THESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

The Battle at Chattanooga. The general impression is that the contest at Chattanooga has been a drawn battle, and although the pleasures of victory have only increased by their repetition, and we can scarcely believe in any other result, we shall be satisfied if in the end it is found to be a drawn battle. It is, perhaps, too soon ous friend. There was that in the heart of to speculate upon the precise nature of the campaign which is thus brought to the issue | a wrong; an unsuspicious and confiding of arms. The Western Department has been little more than an intricate game of chess, loved and an enemy to be dreaded. And in which the pieces were moved slowly and cautiously with the idea of gaining | said of him. Before the war he was a the game by strategy and not by conquest. Democrat, full in the faith and devoted to For eight months Rosechans has been holding the rebels in their strongholds, gradually drawing his lines around them, and quietly forcing Brage from Tennessee to Georgia. This he has done so quietly, so patiently, but still so surely, that it has created alarm and was fierce and exhausting. He hated panic in the South, without more than a common newspaper mention in the North. it with a hatred so intense that no words "It is a terrible thing," and a Richmond newspaper commenting upon the strategy of Rosecrans, "to see the whole State of Tennessee-absolutely the whole-in the an aid upon the staff of General CADWALAhands of the enemy." Nor did this rebel writer exaggerate the defeat-for Tennessee is now as absolutely in the possession of the Union as Massachusetts. Knoxville, the most cherished possession of the rebellion, for there treason assumed the license of malignancy, was finally released, and with it the whole mountain country of lower Virginia | gloriously, in the midst of battle, while the and Tennessee-a country which has shown the noblest evidences of patriotic devotion. The strategy which accomplished these results caused great distress to the rebellion, and threatened it with calamities that would certainly have proved fatal. Leaving Tennessee in the hands of the loyal people, Rose-CRANS moved into the great State of Georgia, while Burnside had the choice of throwing his forces into North Carolina or Virginia. He held what are called "the mountains, which are the back-door of Virginia;" Rosecrans was coming within easy dis-

tance of Atlanta, the great dépôt of the

South, containing the workshops, ordnance

stores, and powder mills, and another re-

treat on the part of BRAGG might bring

the Federal guns within range. Therefore something was necessary to be done. Whatever may have been the motives animating General BRAGG, it is certain that no resource remained but a battle or annihilation. He could retreat no further without bringing Rosecrans into the very midst of Georgia-rich and gallant Georgia, the Empire State of the South, and now the source of Southern strength. Therefore the battle at Chattanooga. Supposing the Union forces to be recklessly divided, and anxious to throw a column upon the centre with the view of defeating Rosecrans and Burn-SIDE in detail, General BRAGG made the attack which results in the battle described this morning. We cannot call it a victory, for he was enabled after the battle to hold his ground, and what is known as military law prevents us from claiming a triumph. But when we remember that the attack was made with the view of routing Rosecrans -that the attacking force comprised the flower of the army of the West, and a great part of LEE's army of the East-when we reflect upon the desperation of the rebel cause, and the despair with which men thus placed would fight, and see that in spite of all these incentives and necessities BRAGG was unable to make any impression upon the Union forces, and that unless he made such an impression the opportunity would pass away, we may safely claim the result of the Chattanooga battle, so far as known, as a great triumph. Rose-CRANS has again shown us the qualities which gave him glory on the fearful day of Murfreesboro. Fierce, earnest, unconquerable energy—a passion for victory that seems nothing can destroy-these gained the day in Tennessee, and we have a confidence that they will gain a greater day in Georgia.

The Duties and Responsibilities of Loyal Men. Three weeks from to-day the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to decide between the friends of the Government and the enemies of the Government. This is the plain issue in brief; but notwithstanding the gravity of the principles, and the extent of the consequences involved in this unexampled struggle, there is nearly as much activity among the enemies of the Government as among its friends. The former have, in fact, so contrived to excite the prejudices of their followers as to create a hope that they will be enabled to defeat Governor CURTIN; and all good and loval men must therefore be prepared for a series of intrigues such as have been unknown in previous political conflicts. One of the great objects of the sympathizers with treason in this State is to roll up heavy majorities in the counties generally regarded as Democratic strongholds; and to effect this object, they are now circulating the most scandalous calumnies against the constituted authorities, and especially against the war measures of Congress. We have a reasonable anticipation, however, that when the character of this malignant and causeless antagonism is fully will do what many thousands of the same school did in Maine at the late election. And we believe that when they reflect upon the fact that a large proportion of gentlemen, heretofore regarded as leaders of the Democracy, are now earnestly upholding the Administration of the Federal Government, and sternly opposing the rebels and their sympathizers, they will then discover that those who assume to be the dictators and mouth-pieces of the old Democratic organization are only the

mouth-pieces of treason itself. Now in Maine there was extraordinary activity and energy among the Copperheads. They stood upon a platform similar to that occupied by Woodwarp and his party. They were aided by all the appliances now so familiar to the enemies of the Government in this State. There, as here, the same hue and cry was raised against the draft. There, as here, the same demand was made for peace with the rebels. And there, as here, the same bitter invectives were hurled against the President, and against every Democrat brave and bold enough to take ground against the betravers and despoilers of his old organization. The consequence was that a revolt took place in the bosom of that once honored party, of so extensive a character as to shatter and dislocate it from one extremity to the other; and, although thousands of Republicans were absent on distant battle fields, to crown the Union State. With the wifth that State. What transpired in Maine ought to transpire in Pennsylvania on the thirteenth of October. Indeed, we have a larger stake in this contest than our fellow-citizens of Maine; for while contending for the same principles, we are struggling for protection against more immediate dangers. A decla- ness of recruiting for the navy will be additionally ration of our principles against the Government at Washington, and against the war (because there is not a leader of the Copperheads that is not opposed to both), is a direct invitation to the rebels to invade our

Let an honest Democrat ponder these things at his fireside, and he cannot fail to the question will be decided. Every friend of the country should give all his time to the good cause. A grave responsibility is placed upon the loyal men who live in such counties as Montgomery, Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Luzerne, York, Greene, Westmoreland, and Fayette, and wherever the enemies of the country expect to secure a heavy endorsement of their nefarious and treasonable policy. The game of our opponents is to poll enormous majorities in such counties as these, and our efforts should be cotton. steadily directed to the spread of truth, and to the dissipation and consistion a to the dissipation and correction of false- the sloop Richard, five tons burden, loaded with hood.

Death of Colonel Robert M. Lee. We are grieved to announce the death of Colonel ROBERT M. LEE, of Philadelphia. He died yesterday morning, in the city of New York, very suddenly, the occasion of his death being a disease of the heart. Col. LEE appeared perfectly well up to the moment of his death, although for a year or two past he has been complaining of the malady which caused his death. He was

in the fifty-eighth year of his age. There were few men in Philadelphia more widely known and more universally es, teemed than our brave, gifted and impotu-ROBERT M. LEE which never submitted to frankness, which made him a friend to be when we say this, we say all that can be the Democratic organization. When war came and treason unveiled its bloody front, he spurned it, and attached himself to the Union. Nor was it a mere gentle effort of duty. His devotion to the cause the rebellion and all who sympathized with can describe it. And, although at that poriod of life when the soul seeks peace and the body rest, he entered into the service as DER, serving in the early campaigns until bis health prevented him from further active duty, when the President tendered him an appointment as paymaster in the army, a position he held at the time of his death. He gave his two sons to the cause, and in the peninsular campaign one of them died

mourned by thousands. GOVERNOR CURTIN addressed the loyal citizens of Easton yesterday, and will speak to-day at Norristown, when a great occasion and a great concourse may be anticipated. General BUTLER will speak at Oxford, Chester county, to day. Thus it would seem that the campaign which opened so auspiciously at Erie, has crossed the Alleghanies, and progressed towards the East, where a glorious consummation awaits it.

other was dangerously wounded, at his side.

