THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 48. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at......$2 00
Three copies " " 5 00
Five copies " " 8 00
Ten copies " " 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
M. A. JONES'
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT
Can only be found at
No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
OVER THE WAX FIGURE.
☞ None genuine unless stamped
M. A. JONES'
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT.
sel1-3m 17 N. EIGHTH STREET.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES! Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment. OFFICES, 47 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York. NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR VELVETS, SILKS, CLOTHS, MERINOES, DELAINES, &c., &c. To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at this old and favorably known establishment. With an experience of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing FIRST IN OUR LINE.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
se17-1m 47 North EIGHTH Street.

"NEW MOURNING STORE."
JUST RECEIVED,
OUR NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Mourning Goods,
COMPRISING
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, MERINOES, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
Second Mourning,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
se2-wfm1m 926 CHESTNUT STREET.

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
JUST OPENED,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
Of Beautiful Designs.
TAMBOURED LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
FRENCH BROCATELLES, FIGURED SATIN and DAMASKS.
BORDERED TERRIES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, AND SATIN DE LAINES.
Gold Bordered and Plain SHADES of every Description made and put up to order in the best possible manner.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,
se9-wfm12t 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
The Largest Assortment of
BLANKETS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
se16de31

1024 CHESTNUT 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. CHINTZ FIGURES. Rich Colors. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, se7 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

MERINOS! MERINOS! Sharpless Brothers offer a FULL ASSORTMENT of NEW MERINOS. All of the regular SHADES, including the NEW COLORS. se7 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street, Have now open a choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice colors, $1 25 to $2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, 90c to $2 50.
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.
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors, $1. se5

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the season, from the lowest price goods to the most expensive styles.
Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
Figured Mohair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fancy styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock. se17-tf

WINTER GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Poplins, Plain Shades and New Colors.
Alpacas, Double and Single Width, choice shades.
New Merinoes, Fashionable Colors.
Plaid Mohairs and Valencias.
Plaid Flannels and Cloths for Shirting.
Dark Cotton and Wool Delaines.
JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH Street.
N. B.—Dozen Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs at $2 per dozen. Spairs Crib Blankets, good quality. se5

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, at 37, 45, 50, and 62 cents; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62, 75, 87, and $1; Imperial Three-ply Carpets, at $1.50; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87 cents; Rag and Hemp Carpets, at 25, 37, 50, and 62 cents; Floor Oil Cloths 37 to 75 cents; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, 75 to $1; Stair Oil Cloths, 25 cents; Buff and Green Window Hollands, 37 to 62 cents.
CHEAP DRY GOODS.
New Fall Delaines, 25 to 28 cents; rich Plaid Dress Goods, 31, 37, and 50 cents; Stella and Blanket Shawls, $3 to $10; Brown, Drab, and Black Alpacas, 31 to 75 cents; Black Silks, $1 to $1.75; cheap lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, 10, 12, and 16 cents; Coats' White Spool Cotton, 8 cents; Pins, 5 cents; Hooks and Eyes, 3 cents; Windsor Soap, 6 cents.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se14-mwf-1m

MOURNING CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c., At the NEW MOURNING STORE, 926 CHESTNUT Street. se19-1m M. & A. MYERS & CO.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

AUTUMN. — 1863.
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
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS, &c.
Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our Goods.
T. R. DAWSON......BRANSON......J. G. BOMGARDNER.
se12-2m

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a great saving by examining our immense stock of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, of the newest FALL AND WINTER STYLES, before making their purchases, as doing business at a very small expense, and exclusively for *cash*, we can sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house.
D. WATKINS & CO.,
N. E. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
CHAS. LEWISES. D. WATKINS. au24-mwf2m

THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 40 and 42 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.,
4-4 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.
se7-3m

DRAIN PIPE.—STONEWARE DRAIN PIPE from 2 to 12-inch bore.
2-inch bore...25 cents per yard.
3 do...30 do. do.
4 do...40 do. do.
5 do...50 do. do.
6 do...65 do. do.
Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers. We are now prepared to furnish Pipe in any quantity, and on liberal terms, to dealers and those purchasing in large quantities.
ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS.
Vitrified Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, warranted to stand the action of coal gas, or the weather in any climate.
GARDEN VASES.
A great variety of Ornamental Garden Vases in Terra Cotta, classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, and Garden Statuary.
Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works.
Office and Warerooms 1010 CHESTNUT Street.
mh4-mwft S. A. HARRISON.

DR. DU BOUCHET,
DENTIST,
1533 ARCH Street, N. E. cor. Sixteenth, se9-1m*

EDUCATIONAL.

"TENNENT SCHOOL" FOR BOYS, HARTSVILLE, Bucks county, Pa. The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, to continue five months. Reference may be made to Rev. Albert Barnes. se23-mw&ftno4* M. LONG, Principal.

MRS. E. P. BAUGH'S SELECT SCHOOL, 825 GEARY Street. se22-5t*

D. L. CARPENTER, TEACHER OF DANCING, 625 ARCH Street. Call at his Rooms, Daily and every Evening. se22-1m*

GEORGE A. NEWBOLD, HAVING accepted the charge of Friends' School at ABINGTON, will discontinue Fairview Boarding School at NORRISTOWN. For circulars and particulars, address will be JENKINTOWN P. O., Montgomery county, Pa., after the 28th instant; till then at NORRISTOWN. Session will commence 5th of 10th month, 1863. se7-tool

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applications for admission may be made during the week preceding, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
au17-mwf6w Head Master.

THE MISSES CHAPMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen SEPT. 1. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. HILL, 804 Walnut st.; of Messrs. LINDSAY & BLACKISTON, 25 South Sixth st., or by application to the Principals at Holmesburg, Pa. jy18 mwf3m*

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen TUESDAY, September 1st, at 350 South FIFTEENTH Street. au26-wfm18t

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY.—English and French Boarding and Day School. Principals, Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye. The twenty-seventh semi-annual session will open Wednesday, September 9, at 1615 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Particulars from circulars. au19-tocl

MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT St., SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. au25-36t*

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 903 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Term commences September 14. au24-2m PLINY E. CHASE.

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. This Institution is located in the northern limits of ATTLEBOROUGH, Middletown township, Bucks county, Penn'a,—a rural district, unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.
The Fall and Winter term will open TENTH MONTH 1st, 1863, and continue in session 28 weeks.
The course of instruction is thorough and complete in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL education.
For terms and other particulars see circular, which may be had on application to the Principals, ATTLEBOROUGH Post Office, Penn'a, or from E. PARRISH, corner of EIGHTH and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia.
ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,
JANE P. GRAHAME,
se2-2m Principals.

SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia. The COURTLAND SAUNDERS' CADETS have established the MILITARY reputation of this Seminary. Its Literary and Scientific character has been known for many years. Lectures in both departments, especially on Chemistry, accompanied by experiments, and on History, will be delivered by Professors who would give satisfaction in any University. Address
se2-1m Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S School for Young Ladies removed, to 1939 CHESTNUT Street, re-opens Sept. 16th. se9-1m

J. HENRY WOLSIEFFER, PROFESSOR of Music. No. 480 N. SIXTH St. au26-1m*

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business. [au24-2m*] H. G. McGUIRE, A. M. Prin.

MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE MORIN will reopen their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1342 SPRUCE Street, on the 15th of SEPTEMBER.
For circulars or other particulars apply at the above number. au24-2m

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
a20-36t JOHN H. WILLARD. Troy, N. Y.

ECKENDORFF'S MILITARY ACADEMY FOR BOYS (located in LARDNER Street, rear of the Academy of Music) is NOW OPEN. Days of Tuition MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. For circulars; apply to HOYT & BRO., TENTH and CHESTNUT, or to Major G. ECKENDORFF'S residence, 1903 COATES Street. se5-12t

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY—A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA.—Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Branches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages. School opens September 1st. Boarding, per week, $2.25. Tuition, per quarter, $6. For catalogues, or information, address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, jy24-3m VILLAGE GREEN, Pa.

MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 1525 CHESTNUT Street, will reopen WEDNESDAY, 9th September. se3-1m

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 609 N. SEVENTH Street, reopened Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMBS, au29-1m* Principal.

MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of September. au29-1m*

MRS. B. BLANCHARD'S SCHOOL for MISSES and young LADIES, at No. 58 South EIGHTEENTH Street, will reopen September 14. Circulars can be had on application. se7-6w*

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This pleasant and thorough School is accessible by Reading Railroad, and within less than two hours' ride of Philadelphia.
The next session will open the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER.
For Circulars, and particulars, address the Principal, REV. R. CRUIKSHANK, POTTSTOWN,
se7-1m* Montgomery County, Penna.

SIGNOR CORTESI WILL RESUME the Singing Lessons on the 15th instant, and the Class for beginners on the 1st of October. Residence 1008 WALNUT Street. se15-12t*

NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—No. 624 North ELEVENTH Street.
se19-1m* JOHN BOWER, Principal.

GLENWOOD MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, DELAWARE WATER GAP. The above Institution will reopen on SECOND-DAY (Monday), the 22d of the NINTH MONTH (September). For particulars apply to
SAMUEL ALSOP, Principal,
se5-2m Delaware Water Gap, Monroe county, Pa.

