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

CARPETINGS, Mow in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES. J. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET.

Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED FROM 619 OHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their

NEW WAREHOUSE. 904 CHESTNUT STREET, In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now ope FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 CHESTNUT STREET. W. BLABON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ... OIL CLOTES, MO. 184 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. «CLEN ECHO" MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA. MOCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS; &C: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST.. OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANOY BASKETS, do.

518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. WHITE & PECHIN, 1863. No. 423 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS. CORDAGE. & C.

\*\*\*Arents for

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

THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE.

se7-2m

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS. CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WARE. 7310 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET.

O. A. VANKIRK & OO. MANUPACTURERS OF OHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES.

Also. French Bronze Figures and Ornaments. Porcelair and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor),

where all persons interested in sewing machines are invited to sail and examine this wonderful Machine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the peatient, untring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical eatent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT.

SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memioned: secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and ibeauty
the 1t has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. Oth, It is the most rapid senser in the world, making five attiches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLOERNOE.

Storm the strength of the sense of the storm without change of tension or breaking of thread cility, without change of tension or breaking of thread cility, without change of tension or breaking of thread cility. It hems. fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and storm and saws on a ruffic at the same time.

Storm the strength of the sense is the same time.

Storm the strength of the sense is the same time.

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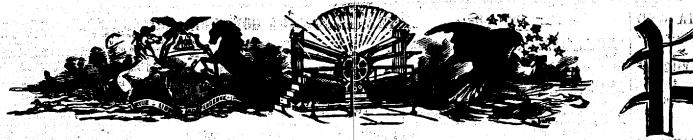
Storm the strength of the sense is the same time. was trained as the property of lated. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT CABINET FURNITURE.

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

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

COAL. OAL, SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal; and best Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for Family use. Depot. N. W. sorner of Eight and WILLOW Streets. Office, No. 112 South SECOND Street. J. WALTON & CO.

We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducements unequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphia. CHAMPAGNE, "AN INVOICE OF "Gold Las," "and "Gloria" Champagne, in quarts and pluts, just received per French ship. "Alsa Amella, for sale by "GRAS S. & JAS. CARFATRE. 2027 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta.



CONCENTRATE AND A PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

VOL. 7.-NO. 52. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1863. CLOTHING. SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

A UTUMN. 1863. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS. SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

(501 MARKET STREET.)

Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes to Examine our Goods. R. DAWSON.....O. BRANSON......J. G. BOMGARDNES THOS MELLOR & Co.,

Mos. 40 and 49 NORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,

44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,

617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street, Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Good vis: MERINOS

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STREPED POPLINS,
FANOY AND BLACK SILKS. Also, A large assorbands
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. TAMES, KENT. SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS. s. 939 and 941 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA. LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS: Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS, To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ASH BUYERS. CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MERINOES, POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, and other articles adapted to the season JAMES B. CAMPBELL & CO.; GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, CHESTNUT STREET. FALL STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO. mer-im No. 325 MARKET STREET.

FALL DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Among which are choice brands of Sheet-ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO
OASH BUYERS. BLACK SILKS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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

An immense assortment, in French, English, and Saxon, Goods. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., sel-lm No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO. INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

WHOLESALE BUYERS TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORT

FANCY DRY GOODS. FALL AND WINTER SALES.

This Stock is principally of T. W. E. & CO.'S own IM MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

BUYERS are solicited to call and examine. 820 CHESTNUT STREET, UP STAIRS.

CABH HOUSE. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET, RAVE NOW IN STORE. DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. SHAWLS, BALMORALS,

RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought exclusively for each, and which will be sold the small advance. sel-3m 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863

DRY GOODS.

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

RETAIL DRY GOODS. OPENING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET. FINE CLOTHING READY-MADE.

W. & B.

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

The newest styles for Fall and Winter
Now Ready.

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

JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of D. GORDON YATES. A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. TOWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY: FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1032 CHESTNUT STREET. TAILORS, 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL STYLES, TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other st-class establishment.

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street SILVER-PLATED WARE.

CILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY. TEA SETS, CASTORS,

WAITERS ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

JOHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PATTERN SHIRT, WRAPPERS. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-tocs

ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

FOUR PREMIUMS, AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN, Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, eog
stantly receiving.
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

OBNITLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest N. R. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS.

N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA.
PERS of every grade. UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

NO. 246 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS.

WOOF. CLIP OF 1862. Medium and Fine, very light and clean. Fleece, from new clip.