The love of the Union was in the blood, and

they gave their blood for its salvation.

Pennsylvania had few nobler sons than

ROBERT M. LEE, and his death will be

MR. WILLIAM B. REED has made peech at Meadville, in which he speaks of Rovernor Curtin as "a pensioner of the Government." If all who hold public office are pensioners, it strikes us that Mr. WILLIAM B. REED, who held office as long as "circumstances over which he had no control" would permit him, must be regarded as an ex-pensioner.

ONE of the Copperhead newspapers, or journals rather, speaks of Governor Curtin as "a travelling candidate." We presume that after the election, it will, with equal candor, speak of Mr. Justice Woodward as the candidate who staid at home. THE editor of THE PRESS would thank the

author of the communication signed "R." to send him his name. When that is done. it will receive attention.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1863. Despatches from Admiral Porter. Rear Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy De partment from Cairo, under date of September 15, The river below seems quiet. There has been but

one attempt made to obstruct commerce or navigation. A body of guerillas attacked the gunboat Champion from behind the levee, while she was conveying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely, and the Champion stopped and fought the rebels until she made them retire, losing some of heir men-report says fifty seven. The gunboats pick up deserters every day, who say the rebels don't intend to fight in Arkansas, and that with proper steps she will be in the Union again in forty days. Lieutenant BACHE captured a Col. to set his soul on fire, and a tenacity which | MATTOCK, who was on a conscripting expedition, and it gave unusual satisfaction to all the people. General Hunter has arrived here, to preside ov a commission to investigate the burning of the

A special despatch, from Leavenworth, to the Fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports that Coffee was at Cowstain prairie, with 1,500 men. Quantrel had passed Ball's Mills, with most of his command, on the way South. It was supposed that he would join Coffee. A company of the 2d Kansas (cole ment, and a commany of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, are a few miles from Coffee's rendezvous. Blunt is

on his way up with a small escort. Arraigument of Draft Surgeons. Captain James E. Dunnam, povost marshal and JASPER P. BREWSTER, commissioners for the for trial before a court martial, under the fifteenth SELS, surgeon for the First district of Pennsylva This section provides : "That any surgeon charged from any person whomsoever any money or othe receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection, or a false or incorfaithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court martial, and on conviction thereof, be pun ished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars,

soned, at the discretion of the court, and be cashiere Captain JACOB S. STRETCH, Provost Marshal of which exempt from service under the enrolment ac are not as numerous as those governing the military service in Europe. The examinations under tha act are conducted with about the same particularity as in our regular army. The list of cases was pre-

military authorities, apart from any agency of the Unsuccessful Hunt for 'White's Guerillas Reliable information has reached Washington command of the 2d Massachusetts and detachments of the 13th and 16th New York Cavalry, started out in pursuit of the rebel guerilla WHITE. He found WHITE had crossed Goose creek, at Cockellsford, and traversed the country in nearly a straight line towards Mount Gilead and Hughesville, passing near Ball's Mills, at eleven o'clock on that day The trail was discovered early on the morning of the 19th, and was followed to a point near Mount

As the result of the expedition, three of White's had notified citizens that they had been conscripted but no steps, it appears, had been taken to force them into the service. It was currently reported at Aldie that both WHITE and MOSEBY had received orders to leave Loudoun county, and move nearer the main army. Nearly all of these guerillas that have been recently home have gone west with

in a day or two.

Steamship Niagara. The magnificent steamship Niagara, of five thoufor sea, at Boaton, where she has been fitted to be excellent to the patriotic class of fishermen wh have so long manifested an earnest desire to enlist in the navy. The early departure of this vessel. The carly departure of this vessel. The carly departure of John Laird's rebel rams, with the connivance of the British Govern

Enlistments from fishermen have been retarded owing to the fact that the fishing season has proved unusually successful, while the demand for the products has advanced beyond all former precedent ent. In view of rich prizes, it is supposed the busi-Scouting and Captures.

A scouting party has been patroling the country tween Occoquan, Dumfries, and Brentsville. fo the last five days, during which they scattered the rebel guerillas in that vicinity, captured a number of their horses, and also brought in eight deserters. The Sanitary Commission.

Private advices from Virginia City, Nevada Territurn away from men so blind and so deaf of \$9,000, have been made there for the Sanitary tory, say that additional subscriptions to the amount to a high and exacting duty. There is no Commission; the money to be forwarded in silver time to be lost. Three weeks from to-day blicks of about \$1,000 each. This serves as an evidence of the mineral resources of that Territory, a well as the liberality of its citizens. Execution of Deserters.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night, states that as many as seven substitutes, who had deserted, were shot in the several corps toward the close of last week. Prompt and extreme punishment awaits this class of offenders, without the hope of pardon. Capture of Prizes.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Flying Scud, by the steamer Princess Royal on the 12th ultimo. She was from Brazos, Texas, and loaded with

THE BATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA. OUR TROOPS ARE DRIVEN, BUT REGAIN THEIR GROUND.

Desperate Fighting-Severe Losses. TEN GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE ENRMY, AND SEVEN LOST.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.4-A special despatch to the mmercial gives the following account of the fight The battle opened at eleven o'clock, in the vicinity of Widow Glenns, on the road leading from McLa-more's Cave to Chattanooga, and soon became general, the enemy maneuvring troops finely.

Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery. Five out of six guns were captured. Captain Vanpelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.
At two o'clock the contest was terrific. The roll of musketry was far more continuous and desfening than at the battle of Stono river. At 2.40 P. M., the division on the centre being Colonel Barnett planted his battery and soon

checked the pursuing enemy, who in turn were dri ven in disorder over the same ground. General Davis' division was driven back with heavy loss, and every gun of the Eighth Indiana battery captured. when his forces rallied, pushed the enemy back, and retook their guns.

Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his ground, driving the enemy, but never leaving his Palmer also was overwhelmed and failed to get off; bis whole battery and two guus were lost.

Van Oleve, after fighting gallautly, lost his ground and was overpowered, failing to regain his position.

Our line, pressed severely, wavered, and the rebels. exulting over their apparent success, made the ai resound with cheers. They advanced slong the whole line, and when ur fire, the musketry rolled from right to left, and until 5 o'clock the fighting was terrific. in and the rebels moved steadily up to his head New forces were opposed to them, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive

At dusk, the firing having almost ceased, the enemy threw forward fresh troops and again engaged our right. dark raged with fury.

