candidate for the Legislature, delivered the opening address.

Colonel Philip S. White spoke as follows: I am a southern man, and a Kentuckian. Every man loves his own land; every man loves his own the loves his own land; every man loves his own the vernment. But I have been for twenty old years a citizen of the Commonweaith of Pennsylvania. What I shall say shall be for the good of our whole country. All of you remember Henry Clay when he spoke in favor of Kentucky. Like him, I regard no section, no party, but the flag that floats over the Republic. [Cheers] And I love it, too. [Laughter and cheers] The first gun that was fired at Fort Sumpfer fired the death-knell of slavery in the standard of the chemical for a number of years; yet, in the language of General Jackson, I say, "In the name of the chemal God, give us liberty." [Cheers.] And, although a Southern man, I will live and die by the Tree of Liberty. I may be addressing a Democrat here; if there is one present, I address myself to him. On what is Democracy founded? The protection of American industry, and the non-extension of clavery is the twee platform. Our enemies say of us that we are afflicted with "Nigger on the brain." I say that "nigger on the brain." is say that "nigger on the brain." is and cheers.] They object to the employment of negroes as soldiers. They say they caunot dight. Mr. Madison, when President of the United States, commended the bravery of the negro regiments who founds the Red Bank, in 1812 candidate for the Legislature, delivered the opening groes as soldiers. They say they cannot fight. Mr. Madison, when President of the United States, commended the bravery of the negro regiments who fought at Red Bank, in 1812 general Washington eulogized the negro regiments in the Revolutionary was; and he who does not know these facts ought to be expelled the nation. [Applause.] Mr Lincoln is trying to support the Union. Who is trying to help him? Is the Democratic party, as now organized, doing so? No! they are Copperheads; for all who oppose Lincoln's Administration are Copperheads. [Oheers.] We want a Union, and we want it now. But, says the Democratic party, we want peace. But how are you going to get it? Jeff Davis does not want peace; he has said so repeatedly. You lieucocrate want a peace—but!. Yes, we want a peace without all these 'buts.' Those who say but, but, are all Copperheads, and the biggest Copperhead of them all is Mr. Woodward himself, who is made up of buts. [Laughter and cheers.]

Who is helping to crush this rebellion? Mr. A. G. Curtin. [Cheers.] Is he not seen on every battle-field caring for the wounded? Is he not seen in every hospital, and in every way caring for the interests of the coldier? Most assuredly he is. Who ever saw Mr. Woodward on the battle field, or in any hospital except that in Chester, where they are all rebels? Curtin made a speech to welcome the Pennsylvania State Volunteers home. Did Mr. Woodward welcome his State troops home thus? No!

In conclusion, Colonel White exhorted his hearers to stand by the country, right or wrong,

A series of resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm, attesting the fidelity of the people of the Nineteenth ward to the Union, and the support of the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the The Eighteenth Ward Union Association now arrived in procession, and were received with shouts

of welcome.

Colonel William B. Mann, the patriotic district attorney, was loudly and enthusiastically called for. In response thereto he delivered a foreible, eloquent, and patriotic speech, during which he was frequently applauded. He was glad to know, by the presence of so large a number of people, that the fire of patriotic ardor was burning brightly in the Nineteenth ward. [Great cheering.] That the residents here were in solid phalmax, ready to battle with the common enemy with Union ballots, as their friends are doing with Union bullets on desperately-contested fields. [Immense cheering.] Our leader, the commander-in-chief of our forces, Andrew G. Curtin—[renewed cheering]—has surveyed the field. With the broad banner of the Whole in his hands, reflecting its beauty on the waleader, the commander-in-chief of our forces, Andrew. G. Curtin—[renewed cheering]—has surveyed the field. With the broad banner of the Union in his hands, reflecting its beauty on the waters of Lake Erie, he has come among us to plant it on the banks of the Delaware. [Applause.] Everywhere he has met with ovation upon ovation; the prople, the men, women, and children, too, come for miles to greet the hero Governor of the great Keysions State. [Renewed applause.] The scenes that have passed before him like an immense panorams, glowing with beauty, thilling with patriotism, have cheered him onward and on ward towards a glorious victory, that will squieth out the rebel sympathizers in our midst, and make them bite the dust in which many of them now coll and writhe in agony. [Tremendous applause.] There was a time when the clouds were darker than now. The borom of the patriot was sad; our country wept at the parrioidal blows inflicted upon her, but we never despaired. Despair is inconsistent with the great American character. [Uries of "that's so," and cheers.] Our watchword is onward; the skies are brightening, the clouds, like a surfain, are rolling upward, letting in the daylight of victory upon the people. [Great applause.]

Colonel Mann spoke in this strain for half an hour, exhorting the yeoman population to forget political party for the once, and present an undivided front on the second Tuesday in October, and cast their votes for the old flag of the Union. The Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, a war Democrat. was

the next speaker. His sppearance on the stand was hailed with great applause SPIECH OF COL THOMAS FITZGERALD.

or el retired amid great enthusiasm

Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, a war Democrat, was

The false and wick of leaders of the Democratic party say that this war was brought about in the Abolition. These two facts follow each other just as certainly as of the consistently with the Democratic party, consequently 1 have always been opposed to Abolition. These two facts follow each other just as certainly as day follows night. The Democratic of the North, taking their one from the leaders of the South, always seat to ask of the South, always ask of the South of the Constitution. But, discovering that the Government for nearly sixty year—since the formation of the Constitution. But, discovering that the Government for nearly sixty year—since the formation of the Constitution. But, discovering that the Government for nearly sixty year—since the formation of the Constitution. But, discovering that the Government of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution. But, discovering the same ask of the same and the same ask of the South of the Sou

The Campaign.

To the Editor of The Press: Sine: Hering just returned to my native city, after the foodphy calvassing most all of the counties west of the Alleghenies, I consider myself competent to speak, with a degree of assurance, as to the probable result of the coming election in the western part of our State. Happy it is for our country that in every town and hamlet I found the people fully aroused to a consciousness of the momentous issues to be solved at the ballot box. In some districts I found Copperheads in the ascendency, but it was only where ignorance prevailed; a few with whom I convessed were ignorant of their candidate's name, knowing nothing except that they were Democrats and intended voting that ticket. Such men will be of little service to our Copperhead enemies. The true nobility of the West—the honest workingmen—is aroused. Western Pennsylvania will astonish the most sanguine by the kumense majority she will pile up for Curtin and Agnew. Mechanics of Philamott sanguine in the the activity of your brothers in the West; be up and at work—couvince them that you are not one lota less loyal than they. While those of Allegheny county are rejoicing over giving a Union majority of 7,000 or 8,000, let us respond to the tune, "We are coming, Uncle Andy, with 10,000 more."

I am, sir, yours truly, Germannown, Sept. 21, 1863.

G. R. R. DIR: Having just returned to my native city, after

COUNT MONTALEMBERT ON LIBERTY OF CON-COUNT MONTALEMBERT ON LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes, Aug. 31: "I return to the subject of the Roman Catholic Congress at Malines, in order to make one more extract from Count Montalembert's very remarkable speech, spoken, on account of its length, and of the orator's latigue, in two portions, on two successive days. The first portion had for its text, "A Free Church in a Free State;" the second treats more particularly of liberty of conscience, and is the more important of the two. The applicance which some of its most liberal and tolerant passages received from an audience said to have numbered about 4,000 Romanists, must be admitted to have been a ceived from an audience said to have numbered about 4,000 Romanists, must be admitted to have been a triumph for the eloquent speaker. Of this the following may be taken as a striking example: "Without mental reservation and without heaitation I declare myself, in the interest of Catholiciem itself, an upholder of liberty of conscience. I frankly accept all its consequences, all those which public morality does not reprobate and which equity commands. This leads me to a delicate but essential question. I will attack it directly, because in all discussions of this nature I have always recognized the necessity of anticipating an uncasiness which is too natural and often very sincere in the adversaries of the liberty of Catholics. Can one at the present day the liberty of Catholics. Can one at the present day demand liberty for truth—that is to say, for one's self (since every one, if he be sincere, believes himself a fol-(since every one, if he be sincere, believes himself a follower of the truth), and refuse it to error—that is to say, to those who do not think as we do? I distinctly reply, 'No.' Here, I well know, incedo per ignes, and I hasten once more to ceclare that I have me pretension beyond that of expressing an individual opinion; I bow before all the texts, all the cannot stat may be cited to me, and not one of them will I contest or discuss. But I cannot, to-day, repress the conviction which reigus in my conscience, and in my heart. I cannot retrain from expressing it, after having read during the last twelve years the attempts to rehabilitate men and things which nobody in my youth, nobody among the Catholies, dreamt of defending. I declare, then, that I feel an invincible horror for all tortures and violence inflicted upon humanity under the pretext of serving or defending religion. The fageous lighted by a Catholic hand inspire me with as much horror as the scaffolds on which the Protestants immolated so many martyrs. [Sensation, and applause.] The gag forced into the mouth of whomsoever lifts up his voice with a pure heart to preach the fath—that gag I feel between my own lips, and I shudder with pain." [Sensation.]