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will re-open their Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER. se4-1m

SUPPLEE'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Duties resumed Sept. 7th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. au31-1m

WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL REopen his Classical, Mathematical, and English School, at No. 1112 MARKET Street, Monday, September 7. au31-1m*

THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day-School, No. 1703 WALNUT street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 16. aug7-2m

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, Chester county, Pa., will begin its next session OCTOBER 21. For circulars address Miss BAKER, Principal. se4-1m

MRS. MARY W. D. SCHAFFER will open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of age, at 1037 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. au26-1m*

THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH, will reopen Sept. 1. au26-1m*

T. BRANTLY LANGTON'S ACADEMY for Boys, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will be reopened on MONDAY, September 7th. au26 1m

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT CLAYMONT, Delaware. The Winter Term will open SEPTEMBER 9.
se8-1m* Rev. JOHN B. CLEMSON, D. D., Rector.

PHILADELPHIA PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, is now open, with a complete GYMNASIUM for the exclusive use of the pupils. Call and see its peculiar modes of instruction and its advantages. Send for circulars.
se8-tf I. NEWTON PEIRCE, Principal.

GEORGE R. BARKER'S ENGLISH and CLASSICAL SCHOOL, PRICE Street, Germantown. The Tenth Academic Year will open on MONDAY, September 7th, 1863. se5-1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7th.
au27-2m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

B. KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 7th. au27-1m*

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, CHERRY STREET, WEST OF TWENTIETH ST.—A School for Boys and Girls will be opened in the first floor of the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, in CHERRY, west of Twentieth street, on the SECOND MONDAY in September, by Miss M. S. PRESTON. Miss Preston has had many years of successful experience as a Teacher and Principal of one of the largest Grammar Schools in the city of New York. The course of studies will comprise the usual branches of instruction, besides Latin, French, and Drawing, at the option of the parents.
Terms—For Pupils over 10 years of age, per school year of 10 months......$50
For Pupils of 10 years of age and under......25
Applications may be addressed to the care of W. H. BENADE, P. O., Philada. au26-1m*

THE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Men and Boys, corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD streets, reopens on MONDAY, September 7th.
au26-1m J. P. BIRCH, A. M., Principal.

WILLIAM FEWSMITH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. The Fall Term will commence SEPTEMBER 7. se4-1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1210 SPRUCE street, will be reopened on Monday, SEPTEMBER 14. The course embraces the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c. se1-2m*

A. R. TAYLOR, TEACHER OF Singing and Piano, 1226 MELON Street, will resume September 1. au31-1m*

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WEST CHESTER. (For Boarders only.) The duties of this Academy will be resumed on THURSDAY, September 3d. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, President.
Capt. N. M. APPLE, Vice President.
W. E. BARBER, Esq., Secretary.
JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. Thos. Newton, D. D.,	James L. Claghorn,
Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D.,	Charles B. Dungan,
Hon. Oswald Thompson,	Geo. P. Russell,
Hon. Chas. O'Neill,	Wm. L. Springs,
Hon. John Hickman,	Geo. L. Farrell,
Hon. W. E. Lehman,	Addison May,
Col. Wm. Bell Waddell,	T. B. Peterson,
Jas. B. Townsend,	Theodore Hyatt.

The advantages afforded for the acquirement of a thorough military education are second only to those of West Point. The Academic Staff is composed of thoroughly competent instructors. The Educational Department embraces Primary, Collegiate, and Scientific courses. The Mathematical and Military Department is under the charge of a Graduate of the United States Military Academy of the five years' course.
Careful attention is paid to the moral instruction of the cadets. Circulars may be had of JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., No. 626 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, or of Col. THEO. HYATT,
se7-6w West Chester, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, September 23, 1863.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, on or before the 15th day of October next, of the following articles:
1,000 Gum Buckets, sample required.
60 gallons Edge Blacking, to include cans.
600 do Neat's Foot Oil, in good barrels.
500 kegs (of about 225 pounds each) Wagon Grease, samples of keg and grease required.
100 pounds Black Wax.
200 Raw Hides, per pound, sample required.
500 Sheep Skins for smith's aprons, sample required.
100 Wooden Stirrups, do do
350 Whips, two-horse, do do
200 Whip Staffs, hickory, do do
30,000 pounds Manilla Rope, ½ inch.
500 do Bagging Twine, do do
50 do Hemp Twine, do do
1,200 do White Lead, in kegs of 100 pounds each.
20 do Spanish White, best quality.
25 do Lamp Black, do do
10 do Drop Black, do do
50 do Chrome Yellow, do do
50 do Chrome Green, do do
100 do Prussian Blue, do do
100 do Venetian Red, English.
50 do Vermillion, do
25 Vermillion Papers, Chinese.
50 pounds Litharge, best quality.
3 barrels Linseed Oil, best quality, in good bbls.
20 gallons Coach Varnish, to include cans.
30 do Spirits Turpentine, do do
15 do Drying Japan, do do
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
A. BOYD,
se23-3t Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1863.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, September 25, for furnishing to the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Philadelphia—
4,000 BARRELS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, in well-coopered, head-lined barrels (brands to be mentioned in the bid), to be ground within 30 days of date of this advertisement.
20,000 Pounds First quality, kiln-dried, CORN MEAL, in barrels.
25,000 Pounds WHITE SUGAR, in barrels.
3,000 Gallons VINEGAR, in new barrels.
30,000 Pounds good hard SOAP, in pound bars, full weight.
30,000 pounds clean, fine, dry SALT, in barrels.
5,000 Gallons MOLASSES or SYRUP, in new barrels.
Samples distinctly marked must accompany bids.
Each bid must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two responsible persons, for the faithful performance of the agreement.
Bids will include packages and delivery in the city, and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for the rejection of stores.
No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former agreement will be considered.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to F. N. BUCK,
se22-4t Capt and C. S. V. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 15, 1863.
PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned until MONDAY NOON, September 28th, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:
Overcoats, Footmen's;
Overcoats, Mounted;
Company Order Books;
Do. Clothing Books;
Do. Descriptive do.;
Do. Morning Report Books;
Post Order do.;
Do. Morning Report do.;
Do. Letter do.;
Do. Guard Report do.;
Regimental General Order Books;
Do. Letter do.;
Do. Descriptive do.;
Do. Index do.;
Do. Order do.;
Target Practice do.;
Inspection Report do.;
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if the award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.
All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot, in this city.
Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.
Bids will be opened Monday, September 28th, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Blank Forms for Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds, may be obtained at this office.
By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
se18-8t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, September 23, 1863.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at noon, for draining the U. S. A. Hospital, at Chester, Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
Bidders will state the shortest time required to complete the work. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. By order of
Col. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General.
A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M. se24-6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1863.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, 28th instant, at noon, for APPARATUS to heat and ventilate the U. S. A. Hospitals at West Philadelphia, Nicetown, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill. Bidders must state in their proposals the cost of altering each stove, and connecting it with ventilating ducts set up complete, it being understood that the stoves at present in use at the Hospitals must be taken by the contractor and arranged by him in accordance with the plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Bidders will state the shortest time required to complete the work. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
By order of COL. G. H. CROSMAN,
A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M. se24-4t

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., September 19, 1863.
PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned until THURSDAY noon, October 1st, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tents.
Blankets, Woolen.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Stockings.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.
All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.
Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, October 1st, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
se24-5t C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, PHILADELPHIA, September 22d, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th instant, to furnish promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
Drum Stick Carriages.
Buckles for Pants (black).
Linen Machine Thread, No. 70, (2 oz spools).
Tailors' Crayons, assorted.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bids.
Bidders, as well as their sureties or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.
Samples can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must conform.
Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office. G. H. CROSMAN,
se24-4t Ass't Q. M. General, U. S. A.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF MARY LINCK, DECEASED. Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Linck, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to
ALLEN C. MICHENER,
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
Or to his attorney,
WM. W. GALLAHER,
se11-f6t* 731 WALNUT Street.

ESTATE OF JAMES H. RANDALL, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James H. Randall, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same, without delay, to
SUSAN C. RANDALL, Executrix,
No. 142 North TWELFTH Street.
Or to her attorney, GEORGE S. WEST,
se4-f6t* No. 419 PRUNE Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM O. BEARD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of A. E. BEARD, Administrator of William O. Beard, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, September 25, 1863, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, S. E. cor. EIGHTH and LOCUST Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
se16-wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BARZILLA B. BISHOP, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ANNA BISHOP, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and appraisement of personal property of said decedent, amounting to $300, claimed to be kept and retained by her, as his widow, for the use of herself and family, under the act of April 14, 1851, and supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by said Court on FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1863, unless exceptions thereto be filed. C. D. TOWNSEND,
se24-th&f4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM H. ABBOTT vs. JOSEPH T. MEARS. June Term, 1863. No. 533. Plur. Ven. Ex.
The auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund arising from the sale by the sheriff, under the above writ, of the following-described real estate, to wit:
All that stone messuage, barn, &c., and two contiguous lots of land situate in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, the first being described as follows: Beginning at a stone set for a corner at the northwestwardly side of the Old York road, thence by land of Benjamin Armitage north eighty-three degrees twenty minutes west thirty perches and three-tenths of a perch to a stone, thence north five degrees ten minutes east thirty-five and a half perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Harper south eighty-two degrees fifty-five minutes east twenty-six perches to a corner stone, thence by land of Joseph Engle south nine degrees west two perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a stone, thence south sixty-nine degrees east sixteen perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a post on the side of said Old York road, thence by said road south twenty-eight degrees forty-five minutes west thirty perches and thirty-five hundredths to the place of beginning; containing seven acres, one hundred perches and a half perch of land. Being the same premises which Joseph Healy and wife, by indenture bearing date the sixteenth day of November, 1844, recorded in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 31, page 187, granted and conveyed to the said Joseph T. Mears in fee. The other of said tracts beginning at a corner of land now or late of Silas Wilson, and being in the line of the above-described lot of land, thence by the same north four degrees twenty-nine minutes east eight perches and thirty-four hundredths of a perch to a corner of lot now or late of Jacob Miller, thence by same north eighty-four degrees west thirty eight perches twenty-nine-hundredths of a perch to a stone at corner of said Miller's lot, and in line of Nathan Spering's land, thence by same south six degrees and a half west eight perches and thirty-four hundredths to a corner of said Wilson's lot, thence by same south eighty-four degrees east thirty-eight perches and sixty-two hundredths to the place of beginning; containing two acres, more or less. Being the same tract of land which Henry Lelar, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, by deed poll dated the thirteenth day of June, 1849, and entered among the records of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Book V., page 610, granted and conveyed to the said Joseph T. Mears in fee:
Will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 136 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims or they will be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
se16-10t JOHN DOLMAN, Auditor.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.—The highest cash price will be paid for old GOLD and SILVER, at LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.'S,
se22-6tfp 802 CHESTNUT Street.

