CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. A ROH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS All the leading styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES. 832 ARCH STREET. Two Doors below NINTH, South 8ide. REMOVAL.

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NEW WAREHOUSE, 904 CHESTNUT STREET,

Sp the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF NEW CARPETINGS.

904 OHESTNUT STREET. G. W. BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTES, No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW Sel-200

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YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

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FANOY BASKETS, & ...

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BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, CORDAGE, & 0.

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"HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER."

THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USB.
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WINDOWAND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, 8e22-3m

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, GREAT OPENING OF

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

NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS. 3,000 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.

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PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.

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FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest Decorations. N. E. CORDER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B. -Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA.

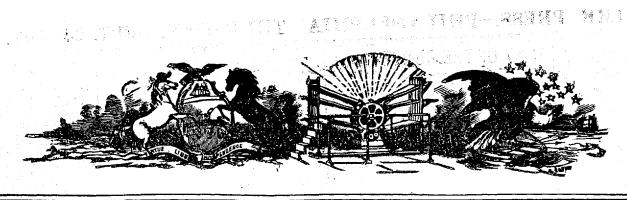
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CASH BUYERS.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,

The hishest cash price will be paid for old GOLD and SILVER, at LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.'S.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1863. VOL. 7.-NO. 47.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

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

PHILADELPHIA. We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will flud 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

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. THOMAS W. EVANS & CO. INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

WHOLESALE BUYERS TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORT MENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SALES. This Stock is principally of T. W. E. & CO.'S own IM-PORTATION, and will be offered at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES. BUYERS are solicited to call and examine. 820 CHESTNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STERRY, HAVE NOW IN STORE, DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought exclusively for cashs and which will be sold

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our

BLANKETS. POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, and other articles adapted to the season. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, JAMES B. CAMPBELL & CO.; CHESTNUT STREET FALL STOCK

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. NO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and SRASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS. BLACK SILKS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. SHAWLS, AMBRICAN AND FOREIGN, IN GREAT VARIETY. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTRUT STREET.

DRESS GOODS. An immense assortment, in French, English, and Saxony Goods. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

N. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS., (501 MARKET STREET,)

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c. Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes e. dawson......o. eranson......j. g. bowgardner, sel2-2m

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street

Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods, vis: fave activities

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
REFS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

Also, A large assortmen.

SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIETS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINERS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

at the

PRICES

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. THOS. MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS,

Nos. 40 and 43 NORTH THIRD 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.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, Nos. 339 and 341 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PRILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK TORRIGM AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

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

M. A. JONES'

CRLEBRATED

M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. EIGHTH STREET. VERY IMPORTANT
DIES!
Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
OFFICES.
47 North Eight H Street,
Fhiladelphia.
and 5 and 7 JOHN Street,
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR
VELVETS,
SILKS, CLOTHS,
MERINOES,
DELAINES,
St., VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA

to be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at the discovering known establishment. With not clear to present ourselves to this eason as standing. FIRST BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,

1044 CHESTNOT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

In LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. FALL DELAINES. CHOICE STYLES FALL DELAINES. CHINT: FIGURES, Rich Colors. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, se7. CHESTNUT and BIGHTH Streets. MERINOSI MERINOSI Sharpless Brothers offer a FULL ASSORTMENT of NEW MEDINOS. All of the regular SHADES, in-ciuding the NEW COLORS, ac7 CHESTNUT and BIGHTH Streets. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON.
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortment of
FALLAND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silk, choice colors, \$1 25 b \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks 900 to \$2.00
Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all'colors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
It in French Berinnes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinnes, choice colors, \$1. FDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

season, from the lowest price goods to the most expensive styles.

Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
Figured Mchair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fency styles of Valencies.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich Freuch Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alavacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Enyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock. WINTER GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Poplins, Pisin Shades and New Colors.
Alpacas, Double and Single Width, choice shades.
New Merinoes. Fashtonable Colors.
Plaid Mobairs and Valencias.
Plaid Flannels and Cloths for Shirting.
Dark Cotton and Wool Delaines.
702 ARCH Street.
N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs at \$2 per lozen. S9 pairs Crib Blankets, good quality.
au31 COMMISSION HOUSES. BERRY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PLATZMANN, BERRY, & CO., LYONS, ST. ETIENNE, AND GRENOBLE. sel0-thetu2m NEW YORK, 155 DUANE STREET.

BAGSI BAGSI BAGSI NEW AND SECOND HAND, SEAMLESS, BUELAP, AND GUNNY BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. FRENCH GOODS. INSKEEP & TRUEFITT, 216 CHESTNUT STREET, PLAIN MUSLIN DE LAINS SHAWLS IN ALL VARIETIES.