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN POLAND.—The Poland in the property has been series the winter will order than ever a last the winter will crush out the rebellion no idea that the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series than the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series than ever a last than the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will crush out the rebellion of series are the winter will constitute the winter will crush out the rebellion of the South by France.

The Confederate Government has effected a loan of one hundred millions of frances from parties in France, based upon the cotation now in this country.

The Confederate loan in England is flat.

We can predict, already, that if Chief Baron Pollock preside at that trial, that the writer will crush out the rebellion. New York, Sept. 22.—The Courrier des Elats Units gives a categorical denial to the rumors of the recognition. New York, Sept. 23.—The Courrier des Elats Units gives a categorical denial to the rumors of the recognition of the South by France.

The Rumored French Recognition. New York, Sept. 22.—The Courrier des Elats Units gives a categorical denial to the rumors of the recognition of the South by France.

The Subscription Agent reports the selected a loan of one hundred millions of trans from parties in France from Parties in Fr

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

THE NEWS. TELEGRAMS from the Army of the Cumberland published to-day, claim that the fight on Monday, between Gen. Thomas' corps and the attack on Monday, was a complete victory for the national forces. The rebels were thoroughly repulsed, and General Thomas rejoined the main army. A despatch from Fortress Monroe contains the substance of the rebel reports. The enemy admits a loss of five thousand, including five brigadier generals killed, and a number wounded. The Richwood Whig is despendent about the result of the battle.
General Graham, one of our officers captured at Gettysburg, brings a report from Richmond that two of Longstreet's divisions, with all his artillery, and two of Pickett's brigades, and Wise's legion, were sent to Bragg from Richmond. Various de-spatches mention that General Rosecrans has been spatiales mention Grant's army, and by General Burnside, but those reports are not definite. We have a despatch from Washington, stating that the battle was renewed on Tuesday, and there was much anxiety to know whether General Rosecrans had been reinforced. It is stated that if the repeated orders of the Government had been promptly obeyed, he would have been reinforced several days

ago. Gen. Blunt has issued an address to the people of Western Arkansas, assuring them the national occupation will be permanent, and speaks of the ovalty they have shown. A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Army of the Potomac is now upon the south side of the Rapidan. REBEL reports from Charleston to the 22d, state that the activity of General Gilmore is unabated. In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, yesterday, the constitutionality of the Conscription act was argued, upon a motion for special injunctions to restrain its operation. The case was opened by Mr. George M. Wharton, whose argument injlavor of the motion is elsewhere reported. The United States was not represented. The opinion of the court will obably be given at an early day.

THE report of the intended recognition of the South by France has received trustworthy denial. THE European news to the 13th inst. is important. Earl Russell has assured Minister Adams that the rebel rams should be detained till it is legally determined if their builders have violated the Foreign Edistment act. The pirate Florida has been selzed in a French port, on a claim for damages, made by the part owners of the cargo of a vessel it had cap-tured. It is rumored that Lower California is to be ceded to France. The arrangements are made for the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable next sum-

addressed an indignant note to friendly Powers against the monarchy set up by the Emperor Napoleon in the city of Mexico. It declares that the spirit of the Mexican nation will become more and more determined against its oppressor, and that the French have only conquered a mere fraction of the Mexican territory. The address describes the dishonest manner in which the new despotism was created, and characterizes its authors and agents as the men who have violated, in the most flagrant manner, the laws of nations, in contriving pretexts for the war, in setting forth with falsehood its ends, and in robbing and outraging the people. The note is signed by the Minister of State, Antonio de la Fuente, and calls upon foreign Powers to discredit the assumed regency or monarchy. A protest from the National Congress accompanies the note.

The great Union meetings at West Chester and Titusville give additional proof of the loyalty of Pennsylvanians, and the eloquent speech of Gover-nor Curtin deserves the fullest consideration. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the

Nineteenth ward last evening. The Battle in Georgia. The Army of the Cumberland has been The false and wick d leaders of the Democratic party say that this war was brought about by the Abolitioniss of the North. That is not true. Now, I have always brilliant strategy which, without battle, relight deer and twenty gray squirrels. The covered East Tennessee, had an ulterior by LEE. Had the enemy refused battle, Georgia and Alabama would have been ours. and the rebellion actually imprisoned in Virginia and South Carolina. BRAGG, therefore, had no choice but between instant battle or immediate ruin. He gave battle, and the fate of the whole Confederacy depended on the issue; for, had Rosecrans triumphantly succeeded, where would the rebellion have been driven? Such a blow would have been mortal to the infamous conspiracy; it could not have survived three months.

But the blow has been parried-Roseened by reinforcements from every source, confronted him; all the available power of the South was concentrated for the defence of Georgia. The greatness of the danger demanded greatness in the detender, and those able men who control the armies of the rebellion exhausted their energies in making this tremendous fight. Every regiment that could be wrung from the people by conscription, or formed by volunteering, or spared from the battle-worn troops of BEAUREGARD and LEE, was sent to for self-preservation, and the rulers at Richmond may well be proud of their own energy, and thankful to the fierce courage of their armies, that Georgia and Alabama are not wrested from them, that the end is again

postponed. It is only postponed. BRAGG's second object, the utter defeat of Gen. ROSECRANS by numerical superiority, with the recovery of East Tennessee, and the restoration of the old situation, is not attained, nor likely to be. His own despatch confesses that Rose-CRANS still confronts him. Invasion he prevented, but the invader is only baffled. Gen. Rosecrans' purpose is defeated, but his army is not. The tremendous attacks upon Gen. THOMAS, who bore the brunt of the two-days battle, failed to shake the courage of our troops, or to regain one inch of the territory we have yon.

ROSECRANS, still confronting BRAGG, still fighting him, inflicting terrible injury on his army in every savage fight, slowly falls back and concentrates on Chattanooga. We do not believe he will be driven thence, and until he is driven, Georgia is still threatened, and the rebellion has simply succeeded in baffling his first attack. Thus, while we deeply regret the failure of this grand attempt, we know that the failure is not half so important to us, as their success is to the rebels. Our stake was little compared to theirs. The very life of the Confederacy was risked in this battle, but we have lost nothing but time. There is no reason for loyal hearts to be discouraged: so much has been won in the West, that a repulse can be cheerfully and hopefully sustained. The campaign is not abandoned, and the Army of the Cumberland is ready and able to maintain its position in East Tennessee. But it will have to be heavily reinforced before it can again attempt the conquest of the remaining Gulf States. As we drive the enemy towards his centre, we enable him to unite and concentrate his armies, and this fact explains how Rose-CRANS was outnumbered. Concentration gives to the rebellion temporary advantage, but the vast superiority of the North cannot be long resisted. General Rosechans has sustained the heaviest blow the South could deal, and in this proof of the national strength less exultation will be felt by the rebels than disappointment. If this is all they can do against Rosecrans, how will they meet ROSECRANS and BURNSTOR and GRANT in the combined advance, which is inevitable? It is not strange that the Richnois to 2 per centum of the net proceeds of the sale mond Whig should be despondent. In this great battle the rebellion has tried its full

the result. Important Foreign News. The European news, to the 13th of this month, yesterday received by the steamer China, is of great importance. Earl Rus-SELL, after having curtly informed the Emancipation Society that the steam rams in the Mersey and the Clyde could not be detained by the British Government, unless affidavits were made, by a creditable witnesses, of the certainty of their having been built for and intended to be used by the rebels against American commerce, has quietly eaten his words, by ordering these

strength, and may well be disappointed by

claim of \$20,000 for damages thereby sustained. Mr. SLIDELL had proceeded to Marseilles to try and settle the affair, but it was doubted, by the writer of a letter from Paris, whether the claim could be legally sustained. This doubt possibly arose from the fact that in another French port, where, in an insurance case, the point was whether the Ala bama was a pirate, the tribunal decided her to be only a "belligerent," and that she had not committed piracy. There were continued reports that MAXIMILIAN had ac cepted the crown of Mexico: this, at least. premature, for it has not yet been for mally tendered to him. It is further stated. as an on dit, that Lower California is to be ceded to France-whether with or without Sonora is not mentioned. In all respects, except having a direct Pacific seaboard, it is not so desirable as Scnora. Both would be a handsome accession to France, and the possession of either would saddle us with a very undesirable neighbor.