WOOLEN YARNS. 18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand COTTON YABNS. No. 5 to 30's, of first-class makes, in Warp, Bundle, and Cop.

H. B. -All numbers and descriptions procured at once on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS. au31-mwaftf 18 North PRONT Street. SPECIAL NOTICE.

HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS NEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS AMBRICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADES.
BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
No. 13 North FIFTH Street. se26-tde31 SPECIAL NOTICE. WALCOTT & BURNHAM, WALCOTT & BURNHAM.
Mannfacturers' Agents, have removed from 721 CHEST.
NUT Street to 27 South SIXTH Street, batween Market
and Chestnut, where can be found a large stock of the
celebrated (warrented) 'UNIVERSAL' COG-WHEEL
CLOTHES. WRINGER.' Also, a great variety of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MPLEMENTS, at very
low prices, including from Bedsteads. Umbrella Stands,
Spring Bed, Bottoms, Mattresses, Carpet. Sweepers, Ac.
Also, Johnson's and Gill's Patent Washing Machines.
8825-61:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 80, 1863. THOS. W. EVANS & CO., LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS. WILL HAVE THEIR urious Phases of Western Politics-The

FIRST OPENING Campaign in Ohio-The Prospects in that State and in Iowa-Removal of Gen. Scho field-Missouri Matters-Another Raid into Kansas Threatened-Movements of Quan-PARIS STYLE trell-From the Plains-Indian Matters CLOAKS, orrespondence of The Press. ) St. Louis, September 26, 1863.

An interesting chapter might be written upon the curious phases of Western political campaigns. The ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET. everal new elements of strategy. VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
OFFICES.
47 North RIGHTH Street,
Philadelphia,
and 5 and 7 JOHN Street,
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR NOW ...
VELVETS, CLOTHS, MERINOES, DELAINES, &c.

To be dyed or cleaused in the finest manner, at this and favorably known establishment. With an explaine of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to public this season as standing BARRETT, NEPH BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS CKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT an only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OVER THE WAX FIGURE. M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 M. RIGHTH STREET T R. CASSELBERRY, NO. 45 NORTH GBTH Street, has now open from the New York of last week, of the importation of Messrs. L. Mail-Collins and the sale of Schmeider & Co., and

I case new snaces plann keps, at 500.
21/lots Poplin Plaids 37c.
12/lot Poplin Plaids 44c.
21/lots Poplin Plaids 44c.
21/lots Poplin Plaids 44c.
21/lots Poplin Plaids 44c.
21/lots Proche Figured and Plaid Poplins, at 23c.
21/lots Plaids 21/lots 2 1 lot changeable Silks. now at \$1.25.
BLACK SILKS.
Largest stock at the lowest prices, of Black Silks it this market.

Interest Stock 24 and 19west prices, of Black Sthis market.

1 piece 4-4 Black Silk Velvet, \$5.

1 piece 4-4 Black Silk Velvet, \$6.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Mourning silks, \$1 25 to \$2.50.

Double width Black Wool Delaines, 75 to \$1 25.

Superior quality Black Bombazines.

Lupins' Black Delaines at 50c.

STAPLE GOODS.

100 dozen 1-yard long, 2 wide fringed Hucks owels, 28c.

1 case wide Huckaback, by yard, cheap.

1 case 8-4 Bleached Table Damask, 75c.

1 case all-wool 10-4 Blankets, 87.

1 case all-wool 14-Holland Blankets, cheap.

A large line imported Counterpanes, at old prices.

Flannels of every description.

Williamsville and all other good makes of Muslin o

Williams ville and all other good makes of musin on hand at the lowest notch.

J. R. CASSELEERRY'S

Mammoth Dry Goods House,

45 North EIGHTH Street, below Arch.

P. S.—We have now open for sale the best real Paris

KID GLOVE for \$1 ever offered in this market. Every pair warranted in all cases where the purchaser buys the proper size, having effected an arrangement of this kind with the manufacturer.

822 25 CASSELBERRY. TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.

and 18 cants.

Heavy Linen Steeting, at \$1 25 and \$1 50.

Pillow Linen 40, 42, 46 and 56 inches wide.

5) ozen fine Hokfs, at \$1 5 \, worth \$2.

Purchasers will asve money by examining this stock, for there are many bargains in it.