VEIL BARGES IN ALL COLORS GRENADINES AND DONA MARIA. BALMORAL SKIRTS. Agents for Messrs. BECAR & Co.'s. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR

AK HALL,

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SIXTH AND MAKKET.

FINE CLOTHING READY-MADE.

W. & B.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, NO. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

ANDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENOH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cuttered Superintendent of Granville Stokes.

JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of Granville Stokes, and D. GORDON YATES. A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. self-3m EDWARD P. KELLY,

142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AND FALL STYLES, TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other ret-class establishment. BLACK CASS: PANTS, \$5.50,

at 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60, at 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.60, at 704 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

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SILVER-PLATED WARE. SILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY. TEA SETS.

CASTORS, WAITERS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS, se8-2m 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT,—

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] OULTWIER, Sept. 18, 1863.
THE POSITION UNCHANGED—THE REBEL STRENGTH. The position of affairs on the Rapidan remains unchanged. For two days not a shot has been exchanged, and the rebels across the river seem to have less disposition to fight now than ever. We have a variety of opinions here about the strength f Lee's army, all based upon the stories of deserters and prisoners. But each man unfolds a different ale, which makes it exceedingly difficult for one to even guess what our foes are doing. It seems to me they had a very small force here, and it may have been augmented since, but I cannot credit them with having sixty thousand men, or even forty thousand. I have found a lequacious citizen of this own who appeared to know everything relative to the strength and strategy of their idol Lee, and they say Longstreet had only got a portion of his corps away, that Ewell and Hill were under marching orders, but did not move because of our reconnoiscorps had gone before we got here, or we would

prayers seem centred on Virginia.

AN INDIVIDUAL OPINION. Yesterday I stopped at the house of a hospitable armer. He lives on the other side of Calvary Church, and about two miles from the Rapidar His apple brandy had not all been taken from him, and, to keep his fat jolly red face in repair, it was evident he had a private bottle, from which he took potations thrice a day. "It is no use to talk of subugating us, while we have the army of Northern Virginia here. You can't whip Lee. We made a nistake when we went to Pennsylvania, and sufered for it. Our boys came back cowed and lispirited, but they've got over all that. When you whip this army, then I shall give up the Confederacy." He acknowledges the great length of the war disgusts him. Why should it not? He had four sons and ten daughters ; all are alive but one son, and he is buried near Gettysburg. Our farmer with the rubicuad his express wishes." He stands the "tug of war" wonderfully well, because of his faithful ally-apple brandy, but his wiry little wife says she is "eena most dead, with having here own men there thirteen times. and ours three." Pope came first, Averill returned

have heard from them. They may have ordered them back here, for all their hopes, fears, and

on this road, and we make the odd number, intending to claim all the luck therefrom. Why cannot we cross the Rapidan above there, and turn their eft flank as they did Pope's right? The thing can be done, and you need not be surprised if our caval-It was about the middle of August when Pope was here, and when the rebels had outflanked him, there was a gigantic race for who would reach the Rappahannock first. Our flying troops could see the dust raised by the feet and hoofs of the flanking column, who were marching parallel with them. Only one army was retreating, and the other pursuing. It is impossible for me to conceive how General Pope managed to get to Alexandria with his army. Mc-Clellan had an excellent chance to capture Lee's army after Antietam, and Meade, by the caution of his officers, lost a golden opportunity at Williamsport-but neither had the same chance to capture Lee that Lee had to capture Pope.

If we have compelled the enemy to cease sending reinforcements to Bragg, then one great object of this

for in my opinion, the movements of the Army of the us scarcely two months of good weather. It was near the middle of November last year, when the rainy season set in. Our army had just reached Anticiam and Williamsport-but push our advantraitors, then let them prate of justice, justice!

The Army of Northern Virginia will be whipped on rebel soil, or, what is just the same, be forced to kindest cut of all." No one living here has any idea of the complication of their affairs. They can't see how unenviable is their present position. THE WHISPERER.
While we were at Germantown I lodged with a family that had once been very wealthy. Though they had given four sons and nearly all their worldly goods to the Confederacy, considerable remained which were immediately stationed near the running atock. One of these guards attracted my attention, because he was apparently voiceless. Miss Echo but could converse only with "bated breath," or in low whispers. Four weeks he was on duty, and I saw him daily, in calm or storm, but he penipsula, it had settled in his throat, and since

general movement of the army, he succeeded by some strategy in getting a bottle of whisky. Of course, he made himself drunk. I was walking up the yard into the house late in the evening. It was very dark. Suddenly some one seized me by the foot, and in tremendous topes ordered me to "halt." called him. He could talk louder than I, and as he sang snatches of hymns and songs, I fell asleep wondering at the strange phenomenon; next morning I sought him early, and by dint of cross-ques-tioning, discovered that he had been working all the time for his discharge. He succeeded so well as tohave been on his homeward way rejoicing. But that fatal bottle of whichy unloosed his tongue, and

MARCHING AND DIVERSION.