The battle thus far has been a bloody one. Our loss is very heavy, and the prisoners say that some of their regiments were almost annihilated. Both armies occupy the same ground as when the We have captured several hundred prisoners many of whom are from the East. We took te

guns and lost seven. KANSAS. ST. Louis, Sept. 21 .- The steamer Marcella was boarded and plundered on the 15th inst., at Do ver Landing, in Lafayette county. Three soldiers the 5th State Militia, who were returning home on a furlough, were taken ten miles into the woods, and shot. The boat was not burned. During the past week 5,000 persons have crossed the river at Lexington. They are mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass county, under

Ewing's order, has been mostly depopulated

A NEWSPAPER DIFFICULTY. ST. Louis, Sept. 21.-On Friday last the Union newspaper, and semi-official organ of General Schofield, and the Conservatives, published an editorial reflecting on General Ewing for depopulating certain border counties. On Saturday, Capt. Price, of the 1st Kansas Regiment, made out charges and specifications charg-ing G. M. Griscom, the editor of the *Union*, with violating Gen. Schofield's order, No. 96, by publishing matter calculated to embarrass the m authorities, and filed them with the Adjutant Genral, demanding an investigation.

Mr. Griscom has not yet been arrested; but, as Capt. Price will not withdraw the charges, it seems that the organ of the authors of the order is likely to be the first victim.

JAPAN. Favorable Change Towards America. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Arrived, ship Herald of the Morning, from Boston. A private letter from American Minister Pruyn, dated Kanagawa, Japan, August 10th, savs: "The prompt resentment of the outrage upon our flag has "The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Tansse steamer, bark and brig, mounting twenty-two guns, besides engaging six batteries. The accomtonished the Government and the people; and, Other advices of the same date say that the British fleet has gone to the Lautimus Dominions, to demand £25,000 indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Richardson. If the money is no paid a considerable campaign will be inaugurated against the Damios. Dates from Shanghae to July 21st state that the holera is raging there with unabated fury, and the

mortality is fearful. RITROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hecla-Detention o the Iron Rams-Slave Enlistment in the South-Opinions on the Mexican Pam which left Liverpool at about three o'clock on the instant, arrived at New York yesterday. The Hibernian arrived off Londondary at six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and reached Liverpool about eleven o'clock that night.

The City of Washington arrived off Queenstown bout 1 P. M. on the 8th. THE STEAM-RAMS FOR THE CONFEDERATES. The London Morning Post, in a short article especting the two iron-clads building at Liverpool,

respecting the two iron-claus building at Liverpool, says:

"There is now, we believe, little doubt that under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act they are to be detained by Government. The allegation against them is that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the United States. On the other hand, it is contended that they were built by order of a French house, for the late Pasha of Egypt, who gave the firm a commission for the coinage of a large sum of money in France, and for the construction of two steam-rams in England. The money was duly coined and received in Egypt. The vessels were in course of construction when the Pasha died, and his successor repudiated that part of the contract.

What the French house intends to do with them is not known. The accusation is that they are destined for war with a friendly Power; they will consequently be detained, and a court of law will determine whether under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act the detention is legal, or whether the owners can recover them from the hands of the Co-The Executive Committee of the "Union and Connection Society have addressed a memorial of Earl Russell on the subject of shipbuilding for the Confederate States. The memorialists refer to character building on the Clyde, and they urge on the Government a promptinvestigation into the cir lic mind on this matter, and the prevailing feeling is that these vessess are intended for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

The news by the Hibernian, that the ships are constructed for the Egyptian Government.

The news by the Hibernian, that the rebel Government had decided on arming half a million negroes, was received with some distrust in England. Presuming it to be true, it was regarded by some as a confession of weakness and hopelessness on the part of the rebels, while others treat it as a master stroke of policy, and as "checkmating." Lincola's emancipation scheme. The Daily News says that the news, if well founded, proves conclusively not only that the Confederate cause is hopeless, but that the des knows it to be used is hopeless, but only that the Confederate cause is nopcross, which that its leader knows it to be so.

The Morning Post thinks that, independently of the obvious importance of such a measure, in directly strengthening the hands of the Confederate communications which manders, there are many other considerations whic combine to render the present resolution a master-piece of policy. The great experiment is not one free from difficulty, but may possibly prove conclusive to the issue of the war, both by reason of the im-mense reinforcements which it may place at the dis-posal of Lee and Beauregard, and through the advantageous moral impression which it will, on so many grounds, exercise on the various views and policy of Europe.

The steamer Miriam had arrived at Liverpool, with Bernuda dates to the 24th of August, and nearly 1,000 bales of cotton. When she left Bernuda the blockade breakers Juno and Florida were in the belockade breakers Juno and Florida were in the harbor, having again auccessfully run the blocka of a Southern port. The trade between Wilmington of a Southern port. The trade between Wilmington and Bermuda was rapidily increasing, and hardly a day elapsed without one or two arrivals from and departures for Wilmington. An immense stock of cotton was accumulating at Bermuda, in consequence of some of the "heavier" blockade runners preferring that port to Nassau, the latter being seemed now rather dangerous, owing to the Federal The celebrated Sumpter, silas Gibraltar, ran the blockade of Charleston on the morning of the 23d ult. She had on board two 600 and four 400-pounders. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. The Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture and lay down

next summer, a good submarine telegraph cable be tween Ireland and Newfoundland. Queen Victoria left Germany on the 7th, for Engand. Her Majesty is represented to have been nuch benefitted by the repose she has enjoyed. THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The question of the Mexican throne is again brought prominently forward—a deputation from Mexico having reached France to tender the crown to the Archduke Maximilian. The Memorial Diplomatique again announces the acceptance of the throne by the Archduke Maximilian, and adds, "Since the opening of the negotiations, the Archduke has only attituded two conditions, visiting and the conditions with the conditions of the conditions." "Since the opening of the negotiations, the Archduke has only stipulated two conditions, viz: Spontaneous and unanimous appeal from the Mexican people, and the moral and material cooperation of the Western Powers in the catabilahment of a respected and stable Government."

The offic al Vienna Evening Post publishes the following in conspicuous type: "It is quite natural that the development of Mexican affairs should also be watched in Austria with lively interest after the name of a conspicuous member of the imperial house has been brought into close connection with the question. Contradictory reports of a decision having been already arrived at affords us the opportunity of declaring that we are again able to affirm the pocition stated by us upon the 4th ult. to be in no way changed."

The French pamphict on "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States" is still debated. According to one report, the pamphilet was written at the expense of Erlanger, the Coulederate loan contractor, and was intended to support that falling speculation.

Another letter writer says: "M. Chevaller was

Another letter writer says: "M. Chevalier was the author, and that the pamphlet heralds in unmistakable tones the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the French Emperor. This time the trumpet emits no uncertain sound, but every rote rings out the knell of the North American Union, and the birth of a separate independent Government at Richmond."

Ministerial councils continued of very frequent occurrence in Paris. The Emperor presided at one on the 7th, and another was to be held on the 9th instant. Lord Clarendon had had an audience of the Emperor. the Emperor.

An imperial decree appoints the Mexican General Marquez, commander of the Legion of Honor.

The Pays believes itself able to state that negotiations are pending with great capitalists in France and England for a Mexican loan.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th was steady. Rentes

The Draft and Politics at Easton, Pa. EASTON, Sept. 21 .- The draft for the Eleventh Congressional district of Pennsylvania was com-menced here this morning, with Easton, and progressed quietly throughout the day. A large con-course of people were in attendance, and the best of feeling prevailed. The conscripts generally adopted the red-ribbon badge, and enjoyed themselves considerably.