GRAPUILLE B. HAINES, se25 tuwihās 4t 1013 Market st. above Tenth. WE OFFER ONE OF THE BEST Assorted, and, we believe, the cheapest stock of Shirting. Sheeting, and Pillow MUSLINS in the city Every price; from 1932 np. Bayers by the place can save money by cooking at this slock. Thannels of every quality—as great bargain in gray, and also in red, it 600.; Canton of every quality—good at 31c.; Blankets of every description, from \$250 per pair to the Blankets of every description, from \$250 per pair to the blankets of every description, from \$250 per pair to the blankets of every description, from \$250 per pair to the blankets of every description, from \$250 per pair to the blankets of every description. From \$250 per pair to the blankets of every description. BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES.

cents.
One bale superior all wool Red Flannel, at 50 cents,
which are about the same as others sell at 62½.
GRASVILLE B: HAINES,
se29-tuwths4t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth FURNISHING GOODS. FURNISHING GUUDS.

Russia Crash from 14 to 25 cents,
Loom Huckaback Toweling,
Loom Table Linens from 75c to \$1.00,
Union Table Linens at 75 cents,
Huckaback Towels—fine assortment,
White Flannels of eyery description,
Red Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Six lots of Fine Napkins,
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
N. B.—One lot of French Scarlet Cloth, for Cloaks, a
superb article.

SEZE-tf.

AUTUMN GOODS. UTUMN GOODS.

French Merinos, plain colors.
New shades of fine Merinos.
Extra quality wide Merinos.
Extra quality wide Merinos.
Plain kep Poplins.
Silk faced Epinglines.
Figured Poplins.
Printed Merinos
Plain colors Delaines.
Figured French do.
New styles French Qhintzes.
Meat figured Foulards.
Rich plain colored Silks.
Wide colored Moire Antiques.
Heavy black glossy Silks.
Wide rich black Silks for Mantles.
SHARPLESS & BROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS. Fall and Winter Cloaks. Orders taken for Cloaks. Fine Stock of Woolen Shawls. CLOTHS Water Proofs, some extra dark shades.
Frosted Beavers of extra fine quality.
Scattelins. Castor Beavers, Tricots.
Fine Black Broadcloths.
Black and Fancy Cassimares.
A mammith stock of these Goods, at the right prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
se25-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

10 44 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES LATEST IMPORTATIONS, EMBROIDERIES. HANDKERCHIEFS.

1094 CHESTNUT STREET. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. OPENING OF FALIL DRESS GO

H. STEEL & SOB.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

HAVE NOW OPEN A choice assortment of

FALL AND WINTHE DRESS GOODS.

Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1 25 to \$2.

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Plain Black Silks; Pso to \$2.00.

Figured Black Silks; Pso to \$2.00.

Flaured Black Silks; Pso 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. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their Stor DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of teason, from the lowest price goods to the most expe

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

Rich printed Merinose and Gashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wood Delaines.
Figured Mohair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fancy styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Flain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Flain all-wool Delaines, directions of the Styles of Walencias.
Wholesele as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock. MOURNING CLOAKS;

Painful Destitution of the People.

ively contest now carried on in Ohio has developed It is the first time in the history of political struggles that the same documents and arguments, in full, have been made use of by both parties. The Peace Democracy have been laying great stress upon "Vallandigham's Record," and have distributed it very extensively. The Republicans, on the other hand, are using the same document, in extenso, and are just as earnest in its circulation. The Gazette and Enquirer, one the "Abolition," and the other the "Copperhead" sheet, each morning contain notices offering to send any number of copies of forced to fly by the women. Vallandigham's Record, on receipt of sufficient money to pay the cost of printing. Men of all parties are perusing the document with great care. The Commercial is opposing the Copperheads to the death, and as one means of doing so publishes in full the speeches of Pugh, Cox, et id omne genus. Of ourse, it reserves to itself the right of comment upon those documents.

The Enquirer professes to show equal fairness, and publishes portions of the speeches and letters upon

he loyal side. It takes care, however, to garble everything so as to remove all the strong points against the Copperheads. A few of the recent telegrams to the Associated Press were either mutilated or left out altogether. The telegram, consisting of an extract from the Richmond Enquirer, to the effect that the success of Vallandigham in Ohio depended upon the defeat of General Rosecrans' army, was either omitted or altered by nearly all the disloyal papers in the West. Of course, it would As far as I can ascertain, the Copperheads feel very defeat in Ohio, and are working with heavy heart. The defeat of Bragg's army wrought their ruin.
In Iowa they acknowledge the hopeless

their cause and the certainty of the election of the Kepublican ticket by from ten mejority. They tried the dodge of nominating a military man for Governor, in the hope of securing the army vote. The Union party was too strong for them, and beat them at their own game. A Republicant colonel received the nomination, and thus the race goes on ; an eagle on the one side and a star on he other. Had the election taken place immediate after the nomination, there is little doubt that the opperheads would have succeeded. All depends upon the army, the home vote being nearly equally livided. The Copperhead nominee, Gen. Tuttle as an excellent military reputation, and the sol Hers would have voted for him in a body before the subject had been discussed. Now that they have been enlightened, they will repudiate him entirely and vote almost unanimously for Colonel Stone he stands is another. As a man and soldier he would