I have beard infantry men on the march grumbling about the difficulties of the pedestrian soldiers beknown them take up the march at daylight and go building camp-fire, some one would start a rabbit. and a whole company, forgetful of their fatigue, would atart after poor "Bunnie" and chase him for an hour. As this portion of Virginia abounds with rabbits, this is no uncommon sight.

The McClellan testimonial will be something magnificent book is the first gift. It is to contain the names of all officers and men who contribute a moiety toward this purpose. Although I have not, contribute something like the following; that is vate, 10 cents. This is as near the scale as is possible for one to get who has not seen the circular. I understand General Meade has signed the paper, different corps commanders, the chieftains in this unaccountable movement learn they will all pay their respective quotas, and have their names registered in the great book. As long as the army is in its present unsettled condition this affair cannot

be perfectly settled.

FROM THE FRONT. firing nothing was to be heard. The rebels are fortifying. This keeps them busy, without shelling any. The rebels in front of 2d Corps were busy all day yesterday alsabing the timber on the face of the mountain. The mere fact of their remaining so quiet, and being so busy with erecting fortifications, I take to be indications of weakness. Ere long we will go over the river and see them. Probably this

lates a visit to the Hon. John Minor Botts, whose ment in the old Libby prison, has not diminished gray eyes, the brilliancy of his wit, and lastly and not least, his firm and uncompromising fidelity to the Union. His plantation, which he purchased in sand acres. His dwelling, in size, is in keeping with the place, with an immense portico, with high and massive pillars, a wide-spreading and well-shaded lawn, and view of the surrounding country extended and picturesque. His family, consisting of three grown-up and accomplished daughters and a son. on his ground most of the time for months past. It is well known that he is now enjoying his freedom through favor of a parole granted by the rebel authorities. This, of course, places him under restraint in telling many things he might otherwise tell, but nothing has thus far, and nothing, he says, will prevent in the future his telling his hostility to the Confederate Government and adherence to the policy contenerate Government and adherence to the policy and principles of those seeking to preserve the Union. He persistently says he will not violate his parole; but he wishes our generals knew half he knows about the rebels and their resources and in tentions. Ten days ago he was in Richmond, having gone on a sort of family marketing expedition. He made a few purchases, and for what before the war would have cost him \$64 15 he paid the small sum of \$1,388 02. He paid fifty dollars for a pair of common sewed shoes, and had he ventured into ordering a plain auit of clothes, which he thought of doing, would have had to pay five hundred dollars for it. A good many of our officers had called on Mr. Botts to pay him their respects, and show their apprecia-

- Captain J. W. Ames, of the regular army, son

CHARLESTON.

The Explosion in Battery Cheves—Six Com-punits in Fort Sumpter—All the Arms-bearing Population of South Carolina Called Out—Contemplated Attack on Folly Island-Condition of Savannah. dence of the Herald.]
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 19, 1863.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 19, 1863.

ALL QUIET BEFORE CHARLESTON.

Again I am compelled to announce "all quiet before Charleston." Not a single event has transpired since my last communication, by the McClellan, of any interest whatever. Notwithstanding our silence, we are by no means idle. A great deal of work is being done of an important character, the nature of which I cannot at present reveal, but the results of which will soon develop themselves, and can then be laid before the public.

THE GALE.

On Wednesday last a severe gale arose from the Can then be laid before the public.

On Wednesday last a severe gale arose from the northeast, and continued to blow with great fury until Thursday night, when it moderated and finally died away. The wind did no small amount of damage to the camps. Tents were blown down and their occupants compelled to remain out of doors exposed to one of the acverest rain storms I have witnessed for some time. The tides were unusually high, and the huge waves rolled far up the beach, over the levees of sand constructed about the camps, and completely swept down the front rows of tents and drowned the soldiers. The vessels in the roads pitched and rolled violently, and many of them dragged their anchors. Fortunately none of them went ashore; but how they managed to keep out of the breakers was a mystery. While the gale prevailed no communication was had with Hilton Head, as it was impossible for the small steamers to live outside their harbors. I have heard of no wrecks along the shore, and presume that all the small craft made a snug harbor before the gale had reached its height.

CHARLESTON NEWS. I have been permitted to look over a copy of the Charleston Courier of the 16th, from which I make the following interesting extracts: SAD ACCIDENT.