The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

The President's Letter to the Springfield Committee.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I have no opinion to express in regard to the propriety of high official functionaries writing letters to either political friends or adversaries in explanation, or in support of the policy or measures which they may have deemed it expedient to adopt. This must be more or less dependent upon the exigency of the occasion, as appealing to the judgment of the writers. One thing, however, is certain, that with rare exceptions, communications of the character referred to are attended with but little public benefit. They are read by every partisan and politician through his own spectacles; in other words, through the influence of his own preconceived notions or prejudices, and perverted or applied to their support. The better mode, perhaps, would be to allow great public measures to speak for themselves, inasmuch as the measures adopted, though unexceptional in themselves, may sometimes be attempted to be sustained, by insufficient or doubtful reasons, thus leaving room for the captious criticism of party spirit, through assaults upon the language or dress of the argument, to impair its body or substance. In other words, while the action or decision may be perfectly right, the reasoning may be wrong.

These general remarks are not intended to be specially applied to the letter under consideration, but to the subject of letter-writing upon great national questions by Presidents or members of their cabinets. Certainly it is not required, even in *our* Republic, where every man considers himself a "chartered monarch," that the heads of the Government should be held liable, without any regard to expediency, to justify themselves or their policy to every refractory subordinate that may presume to impeach or to arraign their motives, the best test of which time and history will supply.

Every man has his own style, more or less classical, according to his genius, his education, or his opportunities; but this may at least be said, that still "the man's the man, for all that." Classics and politics are not synonymous terms. The best *writers* have not been the best *Presidents*, nor is it entirely consistent with the doctrine of democracy, that the learned and literary and scientific alone should exclusively fill the high executive posts of the nation. What the country requires is an intelligent, patriotic, and honest and firm man; and such a man is Abraham Lincoln.

The letter referred to is an answer to an invitation to a meeting at Springfield of "unconditional Union men," and commences by tendering the President's gratitude, on behalf of the nation, "to those men whom no partisan malice nor partisan hope can make false to the country." He then proceeds to consider the objections of those who are dissatisfied with his administration, and who desire peace, and boldly meets their objection by the inquiry: "How is peace to be obtained?" He truly suggests that there are but three conceivable ways:

First. To suppress rebellion by force of arms.
Second. To give up the Union.
Third. Some imaginary and indefinite compromise between the belligerents.

Now, allow us honestly to ask, *Is* there any other other mode of encountering the present lamentable difficulty? Assuredly there is NONE.

The suppression of the rebellion by force of arms is wisely deemed the most available, the most secure, and the most permanent, and it is therefore adopted by the Executive. Indeed, it is not only the most available, but it may be said to be the *only* mode consistent with the integrity, safety, and glory of the Republic. To give up the Union is to destroy the country, and to convert thirty-five States, now reciprocally imparting power and reflecting light, into so many petty, separate Germanic principalities, preying upon each other, and without any tie or principle to bind them together. The suggestion would be as absurd as it is treasonable.

If, as the President observes, the political empirics are opposed to *force*, and also to *dissolution*, where does their doctrine land us? Upon compromise—and only compromise. Well, what means do they propose to accomplish their object? There is the rub—there the touchstone that tries whether they are current coin or not. With whom are we to negotiate? Are we to sent terms with traitors, with their daggers at our throats? Are we to appeal to a self-constituted autocracy, engaged in open rebellion, with Jeff Davis at its head! Are we to ground our arms before General Lee, and ingloriously sue for peace?

Or, will they say we should appeal to the people? What people? To those unhappy and deluded men, who have been seduced or driven from their allegiance by bold, heartless, and designing individuals, crafty and ambitious views? How absurd and monstrous the proposal! "No such effort at compromise, embracing the maintenance of the Union, is possible;" and every reasonable man will agree fully with the sentiments of the President: "That the strength of the rebellion is its army; that army dominates all the country and all the people within its range; any offer of terms made by any man or men within its range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to *enforce* the compromise, on their side, if one were made with them, * * * In an attempt at such a compromise we would *waste* time, which the enemy would *improve* to our disadvantage."

And we must further agree in the doctrine, that a compromise, in order to be effective, must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people, first liberated from the dominion of that army.

The views expressed by the President in relation to the negro question are not less correct and candid. While he frankly says that he is in favor of universal Freedom, he denies, and truly denies, having proposed or adopted any measure on that subject, not consistent with the views of any man who is loyal to the Union—the proposed *compensated emancipation*. In answer to this, these Copperheads object to the *taxation* incident to such a scheme, to which the President justly replies, "You are not required to be taxed except in such a way as to protect you from *greater* taxation, in order to save the Union by other means."

Now, I appeal to any patriotic and intelligent man to say whether this is not a plain and manly exposition of the true policy of the Government; and whether there is any other plan that could be suggested, tending more directly and effectually to the termination of this fratricidal war, and the permanency of the Union. I admit that the language in which these sentiments are conveyed might have been more conventional, and, if you choose, more highly polished; but let it be remembered that the polish of a diamond, while it adds to its brilliancy, at the same time *diminishes its weight*. D. P. B.

THE TRIUMPH.—This is the title of an allegorical composition, lithographed in tints and colors, published by M. H. Traubel, in this city, and on sale at Kromer's, 403 Chestnut street. It shows the downfall of King Cotton and Slavery, with their vile myrmidons, and the triumph of Liberty and Patriotism, America, wearing the cap of Liberty, and waving the immortal "Stars and Stripes," is surrounded by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other worthies of the land's early times, and supported by Justice, Humanity, Christian faith, a heavenly choir, directing the eagle, who with the power of lightning enflames the usurped throne to consume crown and ermine. Terrified, the faction of Moloch disperses, who alone and despairing tries yet to defend his life with paralyzed arms, retaining the fettered slave with a spasmodic grasp. This is a bold allegory, well designed, for it tells its own story.

THE FINANCES.—The condition of the national finances was never better since the war began, than at the present moment. Mr. Chase does not allow himself much margin in the way of surplus money, but under his system he needs but little. If at the end of any week he discovers that his income is a little short he has the remedy at hand. The issue of half a million of debt certificates per day will make up the deficiency, and these certificates are easily absorbed at the money centres.

Mr. Chase could resume specie payments to-morrow, if he desired. His gold income from duties is now not much less than one hundred millions of dollars per annum. It takes but thirty-five millions of this to pay the interest of the public debt, leaving over sixty millions of dollars in the Secretary's hands. This would be sufficient to justify a resumption of specie payments. It is not expected, however, that anything of the kind will occur, for various and obvious reasons.

Under the act of the late Congress, Mr. Chase has power to issue five hundred millions of five-twenty bonds. More than two hundred and fifty millions have been taken by the public, and it is believed by those who have the matter in charge that the demand from the public will certainly exhaust the entire amount of bonds which the Secretary is authorized to issue.—*Cor. Post.*

PARDONED.—Capt. Bernard J. McMahon, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, tried by court-martial for shooting Capt. Andrew McManus, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and found guilty of murder, was sentenced to be shot. Forwarded to the President for his action, the case is thus disposed of in General Order No. 311:

In consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the gallant conduct of the accused, while a prisoner, in the recent battles at Gettysburg, and upon the recommendation to Executive clemency by the Major General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President is pleased to pardon Capt. McMahon of the punishment and sentence awarded him by the court. Capt. McMahon will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.—The requisitions of the Paymaster General's Bureau upon the Treasury for the pay of the troops up to August 31, amount to $27,500,000, of which $23,900,000 have been paid, and $3,600,000 remain unpaid. The following are the principal items:

Gen. Meade's army	$5,000,000
Gen. Grant	5,000,000
Gen. Rosecrans	3,750,000
Gen. Blunt	1,250,000
Gen. Burnside	2,250,000
Gen. Foster	1,250,000
Pacific Coast	750,000
Troops in Pennsylvania and N. Jersey	500,000
In Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin	500,000

A LION AT LARGE.—Some of the Madrid journals publish the following strange account: "The town of Pampeluna was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion belonging to a travelling menagerie escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets, attacking every one that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal, and about a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop into which he sprung, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion being informed of the detention of the animal fetched one of his cages, and applied the opening of it to the shop door. The lion being satiated rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage as in a trap."

EUROPE.

The American Topics—An Important Speech by Earl Russell.

NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED AT ALL HAZARDS.