Gen. Tuttle is one thing, and the platform on which get almost the entire army vote; as a candidate of The warfare (the political one) is still carried on in this State with unabated fury. A delegation of most enormous proportions has gone to Washington to demand the removal of Gen. Schofield. Think of a delegation a hundred strong calling in a body upon our worthy President and preferring a modest but earnest request 1 It is doubtful if the President can refuse them. The prominent radical politicians of Missouri and Kansas- are in the delegation, an if some of them are allowed to start upon speed making, Mr. Lincoln may make up his mind listen for the rest of his term of service. They can. than any other men in America.

mand is evidently drawing to a close. There is much to complain of, though not as much as is represented by his political opponents. Between him and Gen. Ourtis there is little choice, except that the weakness of the latter leaned to the Dr gressive side, while that of the former is all in favor of the semi-disloyalists. What is needed in this de other. By one party Gen. Curtis fell, and by its opposite Gen. Schofield is to fall. The whole counry does not contain a department so difficult to ad-The Union men have been enjoying themselves greatly over the operation of a recent order issued by General Schofield. It forbade adverse criticism

time after it had appeared, an article was publishe ments were severely condemned. The order was most palpably.violated. Ospetan Price, of the 10th Kansas Infantry, at once "preferred charges against e arrested and thrown into prison. He explaine once artested in question was sent in from the country, and published accidentally. Of course, General Schofield did not wish to punish one of his of Mr. Grissom. Captain Price refuses to withdraw The interior of the State is no more quiet than it was three months ago. It is the same story-s robbery here, a murder there, and a house burning in another quarter. These occurrences are almost daily. In the early part of the week a steamer was boarded on the Missouri, and robbed of whatever her captors chose to take. Some soldiers on board were taken on shore, and shot in cold blood. This is the manner in which the war is carried on in Central Missouri. Life and property are nowhere safe, although hundreds of miles from any regularly The Kansas border is again alarmed. The guerillas are known to be preparing for another raid nto that State. It is said that they contemplate a novement into Texas, and are designing to take

Kansas on the way, to make as wide a belt of deso-lation as possible. The force is said to be two or three hundred strong, and well equipped for a rapid march. The Kansas people are arming themselves and preparing to give the guerillas a warm recen hody, and so rapidly as to prevent the concentration ing them greatly on their march, it is not probable that these hastily improvised defenders will be able to drive back the invader Quantrell's band has left Missouri and gone south ward, probably to join General Price, in Arkansas or Texas. A force was sent out from Fort Scott to intercept him, but it did not succeed in doing so. Quantrell's departure shows the wisdom of Ger Ewing's order, and the premises on which it was based. General Ewing claimed that Quantrell's band was fed and supported by the people of the order counties, and that it was necessary to depopulate the region in order to drive out the guerillas. The disloyalists denied this, and said that the enforcement of the order of depopulation would not drive away the greatles.

ers were banished. We shall probably hear no more f their operations there for the present. The band that now proposes to make a raid into Kansas is distinct from Quantrell's, and occupies the tier of counties frather north. of a renewal of trouble with the Navajo Indiaus.

An engagement occurred in the Navajo country, some fifty miles west of Fort Canby, in which Maje Cummings, of the lat New Mexican Mounted Volu teers, was killed. At Fort West, the Indiana managed to steal the entire stock of horses and saddle animals that it was unable to pursue the thieves. On the way the mail-coach was attacked by some seventy or eighty Indians, but the passen gers, by throwing off all the baggage and mails managed to escape and reach a military post. The Indians were pursued and one of them killed, and one or two wounded. A general outbreak of the Indians along the entire Santa Fe route is ex-From Northern Texas I learn the are as hostile as ever to the whites. It is the same

old story of attacks upon settlers and small partie f travellers. The rebels are endeavoring to make peace with the Camanches and enlist them on their side, but they are not meeting with much success.