Mexican Finance. It is stated, in the Paris evening journal, Le Pays, of the 7th of September, that 'negotiations are pending with great capitalists in France and England for a Mexican loan. A portion of the loan is to be applied to reimbursing France the expenses of the Mexican expedition, and to paying the debts due to different foreign Powers. The remainder will be devoted to the requirements of the internal organization of Mexico, and to increase undertakings which will prove sources of prosperity."

We learn, from a London paper of the same date, that the amount sought to be borrowed, on account of Mexico, is \$100,000,-000, of which probably \$75,000,000 would be paid up-if so much-in consequence of European distrust in Mexican resources and honesty. Considering that the Mexican debt in England, France, and Spain far exceeds the whole nominal amount now sought to be obtained from European credulity, we doubt what Le Pays says about the destination of the loan. Were the hundred million of dollars sought to be borrowed paid in full, it would not go near defraying what France has expended on its expedition to and in Mexico since October, 1861. The military theory, immortalized in song, of spending half a crown out of sixpence a day, alone could make Mexico settle with her European creditors, pay Napoleon's demands, and have a large sum in hand for

domestic expenditure—all out of one hundred millions. Civic Economy. A short time since, seized with a sudden

attack of economy, the City Councils agreed that it would be prudent to discontinue keeping deer in Logan Square, and to reduce the number of squirrels in the other Squares. Some of the deer were sold by auction, but "it did not pay," for the prices obtained, even not deducting the expenses of the sale, were below the price of ordinary mutton. On this, the Councils resolved, in their generosity, to present New York and repulsed, but the enemy have won no vic- Boston with some of the superfluous deer tory. The distinction is important. Gen. | and squirrels. We learn, from a New York ROSECRANS failed in his attempt, but Gen. | paper, that the share which was conveyed Bragg's purpose is also unfulfilled. That to the Central Park, in Gotham, consisted of record further states: "They were brought object-nothing less than the subjugation of on here by Charles McDonough, Esq., the Gulf States. Thus, the moment that | Commissioner of City Property, and a depu-Chattanooga was obtained, Gen. Rose- tation of ten members of the Common Coun-CRANS marched into Georgia, forcing the | cil, with Wilson Kerr, Esq., president of enemy into immediate opposition, precisely | that body. On Saturday last the live stock as the Army of the Potomac was compelled to | was given into the hands of the Commisgive battle when Pennsylvania was invaded | sioner of the Park, by whom the deer were turned into the enclosure, and the squirrels were let loose at the lower end of the Park. The deputation then proceeded to Boston. with a similar present for the authorities of that city. They will return to New York to day (Tuesday), when proper courtesies will be paid to them by the city authorities." Is it treasonable to ask whether there was

any, even the slightest, necessity for sending the City Commissioner, with a deputation of eleven of the Council, to convey a few deer and squirrels from Philadelphia to New York and Boston? Would not two CRANS repulsed. A great army, strength- or three of the persons employed in taking care of the Squares have done this quite as well? We venture to say that of the deputation of twelve, who thus made what is called "an out of it" to New York and Boston, not one of them looked, en route, after the animals they were nominally in charge of. It is estimated that, including railroad fares, board at hotels, "smiles," extra expenses to invited guests whom they invited, and so on, this little trip will cost the city—that is, will cost the tax-payers not less than a thousand dollars. Herein BRAGG. At Chattanooga the rebellion fought | we get a glimpse at the remarkable reality of civic economy. The City Fathers run into an expense of a thousand dollars merely to get rid of a few deer and squirrels! It would have been less troublesome, and not at all costly, to have given the animals to persons at home who have grounds on which they would undertake to keep them. Whenever this account comes before the Mayor, he is bound to veto it as a needless waste of

public money. Let Mr. CHARLES McDo-NOUGH, Commissioner of City Property, and his eleven companions from City Councils, pay the bill out of their own pockets, and eschew all such extravagance in fu-WEST CHESTER will long remember the

23d of September, and the argument and eloquence of Governor CURTIN, Senators HALE and CLARKE, and the other speakers must have had results of great value to the Union cause. To-morrow we shall publish a further report of the meeting.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.-We have the October number from T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street. We have already noticed its contents.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES -We desire to call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable assortment of first-class boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, and cavalry boots, to be sold by catalogue this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce atreets, commencing at 10 o'clock

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c .- Th early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British. Ger man, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 675 packages and lots of staple and fancy ar ticles in cottons, woolens, worsteds, linens, and silks to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on fou months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, the larger part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., and tioneers, Nos. 233 and 234 Market street.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1863.

A Substantial Victory to Rosecrans. An unofficial despatch from Chattanooga, to a army officer, speaks of the engagement of Monday last, when Longstreet's corps attacked the corp of THOMAS, as a complete Union victory. The fact that THOMAS was able to join Rose CRANS, at Chattanooga, on Monday night, embraces positive confirmation of this fact. The Sale of Public Lands.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior having of public lands in that State since 1819, involving the sum of \$475,000, the Hon. J. N. Morris, acting as agent and attorney for Illinois, to-day argued the subject before the President, entering fully into the merits of the question, on which he was compli mented by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who, as an assistant on this occasion, urged the right of the President to hear the appeal from the Interior D partment decision, and to order the execution of the law upon which the claim is based. The President holds the matter under advisement. Capt. HENRY WALKER has been ordered to the

command of the screw-sloop Sacramento. Commutation Money. Five millions and a half dollars have already been eived as commutation, under the Enrolment Act. This sum, and all moneys hereafter to be realized from this source, are to be expended in bounties for enlistments.

The French Rebel Loan-100,000,000 CHARLESTON, Sept. 20 .- The Confederate Govern

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. GEN. ROSECRANS' DESPATCHES. West for Bragg."

THOMAS FIGHTS HIS WAY TO THE MAIN ARMY.

Chattanooga, REPORTED REINFORCEMENTS FROM GRANT AND BURNSIDE.

2,000 Prisoners and 20 Guns Captured by the Rebels.

BY ROSECRANS. JOHNSTON, BRAGG, LONGSTREET, AND HILL IN THE BATTLE.

1,300 PRISONERS AND 10 GUNS TAKEN

COMPLETE NATIONAL VICTORY ON MONDAY. Skirmishing on Tuesday.

Heavy Loss of the Rebels, LARGE NUMBER OF REBEL GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Despondency in Richmond.

NO FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY. DESPATCHES FROM GEN. ROSECRANS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- Despatches from Gene. ral Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, at three and five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, were received by the Government this morning, from which it appears that the enemy's attack upon General Thomas'

corps (Rosecrans' left), on Monday afternoon, was

handsomely repulsed, and General Thomas marched

quietly to the position his forces were about to take when they were assaulted. The official despatches of Monday evening stated that two divisions of Longstreet's corps were advancing upon Rosecrans at four o'clock on that afternoon; but it turned out that the movement was merely for the purpose of a reconnoissance, as no at-

tack was made. General Rosecrans' order for his entire command concentrate was accomplished before midnight of that day, and it is now in a strong defensive position which can be easily held until reinforcements arrive. This movement of the troops was executed in excellent order, and although they had been worked hard for several days and nights, they were in fine spirits.