On Sept. 9, Earl Russell was presented with the freedom of the town of Dundee, on the occasion of the opening of the People's Park in that town. Provost Parker read the addresses of the Town Council, which contained the following sentence:

"We cannot close this address without congratulating your Lordship as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the peaceful relations at present existing between the Crown and all the European Powers, and expressing the great satisfaction that her Majesty's Government have kept the nation from entanglement in the much-to-be-deplored conflict still existing between the Northern and Southern States of America. The constitutional principles which have been the guide of your Lordship hitherto, are the best assurance the nation can have as regards the future."

In his reply, Earl Russell said:

"As Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it has been my object to preserve peace with honor. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] You may rely with confidence in the Administration of Lord Palmerston, who is so justly and universally popular—[cheers]—for maintaining a line of strict impartiality in the lamentable conflict in America. [Cheers.] The duties of neutrality between parties violently hostile are not easily performed. [Hear, hear.] It has been, and it will be, our endeavor to exercise the powers now entrusted, or which may be entrusted, to the Crown by Parliament in such a manner as at once to defeat every attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position, and to preserve for ourselves, our persons, and our property those safeguards of British law and British justice to which alone they are indebted for the security they now enjoy." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A vote of thanks to the Provost, and cheers for the Queen and the Earl and Countess Russell, closed the proceedings.

A CONFEDERATE REPLY TO MR. SEWARD.

[From the Liverpool Daily Post.]

The London *Times* of September 10 has a long letter, signed "A Confederate," in reply to Mr. Seward's statement with reference to the progress of the Federal cause. It is unnecessary to say that the *Times* has every desire to do full justice to whatever may be said on the Confederate side, but at length it perceives that it is useless to deny the progress which the Northerners have made. In commenting on the letter the *Times* says:

"It will be hard to persuade an indifferent spectator that the North have not a firmer hold of Southern territory than they have ever had before. The effectiveness of an occupation is to be measured quite as much by its position as its extent. The possession of places like Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and of such a river as the Mississippi, gives the North a firmer foothold in Confederate territory than the nominal occupation of thousands of acres in Arkansas, or of all the prairies of Texas.

"After all that can be said, we fear it cannot be denied that the North have gained unquestionable and serious advantages, and that the South, considered at least as a belligerent Power, is in a critical, dangerous condition. Its seaports are being taken, its armies are being driven back, and its means of communication with abroad more and more curtailed. However it may be accounted for, the fact of gold being at 230 must mean ruinously-high prices, and ruinously-high prices must mean more or less exhaustion. The consumption of men may be nearly equal on both sides, but it must be vastly greater in proportion in a population of 10,000,000 than in one of 20,000,000. After all, the question is not who fights best, but who can fight the longest and the strongest."

Of course, in general terms, the *Times* still expresses the belief that the ultimate subjugation of the South will not be possible; but those who regard facts dispassionately will consider that, apart from the contingency of foreign interference, those which the *Times* has admitted leave the Confederates very scanty hopes.

MYSTERIOUS SHIPBUILDING.

[From the Phare de la Loire, Sept 8.]

Nantes has its maritime mysteries. There are now building in our yards two steamers, the appearance of which excites the more curiosity as their owners and future destination are completely unknown. The smallest gig cannot be built in secret for regattas in yards which are accessible to every eye, and a fortiori vessels of a large dimension cannot escape notice. The practiced eye of our nautical men readily perceives that those of which we speak are not intended for ordinary navigation. Every one asks for what they are intended, and as no one can answer the question positively, the field remains open to conjecture. The fineness of their lines is extreme; they are almost flat, narrow, and with bows as sharp as the blade of a razor. Their length is 260 feet; they will each have engines of 400 horse power, and are pierced for 22 guns. Their guaranteed speed will not be less than 14 knots an hour. The plan was furnished to the builder, who had only to follow it. The hull is in wood, but there is a quantity of iron used which will give them great strength.

What excites considerable curiosity is the fact that they are to be delivered to their owners at sea, twenty leagues off Belle Isle. There are two similar vessels building in the yard of M. Arman, at Bordeaux. The order was given by a house in this place for one abroad, but no one knows for whom, and the builders are no wiser. These vessels cannot be intended for carrying freight, as the fineness of the build makes them lose one-third of their tonnage. According to some persons, they belong to a company which intend them for the China packet service; while others think that the preparation for armament is not consistent even with the conveyance of despatches, and therefore consider them built for war purposes. The most generally credited version is that they may, when afloat, take their place among the Confederate fleet, of which the Sumpter was the pioneer. For our part, we give no opinion on the subject; we confine ourselves merely to reporting those of others.

THE FRENCH ARMY—ITS ORGANIZATION, STRENGTH, AND PLACES OF SERVICE.

[Paris (Sept. 10) correspondence of the London Times.]

When all the changes of garrison are completed the following will be, according to statistics lately published, the distribution and strength of the French army: With the exception of certain troops on foreign service, that army is now on what is called the peace footing, and consists of 412,000 men and 80,000 horses. There are two reserves, which may be called in at a moment's notice, one of old soldiers and another of young ones—the latter not yet incorporated, but almost ready to be drilled. From drill. These additions would bring the army up to between 600,000 and 700,000 men—a very respectable force, and quite sufficient, as a French paper lately observed, to meet all eventualities.

The 412,000 are thus distributed: In Mexico, two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, &c., together nearly 34,000 men; in Cochin China, 1,600 men. The above are on the war footing. On what is called the footing of *rassemblement* is the corps of occupation at Rome, about 20,000 men in one division of three brigades, with a few squadrons of cavalry. On the peace footing, divided into divisions and brigades, the army of Paris (three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry), the army of Lyons (two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry), and the division of cavalry of Luneville, consisting of four regiments. There is also at Paris what is called a reserve brigade, of three battalions and five squadrons, specially allotted to the garrison of the capital, and never leave it. These two armies and the Luneville division may be reckoned at 40,000 men. The Imperial Guard forms a special corps, a reserve composed of two divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, three brigades and a body of horse and foot artillery—together thirty-three battalions (thirty-four just now, on account of the battalion of Turcos), thirty-six squadrons (thirty-seven with the Spahis), forming a total of 30,000 men.

The remainder of the French army is distributed in six great corps, five in France and one in Algeria. There used to be generally 65,000 or 70,000 men in Algeria, but just now there are not so many, several regiments having been sent thence to Mexico. The troops in Algeria may be divided into two classes—French corps which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and what are called indigenous corps, which never quit the colony except for fighting purposes. In these latter corps, however, it is to be observed, there are a great number of Europeans. They consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos (*Tirailleurs Algeriens*), three of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and three of Spahis—about 15,000 infantry and 3,000 horse. Besides these there are the punishment battalions, popularly known as the battalions of *Zephyrs*.

THE MEXICAN DIPLOMATS IN FRANCE.

[Paris (Sept. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

The Mexican Minister in Paris will be, it is expected, Señor Hidalgo, who has been secretary, to Mexican legations in Madrid and Paris, and who is one of the members of the deputation charged to offer the Mexican crown to the Archduke Maximilian. Señor Hidalgo, who is known to have labored very diligently to bring about French intervention in Mexico, is a young diplomatist of much intelligence and of very amiable qualities. Long resident in Spain, and, from his childhood, on terms of the utmost intimacy with the Empress of the French and her family, he will be, in all respects, a *persona grata* at this court.

The president of the deputation to the archduke is Señor Gutierrez de Estrada, formerly minister of foreign affairs in Mexico and Mexican minister at Rome, in which city, he afterwards resided in his private capacity. He is the author of a pamphlet relating to the Archduke Maximilian as a candidate for the throne of Mexico, and is considered a capable man, but a bigoted Romanist. The religious element has been most important in bringing about the intervention of France, and it is well known that the same high female influence which was strained to the very utmost last year on behalf of the Papacy was also zealously exerted in favor of the Almonte party in Mexico.

CELEBRATION OF THE DEATH-DAY OF THE HERO AND POET, THEODORE KORNER.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—I have just returned, though by a very circuitous route, from attending the great national celebration in commemoration of the death-day of Theodore Korner, held at Wobbelin, near Leipsic, on the 26th of August.

The Germans have held many similar festivals during the past year, including those of Jean Paul Richter, Seume, Fichte, and the death festivals of Uhland, but not one so sad, so full of tears and memories inwoven with cypress, as this for him "of the lyre and sword." It must have been because he died in full-brimmed, radiant youth, while the laurels were yet green upon his brow, and the youth, songs yet echoing upon his dewy lips, and welling up so freshly from his gentle heart. Jean Paul was not too young to die; Fichte was ripe in years, and over Seume there lay a shadow which death only deepened a little—then came the light; and Uhland—his hairs were of silver. But Theodore Korner's were brown and clustering—not whitened, like Uhland's, beneath the laurel; and so, now, after fifty years of slumber beneath the green oak at Wobbelin, the nation comes to his grave with gifts of crowns, and garlands, and wreaths of *immortelles*, woven in love and in tears.

At half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 26th of August the myriads of people collected from every part of Germany at Wobbelin and its vicinity were called together, by the firing of four cannon shot, to the surroundings of the castle of Ludwigslust, from whence the procession formed. The towers and battlements of the ancient castle were decorated with numerous flags, flying from enormously tall flagstaffs. The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the castle were also adorned with flag masts, from which streamed the national and other flags. These flagstaffs were completely hidden beneath garlands of oak, and oak garlands were gracefully festooned from flag to flag, and from tree to tree, in luxurious profusion.