A very sad accident occurred at Battery Cheves, James Island, about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. A magazine exploded, killing five men. We have not learned the cause of the explosion, nor how many were wounded. Second Lieutenant Latsinger, Co. K, 29th Georgia; Sergeants Graham and Whiteworth, Corporal Scott, and Private Griffith, 22d Georgia battalion, were killed. FORT SUMPTER.

In an article relating to the reecot naval assault, the Courier states that there were six companies in the fort, which had been sent over, as we have learned by deserters, when Admiral Dahlgren's preparations were so publicly going on.

The officers are kept in the fort to prevent any outburst of malicious spirit that may seek to destroy, with murderous shells, a brave garrison, whom their antagonists could not conquer in fair, single-handed combat.

GENERAL NEWS. GENERAL NEWS.

The rebel atesmer Sumpter was sunk between Moultrie and Sumpter a few days ago, in what manner the Courier does not state.
Governor Bonham has called an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet at Columbia, September 97, 1863. the State Legislature, to meet at Columbia, September 27, 1863.

The troops sent from Florids into the field, number, according to the report of the Adjutant General of the State, 16,092. The largest vote ever polled in the State was 12,598. Florida has thus furnished to the rebel army 3,194 troops in excess of the entire voting population. Men between forty and forty-sive are "facking to the army daily."

AN OFFER WORTHY OF A HEBO.

AN OFFER WORTHY OF A RESO.

Col. Keitt, of the 20th South Carolina Volunteers, commanding Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, on the last day of the rebel occupancy of the island, sent the following message, in the midst of the terrific bombardment from sea and land, to Beauregard:

Will the heart he have to night for garriand. If bombardment from sea and land, to Beauregard:
Will the boats be here to night for garrison? If
so, at what time? If our sacrifice will be of benefit
to the cause, say so, and I will storm the enemy's
works at once, or lose every man on this island.
The enemy is within fifty yards of us, and by day
dawn they will be upon us; therefore, we should assault them to-night.
L. M. KETTT.
The brave Beauregard sent the boats, and Keitt
began a new search for the "last ditch." A CALL FOR STATE TROOPS. Governor Bonham, in a proclamation, calls out all the arms bearing population of the State over six-teen years of age, not in or liable to Confederate service, for State defence. The term of enlistment

THE REBEL BATTERIES OF JAMES ISLAND.

The rebel batteries on James Island have been busily engaged in shelling our camps on Block Island during the paet three or four days, but had not occasioned a single casualty up to last night.

The rebels seem to be under the impression that something is going on that foes not promise well to their cause, as our men arc silent, and no guns have been fired on our side recently. It is not improbable that they are correct in their surmises; but their efforts to shell us out will signally fail to remove the cause of their fears. As I write, Gregg is being rapidly shelled by batteries Bee and Simpkina, on Sulivan's and James islands. No considerable number of casualties has occurred lately on this island from the rebel practice, although at times it has been quite hot and well directed.

AN ATTACE ON FOLLY ISLAND. THE REBEL BATTERIES OF JAMES ISLAND.

AN ATTACK ON FOLLY ISLAND. Times correspondence.]
An attack on our forces at Folly Island was not unlooked for a few nights ago. Regiments were called out, batteries placed in position, and every preparation made to give the rebels a warm reception. After all this trouble, however, the rebels were mean enough to stay away. BAVANNAH.

forts.

The deserter is confident a small body of troops could easily take Savannah. The stories of deserters are not always to be relied upon, however, and that is particularly the ease at the present time, when the enemy is or has been in such close quarters. FORT SUMPTER FORT SUMPTER.

(From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 16.]

No point connected with the defence of Charleston is of more interest to the public, not only of our own State, but of the entire Confederacy, than Fort Sumpter. Associated as it has been in the past with pleasant memories, and in the present with heroic deeds, it has beenne as it were an heir-loom of our whole people; and from the hour when it fell into our hands, as the first victorious offering of South Carolina to the Confederacy, until the present moment, it has been defended and protected as "the apple of our eye." At last it has been laid in ruins—its fair pioportions, its noble walls, its threatening

Carolina to the Confederacy, until the present moment, it has been defended and protected as "the apple of our eye." At last it has been laid in ruins—its fair pioportions, its noble walls, its threatening tiers of guns, all demolished by the ruthless demon of war. Yet there the stately old pile still stands, proud and defiant, as in her palmiest days—crushed but not conquered, wrecked, but not reduced—every foot of her massive sides written all over with the tributes of the foc to the patriotism, skill, and courage of those who have been her defenders.

It is not our purpose to enter into a descriptive detail of the present condition of the fort, since it would be manifestly imprudent to state what is not known to the enemy, but there are a few facts which may be interesting and proper to mention.

