it not been for the broadside work; for it was from that his boat was disabled. Up to this time she had sustained no material damare. The shots which had struck her had been harmless to the ship, and but very few of his crew were injured. But fate was against him, and he was obliged to succumb. A shot from the small battery struck his boat about the centre, passing through her a stranded wreck at the enemy's mercy.

THE RE THE RESULTS.

Considering the number of the forces engaged, it is doubtful if any affair of the whole war can compare with the hattle of Sabine Pass in obstinacy of fighting, loss of life, and the amount of interest involved. To the enemy it was a matter of life and death, and to the Union forces it was the opening battle of a most brilliant campaign. The enemy retained their prize: but their lose has been undoubtedly without precedent in the senals of the war, and they will, in the midst of their rejoicing tremble at the thought of a repetition of the attack. There were on board the Clifton, beside her crew, a party of seventy-five of a repetition of the attack. There were on board the Clifton, beside her crew, a party of seventy-five sharpshooters and three of the signal corps, and on the Sachem a detachment of thirty sharpshooters. Of the crew of the Clifton, five soldiers, one sailor, and one signal man escaped down the beach, and were taken off by a boat from the fleet. The number of killed and wounded must have been large, particularly on the Clifton, as she was not only exposed to a cross fire, but was raked from stem to stern by grape. As to the killed and wounded on the Sachem nothing is known; but the loss is supposed to be light, and mostly from the escaping steam, as but the one shot was known to have struck her. The loss of the enemy was undoubtedly enormous, as the one snot was known to have streamer. The loss of the enemy was undoubtedly enormous, as the huge nine-inch shell apparently searched every nook and corner of the earthwork; and when the Clifton was aground the same guns poured in a murderous fire of grape, sweeping the parapet from end to end.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. Creditable Order of General Gilmore—Pro-

Creditable Order of General Gilmore—Progress of the Siege.

[Correspondence of the World]

Morris Island, Sept. 15.—The "granite" Gilmore is as unyielding as ever in his labors for the reduction of the city, and the land forces are at work day and night. Heavy guns are being put in position, and the fine pieces of the enemy which we found upon the island are being turned toward the city, so that perhaps before many days have passed you may hear that the Parrotts are again raining upon it their inextinguishable fire. The rebels seem to appreciate the danger to which they are exposed, and keep up a continual fire upon the men engaged in Wagner. Their shells come continuously during the night, when the heaviest part of the work is done, but our losses are very small in proportion to the enumber of men employed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORBIS ISLAND. S. C., Sept. 16. MORRIS ISLAND. S. C., Sept. 16.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the brigadier general commanding is enabled to congratulate this army upon the signal success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumpter is destroyed. The seene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor you have made the theatre of one of its proudent friumphs.

Part than the wardin, dossession of the enemy for more than the warding. more than two years, nossession of the enemy for has been strengthened by every appliance and hosat, military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant feet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruins, its formidable batteries are silenced, and, though a hostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreek. by the people are aroused and determined to do their duty, and with this object in view, a coramit tee was appointed to call another meeting, in order to get a full and complete list of all the voters in the township, and see that they vote on election day. The meeting was ably addressed by Major Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, and others. Notwiths standing Cumberland county has heretofore been strongly Democratic, I feel satisfied their majority will be considerably reduced this fall. We are determined to do our whole duty, and with the aid of your valuable paper, which has an extensive circuy lation here, we hope to do good service for Curtin and Agnew.

I am, sir, yours truly,

A Meeting at Altooba.

Altooba,

Altooba,

Courtin was held here last evening. Hon. Louis W. Curtin was held here last evening. Hon. Louis W. Curtin was held here last evening. Hon. Louis W. Curtin was held here last evening. Hon. Louis W. E. B. I am, sir, yours, truly,

Soldier's Right to Vote.—In the Digest of Election Laws with which, we believe, each Election Board is furnished, on pages 155-5, Section 29, is the following:

Soldier's Right to Vote.—In the Digest of Election Laws with which, we believe, each Election Board is furnished, on pages 155-5, Section 29, is the following:

A RELIGIOUS DISEASN.—Last year a very extra-

A RELIGIOUS DISEASA.—Last year a very extraordinary scene presented itself at the oburch of
Montmartre, Paris, on the day when the young
females of the parish take their first communion.
Upwards of fifty of the young communicants were
suddenly seized with convulsions, and some of them
with epilepsy. This year, the same circumstance
has occurred upon a smaller scale. About a dozen
of the communicants have been similarly attacked,
Those that were taken to the hospital have been
cured almost without medicine. It appears to be
rather a religious fanaticism than any real malady.
The singularity is the periodicity of these convulsions, and the rapidity with which morbid sympathy is conveyed amongst so many individuals.