The immense procession was headed by a band of music. Many others were scattered about here and there throughout the line, and many of the various societies, such as those of the Turners and Shooters, brought their own music. Then came the Central Committee; then followed all that is left of the brave Lutzower, with whom he "of the lyre and sword," went forth to battle, thirty in number, many of whom were dressed in the quaint old uniform they had worn fifty years before as they rode out to battle to the soul-inspiring sound of the battle-hymn Korner had sung for them; and the aged "marketenderin" of the corps, Anna Katharina Sontag, now living in Hamburg, was there also. She was dressed in deep mourning. Then followed the remaining soldiers of the so-called "Freiheit's Kreig," in which the German people, while believing they were securing their national liberty, were only rivetting their chains of despotism the tighter. But the dreamer have existed for a long time.

Then came other military societies—Turners, Shooters, guests of honor, members of the various festival committees, teachers, students, scholars, artists, representatives of merchandise and industry, peasants, and country people; then the singers' societies, and Turners *en masse*. On the procession being formed in the above order, the people were addressed by the merchant Mr. Louis Platzman, in the name of the city and the central committee, in words of welcome and hearty greeting.

At eleven o'clock the march began, the procession being marshalled by Dr. Forster, of Berlin, friend and comrade of Korner, who assisted in digging the grave of the poet, over which they dared not fire a military salute as they buried him, owing to the nearness of the enemy; but there was no such danger now; and now, fifty years after, his old comrades and fellow-soldiers came to the laurel-crowned grave of their beloved companion and gave him the salute of honor they dared not venture then; and the nation listened to the muffled drums and wept; and the singers sung triumph songs, and the way was besprinkled with leaves of evergreen and with sprigs of laurel, and Korner's old friend, Dr. Forster, carried the sword of the poet, which he always called "his bride," in his hand, and he wore the poet's *tschako* upon his head. He was dressed in the uniform of the Lutzower cavalry, and was, of course, the object of general attention and interest.

Korner was a lieutenant in this cavalry, though the spirit, through his stirring songs, of the whole army. He called companies, and even regiments, into being with a song. And he had another great "virtue," which made him perhaps still more tenderly cherished and beloved in the memory of his nation—his exceeding great personal beauty; and that, together with the remembrance of his youth, brings tears unto his remembrance; or, at least, I believe it must be that; for at the Uhland festivals nobody wept; and yet Uhland sang a thousand times sweeter than ever Korner sang; but his hairs were silver and Korner's brown, and that makes the difference. But Uhland was a lark who had long been singing at heaven's gate, while Korner had but just begun to warble among the meadow buttercups and the daisies—and thus the tears.

The procession moved on through the castle street under arches of oak and of evergreen, over the castle meadows, past the richly-decorated Alexandrina palace, through the garlanded Schweriner gate, to the sound of muffled music. Slowly it moved to "God's Acre."

It was nearly two o'clock as the advance of the procession reached the well-known house in Wobbelin, in which the dead Korner was brought, and whence they carried him forth to his poet grave. A large mourning flag drooped from one of the upper windows of this house over the street below, under which the multitude passed reverently on to the portal of the Friedhof, which was garlanded with oak and ivy, myrtle and immortelle.

With uncovered heads and deeply-drooping banners the multitude entered the portal and passed on to the hallowed grave, beside which stood the central committee, and received the garlands and so-called "liebesgaben" that had come from all parts of the land, and laid them upon the grave hill, or hung them on the branches of the oak above, that bent over the grave arbor-like, and, as it were, lovingly.

Of the many hundred crowns here offered—hanging upon the oak and resting above the still heart of the poet, or on the graves of his parents, or on those of his aunt and sister near by—one there is more worthy than all of notice: the first—a laurel crown, woven and sent by Theodore Korner's affianced bride, Toni Adamberger, now Madame Von Arnetti, in Vienna, as a token of loving remembrance and homage, with the request that it be reverently placed upon the grave. She deeply regretted that ill health prevented her being present in person on this solemn occasion. "Yet," said she, in her letter of August 17, dated from the Bath of Alt-Aussee, "the consciousness of standing beside the resting-place of my beloved friend—the loud sounds of universal admiration, which he so richly deserved—to hear this so lovingly and appreciatingly outspoken in word and tone, would awaken within me such a storm of pain and of mournful emotion that I really believe it would be more than I should have strength to endure; for, truly, no one can feel as I feel the greatness of our loss."

A second laurel crown was sent by Marianne Saungaus, of Berlin, probably the oldest now living youth friend of Theodore's, to whom he addressed several charming little songs, one of which—that written March 13, 1813, on his leaving Vienna, is particularly noticeable for its valiant patriotism. It begins thus:

"In diesem grossen, heiligen momente
Des Kampfs fur Rechtand Vaterland,
Wo ist die Jugendkraft, die schlummern Konnte
In feige Ruhe nuchtern Eingebannt?"

From the general of the Prussian infantry, Ernst Von Pfuel, of Berlin, the oldest living friend of the Korner family, the committee received the following remembrance: Three crowns of *immortelle*, for the graves of the father, mother, and the aunt Poria, and a crown of evergreen for Emma's grave. It will be remembered that this devoted sister died of grief, occasioned by the loss of her brother. Mrs. Hemans wrote a touching poem on the subject, which my space will not permit me to copy here. It may be found, together with several excellent translations, from Korner, in every edition of her works. A beautiful full-length portrait of Emma, painted by the distinguished lady artist, Doris Stock, is in the possession of General Pfuel. It is believed that associations of the tenderest nature are connected with this picture in the heart of the brave old bachelor general.

Theodore's old nurse, who lived in the Korner family during the time of Schiller's visit to its inmates, sent by Dr. Forster a blessing, which she prayed him to speak for her above the holy graves of her honored friends.

It is impossible to enumerate all the "gifts of love" that were poured in from north, and south, and east, and west upon this memorable occasion, not only from the precincts of the Fatherland, but from far beyond its borders. Telegraphic greetings were sent from every quarter, one of the most noticeable being that from the Baslern, in Switzerland, assembled at the hero grave of St. Jacobs, in commemoration of the battle of Basle.

A crown of oak and laurel was sent by Fran Emilie Von Gleichen, the daughter of Schiller, in memory and affectionate appreciation of the friendship Theodore Korner bore to her father.

The ladies of Hanau sent a large and massive crown of bronze, in the midst of which were a lyre and sword; the Turners of Berlin, an ivy garland from the grave of Friesens.

Crowns also were received from the singers, Turners, and firemen of Auerbach, from the magistrates of Dresden, the *Liedertafel* of Jessy, from Ravensburg, from Stuttgart, Jena, and the Tyrol, and from the Tyrol and from Switzerland crowns of the noble *edelweis* grown upon the Alps; from Italy, on Lake Como, a crown of laurel, olive leaves and cypress, inwoven together.

It was three o'clock before the last of the procession had passed round the grave and given their simple offerings. The *Ehrenwache* was held by two of the poet's comrades—the hunter Elsner, of Brandenburg, (of the infantry,) one of the twelve who bore him to the grave and covered him with "cool German earth," and the Jager Radewitz, of Berlin, (of the cavalry,) both dressed in the old battle uniform. After all the gifts had been deposited, and the people were assembled in reverent awe within the churchyard and around the grave, the commemorative ceremonies began with the song, "Father, I Cry to Thee," performed by the assembled musical societies in unison, under the direction of Karl Schmidt, of Schwerin.

LORD BROUGHAM ON WAR WITH AMERICA.

[From the London Star.]

More than fifty years ago, one of the most illustrious of England's orators thus spoke in contemplation of such a calamity. Addressing the people of Liverpool, on the 8th of October, 1812, Henry Brougham said: "Is the trade with America of any importance to this great and thickly-peopled town? [Cries of "yes, yes."] Is the continuance of the rupture with America likely to destroy that trade? [Loud cries of "It is, it is."] Is there any man who would deeply feel it if he heard that the rupture was at length consummated into open war? Is there a man present who would not be somewhat alarmed if he supposed that we should have another year without the American trade? Is there any one of nerves so hardy as calmly to hear that our Government have given up all negotiations—abandoned all hopes of speedy peace with America? Then I tell that man to brace up his nerves. I bid you all be prepared to hear what touches you all equally. We are by this day's intelligence at war with America in good earnest; our Government have at length issued letters of marque and reprisal against the United States! [Universal cries of "God help us! God help us!"] Aye, God help us! God, of his infinite compassion, take pity on us! God help and protect this poor town, and this whole trading country!" It was in such burning words as these that Henry Brougham depicted with vivid power the consequences of war with America in 1812. But with what tenfold force do not the warnings and apprehensions apply to a conflict with our American kinsmen in 1863?

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Kilpatrick and Buford at Madison Court House—A Heavy Reconnoissance in Progress.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 22—[Special to the *Tribune*].—The advance of Gen. Meade, for the past two days, has been nearly upon the same line as that of General Pope last year. Gen. Buford, with his own division of cavalry and that of Gen. Kilpatrick's, occupied Madison Court House last evening. Gen. Kilpatrick, in person, led the advance, and charged and drove the enemy through the streets, capturing nine pickets, and killing one. The ladies of the village ran affrighted from their dwellings into the woods, but, upon discovering that they were not to be butchered in cold blood, returned and entertained the Yankees.

The village was found to be deserted by nearly all its male inhabitants. But a few gray-haired old men could be found. The rich old rebel, General Banks, whose fine fat cattle fed the command of Colonel Chesnut last summer, was still at home, but not as able to supply our commissary department as before. His blooded stock, of both cattle and horses, were long since eaten or hidden by our own hungry infantry or dismounted cavalry. Three rebel soldiers found in jail were released, and, at their own request, sent to the rear as prisoners of war.