Governor Curtin arrived here about noon, and spoke to a large assemblage of people on the public square. He was followed by Judge Shannon, of ittsburg, and others. The Democratic Convention to nominate a county HE BATTLE UNDECIDED ticket was also convened here to day. Judge Wood ward was here on Saturday, and spoke at the De mocratic Club room in the evening.

To night Judge Campbell, of Schuylkill county, will address the Republicans, and Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, the Democrats To-morrow the annual fair of the Farmers and Mechanica' Institute will be opened.

Expedition to Alexandria, La.—Rebel Can-non Captured and a Fort Destroyed. CAIRO, Sept. 20 .- An expedition, under Gen. C. Ricker, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured seve ral cannon and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of mules, stores, and cattle

A Skirmish Near Knoxville—Surrender of a Small Union Force. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16—On Wednesday Lieut. Col. Hayes, with 300 men of the 100th Ohio Regiment, was attacked near Tilford, twenty-three niles up the railroad, by 1,800 rebels, under Gen. Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering nun From Louisville.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—Capt. Samuel Black, assistant quartermaster in charge of forage, has been arrested on the charge of fraud. The tobacco market is excited and prices have argely advanced, on account of the injury done to the crops by the frosts of Friday and Saturday There has been no disturbance of the telegrant ines between this place and Chattanooga,

Naval Affairs. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-The gloop-of-war Macedo The sloop-of-war St. Louis sailed for Teneriff

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Owing to a heavy break in the canal, at Hoffman's Ferry, boats will not be able o pass before Wednesday morning. From Port Royal. New York, Sept. 21 .- The steamer Empire City, from Port Royal on the 18th inst., arrived here to day. She brings no news.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Last night a difficulty of ourred on the corner of Bigral and Spring streets, between some citizens and soldiers, in which three of the former were wounded.

A Difficulty in Cincinnati.

Destructive Fire at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 21-Midnight.-A large brick building, used as a chair factory, on Water street, is in fiames. A hundred poor familles are frown out of employment by this disaster, which Public Entertainments.

is the work of an incendiary. The loss amounts to ARCH STREET THEATRE -A weak and foolish pretto, good music tolerably sung, an audience well pleased and slightly bored—this is the genera ffect of "The Doctor of Alcantara," as produce last night at the Arch-street Theatre. Such a deliption, however, is applicable to so many operas— English, Italian, or High Dutch-that it would be unfair to say no more of "The Doctor."

For the libretto Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf is reonsible, and we think he has shown extraordinary skill in writing comic dialogue without anything omic in it. The plot is a laborious trifle, yet affords opportunities which the author has not used. The entire scene is in the cabinet of Doctor Paiacelsus, whose visible family is composed of Donna Lucrezia, his wife, Donna Isabella, his daughter, and onna Inex, her maid. Senor tier d of Doctor Palacelsus, has a son Carlos, to whom Isabella is betrothed. The young lady, never having een the young gentleman, objects to becoming his wife, especially as she loves a handsome young the stranger, who is afterwards brought into ters declare to contain candies. A note informs occupant of the basket emerges and fills it with heavy books, and then conceals himself, expecting the porters will carry it away. Doctor Paiacelsus. owever, who thinks it contains candies, and Incz, ho believes her own lover to be hidden in it, attempt to hide it on a balcony overlooking the river, and accidentally plunge it therein. The screams of Inez, who explains that the basket contained a man. attract the night watch, Pamposo, who has the river dragged, and the basket recovered. In the next act the lover appears, and is mistaken for a police spy by the Doctor and Incz, who seem to have a glimmer The lover, who is, of course, Carlos, Balthazar's con, states his identity, and is immediately treated to a terribly strong sleeping draught, which Inez mistakes for wine. The dose puts him to sleep, and the Doctor, supposing it death, conceals him beneath a sofa. Balthazar then appears, and sofa. In the middle of the night the Doctor and Inez stealthily enter to abstract the body. Carlos awakes; the rest rush in, Pomposo, chorus, and all; everything

s explained to the satisfaction of everybody, and with hope and jey, corrow beguiling and Hope to Joy's rosy bower, with a good deal about dull are vanished and corrow banished; also, a growd of radiant glories, and a gay dower of sunshine, after which the curtain falls upon joy's rosy bower. All of which is very much in the style of Collins' "Ode To the credit of Mr. Julius Eichbrg let it be said hat he has used his libretto well. His music wants originality, and is often very commonplace, but is always pleasant, and occasionally delightful. The overture is excellent. The opening seronade is

pretty, but commonplace; the trio following has character, and Isabella's romance is beautiful and sweet, and charmingly sung by Miss Richings. The arietta for Inez is ordinary; a duettino or basece has much merit, but was not imroved by the singers, who refused the lower otes, and took the privilege of the octave. Lurezia has a capital ballad, "The Knight of Alcanand of the finale of Act 1st Mr. Eichberg may be proud. It is a fault of the composer that, although is motives are various, the treatment is monoto ons. His genius is certainly true, and should more valuable. Mr. Woolf's libretto is neither funny nor serious—the situations have no fun, and the incidents are suited to please children, and disguet adults. Nor must the merit of this work be neasured by this tolerable performance. But Miss Richings is truly an artist, and her voice we think was never better, her singing never so charming, nor her acting so intelligent. She knows how to make musical and draina-tic effects, and is undoubtedly the first singer our English opera possesses. The other artists are clever, and by no means deserve harsh criticism; but those who have voice want method, and those who have method want voice. Mr. Dodworti we annot compliment; his baton exercised no authority over the singers, and the music generally erformance, and qualify our censure. The Arch street Theatre has now one of the handsomest of interiors. The summer was well speat in rebuilding it. From every seat the stage is fully seen, and in our admiration of the general beauty and comfort, we wonder how the old inconvenience ould have been so long endured. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The first night of the bricf season for which Miss Lucille Western has been engaged, was devoted to the performance of Buckstone's drama of "The Green Bushes; or,

A Hundred Years Ago"—according to the play-bills—or "The Huntress of the Mississippi." This play is not very frequently performed now, but theatre goers are not unfamiliar with it. Miami, the huntress of the Mississippi, and Madame St. Aubert, are the same individual under different names. These audience was much larger and more attentive than we supposed it would be, and the reception accorded o the star of the evening was flattering. We seifer than what we said last season. We're nember that our remarks then were not altogether congratulatory. Setting aside the fact that in peronal appearance as the Indian girl she by no means equals what Miami should have been, we feel that we have wight to complain of the lack of that fire and intensity of passion which should characterize hore the impress of having been learned by heart, spouptuousness of look and attitude, a coldness marks the performance, art becomes prominent, and nature melts away. In the most passionate and beautiful Miss Western among first-class artistes. She deserves infinite credit for the industry with which she has worked her way up, and pushed herself forward. have said of any artist-is to do her simple justice t would be the grossest injustice to aver that Miss Western is an artist better than many first or even

cond-class stock actresses whom we could mention: To possess'a figure as well-proportioned as it is well. developed, a voice stronger than it is sweet, handsome curly hair, and a very considerable mount of self-confidence, is not to possess nough to entitle her to aspire to the nough to entitle her to aspire to the po-ion she would seem to claim. Since the time, some twelve years ago, when she herself walked through the part of the child Eveleen, in this same play, she has had ample opportunities of improving herself, and these opportunities she has