Four thousand of our wounded were removed rom the field after the battle of Sunday. General Lytle was the only general officer killed on our side while Bragg acknowledges the loss of the enemy in officers to be very heavy. The regulars of our reserves went into the battle

1,600 strong, and came out with only 415. This shows the persistency with which our tropps contested every inch of ground. Gen. Rosecrans has performed wonders in reaching his present position, after fighting with his sin. gle command against the immense force of picked troops combined against him. In two or three days he will be able to assume offensive operations. When the last despatch of yesterday closed the

enemy was quite active. He had been making approaches all the morning. Gen. Rosecrans' men were in line and ready for General Graham, who commanded one of our brigades at Gettysburg, and was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, has recently been exchang. ed, and reached here this morning. He is satisfied that only two divisions, with all their artillery, have been sent to Bragg. In addition to that, two brigades, under Gen. Picketts, and Wise's legion,

were also detailed to reinforce Bragg. General Graham says he saw eighty-one pieces of artillery moving across the bridge from Richmond, and said to be going to Bragg. The news of the battles fought between Bragg an Rosecrans was a disappointment to the rebel authorities at Richmond. They expected to hear that Rosecrans had been annihilated, and that Bragg had retaken East Tennessee.

Instead of that, Richmond is again thrown into a state of mourning by the heavy loss Rosecrans has Special Despatch to the Bulletin.1 CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Special despatches from Chattanooga to-day fail to get through. Though the news is far from encouraging, people here have confidence that Rosecrans will maintain himself till

reinforcements reach him, and that he will then turn

the tables on Johnston.

General Lytle is not killed, as reported, but was wounded, and is in the hands of the enemy. REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 -[Special to the Tribune.] A despatch from General Rosecrans, dated Chat tanooga, Sept. 21, at 5 P. M., says that at that hour General Thomas' corps was still intact on the left, and he was successfully fighting his way back. There is no apprehension here that Rosecrans will be obliged to evacuate Chattanooga, where his forces, except General Thomas' Corps, were concentrated. That corps has, ere this, reached its

position. The latest advices from Chattanooga received by the Government represent General Thomas as having re-established communications with General Rosecrans, whose whole army was resting on a new line, a few miles in front of Chattanooga. It is confidently anticipated that he will be able to hold this position, and will soon be made strong enough by the arrival of heavy reinforcements to attack. Indeed, General Granger is reported to have said that, had not General Thomas been ordered to fall back, he could, without assistance, have whipped strength cannot be over 40,000. The strength of

have taken 2,000 prisoners and 20 guns, while we from the Rapidan are shamefully false, it is ready to have captured 1,300 prisoners and 10 guns. The unofficial estimate of the rebel forces at 140,000 is regarded in Government circles as greatly exaggerated. If, however, as is thought not unlikely, they were nearly 100,000, they largely outnumbered Rosecrans' troops actually engaged. On the whole, those who should know all that is to be known concerning the situation are confident of the final result. of the 4th New Hampshire, and also 137 non-com-They say that the victory would have been overwhelming had Gen. Burnside been more swift to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, REBEL ACCOUNTS.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 23 .- The Richmond Dis patch, of the 22d instant contains the following: "CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Sept. 20 .- After two days hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, but he still confronts us. "The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so

among our officers. "We have taken twenty pieces of artillery and BRAGG. 2.500 prisoners. "To Adjutant General Cooper." Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced by troops

from General Grant's army. GENERAL ROSECRANS' POSITION-REIN-FORCEMENTS. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—The Journal has received information, which it credits, that on Monday night the right and left wings of Rosecrans' grand army rested on the battle-field of Saturday and Sunday, leave for Fort Sco and reinforcements-the number of which is not stated-from General Grant's army were to have reached him via Decatur yesterday. Rosecrans' headquarters were four miles from the battle-field. in the year of the centre.

Rosecrans was in good spirits, and hopeful of a complete and decisive victory over Johnston, Bragg, and Longstreet. It is reported that General A. P. Hill is in com- whole Indian mand of the Confederate forces opposed to Rosecrans.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, (Noon.)—A special despatch from Nashville to the Journal has just been received, in Western Arkansas by the joy manifested at the which says there was slight skirmishing yesterday
in front of Rosecrans' army: otherwise all is quiet
who have visited him from the interior of Southern in front of Rosecrans' army; otherwise all is quiet up to 2:30 P. M. REPORTS FROM RICHMOND. Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The National Republican of this city has just issued an extra giving important news concerning the military situation in the Southwest. It gives official information from General Rosecrans to the effect that the attack of the rebels on General Thomas' command (Rosecrans' left) on

The first state of the second of the second

that only two of Longstreet's divisions, with all of his artillery, were sent to Bragg, together with two of General Pickett's brigades and Wise's Legion. General Graham counted eighty-one cannon going ver the bridge from Richmond on their way to the

THE LATEST VIA WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23-Evening.-According t official information received from the Army of the Cumberland, dated last night, the battle was re-No Apprehensions of Evacuating newed to-day. Much anxiety is naturally expressed in relation to the arrival of reinforcements. If the repeated orders of the Government had been beyed there would now be no solicitude upon that point. It is known here that Rosecrans has abundnt stores and supplies for many days to come. Assistance is on its way, and may reach him in time to e of immense service. GENERAL BRAGG'S DESPATCH. FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BAT-

TLE IN GEORGIA-SEVERE LOSS IN GENERAL OFFICERS. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23,-The flag-of-truce teamer New York arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from City Point. The Richmond Whig of to day, which has been received by this arrival, reports three days' hard fighting in Northern Georgia, with heavy loss on ooth sides. The rebel loss was 5,000, including many valuable officers. Among the killed were Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Wolffird, of Georgia; Brig. Gen. Waltham, of Mis-

Gregg. Bunn, Preston, Cleburn, Benning. Major General Hood was wounded and has since ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—The fight still goes on We have every confidence that the enemy will be driven from his present stand on Mission Ridge, six

Wounded-Brigadier Generals S. Adams, Brown,

sissippi; Brig. Gens. Helm and Deshler.

Correspondence of the Post 1

or eight miles from Chattanooga. In the three-days fight the enemy was driven across Pea Vine Creek and West Chickamanga, about eleven mand to his present position, The Whig, in an editorial, speaking of affairs about Chattanooga, is quite desponding. MOVEMENTS TO RELIEVE ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON. Sept. 22 .- Orders have gone to the several commanders in the Southwest already, which will provide against every possible disastrous contingency. General Grant will strike a blow for the relief of Rosecrans. General Meade is said to be stirring this morning with an eye to a forward movement, and General Burnside will soon be heard from in conjunction with General Rosecrans, Private despatches were received from General Rosecrans to-day of a more cheering character than the newspaper advices of last evening. There is now little doubt of his ability to hold Chattanooga till reinforcements can reach him. He sends word

longer any doubt that such is the case. THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO INTERRUPT RAILROAD TRAVEL. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23 .- A despatch was received here about noon, from Quartermaster [General Meigs, a passenger on the morning train from Louisville to Nashville, announcing the burning of the railroad bridge at Nolin, Ky., by the rebels. The

detained there some four hours. Meanwhile, a special train, with Adams & Co.'s Express, coming north, put out the fire, which enabled the upward train to arrive nearly on their regular time. The damage to the bridge was very slight. The number of guerillas causing this disturbance is esti-

THE LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

NO FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY. NASHVILLE, Sept. 23 .- The news from the front to day is meagre. No trains have arrived from the South to night. It is reported that they are being

detained to bring up the wounded. A telegram from the front reports that there was no fighting to day. Our forces still hold the position of yesterday, which is an evidence of strength, as every hour increases the chances for reinforcements from Burnside to arrive, and enables our forces to more thoroughly entrench themselves. No definite assurance of the arrival of reinforce-

ments has yet been received. Brigadier General John H. King, who was reported wounded and a prisoner, is neither. A telegram from the front reports him all safe. Major Coolidge, second in command of the same brigade, was certainly killed. Five hundred guerillas, under Tom Murray, are hovering about Carthage, threatening to attack that

place. A small force of guerillas, under Hawkins, are reported to be lurking about this vicinity, having their headquarters at Williamsport, west of Franklin, on the Duck river. STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