The Indians can see no distinction to be made between different classes of white men. They are all alike to them. The manifesto of the Southwestern rebel generals, recently published, speaks of the Indians as their allies, but we cannot see how they are to be regarded as such. Nearly all the half civilized Indians have returned to their allegiance, and many of them are actually in the service, under Gen Blunt. Their fighting qualities are highly spoken of. General Blunt ended his campaign at Fort Smith, and was expected in person at Leavenworth several days since. His health has been very precarious for some weeks, and he has been oftimes forced to exchange his saddle for an ambulance. He will need several weeks of rest before again taking the field. His troops are represented as in fine condition, not withstanding their long and arduous campaign. Hon. Fernando Wood is about to make the campaign of Iowa in the interest of the Peace Democracy. He will be accompanied by several Eastern ora PIERMONT. At the NEW MOURNING STORE, SHAWLS, &c., At the NEW MOURNING STORE, 926 CHESTNUT Street, 926 C

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. FAMINE RIST OF THE WOMEN IN MOBILE,

The Military Ordered Out, but Refuse to Obey.

The Mobile Cadets Defeated by the Women, THREAT TO BURN THE CITY.

New York, Sept. 29.—The steamers Olinton an Creole have arrived, bringing New Orleans papers The rebel blockade runner steamer Alice Vivian is been captured by the De Soto. The steamers Morning Star and St. Mary's had The gunboat Aroostook had also arrived for re

the 4th of September. The 17th Alabama regiment was ordered, by General Maury, to put down the disturbance, but refused to do duty. The Mobile Dadets tried their hands, and were defeated and tricken wretches. The rioters openly proclaimed he determination, if some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their sufferings or to stop the war The paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are uffering the greatest hardships for want of care and ood, and openly declare that if they are forced into the field they will leave on the first battle. It is

Gold has declined at New Orleans to 30@40 pr Arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, steamer Se Marys, from Philadelphia, and the brig E. H. Pit-ler, from Philadelphia. Cleared 18th, brig Alfaretta, NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- Arrived, steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans. Among the passengers by the steamer Clinton

The steamer N. P. Banks has arrived from For [SECOND DESPATCH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Morning Sta rrived here this morning, from New Orleans. On the night of the 21st a party of men cut out the tug Leviathan from under the guns of the De Soto, at the Southwest Pass. The loss was not discovered until the morning, when the De Soto and nother gunboat went in chase, and recaptured the The Morning Star spoke the gunboat Bienville off the mouth of the Mississippi, all well; and on the 25th, off Tortugas, the gunboat Sunflower. The New Orleans papers contain no news. A new Union paper, called the Times, had been The steamer George Washington had arrived. Arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, barks Com-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

had a full freight for St. Louis, all of which was

lost. Her passengers were saved.

Our Forces Massing and Reconnoitering Near Culpeper.

PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE. that the rebels have concentrated a force some ten ousand strong at Mount Jackson, with the design of making a raid through the Shenandoah valley. of making a raid through the Shenandoah valley.

(Correspondence of the Tribune.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Sept. 26.—A niece of A. P. Hill, in Culpeper, is very emphatic in her assertion that that general, with all his command, is still in the "Army of Virginia," and she says, with a most obliging and gratuitous warning, "they will turn and whip you Yahks before you have your eyes open; mind what I. say!" The rebel citizens here all deny that any of their army has left to reinforce Bragg; their assurance that "the Confederates are as strong as ever," being rather too laborious for the cocasion. They "protest too much."

Gen. Lee is strongly fortifying all the southern fonds of the Rapidan.

Yesterday, from the summit of Cedar Mountain, I had a clear view of his whole line; from Germania to Burnet's Fords. Not only down by the bank of the river, but away up on the hill; sides, his troops are working like bees, digging rifle-pits, throwing up entrenobments, repaining stone walls, and in every conceivable way strengthening their position. The south bank of the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, we found to be almost impregnable; if many weeks are allowed to pass, I fear the south bank of the Rapidan will be found equally so. By nature, the Rapidan will be found equally so. By nature, the Rapidan will be found equally so. By nature, and the few open fields are too small to admit of any considerable infantry engagement. In view of all these difficulties, the public at this moment should not clamor "On to Richmond," unless they are indifferent whether the Army of the Potomac is destroyed or not. This old army will not sgam night, I trust, until it is ready, and then not until it can obtain a footing upon ground where, as at Gettysburg, every corps can be brought into action. Correspondence of the Tribune.

bring them back again.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, of the 28th.)