NEW CARTES DE VISITE. - McAllister & Brothe 28 Chestnut street, have received carles de visite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, executed by the They are in plain morning attire, and we are assured by a returned tourist, who saw them a few weeks sen, that these are admirable likenesses. If report e true, a carte de visite of the Princess, taken after December will represent the lady with (at least) one baby in her maternal arms.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES &c.-The early attention of dealers is requested to the prime assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and Eastern manufacture to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' commencing this morning, at ten o'clock preciscly, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. SALE TO-DAY.-Real Estate and Stocks. See

Thomas & Sons' advertisements and catalogues THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT .- The followng is the aggregate of the report rendered at the office of the medical director, Eleventh and Girard streets, for the week ending September 19, 1863:

Fermantown..... Twenty fourth and South Broad and Prime...... Christian street tnut st. Harrisburg.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—There was a large neeting at the rooms of the Union League last evening, and a general interchange of sentiment prevailed. Speeches were made by Hon. Henry D. Moore and Mr. J. W. Forney, which were loudly applauded. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Forney spoke of his recent visit to the northwestern art of the State, and the cheering news he gave was greeted with much satisfaction. The evening was passed in the most agreeable manner. NATURALIZATION COMMITTEES.—The na-

turalization committees of both political parties have opened their offices, and have already conferred he right of citizenship upon a few persons. The fear of another draft keeps back many men who therwise would eagerly embrace the privilege. DROWNED .- About eight o'clock last eveing, a man, named Patrick O'Brien, residing at No. 2 Benton's court, fell overboard from a vessel ying at Reed-street wharf, and was drowned. His ody was not recovered.

RESIGNED.—Dr. Goddard, surgeon

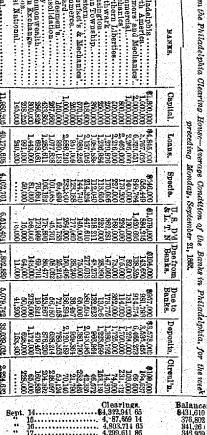
charge at South-street Hospital, has resigned. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADBLPHIA, September 21, 1883.
There was great excitement in gold this morning, the news from Rosecrans wonderfully accelerating the value of the article, which opened at 138½, an advance of 4 per cent. on Saturday's closing figure, after which trose to 140½, declined to 159, rose to 140, when the marrose to 190%, declined to 153, 768s to 140, when the mar-ket was broken by the operations of an extensive "sbort" seller, who in New York sold a million and a half "short." This checked the market, which looked very strong, but did not effectually depress it, as it soon rallied to 189%@139%, and closed tendency upward 139% Of course the direct cause of this advance is the news of disaster to our army in Tennessee, which plainly shows how completely gold is a mere commodity, like snear or tea. only being worth so much more per pound. Not the wants of the mercantile community affected it.

something tangible saved from the nation's wrec simply a combination of operators who purposely buy in the morning one hundred thousand dollars at a large advance, in order to tell in the afternoon about a million and a half when the advance figures have been maintained, and even a higher price reached. the advance. But with no more than the usual amou in demand by those persons, gold is worth five per cent, more, simply because one shrewd operator succeeds in playing upon others somewhat less shrewd. It is a mere matter of business, requiring boldness and nerve, in which the few are benefited, and the majority becom Money is again in active demand, and lenders are not so yielding in their tone. If the gold speculation in-precess large amounts will be required to carry it. which receptacles, bence higher rates may rule. securities are steady, with but little change in the mount subscribed to the five twenty loan, at the office considerable feeling was evince; to purchase. Good securities were in strong demand. Pennsylvania R. R. 2d mortgage, sold at 105@108½; City sixes and Slate loans were steady; Wilmington Railroad sixes sold at 125; Little Schuy:kill sevens at 107; North Pennsylvania sixes at 96; Reading bonds were firm the shares opening at 59, selling up to 58%, down to 58%, closing at 59 bid : Pennsylvania was steady at 68; Camden and

59 bid: Pennsylvania was steady at 68; Camden and Amboy at 173; Catawissa is attracting more attention, the common sold at 68%, the preferred steady at 24%; Philadelphia and Brie sold at 26%; Lehigh Valley at 80; 18% was bid, for North Pennsylvania; 45 for Long Island; 42% for Little Schuylkill; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Passengerson at 34; 1045 a vounce at 21. Canal securities were in demand; Susquehanna sixes sold at 63 the shares at 14%; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 4. rose to 24%; 1882 sixes sold at 83%; Union preferred at 4 Wyoming Valley at 58%, sixes at 96; West Branch bond at par; Bank shares were inactive. The market closed Drexel & Co. quote:

.. 1 dist ... 19 @ 40 ... 54 @ 51½ Jay Cocke & Co quote Government securities, &c., as follows:
United States sixes, ISS1.
United States 7-30 notes
Octificates of Indebtedness.
Do. do new
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Demand notes.
Gold
Sales of five-twenties, \$458,150.



\$25,812,096 48 \$2,276,307 3 The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia at various times durin 1862 and 1863: 1862. 31,046,337 5,688,728 2,145,219 31,696,01 33,617,900 5,660,187 6,079,670 24,678, 588,739 4,526,103 6,643,600 6,071,565 24,697,56 34,526,103 6,643,600 6,771,565 24,697,56 34,526,103 6,643,600 748,600 25,988,79 5,614,335 6,458,029 4,859,850 25,988,77 6,767,675 6,459,629 4,859,850 25,988,77 6,769,675 6,450,750 4,850,850 25,988,77 6,769,675 6,450,750 4,850,850 25,988,77 6,769,675 6,450,750 4,850,850 25,988,77 6,769,675 6,450,750 4,500,85 A new financial society has been started under the

utle of the cold exchange. As we understand, it is to be on the present plan of the Board of Brokers, and will be managed by members of that board. The operations of the Exchange will embrace more particularly, the buying and selling of gold, although this will not prevent the members from taking part in stock travaguious. The sessions will be held in Third street above Drexels make use of it. Hit the golden mean, and display where the American Telegraph Company, under the superintendence of Mr. Thaver, have opened an office for your wisdom by speaking wisely and well of the el gant, comfortable, and economical garments made for gentlemen and youths at the Brown-stone Clothe acc. mmodation of the members. The officers of the Board are: John E. Boyd, President, Frederick Steele, EPhilada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 21. [Reported by S. R. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.

improved. That she does not stand in the first rank is neither her misfortune nor her fault. She cannot help it, and should be satisfied to occupy the very respectable position of a stock performer—or elac confine her star delineations to less oritical and less intelligent audiences. As Madame St. Aubert, Miss Western looked brilliant and handsome. At the close of the play she was called before the curtain, and acknowledged the compliment in a very charming manner.

Mr. Charles Barron did well enough as Conner O'Kennedy; Mr. B. Young was excellent as Wild Murtoph, and Miss Aunile Graham, as Geraldine; Miss.

O. Jefferson, as Nellie O'Neil, and Mrs. Thayer, as Mcg, were equally good.

To-night Miss Western attempts the character o Peg Woffinglom, in "Masks and Faces."