From the Washington Chronicle. I

The strength of the enemy's forces is not far from one hundred thousand—nearly twice the number of our own. Generals Joe Johnston and Bragg were in command, with Polk on the right and A. P. Hill on the left. All the available men from the different armies of the Confederacy assisted in this contest, Longstreet's corps, under Gens. Jackson and Ely, arriving after the commencement of the battle. At the Longstreet's corps, under Gens. Jackson and Ely, arriving after the commencement of the battle. At the battle of Stone river the following were the division commanders on the rebel side: Breckinridge, Cheatham, Cleburne, Anderson, and Stewart. This time their divisions are commanded by Breckinridge, Hindman, Ely, Jackson, Anderson, Buckner, Slaughter, Cleburne, Stewart, and Cheatham, with the addition of four brigades of cavalry, under Gens. Forrest, Wharton, Wheeler, and Maury. The prisoness say that the troops had been arriving from all quarters for several weeks, and that several thousand of Femberton's men were in the battle.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Considerable Force on the South Side of the Rapidan.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A meeting of sutlers, about one hundred being present, was held here to-day, to take measures for the safe transportation of their supplies to the Army of the Potomac. A committee was appointed to present the subject to the consideration of General Meade. They propose to run three trains a week, and furnish their own cars and locomotives, provided the use of the railroad be granted for that purpose. According to accounts from the Army of the Potomac, received to night, a considerable portion of our troops have reached the south side of the Rapidan.
GENERAL MEADE MOVING. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- Gen. Meade's army

undoubtedly moving upon Gordonsville, and it would surprise no one here if a battle were to be fought between him and Lee before Sunday Lee still commands the Army of Virginia, but his Gen. Meade's army it would be imprudent to esti-The result of the fighting so far is that the rebels | mate, but unless all the reports which are sent up

CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Blackstone from Charleston bar on Saturday evening, arrived here to-day. She brings no additional news from Charleston. Among her passengers is Colonel Bell, missioned officers and privates from Morris Island, who were specially furloughed by order of General Gilmore, for bravery in the trenches and attack on Fort Wagner.

LATEST REBEL ACCOUNTS. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23 .- The Richmon Thin of to-day, contains the following despatch: CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—The enemy's activity on Morris Island, notwithstanding our fire, continues unabated. He is building a covered way from Battery Gregg to Battery Wagner. "For the past two days we have shelled his working parties with great vigor. The enemy is building a battery on Black Island." CHARLESTON, Sept. 20 .- Nothing unusual has ranspired. The Monitors and Ironsides are within the bar,

unhurt by the recent gale.

The enemy's works on Morris Island are rapidly reasing in strength and extent. The Federal Occupation of Arkansas. ST. Louis, Sept. 23.-A special despatch from Leavenworth to the Democrat contains advices from Gen. Blunt's army to the 10th inst. Gen. Blunt ontinued in very poor health, and intended to eave for Fort Scott soon.

All was quiet at Fort Smith and vicinity, the only

disturbance being caused by a few bushwhackers.
Our cavalry were continually reconnoitring, and
keeping the guerillas at a respectful distance. The rebels were falling back to Shreveport, La. At Forth Smith the enlistment of negroes is very General Blunt has issued an address to the people of Western Arkansas, in which he assures them that the Federal occupation will be permanent, the territory of West Arkansas being under his control, and all the rebel troops being

driven beyond the Red river, followed by the most anxious of the rebel citizens. He feels assured of the love and attachment for the Union now evinced Arkansas, and the arrival of hundreds of refugees to enlist in the army, gives further assurance of the fact. He feelingly alludes to the persecution of the Union men, and closes his address as follows: Many applications have been made by citizens for safeguards. None will be issued. The best safeguards you can have is the American flag unfurled over your enemies and to deport yourselves as become good and loyal citizens. Your conduct must be your safeguard. If it be your desire to disenthrall yourselves from the tyranny and oppression to which you have been subjected, and organize a nivil government under the auspices of the United

States authority, every facility will be offered to acomplish that purpose. I leave the matter with you, trusting that wise counsels may prevail. The Vanderbilt at Bahia. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A letter from Bahia, dated August 22, reports the United States steamers Vanall under arms. derbilt and Mohican as being at that port.

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, Sept. 23.—Flour dull; Howard Super 65.50. Wheat active, but unchanged. Oorn firm: White 95@950. Whisky firm; Ohio in fair demand at 52c. Coffee quiet. EUROPE.

Later by the Steamship China—The Ram Ships Certainly Detained—The Florida Stopped at Brest—Acceptance of the Mexican Crown—The Question of South ern Piracy, &c., &c. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown, arrived as her dock at ten o'clock this morning. Our Liverpool correspondent is authoritively in formed that Earl Russell had given a written ssurance to Minister Adams that the steam rame in the Mersey should not be allowed to depart. The public journals confirm this statement. The Ship

public journals confirm this statement. The Shipping Gazette says they can only be detained by a stretch of authority.

Application was made to the Marseilles Tribunal of Commerce, by the owners of a part of the cargo on the ship W. B. Nash, for authority to seize the pirate Florida, which is lying at Breat, until their claim for a hundred thousand francs was settled. The authority was granted. Slidell had gone to Breat to arrange the affair. A Paris letter asserts that the legal decision will be adverse to the claim. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is a passenger in the China. Before his departure every arrangement had been perfected for the laying of the cable next summer. Messix. Glass, Elliot, & Co.'s contract blinds them to the successful performance of the work, and they have commenced the manufacture of the cable. Policies covering all risks, even to the making of the cable, have been issued on moderate terms.

A telegram from Paris asserts that the Archduke Maximilian has positively accepted the Mexican crown.

Count Montholon was about to leave Paris for his rown. Count Montholon was about to leave Paris for his new diplomatic post in Mexico.

It is reported that Lower California is to be ceded to France. The London Times is of the opinion that there is no danger of any trouble, from the dmanner in which the American Government will regard this proceeding.

The La France and La Presse editorially approve the Southern project for calling out the negroes for

the Southern project for calling out the negroes for soldiers.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of specie of thirteen millions of france. The Bourse is timer at \$50, 200.

It is asserted that the replies of Russia to the circulars of the Western Powers, relative to the state of affairs in Poland, have been sent out. No portion of the correspondence has yet been published. The inaurgent leader, Lelavel, had been decisively defeated, and left dead on the field.

The tribunal of commerce of Bordeaux has tried an inaurance case which involves the question whether the Alabama was a pirate or a privateer. The decision was that the Alabama had not exceeded her belligerent rights, nor incurred the reproach of piracy. f piracy.

The extraordinary scene of four murderers being

executed on the same scanoid was enacted at Liverpool to day, in the presence of a crowd cestimated to number a hundred thousand persons.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Exequatur of the Italian Consul has been withdrawn as a reprisal for a similar step with regard to the Pontificial Consul at Nantes. Naples.
ST-PETERSBURGH, Sept. 12.—Replies to the notes of the Western Powers have been despatched.
PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Opinione Nationale says that Baron Gros will return to London on the 15th.
It is positively asserted that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the Mexican crown. milian has accepted the Mexican crown.

The Polisi Question.—A despatch of the 10th, from Paris, says. "The replies of the Russian Government to the notes of the three Powers will arrive to morrow or the day after."

The Siccle publishes an article upon the Polish question, stating that the decisration of the Journal de St. Petersburg shows that Russia; is not more accommodating at present than in July. The Siccle thinks it impossible that France, England, and Austria should tolerate the present position of affairs.

They will be forced to take one part or another, and say plainly, Yes or No. If England and Austria should decline to sanction an ultimatum in reply to the unmeaning notes in which Russia scoffs at their remonatrances, the other Powers will be ready to go hard in hand with France for the deliverance of Poland. here that he is outnumbered largely, and there is no

land.
The insurgent leader Lelewel had suffered a de-cisive defeat at the hands of the Russians. Lelewel himrelf is said to have been killed or wounded, and Grekowicz had undertaken the command of his A later despatch says Lelewel was left dead on the field, pierced by two bullets.

The Paris Patrie, urges the recognition of the Poles as belligerents by the great Powers.

The Emperor of Russis was about to start on a two months' tour in the Orimea, and it was supposed negotiatious would assume a less active phase down train went back to Elizabethtown, and was

INDIA. INDIA.