There is nothing in the entire range of facts or fancy to which the ruins of Sumpter can be likened that would convey an idea of their external appearance. On the sea face soarcely a brick is to be seen. Bushel by bushel, cart load by cart load, the wall has been chipped off. until nothing is left but a gray, ragged mass of mortar, from which project the outlines of former casemates, heavy beams, and iron bars. The berme or base is literally covered with the debris, amid which, at every step as you climb over the great fragments of stone and brick that have fallen from the parapet, you tread on broken projectiles of the enemy, scattered in pieces whose weight varies from an onuce to a hundred pounds. The Sullivan's Island face is less shattered, but even here the pits are deep, and huge pluss of material torn from the edge of the parapet by the overshot balls have fallen on the rocks below. On the Morris Island face the spectacle baffies all description. For a distance, roughly guessed, of thirty yards, the wall is little less than a steep hill that descends from the parapet to the water's edge. This, too, is a ghastly pile of the once magnificent shape, from which stand out, in almost sickening aspect, fragments of

TENNESSEE. Provost General Carter's Policy-The Surrender at Tilden. wille under date of the 16th:

General Carrier outlines his policy in a letter under date of September 12th, in which he says it is not the intention of the Government to punish persons who have been guilty of no offence but a tacit acquiescence in the state of affairs which has existed here for the last two years. Persons against whom no crime is charged, that would subject them to a criminal prosecution oxolvil suit for damages, will be allowed to take the oath of allegiance. The fact that they have been unwilling conscripts in the rebel army, or have obtained such civil employment under the rebel Government, as would exampt them from military service, will be held as evidence of disloyalty; but it can be overthrown by leaving the rebel service and taking the oath of allegiance, which restores them to all their rights of oitizenship. Jackson's horde, at Jonesbord, to which Lieut. which restores them to all their rights of citizenship. Jackson's horde, at Jouezboro, to which Lient. Col. Hays, with 300 of the 100th Ohio, lately surrendered at Tilden, after a brave fight against 1,800, will be summarily disposed of in a few days.

We now hold the East Tennessee and Virginia road from here to Henderson, seventy-five miles East. The other road to Chattanoga we have practical possession of to that place, but the bridges are burned at London and Charleston. The Tennessee river, at London, has been pontooned. Gen. Hartsuff has established his headquarters here; and General Burnside returned from the Gap on Saturday evening.

and from facts to indication, see any law and its of complaint, are said it in a set intelligence to be in the mountains near Chat-Sanoog, availing the Federal advance. The fact how an office the burden of the proportion of the of Judge Sett Ames, of the Supreme Court of Boston, and grandson of Fisher Ames, has been appointed colonel of the colored regiment which is now heing raised at Chelton Hills. Colonel Ames was a graduate of Harvard in 1854.

— General Henry M. Naglee has received a vote of cordial thanks, from the Norfolk Board of Trade for the upright and liberal manner in which he has governed that city. In return General Naglee invites all to sid him in the work of hermony and progress.

— Captain J. W. Ames, of the regular army, son of Judge Set Ames, of the Supreme Court of the Herald writes: "Gen. Halleck is fast recovering from his late protracted though not serious indisposition, through all of which his official labors have been pursued with that inexorable industry which is one of his main characteristics. He is at his headquarters every morning at hie, and remains at work until four in the afternoon, when he returns to his residence, on Georgetown Heights. His labors are again rezulmed at eight in the evening, and continue without remission until the lastitem of the day's work is disposed of—often not ceasing until the 'wee smahours' after midnight."

EUROPE.

Extracts from the British Press-Question of the Ram ships and War with America-Gilmore's Feat.

ca-Gilmore's Feat.

[From the London Times, September 9.]

We have received a report which, although leaving much to be conjectured or inferred, does undoubtedly convey a remarkable piece of intelligence. It is announced, on the authority of the general in command of the besiegers, that one of the Charleston lorts—the famous Fort Sumprer—has been practically demolished by the fite of batteries at a range of two miles or upwards. This is an extraordinary feat, and as such, indeed, it seems to have been legarded by the combatants on both eides. The Federal General Gilmore makes a special report of it to his Government, and communicates also an opinion of General Beauregard—a most compe The Federal General Gilmore makes a special report of it to his Government, and communicates also an opinion of General Beauregard—a most competent judge—to the effect that the projectiles employed were the most destructive missiles ever used in warfare. But we are not told what these missiles were. Beyond the general compliment to their efficiency, we get little direct information. From the terms in which they are spoken of, we infer that they were shells of some kind, and not solid shot, and we also learn that the bombardment lasted seven days. We collect, too, that some, at least, if not all of the batteries, were armed with 200-pounder Parrott guns, but it is not ceriain what class or classes of ordnance are comprised in that designation. Of the number of pieces actually employed against the fort from day to day, we have no authentic return, and though we know that a powerful equadron took part in the attack, we cannot tell exactly to what extent this co-operation was carried. Above all, we have no sufficient account of the defences of Fort Sumpter. We know that it was in itself an old-fashioned piece of brick work, and that it had been recently strengthened by all the additions and supports which the ingenuity of the Confederate engineers could devise. Still, though cotton bales and similar coverings were doubtless useful, they could not turn a weak place into a strong one, and the shells from the Federal batteries appear to have pierced the walls through and through.