An Enperitod by S. E. SLAYMAKEN, Philadelphia Exchange. J (Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKEN, Philadelphia Exchange.)

100 Susq Can. 530. 143, 100 do. 533, 100 do. 533,

Philadelphia Markots. SETTEMBER 21—Evening.
There is rather more inquiry for Flour; the market is firmer and more active, with sales of 600 barrels fresh round Western There is rather more inquiry in factor.

firmer and more active, with sales of 600 barrels freshground Western extra in terms kept private, and about 1 600 barrels Western family, part city mills, at \$8608.25 per barrel. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$4.5006 for superfine; \$4.7605,600 for extra family, and \$7005,000 for extra family, and \$7005 per bld for fancy brands as to quality. Ryo Flour is scarce, and selling at \$5005.25 per barrel. Corn Meal is quiet; Pennsylvania is offered at \$4. without sales.

at \$4, without sales.

GRAIN.—There is more demand for Wheat, and prices are better; sales of 6.000 bus at 127@1356 for reds, the lutter for prime new Southern, which is an advance, and white at from 150@160c \$4 to according to quaity. Itye is scarce, and sesting at 95c for new and 180c \$7 bu for old. Corn is active, and about 12,000 bus Western sold at 35c for mixed, and 85c for yollow. Oats are better: 3,000 bus new Southern sold at 70c, affont.

BARK.—Quereitron is scarce; let No. 1 is stendy at \$30 \$\text{\$\tex Top.

COTTON.—There is a firmer feeling in the market and prices have selvanced 4@50 % ib; small sales of Middiness are making at 750 % ib, cash.

GROCERIES—Sogar is very firm. With sales of 400 hide (uba at 11%@12c % ib; 200 bbis Molasses sold at 620 per gallon for New Orleans. Coffee is firm at 29@30c %

hold Cuba at 11% (2012) who was monasses som as the per gallon for New Orleans. Coffee is firm at 29@30; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb for Rio.

PROVICIONS.—The market is very quiet. Mess Pork is beld at \$14@4 25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Lard is firm at 10% c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb for barrels and terces. Eggs are worth 19@0. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ down WHISKY is dull; small sales of Peopsylvania and Ohio bbls. at 520, and Drudge at 50½ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lice \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and Trudge at 50½ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lice \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and Grain at this port to day:

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ flour.

2 (00 bbls.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. SETTEMBER 21, 1833.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillip's venue Drove Yard reach about 2,200 head this week There was a better demand this morning, and prices a chade higher than last quoted, first quality Pennsylvania and Wostern Steers selling at from 9½@9%v; 8½@9c for 2d do; and common at from 5@7o as to quality. Stock Cattle range at from 3@4c % th. gro ket closed dull, and sales were made late in the day at lower prices than the above Cows.—About 150 head sold at from \$20@40 % head, as to quality, which is a decline.
EURER.—The receipts have fallen off, but prices are without change; about 7,6% head sold during the week at from 43,0%5; c. % h, gross for fat Sheep.
BOUS.—3.2% head have been sold at the different yards, at from \$(0.8 t)e 10 lbs, net, as to condition.
The cattle on sale to day are from the following States:
1,100 head from (blo.
190 head from Pennsylvania.
420 head from Fennsylvania.
65 head from Budians.
66 head from Maryland.
The following are the particulars of the sales: ket closed dull, and sales were made late in the day at

The following are the particulars of the sales:

P. McFillen. 77 Chester occurry and Western Seers,
selling at from 26946 for fair to extra quality.

John Kirvin. 33 Western Steers, selling at from 3%@ John Kirvin. S. Weitern bieerr, selling at from 3%@
1/6c \$\(\) in Kroin. S. Weitern bieerr, selling at from 3%@
1/6c \$\(\) in Kroin.
1/6c \$\(\) in Kroi extra quality 1, 75 Penna. Steers, selling at from 6@81/20 for for fair to extra quanty.
II. Chain, 75 Penna. Steers, selling at from 6@81/20 for common to fair.
II. Kettler, 54 Indiana Steers, selling at from 7@81/20 for fair to good quality.
A. Christy & Fro. 138 Ohio Steers, selling at from 7@ 9/20 for common to extra quality.
J. Mooney. 70 Ohio Steers, selling at from 7@9c for common to good.
I. Frank, 38 Ohio Steers, selling at from 7½@81/20 for fair to good. fair to good. Rice & Smith, 98 Western Steers, selling at from 5@6c COWS AND CALVES

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 150 head this week. There is a fair demand, but prices have declined. Springers are selling at from \$20(30, and Cow and Calf at from \$0(940) \$\text{P}\$ head, as to condition and quality. Old, poor Cows are selling at from \$15(917) \$\text{P}\$ head.

CALVES.—About 31 head sold this week at from 4(95c) \$\text{P}\$ lb, according to weight and condition. THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheen at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are an iller than they have been for several weeks past, reaching about 7,600 head. There is a fair demand, and prices are without any material change, ranging at from 4%,65% b), cross, for fat Sheep, and \$2 \times 2.00 B head for stock Sheep, according to quality. Lambs are selling at from \$304 \times head. THE HOC MARKET. THE HOC MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 3,200 head this week. There is a moderate demand, but prices are rather lower ranging at tom \$6608 the 100 lbs.

1,980 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$7.5008 \$7 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

1,120 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$6,50 up to \$8 \$7 100 lbs, net.

New York Markets, Sept 21. ASHES BYE quiet at \$7@7.12½ for Pots, and \$8.50 for Pearls.

BREADSTUPPS.—The market for State and Western Flour is more active and 6@10c better.

The sales are 13,000 bbts at \$4.35@4.85 for superfine State: \$6.10@6.55 for extre State: \$4.409.485 for superfine Michigan, Indiana. Lowa, Ohio, &c : \$4.06.50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana. Lowa, Ohio, &c : \$4.06.50 for extre do. Indianing shipping brands of round-noop ohio at \$6.506.5 75. and trade brands at \$5.007 25.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is quiet and unchanged; sales 570 bbls at \$13.76 for sev mess, \$12.20 for old mess, \$10.22@10.37½ for prime, and \$10.75 for sour mass. Beef is quiet, with small sales. There Be f and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Out Meats are stady; sales 25.000 lbs dry-atied blouders at 5%. Bacon is firm; sales 25 hoxes Cumberland-out middles at 5%c, and 200 boxes Stratford middles at 0.0. Lard is firmer, with sales of 500 bbls and tes at 10½@10.75.

Corrow is fairly active, with sales of 1,200 bales at 70 for middlings.

CITY ITEMS.