The Bombay mail of August 24th had reached Suez. Shirtings and twist were dull in the Bombay market. Cotton was firm. Exchange on London 28 %d. Freights to Liverpool 45@50s.

CALCUTTA, August 22.—Shirtings and twist quiet. The indigo crop will probably reach 100,000 maunds. Exchange 28 %d. Freights for seeds to London firm at 95s 64. mated at from four to fourteen.

> GREECE. The new king was to leave Copenhagen on the 17th, en route for Greece. He would visit St. Petersburg, Paris, and London, before proceeding to The National Guard at Athens was still kept THE VERY LATEST. Mr. Cyrus W. Field received at Queenstown, or the 13th inst., the following telegrams: LONDON, Saturday afternoon, September 12.-

LONDON, Saturday afternoom, September 12.— Consols opened at 53% to 93%, an improvement of %, which, however, was not maintained. In foreign stocks there is a fair business. Greek closes at 37%@37%, a decline of %; Mexican 43%@ 43%, an improvement of %@%. The Confederate cutton loan is quite neglected at 30@28 discount. Hudson's Bay has advanced. Great Ship's are very flat. very flat.

The excitement in the cotton market is subsiding.
The rise of the river Nile still continues.

Tenders for the construction of telegraph lines from Renio to the Loudan are already out.

A line of telegraph from Beyrout to Cairo, by land, occupies attention. land, occupies attention.

Success to the direct Atlantic telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland! land to Newfoundland!
PARIS, Sept. 13.—M. de Persigny has been created a duke, in testimony of regard for services he has rendered to the State, and for his personal devotion

rendered to the State, and for his personal devotion to the Emperor.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The following is the proposi tion of M. Eugene, the French delegate to the Sta into of M. Lugene, the French delegate to the Statistical Congress:

"The English, Italian, Portuguese, Spanies, Swiss, Swedish, and Dutch delegates have presented to the Congress a motion relative to the creation of a European committee for the organization of a system of international instruction."

ROME, Sept. 11.—A Papal bull has been published, creating several benevolent establishments, and creating several benevolent establishments, and apportioning them out of the private estates of the Pope.

OMER, SIBERIA, Sept. 12-5 o'clock P. M.—Weather out to autumnal. Pain with spour. Five de-UMSK, SHEERIA, Sept. 12—5 o'clock P. M.—Weather quite autumnal. Rain, with snow. Five degrees warmth.

ALEXANDERIA, EGYPT, Sept. 13—12 o'clock A. M.—The Viceroy has returned from visiting his estates in Upper Egypt.

The object of Monsieur De Lesseps' recent mission to Upper Egypt is unknown.

A most abundant cotton crop is expected in Egypt this year.

this year.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—September II.—The sales of the week amount to 133.000 bales, including \$5,000 bales to speculators, and 19,000 to exporters. The market has been excited, with an advance of 14@11/d. for American The sales on Friday are estimated at 10.000 bales, including 5.000 bales to speculators and for the fair qualities are nominal; Middling Orleans, 25/d Mobile, 21/d.; Uplands, 24/d. The stock in port is settimated at 207,000 bales, of which 39,000 bales are American. The Manchester markets continue buoyant and ad

The Manchester markets continue buoyant and advancing.

Breadstuffs are eavier. Provisions quiet, but steady.
London, Supt. 12.—Convells closed at \$23\impga@34\impga. for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has de creased \$448000 during the weak of England has de creased \$448000 during the weak of England has de creased \$448000 during the weak of England has de creased \$448000 during the weak of England has de creased \$448000 during the weak of England has de creased \$448000 during the weak of England has been easter since Tuesday, Mixed Corn steady at 27s to 27s 34. White Coft 28s 64.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef quiet but steady. Fork dull. Bacon steady. Lard quiet but steady at 3 @408 34. Tallow firmer. Butter inactive. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Aheas steady. Sugar declining. Coffee firmer. Rice easier but ac ive Linseed 011 quiet. Soerm 01-s.les smill. Spirit of Turpentine inactive. Built. English, & Co., report Petroleum quiet. Crude 200223.

10NDON MONEY MARKET.—Illinois Central Rall-read \$605 Beent. discount: Erie Rallroad, \$4285. RAYRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the weak 30,000 bales. The market continues to advance. Stock in port 19,00 bales. bales. The market continues to advance. Stock 19.000 bales.
The Paris Dourse is flat Rentes closed at 69f. THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL. Sent 12—Evening — The steamship Asia prived here to-day.

Corron.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 15.000 ales including 5.000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed buoyant, and holders demand an adrance. ince.

Breadstuffs closed inactive. Provisions are quiet but eady. Produce steady.

LONDON. Rept. 12—Consols are closed at 934@9314.

linois Central shares 6@5 F cent. discount; Eric Rail-DODON. SPEC. 12. TCOROUS. ARE CLOSED AT \$74,09332. Illinois Central shares (665 feent discount; Eric Railrod & (6868).

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Prices continue firm, and tending upward, but the buoyancy of Tuesday has been slightly checked by the India telegrams. Yards are very strong at 1/601d advance upon the high prices of Tuxday, owing to the scarcity of stock.

BRADSTUFFS.—The weather has slightly improved, and tavetet operations at the North progress more favorably. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Richardson, Specue & Co., report: Flour quiet at Tuesday's prices; extra State 285035 61; wheat dull, and Tuesday's improvement partially lost; wheat dull, and Tuesday's improvement partially lost; red Western 8: 698 10d; corn in fair demand at 2786278 3d for mixed, and 286 6d for white.

Provisions.—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and others report Beef and Pork quiet at about former rates. Bacon is in moderate request at unchanged prices. Lard steady at 38:6408 3d. "allow has been dull and easier, but closes firm at 406485 for N. A. Butter luactive. Propuce.—The Brokers' Circular reports Aches steady; Pots 99:6208 6d: Pearls 3460855. Sugar dulland tending downward. Coffee firmer and in more demand. Rice active, under a slight dectine in prices. Bark quiet: Baltimore 6s. Liusac defeady. Liusaed Oil quiet at 456465. Sperm Oil feells at 480 10s. Cod Oil 42664 4864.

Sperm Oil feells at 483 10s. Cod Oil 42664. Resumsmall sales of American common at 30s. Spirits of Turpentine—nothing doing. in American; French rather higher.

Perioleum.—Messrs. Boult, English, & Brandou, re-

small sales of American common at 393. Spirits of Turpentine-nothing doing in American; French rather higher.

Petroleum.—Mesers. Boult, Euglish, & Brandou, report the market very firm, but quict at the close. Refined 28 64 and 28 36 for forward delivery. Cruie £20, with £22 demanded. Benzine ½@1.6d.

LONDON MARKETS—Mesers. Baring Bros. & Co. report English Wheat 1@2e dearer nyder unfavorable weather. White amber Wheat 4@46s; red. 40@46s, Flour 21@28s. Iron firmer.

Spirits of Turpentine.—French advanced to 70s. Crude. Pervleum. £72: refined. 28 7d@28 8d. Sperm Oil nominal at £30: Cod £56. Linseed Oil declined to 43s 6d. Linseed Cakes firmer. hut quiet.

Groves & Todd report Provisions generally nuchanged. Buiter in good demand, but searce. Rosin unchanged. Lard maintains its value. Indian Corn dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 11th were firmer. Consols closed at 33%@39½. In tha discount market there was rather an active demand for money. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £148,731 in specie.

Mesers. Baring Bros. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s 11%d; dollars. 6s 3½d; eagles, 76s 2½d.

AMPRICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Bros. & Co. say the quotations continue very nominal, with hardly any transactions. United States fives, 69@71; Eries, 84@55; Illinois Central, 6@5 dis.

From New Orleans-The Civil Courts Re-established. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The transport Thomas A. Scott, from New Orleans on the 16th inst., arrived here to night. The civil courts have been re-established in New Orleans. At a sale of Government cotton the prices were 6114@621/2.