A WORKMAN'S WARNING TO ENGLISH ARISTOCRATS.

[To the Editor of the London News]
Allow me to ask, as an Englishman, one serious question of our Government—Why we are friendly with a great Government abroad, and at the same time allow (in defance of a law made to prevent the same) our money-making shipbullders to construct men-of-war for a bach of Confederate rebels against that Government which we are at peace with? They can only be for war purposes, and as only a foreign Government can require such, why cannot we demand to see the order from that Power? They could only show two agents as ordering such. If for a foreign Government, then they must answer for the result; if for private parties, then they ought to be prevented leaving this country. It may be very fashionable with the upper ten thousand to sympathize with the slaw-breeding aristocrate of the South, but we of humbler birth have deeper ties that bind us to America, both political and social. When we see the great number leaving our shores for that great country, and as four out of six are relations of us common fellows, what will be our feelings? What of nine, having sisters and all that is very dear to me, if we see our men-of-war bombarding New York city, knowing morally we have been the cause! If A WORKMAN'S WARNING TO ENGLISH ARISTOCRATS.

we are not allowed to vote and make the Government here, we will not quietly allow the people's Government to be destroyed there. Workingmen are seldom heard in print upon this question; but let not our gentry suppose there is no sympathy for the North here. They will make an auful mistake if they go to war with America. It may be popular with the rich, the snobs, and city swells, but not vith workingmen. Let them remember the Lancashire men starving first sooner than lift up a finger against true liberty. Allow me to thank you for the noble support of the good cause, if you cannot publish this. I am, &c...

Applear Road, Doleton, Sept. 8, 1863.

APPLEBY ROAD, Doleton, Sept. 8, 1863.

AGAINST WAR WITH AMERICA. AGAINST WAR WITH AMERICA.

[From the Lordon Star, September 9.]

* * We confess, on calmly reviewing these things, that we look with dismay to the prospect of war with the United States, whatever the cause or controversy which may draw the sword from its sheath. But to risk such a calemity, in order that mercenary ship builders might get rich upon the spoils of the slave, or because paltry legal quibbles assumed a greater importance, in the eyes of our rulers, than the vaster issues of war, we should regard as the consummation of wickedness and folly. It is thus we hall with peculiar pleasure the announcement that Government is at length awakened to a sense of duty. Better a thousand times to run the chance of making seizures of suspected vessels which may not efterwards be legally confirmed than

A COMPARISON COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. LAIRD.

1From the Manchester Examiner, September 9.]

Mr. Laird's course as Confederate shipbuilder is not to run smooth. He has, probably, received an intimation ere this that the Government has placed an embargo on his steam rams, and that before they can be allowed to leave the Mersey they will have to run the guantlet of a British jury. He will, no doubt, profess to be very indignant at the interruption thus offered to the prosecution of his trade, but he has, surely, none but himself to blame for it. When people, instead of honestly endeavoring to obey the law, set themselves by all tortuous methods to evade it, they must take the consequences. The public have no possible interest in shielding such offenders. If one law may be evaded, why not another? We, in Manchester, are familiar with the doings of a set of men who are known as the "Long Firm." Their business is to spoil and cheat their neighbors, without rendering themselves obnoxious to the law, and they have achieved remarkable success in this line of adventure. They have pocketed in the gross many thousands of pounds by sheer fraud, yet in very few instances have they laid themselves open to a conviction. The whole secret of their success is that they know how to evade the law. We do not for a moment suppose that Mr. Laird would condescend to become a member of this swindling fraternity; but so far as he is trying to evade the law he is really imitating their staple dodge.

A PROTIST.

A PROTEST. The London Morning Herals refuses to believe the statement of the Morning Post, that Government has decided to detain the steam rams launched by Mr. Laird in the Mersey; and in a characteristic editorial denounces such a monstrous piece of tyranny and placid acquiescence in the outrageous demands of the Federal Government.

[From the London News, Sept. 9.]

An immense number of bets have been made in who are for the South. In tact, bets have been made upon every particular struggle between the belligerents.