OPENING OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL COL-RGE.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania will commence on the 14th of October, and continu five months. From a pamphlet containing the Valedictory Ad dress to the Graduating Class of this growing and deservedly popular institution, delivered by Mrs. eases of women and children, which has been handed to us, we learn that the College, which is located

possesses ample facilities for imparting thoroug medical education, the lectures and demonstration being aided by an excellent museum of papier maché models, drawings, natural preparations, mi croscopes, and other apparatus. The fees to the ten dollars, making seventy dollars per year. The who does not incline to become a physician, yet desires instruction in some of the branches taught in may take the tickets and attend the lectures of any one or more of the professors. MESSRS. WENDEROTH & TAYLOR have just issued very fine Card Photographs of J. R. Lambkin, Esq., the well known artist of this city

Hon. A. J. Boreman, Governor of Western Virginia; Commander T. Darrah Shaw, U. S. N., and Rev. William E. Bordman, Secretary of the Christian Commission; duplicates of all of which can be had at their counters, Nos. 912, 914 and 916 Chestnut street, or at McAllister's, 728 Chestnut street. PURE OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE FOR EDICINAL PURPOSES .- The successors of the late C. H. Mattson, (dealer in fine family groceries, Arch rior article of Pure Old Brandy and Port Wine, expressly adapted for medicinal purposes. SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.-In the opinion of Henry Ward Beecher, no home can be perfectly happy one without three grand requisitesa family Bible, a grandmother, and a baby. This

remark was uttered about twelve years ago. If written at the present day, Beecher would have added a sewing machine, also. With a neat wife, a nice baby, a grandmother, and a family Bible, the possession of a Grover & Baker sewing machine ought to render every home a paradise. Heads of families lacking the last-named requisite will do well to consider the imortance of having it included in the above list of treasures. In Grover & Baker'r machine we cannot do otherwise than believe the point of mechanical perfection has been attained. The firm produce the lock or shuttle stitch machine. and also the double lock stitch. The latter is a spe cialty, called the Grover & Baker stitch. It is a wonderfully substantial mode of sewing. The stitch is formed by carrying the upper thread through the fabric by means of a vertical eve-pointed needle where a loop is thrown out as the needle rises, which loop is entered by a circular needle, carrying the under thread, and this under thread, in its turn, throws out a loop, which is caught by the vertical needle, as it comes down again. This series of interloopi continues until the seam is formed, which gives great strength and elasticity. The machinery is a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity, requiring no mechanical skill to manage. Nor does it require other adjust

adapt it to the character of the work to be sewedcoarse or fine, as the case may be. One of the lightest family machines will sew gauze, laces, and all the varieties and kinds of fabrics, be tween and including beaver cloth, without changing either needle, thread, or tensions; will sew each equally well, and return to either variety of work with perfect satisfaction. The lock stitch is made and seams are formed by a thread from the upper side being carried through the fabric by needle, which, in returning, throws out a loop through which another thread from the bobbin i carried. The results and stitch are identically th

same, whether a reciprocating shuttle or a bobbin

The prices of the machine are from forty-five dol-

lars upwards. Let every one study their in

and rotating hook are employed.

terest, and secure one of these machines. The amount they save in doctors' bills and eye-water must be enormous.-North American and United State FREEMEN RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!-Grand mass meeting to morrow afternoon. Come one, come all. All opposed to the Slaveholders' Rebellion, all opposed to Abe Lincoln's tyranny, all opposed to a prosecution of the war, all opposed to Lee's third raid into Pennsylvania, all opposed to white men being made "niggers," all opposed to "niggers" being made white men, now is your opportunity. Strike for your country. All opposed to Curtin and Woodward for Gover

nors, turn out in your strength. All opposed to anybody and everything will not b opposed to the prices asked for the elegant assortment of fall and winter Clothing that will be dis played on this occasion at Charles Stokes & Co.'s. one price, under the Continental. Come one, come all FOLLY AND WISDOM.—Many a fool has assed for a clever map, because he has known how to hold his tongue; and many a clever man has passed for a fool, because he has not known how to

thing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Obestnut street, above Sixth. Now's THE TIME.—Reader, do you wish to save money? Would you dress becomingly, comfortably, luxuriously? Now is the time. "Stand not upon the order of thy going, but go at once," to the great clothing bazaar of Granvilla Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the most costly fabrics, ready made, or made to order, in the latest styles, comprising double extra heavy cloth overcoats, frock and dress coats, pants and vests, are almost given away, without regard to cost. Signor Blitz is a notable magician. He

deludes the eye and bewilders the senses. As a ven-triloquist he is extraordinary. There is no doubting the Signor's great ability to please and astonish. He exhibits every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut. GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best styles for Fall Wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chest aut street, next door to the Post Office. sel7 im

SECOND EDITION. FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

ON SUNDAY. THE FIGHT RAGING FIERCELY

ROSECRANS RE-ATTACKED

THROUGH THE DAY.

TWO DIVISIONS IN PANIC BUT RALLIED AGAIN.

THE REBELS.

DUR ARMY DRIVING BACK

THE LOSSES NEARLY

30.000!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The National Republican says: "The enemy attacked General Rosecrans again on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, with everwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day, according to the latest accounts received here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, leaving Chattanooga at 8 o'clock last evening.

"Two, and only two, of Rosecrans' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion; but from 8,000 to 10,000 of them had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the last moment was driving the advance of the rebel army

"This is known to be the latest news received here. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000.

LATER.

CONTRADICTION OF RUMORS. PART OF GRANT'S FORCES MARCHING

TO THE AID OF ROSECRANS. No Disaster Credited.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—11.45 P. M.— Not a word has been received from.General

Rosecrans' army to-day. The reports which are prevalent here that the rebels in considerable numbers were coming into Eastern Kentucky, through Pound Gap, are not true.

Rumors, which it is impossible to authenticate, now prevail that a large part of General Grant's army is moving rapidly forward to the aid of Rosecrans, and that the engagement between Rosecrans and Bragg is still progressing, &c. It is not believed in military circles

here, that any very seriously disastrous results have occurred to Rosecrans' army.

THE LATEST.

Capture of the Rebel Gen. Adams and 1,300 Men. THE REBELS REPULSED!

FIGHT WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARMY. PARTICULARS OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT. CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21.—The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, we having held our ground as established on our left, and concentrated our forces during the day.

On Sunday morning we held a handsome line of battle, with our right on a ridge of hills, and our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. Our left rested on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville. In the fight of the 18th, we had lost about 600 killed and 2,000 wounded, were ahead three pieces of artillery, and the

men were in splendid spirits. The engagement was resumed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th by an attempt of the rebels to storm General Thomas' left and front. They were severely repulsed several times, with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect. During this fight our right and centre were not engaged, our skirmishers keeping up a halting fire. The enemy, finding their

assaults in vain, manœuvred to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road, and attacking Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture General Thomas ordered General Brannan, who had one brigade in eserve, and two with Reynolds, holding the key of the position (which was Thomas' right), to move to the left of the line, to protect the flank of General Rosecrans, and at the same time sent Davis and Van Cleve from the right and centre to support Bran-

nan in the effort to hold the line to Ross-.

ville, and protect Thomas' left. On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division, which was moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous assault on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off Davis and Sheridan from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains; both the right and centre being much scattered, without any very serious loss in killed and wounded. The right and centre being gone, General Thomas' right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack; and Reynolds and

Brannan and the right of Thomas' line was coming around—his extreme left being as at first. This also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road. Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements,

at 1 o'clock.