A Victory in the Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 19 .- Major General Schoeld: The following despatch has just been received: SENECA STATION, Sept. 15 .- I attacked the combined forces of Coffee and Brown, at this place, one mile west of Enterprise, at the mouth of Buffalo neck, this morning at 10 o'clock, and, after an engagement of two hours, completely routed them, iving them southward in disorder. As the engagement occurred in a dense grape-vine thicket it is impossible to estimate the enemy's number or their loss. Five are known to have been killed, and a Captain M. R. Johnson, I learn, is one I have lost none in either killed, wounded, or missing. Rebels report their forces variously at from 1,000 to 4,000. My force is 300 strong. M. LARUE HARRISON, Com.

JOHN MCNEIL, Brigadier General. The War on the Missouri Borders. CINCINNATI, Sept. 23 .- The bushwhackers in the border counties of Missouri are preparing for a march into Texas, through Kansas. Colonel Werr has organized an expedition to cut them off. The intelligence has created great excitement in the threatened counties in Kansas, and the people are

Capture of a Blockade Runner. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Olyde-built steamer Jupiter was captured while attempting to run the blockade, off Savannah, via Warsaw sound, by the United States gunbeat Cimerone.

French Intervention THE MOORHEAD LETTERS—INTERVENTION DENIES CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.-The revival of the repor of French intervention is groundless. The crisis as passed for the present, some weeks ago. About the middle of August a letter was receive by a prominent Kentucky Secessionist from ex-Gov. Moorhead, who is now in Paris, and who wrote that he had seen the draft of a treaty, drawn up between Napoleon and Slidell, in which recognition and as

alatance were fully guarantied, Texas being the consideration, and that, by the next steamer, he hoped to announce the consummation of the treaty.

Thereat our Kentucky Secessionists were in great glee, and when admonished that Jeff Davis' cardcattle was tumbling about his ears, significantly replied, "Wait! We shall sell ourselves to the A fortnight since another letter arrived from Moorhead, who wrote that the Confederates were dished, as Napoleon had notified Slidell that negotiations could proceed no further till the Polish ques-

tion was settled.

This, Moorhead construed to mean an indefinite postponement of the matter, brought about by the news of the Union successes in the Southwest, and he indulged in the gloomiest forebodings. We hear no more of a French intervention across the river.

You can rely on this as a fact.

evening:

Wed.

U. S. Ss, 1881, reg. 108%
U. S. 1yr, cn. gold 101%
U. S You can rely on this as a fact. Ohio War Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23 .- The War Democratic State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, took strong revolutionary grounds in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war; sustained the Administration and the soldiers in the field, and condemned the nomination and the course of Vallandigham. No nominations were made. The Ohio War Democrats, generally, will support Brough. Massachusetts Republican Convention.

WORCESTEE, Sept. 23 .- A large number of delegates have arrived here to attend the Republican State Convention. The business will be despatched speedily, as there is no opposition to the renomina tion of Andrew, and the rest of the State ticket. Hon. T. D. Elliott, of New Bedford, will probably preside to-morrow. Senators Sumner and Wilson will be present, and speeches are expected from them. A very large and enthusiastic meeting is now progressing at City Hall. Hon. A. J. Wright Two Russian Frigates at New York.

New York, Sept. 23.—Two Russian steam frigates were passed this morning in Long Island Sound. They are bound here. Fine Arts.

DARLEY'S WAR DRAWINGS .- At Messrs. Earle's Gallery, Chestnut street, are now on view two drawings by the distinguished artist, F. O. C. Darley, N. A. They are severally entitled "Foraging in The first of these represents a few Federal soldiers, who have made "a raid for provend," as Major Dalgetty would term it, and have dropped into a wellstocked farm yard in Virginia. They are making the heat use of the opportunity, and live stock and fowls, with a trifle of food for their horses, are rapidly changing hands. The calmness with which the leader, on horseback and literally encompasse with spoil, is taking it, is well contrasted with the unrestrained exultation of the brace of dusky conrabands who had been left in charge of the property. It is an amusing and accurate scene, such as, no oubt, might often have been noticed in the war. The other drawing is of a very different character, representing an incident that occurred at Fredericks-burg, on November 9, 1862. It was determined to make a demonstration upon Fredericksburg on that day, and Captain Dahlgren (on Sigel's staff, we believe.) made a charge with a small but gallant band of cavalry. The moment chosen by the artist s when the soldiers are most occupied in fighting, their indignation having been roused by the firing of shots from the houses. In the foreground, at the right, a rebel has just shot one of our men, who had taken possession of a Confederate flag. He is preparing his weapon for another shot, and his family are flying, in affright. In the centre are some per-tonal remounters, and on the left, a little in the back, a woman, from a window of the "Jeff Davis Hotel," is casting down furniture on the heads o

the assailants. Altogether, it is a highly spirited scene. Photographs from these drawings, only a The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$\frac{4}{176}\$ for extra family carefully executed, and their richness of tone cannot be too highly praised. They have been published by J. McClure, New York, and are procurable here from Meesrs. Earle & Son. The price, we believe, is as low as seven dollars the pair. They are fine specimens of a great artist's works.

Delacluse, a noted journalist and art critic, recently died in Paris. He was a man of great talent and averaging and in a very long life was well actually and the standard equipments and have exist.

The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$\frac{4}{176}\$ for surer fine, \$\frac{6}{2}65\$ for extra, \$\frac{6}{2}605\$ for extra, \$\fra little smaller in size than the original, have been and no genius, and in a very long life was well acquainted with almost every eminent person of the Parisian world. He was on an intimate footing of friendship with Talma and Mile. Mars. He was one of the persons present (there were but twenty in all) at the famous scene between this brilliant actress and Talma. She had just been deserted by a brilliant colonel whom she devotedly loved. She was almost broken-hearted. She sobbed. She screamed. She apostrophized the absent fickle soldier who had become satiated with all those charms which the world never grew tired of admiring. She determined to starve herself to death. Thirty-six hours passed away without a morsel of food pass-ing her lips. Her attendants really apprehended that death would ensue, and they conjured Talma to come and try to persuade her to relinquish her fatal

resolution. Talma came, made the cook give him a savory soup, went to Mile. Mars, who had not spoken a word for a whole day, and said to her, in his tones of deepest tragedy: "See here, Mars, 'tis thy old comrade—'tis Talma—who begs it of ye take-do take this soup!" The words were scarcely out of his mouth when Mile. Mars took her handkerchief from her eyes, and turning suddenly on Talma, said: "Go to the d-l with your soup Order me a good dinner!" She laughed, and all the others laughed, and her days of mourning were at —The following notice has been issued by the police of Berlin, Prussia. His royal highness the Crown Prince found a gold bracelet yesterday (August 4), at half past two P. M., opposite the opera house, and delivered it to the President of the Police (M. von Bernuth). The loser can have the bracelet on

application and giving a satisfactory account of it. - A rumor is current in Vienna that the betrothal Austria, with the Princess Clotilda, daughter of the tuke of Saxe-Coburg-Kohara, took place at Frankort during the Congress. It is also said that the rehduke Louis Victor is betrothed to the Princess Anna, daughter of Prince Charless of Hesse, and ster to the future Grand Duke. -The funeral of Colonel E. M. B. Mundruon colored) fock place on Sunday from the Catholic hurch in Chambers atreet, Boston. Colonel Munfrucu took part in the Brazilian troubles some forty

years ago, and led a regiment on the field of battle After the insurgents were defeated, Colonel Mundrucu, with other officers, was banished from Brazil, and he moved to Boston. He received a pardor from the Brazilian Government after being banished from his home, and was receiving a pension at the ime of his death. His age was seventy-two years. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1863.

Gold fluctuated actively between 1893/@137/z to-day,
with a considerable number of 'short' sellers on hand.
The detention of the rebel rams in England, the Fiorida in France, and the more favorable news from Rosecrans, is convincing many that the market for the present is at the top round of the ladder. The money market is looking easier, although the figures are unchanged, borrowrs generally having to pay six per cent. In Governent securities, there is no change, one-year certificates Stocks were moderately active, without much change In prices. State fives sold at 100%. New City sixes at 107%: old at 103%. Reading sixes 1570 at 108 Susquebanna Canal sixes at 63. Schuylkill Navigation 1882 at 33%. Camden and Ambey 1883 at par. Bonds generally were firm. Reading shares opened at 58, rose to 53% closing % lower. Pennsylvania rose %. North Pennsylvania rose to 18%. Camden and Amboy to 174%.