The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the line of the Rapidan, and is massing his forces at Culpeper. He is also reconnoiting and encroaching on the railroad and the river, which indicates a determination to fight.

NAVAL EXCITEMENT ON THE YORK RIVER.—A correspondent, writing from Yorktown, on the 25th inst, says: "Quite an exciting, as well as an amusing scene, took place here last night. It seems a steam tug, having two guas on, passed by here up the York river, for the purpose of reconnoiting. On passing by our gunboat stationed at this place they failed to give the proper signal, and when hailed again, probably not hearing the command, they run up the red, white, and blue light, and steamed up the river. The men immediately started ashore for the officers, who were absent from the gunboat at the time, and as soon as they could be got together they returned to the gunboat, and at once gave chase for that which they supposed to be a rebel blockade runner, keeping up a continual fire as they steamed along at full speed in the dark.

"The alarm gun at this place was sounded, and every available man was out, and at his post, within fifteen minutes. In the meantime the first gunboat that passed by here so unceremoniously, hearing the firing, and now and then getting a glimpse of the other gunboat following along at full speed, supposed that the rebels had got a gunboat in their rear, and were driving them up the river. They put on full steam, but were finally overtaken eighteen miles above here, when a shell taking them in the rear, they hove to and surrendered; but, alsa't the their astomish ment and constenation, to our own

bor, is described as a happy demonstration of inter-national friendship. The host of the occasion was Mr. Jas. B. Eads, of St. Louis, one of our best known naval constructors. Admiral Farragut, Com. Bradford, Chief Engineer Stimers, Gen. Van Vleit, pliment in broken but easily intelligible English.

REMARKS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

REMARKS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut said he had to apologize for his appearance among them. He had been attending to business in the navy yard, when he learned that his worthy host was giving a dinner to the Russian officers. Dressed as he was, he left it his duty to be present, for he desired to meet the officers of the Russian navy, even though he had not on the wedding garments. He had met one of these gentlemen. before, and had had the pleasure of entertaining him at his own house, in California, many years ago. It was then and there that he first felt the strong sympathy of Russians toward this country.

"THAT BRAVE OLD SALAMANDER." PETER THE GREAT AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

supposed that of 27,000 paroled at Vicksburg not more than 5,000 can ever be pressed into the service.

om New Orleans, is Gen. Emory. Fifty parole rebel officers are also passengers.

merce, Edwin, and brig Ida, from Philadelphia.
The steamer Hannibal, of St. Louis, was sunk on
the 18th, above Donaldsonville Touristics onville, Louisiana. Sh the 18th, above Done

action.

That it can whip Gen. Lee's army in an open field fight, almost to annihilation, I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence. The difficulty is that he has always sought these hills to avoid one. With the Blue Ridge to shield him, he can at almost any moment send two or three corps away to the relief of some other general; and, if they are not beaten, as in the case of Longstreet, can quickly bring them back again.

[From the Eighpung Rugniyar of the 38th.]

The Dinner to the Russian Officers in New York. The dinner given to the Russian Admiral, Lisov ski, Flag-Captain Fedorovski, and Captain Bouts-koff, of the Russian men-of-war in New York harand others, were present. After the company sat down, the American and Russian anthems were Admiral Lisovski responded to the toast of com

He said:

GENTLEMEN: I regret very much that I cannot express as I would wish the feelings of gratitude which the speech of our friend, Mr. Eads, has produced on all of us. The praise which he gave to our Emperor is really deserved by him. [Cheers ] He is certainly not only the benefactor of his subjects; he is the friend of mankind. [Cheers.] From what he has already done, and what he is doing every day, he is certainly entitled to the same surname which once a Roman emperor claimed—"The Delight of Mankind." No less true have been to our hearts the feelings of sympathy and friendship which American citizens have manifested to us. [Cheers.] I assure you, gentlemen, that from the beginning of these difficulties of yours, our people have followed with deep interest, and, at the same time, with sorrow, the trials through which you are passing; but we expect that the talents and energy of the heroes, who have already made themselves immortal, will save your country. [Applause.] I propose the health of the person to whom the American people have entrusted at this time their future. Let us, gentlemen, drink to the health of the President of the United States. [Cheers and shouts of "Bravo!"]

pathy of Russians toward this country.

"THAT BRAVE OLD SALAMANDER."

Admiral Lisovski, again rising, said: I desire to express my profound thanks, and the homage of my brother officers here, to Admiral Farragut, who has filled the world with the renown of American arms, and who is familiar to his own countrymen (excuse me, Admiral) as "that brave old salamander."