General Granger, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from their position on a strong ridge, St. Louis-Chestnut Street, above Third. with heavy loss. The fire from one of leseph Haddeld, HT Woodward, New York Granger's batteries mowed them down like

ger's adjutant, was killed before he had been ten minutes in the fight.

however, in manœuvring on both our flanks. Their full and correct information regarding this section of the country enabled them to do so with great facility. Having again obtained a position on our flank, the enemy made a vigorous attack,

d General Wood, Colonel Harker, and General Garfield were present, and with the remnant of General Johnson's division,

, held the left, and covered themselves with

On the right and centre, Generals Brannan, Baird, Reynolds, and Palmer, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly.

while Generals Stedman and Granger held the reserve, and drove the enemy at every point where they fought. At 5 o'clock General Thomas was triumphant, and on the left held his line of the morning. But his right of the enemy

was nearly back to his line, and almost at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines of retreat were open to General Thomas to Chattanooga, by one of which he fell back to Rossville during the night. Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly

light.

In the charge made by General Thomas, on the first day, the enemy lost as many killed as we did in the whole day. What our losses in prisoners and material are, cannot now be reported. Our killed will reach 1,200, and our wounded will amount to 7,000, most from slight wounds. Among the General officers killed are:

General Lytle. Colonel Key and Colonel King, comnanding brigades.

Colonel Bartleton, 10 Illinois. Among the wounded are Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff; Col. Craxter, of the 4th Kentucky; Col. Frank House, 98th IIlinois; Lieut. Col. Mudge, 11th Michigan: Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, 4th Kentucky: Colonel Bradley, commanding a brigade in Sheridan's division; Colonel Charles Anderson, 6th Ohio: Major Wildman, 18th Kentucky; Colonel Tripp, 6th Indiana; Lieutenant Colonel Bryan, 15th Indiana; Colonel Armstrong, 93d Ohio; Major Johnston, 22d Illinois; Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell. 2d Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 7th Kentucky; Colonel Stanley, 18th Ohlo;

slightly wounded. General John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner. We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

and Major Dawson, 19th Infantry-all

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Girard-Chestnut Street, below Ninth. T Wild, US A
B Smart, Ohio
B J Allingham, US A C Donahoe
S Western, New York
A G Toadvine, Maryland
F Wm C t hinn, Haddonfield
C J E G Comstock, Washington
W G Corbell, New York
T Goodrich & Is. New York
Saml Howard, Baltimore
John Maxwel, Washington
D Caldwell, Buntingdon
G Western, Huntingdon
J Thomas, Penns
I Thomas, Penns
A F Smith. Delaware co
Rey Wm Jarrey

Mr J Thomas, Penna
A F Smitb. Delaware co
Rev Wm Javrey
Mrs Hiester, Reading
Miss Hiester, Reading
H Porter & ta, Obio
S T Pearco & ta, Beltimote
S Landis, Middetown Fearce c. i.j.
Landi, Middlelown
J Brisbin, Lewisbown
J Heston
G England, Lock Haven
Siss M Farone & Sis, Yonna
J M Long, Lancaster
Thoe Steers, Penneylvania
S R Slaymaker, York, Pa
J H W Page, B skon
I K Smith. Middletown, Pa

1 Smith. Middletown, Pa

1 Smith. Middletown, Pa

1 Smith. Middletown, Pa

1 Smith. Middletown, Pa

2 Hall Delaware

S Thompson, Penna
TW Grafficz Penna
J H Kendig, Lanc co, Pa
D Anderson, New York
John A Bedwell New York
J A Kennedy & Ia, N York
W C Jones
J W Young, Halifax, M S
Mrs J W Young, Halifax, M S
Lieut J L Topham
J G Gaylord, Cincinnati, O
L C Lockwood, Pelaware Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets

Maj L S Webb, Cleveland Riss M S dembell, Jer City R Salliman, Penua J Faylor, W Cheeter G J Pus-ty, Pottsville F W Fromers, Bangor G W Satton, New York C H Langdon, Washington D T Truesdy, New York J D Veonenb & la N York Col J West Cape May T O Graham, Iowa Alex Lenock, Incidana C H Carter, New York Mr. b C List, Virginia. H B Lander & la, New Jersey H or A H Reeder, Eastons: A k Stewart, U S N W Kintzing, Jr W Klung, Jr M Frach, Clindinati J F Miller, New York G R J Parker, Baltimore H O Palmer New York G R Hotchkies, New York G R Hotchkies, New Haven C Miss Jennie Dere, Wash B J Parvin, Pottsville J S Bocz, New York G R Hotchkies, New Haven G Romenteed, New York G R Hotchkies, New Haven G Romenteed, New York G R Hotchkies, New Haven G R Hotchkies, New Haven G R Gorlin & Son, Fa Mrs Macleod, Washington G W Snyder, Pottsville T W Meckley, M D U S N Mrs Irviu Pennsylvania
T W Meckley, M D. U S N
P & urrsy, New York
Charles 5 Carstain & wife
M A Hodgs on, Oxford
Samuel Dickey, Oxford
Maj Gen Butler & 1a. ngveagh, N Y
o M Simonson, N Y
W Newton, N Y
Bardwall & wf. Cincin'ti
Ackerman, N Y
a C Ackerman, N Y
cClintock, Pitthour

l A Danskin, Maryi Cook, Washington Lutter, New York

American-Chestnut street, above Fifth, Robt McVay, Philada Dr Brinton, West Cheater Mr. Seomold, Johnstown S Silver, Delaware W Wilson & Ia, Delaware D W Chambers Josephus Buck & Ia W J Hannaway & Ia, Easton E Prev STRICOL CLESSET CO
5 Ralston, Armstrong CO
K Healey, U.S.A
Gardner, Baltimore
3 Duffee. New York
5 Mead, New York
7 Tiffany, Providence
5 R Thompson & la, N Y
cs P Hill. Boston s Prey D W Rorer & la, Greencastl**e** Mrs Eli Rorer, Greencastle Mrs Bil Rorer, Greencast & Menn, Baltimore B M Kimball, Boston M Langen, New York Mrs W & Woed Ino Trayer, Mineraville Go F Lovett, Boston V Lork New York

Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch.

Merciannts Fourth street, below Arch.

Va F Stockton

Ji Lewis, Chicago
Ji Lewis, Chicago
Ji K Enbody, Mauch Chnuk
Ji Hooes, Harti-rd
Ji W Joodie, Ashland
John Myers & wf, teading
John Myers & wf,

National-Race street, above Third.

Commercial—Sixth street, above Chestnut.
Pearce, New Jersey
Dr W S Thompson, Penna
E E White

Pearce, New Jersey
M Ballard, New York
Juo Birge, Jacksonve, Fla
A F Zimmerman, N J
MeSparran, Laucaster co

All Cheath. Joseph Haddield,
J Nagle. Matamoros
John Pitifeld. New Nork
D P Steele, Rew Brunswick
L H Gummings. Jersey C'y
J A McKnight, Wash, D C
Tone Phillips, Penna
C Johnson & wf. N Bedford
Samuel Martin. New York
B F Laynen. Booton
S M Martin, New Jersey
B F Laynen. Booton
S M Martin, New Jersey
Rooft Randal. Pitteburg
D W Smith. Pelaware
John Aille, Washington
E Horner & wf. Burlington
E Horner & wf. Burlington
J B Whipple. M D
W S Davis. New York
T B Collier & sn. Jersey City This fight lasted about half an hour, with slight loss to us. Capt. Russell, Gen. Gran-

After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until 4 o'clock, persisting,

and a fight ensued which has no parallel in the history of this army. Colonel Harker's brigade and General