One of the most amusing wagers was a new hat that the Federals would enter Richmond before the Confederates entered Washington. As both parties have heads of the same size, a new hat was at once ordered to be made, and kept until the bet was decided. When Lee crosses to the north of: the Potomac, or the Federals cross to the south of that river, the fate of the hat excites the greatest curiosity. The siege of Yicksburg caused a large number of transactions, the Southern sympathizers betting frietly, owing to the confident statements of the London Times and Standard that the town could not possibly be captured. A bushel of ripe apples of a new sort, grown at Woodlands, in the New Forest, was laid that the great fortress on the Mississippi could not be taken, and the winner has just received the "Vicksburg pippins," as they have been named. The current odds are that the steam rams will escape from Lairds, and get into the hands of the Confederates. made upon every particular struggle between the THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

[From the London Times, Sept. 7.]

If Charleston falls at last, and the Federals are If Charleston falls at last, and the Federals are able to occupy the hated spot, there is no doubt divide be a terrible disaster to the Confederates. Its possession will cut the connection between Wilmington and Savannah, and enable the Federals to treat some part of South Carolina as they have already treated. Mississippi and Louisiana. The mere closing of Charleston as a port of entry will be a great injury to the Confederates. A brisk trade was carried on in the harbor, and even while the terrible bombardment of the 23d was going on two-blockade-runners are said to have entered. Indeed, North would have liked us to have done their block-ading work for them by not allowing our merchants to supply the demands of the South. They are aware that it was of cardinal importance to them to prevent this, and they are angry with as because we have not prevented it for them. But they ought to have looked after their own business better. It is the mere intemperate passion of an uaguided Demo-cracy to be infuriated with us because they have not taken care of themselves. the mere intemperate passion of an uaguided Democracy to be infuriated with us because they have not taken care of themselves.

It is said that some fealing of this sort is the cause of General Meade's inactivity, and that we may expect the Washington politicians to give up the capture of Richmond as hopeleas for the present, and to retain no larger force in Virginia than is necessary for the defence of the capital. If this be the case, the obvious policy of the Confederales is to strengthen General Lee, so as to enable kim to intreaten Washington and compel the Federals to willdraw their attantion to their own soil. What General Lee is doing, and why he remains so quiet, is a mystery, as his proceeding generally are put to entinued inactivity on his part would be disactions to the Confederate cause. It is important for President Davis, even at some sacrifice, to keep up the spirits of his people by active operations, and it seems that the late Federal successes have had a section effect in sheking the confidence of a large number in the South. The descriptions from the Southern armies, of which the President recently had to complain, are said in the last intelligence to continue, and vast numbers of deserters, were reported to be in the mountains near Chatsanooga, awaiting the Federal advance. The fact shows nothing but that the armies are faint heasted, and is no proof whatever that the Southern people are changing their first the Empress AP BLARRES AP BLARRES.

THE WAR PRESS.

ifford very little more than the cost of the paper. SEP Postmasters are requested to get as Agonts for The War Press. 437 To the getter-up of the Club o. sen or twenty, agentra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR UNION MASS MEETING AT TITUS. VILLE, CRAWFORD CO. SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN

Union citizens of Titusville, Crawford county, and s vicinity, was held at that place on Monday afand the assemblage was addressed by Gov. Curtin, Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnson, John W. Forney, Col. J. R. Worrall, and Hon. P. C. Shannon. We pubish to-day the remarks made by Gov. Curtin, to be followed in to-morrow's issue by the other speeches delivered on that occasion. GOVERNOR CURTIN'S SPEECH

THREE CENTS

est. misuancerstants bis own position; he is, in fact, either a demaggue or a faisister. I tell you that the man who, in this dark hour of our country's history, refuses to give to the President a generous and constant support; is not loyal and true to his Government. If the President were your and my worst end my, he would still be your and my President, and, by withe of his position as the representative of the people, entitled to receive all the respect and support which, as American citizens, we would be bound to extend to him. He is, for a specific time, the representative of that Government, to uphold which Pennsylvania valor and loyalty have done so much; of that Government which nustres you protection in searching for the rich treasures of the earth; of that Government which protects all of us in the rights of life and property—and white there is a man or a dollar left in Pennsylvania, we will stand by our Government. Why, my riends, are you aware of Pennsylvania's contribution to this war in men and means? I know how many you have sent from your own enchaning region. Why, from this comparatively small, but thirving, village (and you may put it down in your notes, Colonel Forusy)—from this like town han englisherhood, almost surrounded by woods and mountains, eight companies. have gone forth to help well the ranks of the surface of the R, public. 1. Good for that I'll Yes, and good for the R, public. 1. Good for that left mothers; and all good mensould puty for and support those wonderers with more men and money instead of carping at the President and indirectly destry high the influence and effect of the gallant actions of the coldiers in the field. I regist that the present can was has turbed upon such an issue, it would have here far more preferable to myself land the Democratic party declared in favor of the war and its viscous presecution. The context would then have been dealered and none the soldiers in the field. I regist hat the been decided with registal to the fines of the candidates before t

rional term he spoke and voted against every bill for raising supplies of men and means for it warmy; may, more, he boasted that he had voted against every bill to increase the army or give it the necessaries of life.