The force General Kilpatrick had compelled to fall back precipitately to the south side of the Rapidan was found to be the old brigade of General Toombs, now under the command of Colonel W. H. Lee. The prisoners taken confirm the reports of the southern march of General Longstreet's corps, but say that he will return in time for the apprehended battle with General Meade.

Thoroughfare Mountain, day before yesterday occupied as a rebel signal station, is this morning in possession of our signal corps. Clark Mountain, seven miles to the left of Culpeper, is still used as a lookout, and the rebel flag can be seen flying.

Nearly all the male inhabitants of Culpeper have been arrested, and are now in charge of the provost marshal. Guards have been placed around the residences of the leading Secessionists, and no one is allowed to enter them. Several prominent citizens who professed Union sentiments now were discovered communicating with the enemy, and, in order to prevent this entirely, the innocent as well as the guilty must suffer.

A heavy cavalry reconnoissance is now in progress, and by to-morrow evening will have reported the position of the enemy. It is thought that the enemy has a considerable force in the vicinity of Gordonsville, but only one brigade of cavalry on this side of the Rapidan.

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.

This officer was here for an hour or two this forenoon, in consultation with the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief, returning promptly to the front. It is fortunate, indeed, for the cause that he can thus hold oral counsel with the heads of the Government without being absent from his headquarters as long as it would take him to pass through the lines of his army.—*Washington Star, 23d.*

THE FRENCH AT MATAMOROS.—It now seems to be settled, beyond a doubt, that Matamoros, at the mouth of the Rio Grande (Mexican side), is occupied by a body of French troops, some accounts say 5,000 strong, others 7,000. Positive information to that effect, it is said, reached New Orleans just previous to the departure of the steamer Columbia. Nor is this all. We see it stated that serious differences between the European intruders and our naval commanders at the mouth of the Rio Grande had already arisen with reference to some cotton and Confederate supplies in the warehouses there, and that a collision was considered inevitable.—*New York Times.*

A SULTAN'S AMULET.—During the recent fire at the Old Seraglio of Constantinople, a jewel disappeared, to which the Turks attach much importance. It was an amulet, formerly the property of Mahmoud II., and was supposed to contain a shred of the Prophet's garment. Abdul-Medjid had given it to one of his favorite wives shortly before his death, and the present Sultan, soon after his accession, had demanded its return, but the lady, who constantly wore it about her person, had always found some pretext for retaining it. In the hurry and confusion attending the fire she lost the amulet, and gave notice of the fact to the police authorities. An active search was instituted, and the missing jewel was at last discovered in the possession of a *hammal*, or street porter, who declared that he had found it in the street, where it had probably been dropped by some person who had stolen it. The man was bastinadoed, but he persisted in his story, and as his assertions were supported by the testimony of several other *hammals*, he was ultimately set at liberty.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Meeting at Titusville.

[Phonographically reported for The Press.]

Yesterday we published the speech of Governor Curtin, at the grand Union mass meeting at Titusville, and to-day we present our readers with a report of the other addresses delivered on that occasion. After the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, ex-Governor William F. Johnston was introduced. His remarks were substantially as follows:

THE SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: If the issue to be decided at the coming election was one of an ordinary character, or one merely involving the question of whether the gentleman who has just so eloquently and patriotically addressed you should be successful, I would not be present here to-day to address you. I have traversed this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on various occasions, for the purpose of expressing to my fellow-countrymen my views upon questions of public policy; and in the present contest, being convinced that the salvation of this great republic, the preservation of our republican institutions, and the very existence of your Government, involving the great right of self-government, are all at stake, I could not refrain from participating in the work in behalf of truth and justice. I am indebted to the citizens of this county for many favors, and I owe to the people of Pennsylvania the remembrance that they have heretofore, to a very large extent, confided their interests in my hands. Whether that trust was faithfully or unfaithfully performed, I am unconscious of having ever attempted to deceive them, and I shall not attempt to do so now. We meet together to-day for the purpose of reasoning with each other and of comparing our views and opinions of public events. In the first place, let us briefly consider a very simple though important proposition. Either we have a Government or we have not, and either that Government secures to us our liberties or it does not. Now, what has the Government done for us? It has raised us from a few small colonies to a confederacy of States, and established us, as a people, in a position which constitutes us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

You have to-day a navy, created within a few months, which is equal to, if not more powerful, than the navies of the Old World. You have to-day in the field an army of upwards of 800,000 men, and you have maintained that army for the last twelve months. You have at your command all the munitions of war that modern science has invented. Where is there a Government in modern times that can produce similar great results? What Government has ever exhibited so much power and strength under the circumstances which have called forth the power and resources of this nation? Even in the palmiest days of the French Empire, the great Napoleon could not assemble an army of a million of men, or at any time send into the field eight thousand pieces of artillery, manned and supported by an intelligent soldiery, as we have done.

The British Government, in order to raise armies, was compelled to send into a foreign country and buy up men as we would buy sheep in the shambles. Yet, in our own country, which, before the breaking out of the present war, was wholly devoted to industrial and peaceful pursuits, we find men from the workshop and the ploughshare winning for themselves a military renown which has not been equalled since the proudest days of the Roman Empire. And I ask you, fellow-citizens, why is it that a people like our own, who are naturally disposed to arts of peace, and not desirous of military aggrandizement, have become such a great and overshadowing military power? It is simply because they stood in defence of a Government which they looked upon as their own peculiar Government, which they themselves owned and controlled, and of which they formed the whole.

Take away from the republican institutions of this country the power of the people, deprive that people of the right to direct its affairs, and usurp their place by another power; then your armies will be filled exactly as the armies of the Old World are filled, by mercenary and hired troops. But because ours was the Government of the people, their own peculiar Government, and simply for that reason, the hearts of the people beat in unison when the cry of alarm was raised. It was only necessary for the people to know that their Government was in danger, and that the force of their intellect and the power of their arms were required for its support, to insure their hearty co-operation in the hour of national trial. We feel and know, my fellow-citizens, the responsibility devolving upon us as citizens of a free Government, and we should always bear in mind that upon our own strong arms our institutions are solely dependent for support.

Now, I wish to ask another question. Are we at war? I presume it will not be denied that a civil war is now raging in our country. If that war is prosecuted unjustly, let us withdraw our armies, and make peace by offering any terms that will bring about a cessation of hostilities. If, on the other hand, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the commencement of this war, then somebody else is responsible. The question recurs, who is that somebody else? Why, indisputably, the men who have rebelled against the power of your nationality—who have fired upon your flag—who have forcibly seized and retained possession of the forts and property of the United States, and who have, in every form, endeavored to separate themselves from the institutions ordained by the fathers of the Republic.

The speaker averred that during a long and familiar intercourse with the people of Pennsylvania, he had never heard any sentiment of disrespect for the institutions or government of the country. An occasional exception, however, was to be met with in the cases of Copperhead orators of the present day. He then referred to the cause of the present war, and commented upon the public declarations of Jefferson, Madison, and others who had declared their opposition to the gradual extension of slavery, and their repugnance to the institution itself. The doctrine that one man could control the labor of another, irrespective of any conditions, was one opposed to the principles of true democracy and deserving of the severest condemnation.

The contrast between the condition of the people in the North and that of the subjects of the slave power in the South was also referred to by the speaker. Notwithstanding that the Southern people were compelled to submit to continued violations of the right of free speech and of a free press, their friends in the North were pertinaciously clamoring against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and other alleged arbitrary measures which had been rendered absolutely necessary on the part of the Government. The efforts of the President and his Cabinet had been marked with singular and striking ability; and in order to render those efforts more efficacious, it was requisite that they should be responded to by the hearty and active sympathy of the people.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the record of Judge Woodward, the opponent of Governor Curtin for Gubernatorial honors. That gentleman was possessed of talents, mind, and character, and this fact made him a still more dangerous opponent. His declaration that slavery was a divine institution could easily be refuted on the authority of the Scriptures, and even by the plain language of the Constitution itself. The Saviour disregarded the marriage relation, and directly conflicted with the great principle that the laborer was worthy of his hire. [Applause.]

THE SPEECH OF MR. FORNEY.

Mr. John W. Forney was then introduced to the audience, and was received with cheers. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have listened with great pleasure, in common with all of you, to the two distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, and in whatever I may have to say, I can add nothing to the fact that you have duties to perform, and that you are equal to the performance of the great principle involved in this issue. It is curious to recall the relation between the excitement in this wonderful region and that which prevailed in California, the great state of gold. The same intense anxiety to make money, the same ingenuity, the same enterprise, the same determination, are to be found here. When the compromise measures were being debated in the National Legislature, an attempt was made by the slaveholders to make California a slave State, and, failing in that, so to divide it that one portion of it should be free and one portion of it enslaved.

Mr. Calhoun made his last great struggle for human servitude in that extraordinary controversy. He saw where the power of the North was tending, and he saw that unless slavery could achieve a foothold on the Pacific, or unless an outlet could be obtained for slavery, that that institution was doomed; and hence it was, (for you will recollect the history of the legislation of that period)—hence it was that the whole of those great measures deemed by Clay, Webster, and Cass so essential to the preservation of the Union or to the postponement of the difficulties that are now upon us, came so near being wrecked. Had California been made a slave country, or had a portion of it been set apart to slavery, instead of to-day finding that mighty Commonwealth ranged on the side of freedom, we should there have had another South Carolina.