Schuylkill havigation preferred sold at 244. Delaware Division at 414. Wyoming Valley at 834. Union pre-ferred at 4. The market closed inactive, but steady. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governme Sales of five-twenties. \$383, 250 The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal

nd Navigation Company for the week ending September For the Week. Tons. Gwt. Tons. 10 538 15 1,879 07 758 00 Tons. Gwi 263,698 1 42,564 1 18,206 02 FROM MAUCH CHUNK. numit Mines.

Room Run Mines.

Lehigh Mines.

East Mauce Chunk.

Coleraine Mines. 1,970 0. 1,983 04 828 17 288 00 360 00 258 10 262 12 80 10 1 498 10 2 335 00 2,346 04 ...19,967 08 486,561 04

The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley railroad for the week ending September 10, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862. compared with same time last year: Hazleton ... East Sugar Loaf.... Council Ridge.... Mount Pleasant... Spring Mountain... Colerains 283,067 14 280,704 15 Decrease. 2,502 19
The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863, compared with

the same time 1862: 24,441 07 Total..... 865,675 16 For the corresponding time last year: 6,618 16 16,981 18 787.618 08

Increase in 1963.....

\$61,179 95

The following was the comparative receipts of the Sus-quebanna Canal Company for the week and season and-ing September 21, 12, 33:

Missouri 88. 98
Pacific Mail 929
New York Con. Railr'd. 1384
Stie Preferred. 1064
Undson River. 453,
Harlem - 1394
Harlem Preferred. 122
Harlem Preferred. 1194
Michigan Central. 1194
Michigan Southern. 692
Michigan Southern. 692
Michigan Southern. 692
Michigan Con. Korip. 1233,
Leveland and Pitts. 963,
Jalepa 1074 Erie Preferred.... Hudson River.... Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 33.
Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exchange. 1
FIRST BOARD.

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market continues firm, but there is less The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$4 75@5 for

sold at 70c weight.

BARK —Quereitron is in demand, with sales of 10 hhds first No. 1 at \$30 \(\frac{3}{2} \) ton.

COTTON. —There is little or nothing doing in the way of rales, but holders are firm in their views: middlings and good middlings are held at 73@75c \(\frac{3}{2} \) b, cash.

GROCBERS.—Coffee is very exerce but firm; small sales of Rio are making at 22@31c \(\frac{3}{2} \) b. 131 hhds Cuba Snear soid at 11k \(\frac{3}{2} \) \(\frac{3}{2} \) th.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, but the market is firm. Bacon Hams are in fair demand at 13@15c \(\frac{3}{2} \) the time frace by bagged. Mess Pork is held at \(\frac{3}{2} \) the or fancy bagged. Mess Pork is held at \(\frac{3}{2} \) the or \(\frac{3}{2} \) the control of the little of \(\frac{3}{2} \) the control of \(\frac{3}{2} \) the Bith WHISKY is firm, with sales of 300 bbls at 52@52½c, and Irndge at 61c B gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at New York Markets. Sept. 23.
Ashes are selling at \$7 for Pots, and \$8.75 for

Pearls.

Berling at 7 for 15 for State and Western Berling is without decided change. Extra State is firm, white all other grades rule in favor of the buyer. The sales are 11,000 bbis at \$1.75@5.15 for superfine State: \$6.4036.55 for extra State: \$4.75@5.15 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c: \$4.55@5.70 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.50@5 for and trade brands of do at \$5.50@5 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.50@6 for superfine Bultimore, and \$6.50@7.90 for extrado. Rye Flour is firm, and selling at \$4,25@5.50 for the kye frour is nrm, and selling at \$3,500.00 for the oige of the sand superfine. Corn hieal is steady and in good request. We quote ersey at \$4; Calorio \$4.3004.40; Brandywine \$4.50; inncheons \$21.75. Wheat is dull, and prices are drooping. The sales are 5.000 bushels at \$1.0501.13 for Chicago Spring; \$1.050 5.000 bushels at \$1.0501.13 for Chicago Spring; \$1.050 1.22 for Milwaukee Cub; \$1.2401.23 for ambar lowa; 1.2601.30 for winter red Western, and \$1.3101.40 for mber Michigan

\$1.26@1 30 for winter red Western, and \$1.31@1.40 for amber Michigan

Rye is firm at 90c@\$1.

Barley is quiet and nominal.

Oats are firm at 63@67c for Canada, 67@74c for Western, and 70@74c for Ytate.

Corn is firm and in moderate demand; sales of 35,000 bus at 31½@32c for shipping, and Sic for Eastern.

WHIRKY is firmer, with sales of S00 bbls at 52@53c, chiefly at 52½c.

GREASE.—We notice sales af 600 pkgs Grease at 9½c.

HAY is firm and active at 86@81 for new; old is scarce, and sells firm from store at \$i@1 for new; old is scarce, and sells firm from store at \$i@1 for new mess; \$11.25 for old mess, and \$10 12½@10.60 for rime

self in active, with small sales. Theree Beef and Beef Hams are nominal cut Mests are firm, with sales of 300 bxes dry alter to demand, with sales of 600 bbls and tos at 10½@11c.

CITY ITEMS. NEW ATTRACTIONS AT WENDEROTH & TAYLOR'S .- Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor (formerly Broadbent & Co.), Nos. 912, 914, and 916 interest, have just added fine-of Brigadier General (late Colonel). Thomas L. Kane and Governor Curtin, duplicates of which can be had at their counters, or at McAllister's, No. 728 Chestnut street. This popular firm is also now receiving numerous orders for pictures, taken on the pot, of rural scenes, landscapes, country reside out door groups, &c. Their specimens of the latter, also for sale at their counters, are very fine NEW FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT. Iczara. Davis & Richards (successors to the late C. I. Mattson), dealers in fine Family Groceries, Arch nd Teath streets, have just received a supply of fresh-ground Flour, made from New Whest-a very uperior article. THE SEWING MACHINE PROGRESSIVE .-Great advances have recently been made in the class of sewing machines known as the Lock Stitch, by the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, 730 Chestnut street. This Company have just introduced a variety of machines of this class, which they esteem greatly superior to all other lock-stitch with all complications—gears, cog-wheels, tension wires and pads-and in simplicity, beauty, and durability, leave nothing to be desired. These improved lock-stitch machines are of similar patterns, and are sold by that Company at the same price as their noiseless Grover & Baker stitch machines. There is now one place in our city where purchasers can examine the two best machines in the market, learn

one kind of machine cannot be expected to reveal its defects. This Company, however, being manufacturers of both kinds, can afford to tell "the whole truth,"-Transcript, (Phila) ATTENTION is invited to an advertisement of the Tennent School, in another part of to-day's THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER WE

their relative merits, and select for themselves.

are now experiencing render this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation o many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. Jayne's Expecto rant, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness are ef ectually and speedily cured by this standard reme dy. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. se24 3t ADVICE GRATIS.—Respect gray hairs, especially your own; estimate a man according to his worth; buy not that for which you are unable to pay; tell not an untruth, even in jest; to be candid, speak of the present as though they were absent; to be charitable, speak of the absent as though they were present; to be economical, purchase your Fall Clothing from the beautiful store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street FALL.—The melancholy days of the year have come, the winds have grown raw and chill, the maple is blushing at the prospect of being speedily atripped of its foliage, and leaves will soon lie thick upon the ground. At such a time, when anthracite and flannels are in demand, and when "night comes in ere afternoon is fairly out," it becomes all seekers after comfort and elegance to hie them to the Brownstone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and procure for themselves seasonable garment By the latest news from Charleston we a Creole descent, one part French, one part Indian. and five parts African, he, to our minds, assumed the offensive early. Educated by the United States at West Point, and the first one in that institution to break the rules by sending a challenge, and afterwards, when in Mexico, at the head of a clique to get President Polk to supersede General Scott by Gideon J. Pillow, and lately having the unenviable

> liarly offensive. Charles Stokes & Co., first-class Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel. Don't let us hear any more about Beauregard assuming the of-GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and ensive. best styles for Fall West, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chest nut street, next door to the Post Office.

notoriety of being in command at the attack on the

flag of his country at Fort Sumpter, all combine, in

our opinion, to class him with those who are pecu-