[Loud laughter and applause.] PETER THE GREAT AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

General Walbridge. Allow me to propose "The memory of Peter the Great, the founder of the Russian Empire, and of George Washington, the founder of the American Republic—may their memories be immortal." [Cheers.]

Mr. Parke Godwin referred in happy terms to the friendship existing between Russia and the United States. ANOTHER PATRIOTIC SPEECH PROM ADMIRAL ANOTHER PATRIOTIC SPEECH FROM ADMIRAL LISOVSKI.

The Russian Admiral, again rising, said:
I think, gentlemen, that Mr. Godwin has given the true meaning of the feeling which animates Russians at the present time: I do not mean the Russians from our squadron, but the people generally in Russia. The Emperor, from the beginning of his reign, sought only peace. He diminished the army

and navy, and stopped the work on the fortifications, and the people of Russia gave themselves to peaceful purvoits. Russia did not think of war. She destred the prosperity of herself sad of all the world—France and England, and every other nation. But I believe it to be the daty of every people to defend its integrity—[oheers]—either to live as a nation or to die. There is no middle ground. I hope that the present circumstances will end peacefully but, let what will kappen, the same people who felt so peaceful a short time ago are now ready for any saorifice; and, just as we could see Moscow burned, so shall we not shrink from burning St. Petersburg if necessary. [Applause.] If foreign nations are for peace with us we shall receive it on honorside terms, and bless our God for that peace. [Cheers]

THREE CENTS

Presentation to the wife of Gen. Roscerans. The friends and neighbors of Mis. Rosecrans, who now at the residence of her brother, Mr. Hegeman, in Lewellyn Park, near New York, prescrited her, a few nights ago, a magnificent wreath of flowers. The gardens parrounding were brilliantly inated. Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the Indepenilluminated. Mr. Thecdore Tilton, of the Independent, presented the wreath, as follows:

Friends and Neighbors: I am requested by the residents of Lewellyn Park to offer to Mrs. Rosecrans, in their name and with their good wishes, this gift of flowers, to be a memorial of what must be ever dear to a true and loving wife—the honor in which her husband is held by his countrymen, for services to his country. Mingled with the fragrance of these flowers is an incense of remembrance, floating in upon all our mixds, of Rich Mountain, of Corinth, of Luka, of Minfreesboro, of Chattanooga—fields whereon every flower has been crushed by the soldier's foot, except only the laurel that grows for the hero's head: I remember reading of a pleasant festival of mountaineers, where two mountains standing near together were united by a festooning cord stretched gaily between. And so to night we whose feet are on Orange Mountain, in New Jersey, but whose thoughts are upon the distant mountains of nowers. [Applause,] This mountain of ours is clad to night with the beauty of moonlight, and with the greenness of peace; but perhaps those distant peaks in the West stand at this hour capped with battlemoke. If so be, may God grant, while here the wife is reaching out her hand to take flowers, the hand of her husband be lifted into that battle cloud to pluck a thunderbolt like. Jupiter's for vengeance upon the foe. [Applause.] This odorous offering is a foretoken, I trust, of a day not far off when the same fields that are now blighted by war shall bloom as the garden of the land.

When victory shall come, bringing freedom, and freedom shall come bringing peace, among the names that shall never be forgotten will be the honored name which you have blazoned in letters of shining light on yonder green arch. And now this gift, which is designed to show how dear this man is held by his nt, presented the wreath, as follows:

light on yonder green arch. And now this gift, which is designed to show how dear this man is held by his countrymen, I leave in the hands of one who has the tender right to hold him dearer still. [Applause.] The Bounty Question. The following circular was addressed to Governor Tod, of Ohio, and probably to other Governors. It contains information of general interest: PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1883,
His Excellency the Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:
Sir: You are authorized to raise as many regiments of volunteers, infantry and cavalry, as you think you can complete in organization in a reasonable time. The proportion of cavalry should not be large.

able time. The proportion of cavarry should not be large.

The recruitment will be conducted under the provisions of General Orders No. 75, series of 1862, from the War Department.

The organization of the respective regiments and companies must conform to the requirements of General Orders No. 110, current series, from the Adjutant General's office.

All musters into service will be made, and supplies furnished, in accordance with the established orders and regulations of the department. durnished, in accordance with the established orders and regulations of the department.