I am now speaking in the California of Pennsylvania. The hardy miners, the enterprising capitalists, the men of energy and of genius who went from all the free States to California, have discovered long before this that but for the efforts of free State men in Congress they would now be bound hand and foot at the dictation of slavery. Nothing could instruct you more fully in your duty in the present canvass than this historical reminiscence, and I shall be amazed if the men who are similar to me, and who, on the 13th of October, will be called upon to choose between the two candidates before them, (the one representing freedom and the other slavery)—I shall be amazed if they do not select the representative of freedom.

This is not a struggle in behalf of a mere party nominee; this is not a canvass for the success of the Republican, Whig, or Democratic party: it is a struggle for free government. It is for you to decide whether you are in favor of slavery or freedom. The two gentlemen who preceded me have wisely avoided any distinctive reference to the party to be played in this struggle by the Democratic party, and the last speaker has kindly referred that subject to me; and I think I have a right to talk to Democrats who may be present here in reference to their duty in the coming election. I was a Democrat in the party sense of that phrase; I am a Democrat to-day, in the patriotic understanding of that term. [Applause.]

I was a Democrat, when the Democratic party, as I believed, was the symbol and the synonym of progressive liberty. At that period, we had an entire country to govern. At that period, both the great parties of the day had at one time or another yielded to the dictation of the slaveholder; the National Conventions of both parties were more or less controlled by the slaveholder; but so long as I remained in the Democratic party, while subscribing to all its tenets and standing by all its candidates, I believed in the fullest freedom. No word that ever fell from me can stand in contradiction of that expression. Doubtless—nay, not doubtless, but certainly—I took issue with the Whig party with respect to many questions in which they were involved, and there are probably many persons who remember the vehemence and the bitterness with which I asserted my opinions.

But when I went to Washington, and saw slavery face to face; when I saw that the Democratic party was controlled by the enemies of my country; when I saw that these men were the foes of the workingmen of my State; when I saw that they held in contempt the adopted citizen; when I saw that they regarded all of us as inferior beings; when I saw that they used the Democratic party merely as a machine by which they might control the Democratic organization, and administer the laws in their own way, my eyes were opened, and I determined, on the very first opportunity, that I would separate from an organization which was the enemy of my country and the enemy of my section.

It is inconceivable, it is monstrous, how much the bitterness of party controls. I will not say ignorant, but prejudiced men. It is monstrous to reflect how the workingmen, and those whose instincts are all against slavery, should in this contest be found against the Government, and should allow themselves to be managed and controlled by desperate leaders, who are perfectly willing to sell them and the country. To that class of men let me address myself. Let me show to them that they can have no interest in this struggle but that of devotion to their country. We are not here to-day to plead for Andrew G. Curtin as the Whig or the Republican candidate; we are not here to ask your votes for him because he has belonged to one or the other of these parties, or because he belongs to any particular party now. We are here to ask you to support him because he carries the flag of the country, because he is the representative and embodiment of the Union sentiment.

As he has very significantly said, the election would be a matter of indifference to you if George W. Woodward and himself stood upon the same platform. Then you would be called upon to choose between two individuals; you would simply be called upon to decide upon the relative merits of Mr. Curtin and Mr. Woodward. And herein you see the candor and courage of the Democratic, otherwise the Copperhead, candidate for Governor. He has not designed or condescended, from the beginning of this canvass, or before the canvass began, to indicate, either by word or deed, that he entertains the slightest feeling for the cause in which we are engaged. Not a word has fallen from the lips of Judge Woodward in behalf of the war. Not a word he has spoken indicates that he cares a copper whether the rebel or the Union arms succeed in this fight. All that he has spoken, all that he has written, is in the opposite direction. And here it is that Democrats should select the path they intend to pursue; here it is that they should draw the contrast between the man who is traversing the State from end to end, to appeal to his fellow-citizens, and he who stays at home, coldly refusing to utter a single word, either to encourage the people at home or their representatives in arms.

They say that Judge Woodward can be elected Governor. They say that his election is sure because the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to the Administration of the Federal Government in consequence of the draft. If you will observe, my fellow-citizens, nearly all their other arguments have been abandoned, save only the single one of opposition to the draft. Notice, Democrats and Republicans here present, that they have abandoned, or measurably abandoned, all attacks upon the emancipation proclamation, upon the confiscation act, upon the employment and arming of negroes in the public service, and they have finally settled down in opposition to the draft, and by this means they expect to delude and deceive a sufficient number of Republicans so as to secure for their party a majority at the coming election.

Whenever you hear of a Republican doubting, or a Union Democrat doubting, as to his duty to the Government in consequence of the draft, I trust you will call his attention to what the Federal Government has done. I trust you will ask him to consider and read over the long roll of great achievements by the General Administration. Look at what that Administration has done; behold the responsibilities and labors of the President and his Cabinet. As Governor Johnston has said, with great truth and emphasis, few public men could have endured what that President and Cabinet have endured; few men surrounded, as they have been, by complications and difficulties, could have achieved so much; and yet, what have they not achieved?

As they have been charged with every disaster, and held accountable for every defeat, let us give them credit for what has been accomplished. And what has been accomplished? Our victories by land and sea have challenged the admiration and awakened the surprise of all the nations of the world. No such campaign was ever before conducted on the face of the earth; and we are here to-day, in this great State of Pennsylvania, and in all the other free States, saved and rescued from invasion, prosperous beyond all example in our personal and general condition, and in all respects.

Our victories, as I have already said, have been so unparalleled as to awaken the surprise and admiration of other nations. But what other consideration is there? Where is the workingman who does not now receive more wages for his labor than ever before? When before have we had such a currency as we have to-day? When has the workingman ever had less occasion to complain of a depreciated circulation? Even the Copperheads prefer the notes of Uncle Sam to the notes of their own solvent and responsible banks. No more substantial victory was ever accomplished by financiers in any part of the world than has been accomplished by our own Treasury Department.

This is a matter that deserves to be considered when you come to reckon up what the Administration has and has not done. And yet, as against all these blessings showered upon you daily and hourly, you have the common clap-trap of an attack upon the draft, and here and there we hear of a man who is offended because he has had to subscribe ten, twenty, or fifty dollars to get a friend off. Such a man should be marked; such a man deserves to be despised. He forgets that the great body of our fellow-citizens who are fighting the battles of our country have had none of the advantages now offered to the men who are asked to enter the public service. The great mass entered the army in a spirit of religious and enthusiastic patriotism; they did not stop to doubt or inquire whether they were right in so doing. They went forward promptly, and they saved their country by so doing. Why, do you know, my fellow-countrymen, that not more than about eight thousand men will be sent forth from Pennsylvania in consequence of the recent draft? and yet there is not one of these Democratic leaders who will not try to convince you that you are all to be persecuted in house and home. They talk about the son of the widow being torn from the fireside, of the poor man driven into the battle-field, and they have so managed, by their industrious and insidious efforts, to divert your attention from the greater issues involved in this war, as to cause a doubt among the friends of the Government. Can it be possible that we, who have thus far been safe at home, are to be enticed away from our duty to the country by shallow and miserable appeals to party prejudices? Consider, my fellow-citizens, what your Government has done, and what your worthy Governor has done, (and I am not one of those who envy a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania;) attacked, assailed, and ridiculed, it is no bed of roses upon which candidates for that high office repose.) Governor Curtin, from the beginning of this great rebellion, has been the soldiers' friend. He would have been so had he been in private life; he has been immeasurably so in public life. There has been no hour or moment of his time which has not been devoted to that great stalwart form. I wondered that there was health and life left in him. You would be ungrateful to yourselves and to your friends in the distant field if you did not stand by this gallant and this glorious man!

I want to say a few words to the Democrats who are present, and who still think they belong to the Democratic party. I do not intend to speak to them by way of invective, nor to remind them, in any coarse terms, that they occupy a false position. I only desire to recall to their minds the fact that the Democratic leaders, the great men of the Democratic party, have long since left it, and that a new race of leaders, counterfeit leaders, illegitimate leaders, men who distinguished themselves as Old-Line Whigs—and I trust that if there are any Old-Line Whigs here they will not be offended at me for saying so. The Democratic party is now marshalled by the old opponents of the Democratic party. I assert, unhesitatingly, before God and man, that there is not now to be found any unsuspected Democrat, any man who has given years of time and ability to the Democratic party, who is not now acting with Governor Curtin and Abraham Lincoln. From the grave of the great Douglas—that noble man, sacrificed by slavery, who, with his last words, expressed his devotion to the country—from the grave of the dead Douglas, and by the living Dickinson, Butler, and Dix, we are assured that the teachers and apostles of the Democratic party are now with Curtin and with Lincoln. [Great applause.] I have alluded to the last words of Stephen A. Douglas—and I knew him well, for he was my intimate personal and dear friend. We differed frequently as to doctrines, but we never differed as to each other. From the period when I saw him in the Congress of the United States in 1842-3; from the time when he distinguished himself by advocating the repeal of the fine upon General Jackson—who, you will recollect, was sentenced and punished by Judge Hall for doing precisely what Abraham Lincoln himself has done—and by his great argument in favor of General Jackson won the applause of the whole nation; from that period to the day he died I shared his full, his entire, and I will not say his exclusive but his real confidence. Even when I was the friend of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and when Judge Douglas himself was a candidate, we were devotedly attached to each other. That man was the embodiment of progressive Democracy. That man, for a period so much disliked by the Republican party, and now so highly worshipped and well remembered; that man, in his last words, said to his Democratic friends, "There can be but two parties in this controversy—the party of traitors and the party of patriots." To which will you belong, Democrats? If you belong to the one, you must agree to follow where patriotism points the way; if you belong to the other, you must agree to follow Breckinridge. Looking over this vast throng, and recalling with infinite pleasure the satisfaction with which I have traversed through this great region, observing the wonderful developments which are making another California, I have been surprised to hear that threats have been made that the Democratic party of this region intend to carry the election. And I have said to myself, how can that be?—how can an intelligent and progressive people thus surrounded, as they are with intelligence, enterprise, and prosperity; how can they vote with a party which, if successful, would have prevented them from accomplishing the great results by which they are prospering? Do you suppose, my fellow-countrymen, that if the efforts of Judge Woodward, and the party with which he acted, had succeeded at the last Presidential election, that you would have had time to come here and enrich yourselves by these discoveries? Not a man of you but would have been called to arms; and yet, I understand, there are workingmen, whose hands are hardened with toil, who have allowed themselves to be misled by this cry about the colored man, and who intend to vote against their Government on the 13th of October, and for George W. Woodward.