When he thus boasted, we had troops in dississippi, Louislanz, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Caro, time, South Carolina, and Virginia; and he would have all of our fellow-citizens in those States of the sastensine to which they were pre eminently em tited. It believe that the soldier in the field should rec wire the first-first sof the baset; and the rfore; he has the wright to receive all our sympathy and all our support; a ad, in any opinion, the man who would not give to his br. wher, who takes his life in his bands in defence of the 600 terment, all that he arks, is unworthy to be called. Am american citizen; and I have no friendly feeling to the party in polities which incorporates such a sentiment it its platform.

WEST CHESTER AROUSED. ANOTHER GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM FOR GOVERNOR CURTIN.

WEST CHESTER, Sept. 23, 1863.
We have had a great meeting here to-day of the friends of the Union, such as will make it memora-ble in the history of our county. Seldom indeed have we had occasion for such enthusiasm. Under the auspices of the Central Committee, every at-rangement necessary to give solat to a demonstra-tion was provided, and the people turned out by thousands. It was a gala day, and was a convincing evidence of the general feeling in behalf of the Union

evidence of the general feeling in behalf of the Union tloket.

Hundreds of loyal Democrats were present, giving their allegiance to the cause of the Union and emancipation. Stirring speeches were delivered by Governor Curtin. United States Senstors Hale and. Clarke, of New Hampshire: Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburg; Hon. Mr. Patterson, M. O. Elrett, from New Hampshire; Hon. A. Raudall, Ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Hon. Morton McMichael, Charles Shriner, of Union, country, R. L. Martin, of Delaware country Col. J. W. Fisher, of the Pennsylvanta Reserves; Col. J. W. Fisher, of the Pennsylvanta Reserves; Col. J. W. Forney, and others. The people, numbering probably 20,000, assembled at the fair ground, in West Chester, to hear these distinguished advocates of the national cause. The vast area, was filled by eager, loyal thousands. Cheers upon cheers hailed the speakers, and she more radical and earnest the arguments the heartier was the applause.

Senator Clarka convinced all impartial men that the conscription act was made necessary by the actions of the Besmocratic party. Senator Hale was received with marked attention, and produced a signal effect. Charles Sariner, of whom Pennsylvania ougsite to be praud, pledged his section of the Stata-for Guverner Curtia. His remarks were earnest, eloquent, and conclusive. Judge Shennon spake over two hous, with his usual ability; the audience was delighted with him. They had haard much of him, and he exceeded their expectations. Coloned Fisher, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, seuched the hearts of his auditory by his sition so the course of the finance of Junge woodward. Colonel E. W. Foraey, who has ever been a favorable here, was called to the stand by the people themselves. There was a universal wish to hear him, and his romarks were redeived with an earnest attention selden witnessed upon so exciting an occasion; but, of course, the great feature of the day was Governoz Curtin, who was the first speaker at the main stand, and whose eloquent discourse upon all the great issues of the day rivetted the attention, of the thousands before him, and called forth the repeated applause of the immense multitude. We have not heard him before during the present convers, but we can truthfully say he was argumentative, impassioned, and convincing.

Governor Curtin made many friends by his speech to-day. Our exteemed townsman, Hon. Williampresided. Chester will speak in tones not to be missually in Catober. The two meetings—the one at Oxford on Tucaday, and the demonstration here to day—convince the most skeptical that the result in the Congressional district will be all the most sanguine should desire.

NINETEENTH WARD MEETING.

NINETEENTH WARD MEETING.

A grand National Union meeting was held lash. evening, at the corner of Second and Montgomery streets, in the Nineteenth ward. It was certainly one of the most enthusiastic meetings that we have seen since the opening of the campaign. The people nocked there from all parts of the ward; "the sweet German accent, and the rioh Irish brogue" were heard shouting for the Union. It was a demonstration that reflects credit upon the intelligence and the patriotism of the mass of the residents of that section of our city. The war De-mocrats will make themselves felt in the coming contest as the grand allied power of the great Union, army. They were present last night in large numbers, and gave many a demonstration that they can think for themselves, and spurn from their presence

the masses.

An efficient band of musicians was present, that shivened the proceedings by the performance of spirit-stirring airs. At the appointed hour the meeting was called to order by Mr. Benjamin Urwiller, who nominated Charles Houghton, N. D., as president. A number of vice president and secretaries were appointed. Mr. William Y. Leader.