This question of slavery is one which presses itself upon the attention of all of us; we could not avoid it if we would. I have tried for twenty years to get rid of my hostility to slavery, and I stand here to confess it; but I found that the slaveholders were your enemies and my enemies, and I found that there was no Northern man, no man who earned his bread by the sweat of his face, for whom they had not infinite contempt. From the first it was so, and so it will continue to be unless you decide to do your duty at the coming election. I remember a workingman—a man who was the type of the pioneers in this region—one of those men who, born in the Democratic party, inheriting all its prejudices, and elected to a high position in Congress, went to Washington, and, like myself, was converted by the manifestations of hostility to Northern sentiment. That man was David C. Broderick, of California, who was murdered—murdered in cold blood—simply because he stood by you, and against the institution of slavery. I want to call your attention to Broderick for a moment. I want every hard-handed Democrat to let me say a word to him about Broderick. He was the type of heroic progress. Solitary, unfriended, without a relation in the world, and I am talking of one whom I loved as if he had been my own brother, whom I knew as intimately as one who had no feeling except hostility to aristocracy; one who believed in the fullest self-government and freedom; he went from New York to California, when a poor boy, and there, after ten years of hard labor, this pro-slavery aristocracy fighting against him, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. Hardly had he taken his seat before he was reminded, by a haughty representative of South Carolina, that the South regarded the people of the free States as mud-sills—mud-sills upon which they were to mount to power. And this unlettered man, this man who had not received a college course, this man who had read men, not books; this man rose in his place, and after rejecting with infinite scorn the stigma attempted to be put upon the people of the North, he turned to Senator Hammond, and said: "As I look around upon these splendid pillars and recall to mind this vaulted roof, I recollect that all these are the results of Northern labor, and the time is coming when Northern freemen will trample all your institutions into the dust." Such a man is worthy to be an exemplar for the Democratic freemen around me; and I advise you, fellow countrymen, to accept his example as fit for imitation. Where are now the Democratic leaders of that day? They are to be found in the army or standing by Abraham Lincoln. There is not one honored or illustrious Democrat who is not standing by the side of the President of the United States—not one. Even John Van Buren has tendered his allegiance to the Democratic party, and is standing by the General Administration. But observe that whenever a Democrat, after full consideration of the issues involved in this canvass, has determined to cut loose from the Democratic party, how he is assailed. No name is so disgusting to the Democratic leaders as the name of a Democrat who has won a great battle. Have you ever noticed that, among all the resolutions passed at Democratic Conventions, there are none in favor of General Grant, or Gen. Burnside, or Gen. Crawford, or Gen. Meade? Not a line. Why is this? They never forgive a Democrat, either for leaving the party or fighting for the flag of the country. One would suppose, looking at things in a rational and practical sense, that when a man offers his life for his country they would forgive him; but the more heroism, and the more sacrifice such a man displays, the more bitter is the opposition they show to him; and woe betide the man in civil life who separates from that miserable lazar house; woe betide the man who, like myself, can no longer act with honor among them. For him there is no safety or charity; the vilest possible motives are attributed to him. They will not allow him even the ordinary characteristic of sincerity. They charge him with being bought; and in my own case, with regard to Mr. Buchanan, I have no doubt that my Republican and Democratic friends have been called upon to defend even such an humble individual as myself upon some pretext or other. It is from personal experience that I can speak, however, for I was the first of the gentlemen to refer to it to the old gentleman himself at Wheatland. When public and prominent men are thus assailed, I do not wonder that partisans are indisposed to listen to reason. Now, observe that the armed enemies of the Republic, one column of whom are now headed by John C. Breckinridge, are basing their chief hopes of success upon the defeat of Governor Curtin. They have an idea that if they could defeat Curtin they would protract the war, and thus force a dishonorable peace. Those who desire peace should recollect that there can be no peace but that which is won at the mouth of the cannon, and the pen that writes the treaty must be the bayonet. They not only trust the representative men like Curtin may be defeated, but that you yourselves will become so disgusted with your country that you will be willing to welcome Jefferson Davis in the place of Abraham Lincoln. See how this is illustrated. When this war broke out I was in Washington, where my official duties compelled me to remain most of the time. The very first soldiers that arrived in Washington after the taking of Fort Sumpter, (and I never shall forget the evening,) was a detachment of Pennsylvania troops sent forward by Andrew G. Curtin. We were then in the condition of a beleaguered people; we expected that in a few days our communications would be cut off as they subsequently were; but troops soon poured in by hundreds and then by thousands. Then the cry of the Democratic leaders was that most of the volunteers were Democrats; that the Republicans were not offering their services, but that nine tenths of the men were Democrats. And so they continued from time to time, until the 75,000 men called for by President Lincoln swelled into an army of five hundred thousand. Now, if nine-tenths of that five hundred thousand are Democrats, their friends should be willing to allow them to vote; but observe the anxiety of these men to prevent the soldiers from coming home to vote. The Administration is exceedingly willing and Mr. Stanton is willing to allow the soldiers to return home to vote, but a clamor is raised against it, laws are passed against it, and a judicial opinion is given against it.

Governor Seymour, of New York, happens to be in the ridiculous position of one of those characters in Dickens' novels called Carker. Carker was one of those polite, genial men who always smiled when he intended to do a vile thing. This Carker, this man who professed to be a better patriot than any of us, is horrified at the idea of the Pennsylvania soldiers coming home to vote. Returning to Pennsylvania we might point you, not only to the judicial opinion of the Democratic candidate for Governor against allowing the soldiers to vote, but to the sayings of the whole Democratic press, and all their speakers. Did you ever hear of a Democratic soldier, unless it was one utterly lost to patriotism, getting up on a stand like this and talking in favor of Woodward? Now, I repeat, it is most singular that when men have gone into the army as Democrats, and are now anxious to come home as Democrats, the Democratic leaders refuse to let them come. In Ohio, it is still worse. There, the last Legislature passed a law allowing the soldiers from that State to vote, and now the friends of the Union are struggling to secure a Union Legislature, in order to save the law of last session from being repealed. These are lessons, fellow-citizens, which you should remember. How has it happened that because a man goes out to fight the battles of his country he is not to be allowed to vote? What sort of doctrine is that which would deprive a freeman of his right to vote because he goes out to endure all the privations of the camp and the hospital, the malaria of the swamp, and the inconceivable distress of the field? But these men will one day return to revenge themselves upon their comfortable and luxurious enemies at home.

Now, people of Crawford county, having had few opportunities to address you through the newspapers, I am here to tell you that upon you in this contest a great deal depends. In consequence of the great developments of this region, which are now so little known to us on the eastern border of the State, you are destined to figure largely in history. Here you are, gathered from all portions of the State, and upon you, in great part, depends the issue to be decided on the 13th of October. It is not a party issue, but a question affecting the life of your Government. Your Chief Executive, at Washington, who was chosen to his high position, under circumstances so extraordinary; that simple-hearted, plain-spoken man, Abraham Lincoln, looks upon this canvass, as I know, with intense solicitude. You have read his letters, and you can see that every word he writes and every word he speaks is intended for your welfare. Never before have I met so extraordinary a man as the present President of the United States, and if I did not believe that God disposes as man proposes, I should believe that by some extraordinary dispensation he had been chosen to fill the place he occupies. No Executive has ever so appealed to the popular heart; he writes in aphorisms, and the words and arguments he employs are so plain and unanswerable, that even his enemies reject the usual weapons of ridicule, and stand appalled before him. That man regards this canvass as of interest and importance to him, because, if you decide in his favor, it strengthens the cause of the country, by opening the way to a speedy and honorable peace.

The speaker concluded by an allusion to the present condition of the country, and the perils which environed it on every hand, both from domestic treachery and foreign aggression. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

Colonel J. R. Worrall, of Harrisburg, was the next speaker. He referred to the antagonism existing between the social conditions of the people in the Northern and Southern sections of the country, and to the various compromises patched up between the sections, which had proven of no real utility or advantage. He had long been a member of the Democratic party, but, dissatisfied with its so-called leaders, and desirous of enjoying a greater degree of freedom of thought and action, he had joined the ranks of the Union organization. Several witty allusions of the speaker were heartily enjoyed by the assemblage. His interesting remarks were well received and heartily appreciated.

Judge Shannon, of Allegheny, then addressed the meeting in an eloquent and impressive speech. Upon the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the success of Governor Curtin and the whole Union ticket.

Philadelphia's Enthusiasm for the Cause.

A GREAT MEETING AT CONCERT HALL—ELOQUENT SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Last night, at Concert Hall, another great meeting of the loyal people of Philadelphia was held, to testify their devotion to the common cause. We have seldom