To volunteers enlisted under this authority, bounties, &c., will be paid as follows:

I. To a veteran volunteer, as defined in General Orders No. 191 of June 25, 1863, for recruiting veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to \$402 will be paid, as follows: as follows:

1. Before leaving the State, the veteran volunteer will be paid one month s pay in advance, \$13; first instalment of bounty, \$25; premium, \$2; total pay pefore leaving general rendezvous, \$40.

2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$59; making pay and bounty then received, 4 At the first regular pay-day, at the end of first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50.

5. At the first regular pay-day, after eighteen months' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50.

6. At the first regular pay-day, after two years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be service; an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50.

7. At the first regular pay-day, after two years' and a half service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50.

8. At the expiration of the three years' service the

2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after nuster in, an additional instalment of bounty will service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$40.

7. At the first regular pay-day after two and a half years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$40.

8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment; they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of substitutes who die in the service shall be entitled to receive the who die in the service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your bedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. Interesting to Drafted Men Subsequently Exempted. cular the following rules for the refunding of com of amounts paid for substitutes, which will govern in the settlement of outstanding claims of this nature of drafted men who, having been held to service under paragraphs 4 and 5 of circular No. 44,

the provisions of circulars Nos. 51 and 82 from this office:

In the case of men who were drafted and paid the \$300 commutation without being examined, but who, on subsequent examination, have been, or may be found exempt, and claim to be refunded the amount paid.—In the case of men who were represented by substitutes in the United States service on the 3d of March, 1863, but who, being drafted under the present draft, paid commutation money, and now claim to be reimbursed for the amount paid. The Board shall carefully examine each case of this kind, and make a full report upon it, and give an opinion with regard to it. They shall then forward this report and opinion, with all the papers in the case, to the Prevost Marshal General for final orders, as to refunding the money. Or in cases of men who, under the circumstances set forth in the preceding rules, furnished substitutes in lieu of paying commutation money. The Board shall carefully examine each case of this kind, make a full report upon it, and give an opinion with regard to it. They shall then forward the report and opinion, with all the papers in the case, to the Provost Marshal General. The Board shall require an affidavit of the principal as to the amount paid the substitute furnished by him, when it was paid; whether to or through a broker or agent, and, if so, the name of the broker or agent. He shall also be required to present the receipt taken for such amount; or, if he claims to have no receipt, to make affidavit to that effect. No refunding of commutation money or payment for substitutes furnished shall be made until the original exemption papers granted the original shall have been destroyed by the Provost Marshal. The Provost Marshal's certificate of such fast shall, in all eases, be required by the receiver of commutation money or other disbursing officer before refunding the money paid on either account. the provisions of circulars Nos. 51 and 83 from this

General Blunt to the People of Western Arkansas. Headquarters Army of the Frontier,
Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863.

From the unfeigned joy manifested by thousands of your citizens upon the occupation of this city and the neighboring city of Van Buren—from the reports of delegations who have visited me from over one hundred miles in the interior, south of the Arkansas river, as also from the fact that hundreds of true men have come from the mountains to swell the Union ranks in the last few days, and still continue to come from whither they have been driven, and hunted like beasts of prey by Confederate soldiers—gives assurance that the love and attachment for the Union is not yet extinct in Western Arkansas. Moreover, the bleached and crumbling bones of hundreds of Arkansians who, in this locality, have recently been hung upon the gibbet by a fiendish and merciless crew of Confederate munderers, for no other reason than that they loved the old flag, and would not bow their necks to the behests of treason, is evidence that they were true and devoted heroes, worthy a better fate.

Many applications have been made by citizens for safeguards. None will be issued. The best asfeguard you can have is the American flag suspended over your premises, and to deport your conduct must be your safeguard. If it shall be your desire to disentantly ourselves from the tyranny and oppression to which you have been subjected, and organize a civil government, under the auspices of the United States authority, every facility will be afforded you to accomplish this purpose. I leave the matter with you, trusting that wise counsels may prevail.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Maj. Gen. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863.

The McClellan Testimonial.

The proposed testimonial to Gen. McClellan by the Army of the Potomac meets with opposition in the 60th New York Regiment. The officers and men of this regiment have adopted resolutions characterizing the movement as a scheme for the political aggrandizement of Gen. McClellan, who they do not believe to be deserving of political precimience. They believe that history will do justice to the really deserving, think the project should be frowned upon by every soldier, and construe it as implying that Gen. McClellan needs such an expression to sustain him in the estimation of the people; and in view of Gen. McClellan's political associates, among whom "Fitz John Porter is painfully conspicuous," they deem the circular an insult to both officers and men.

At a meeting of the officers of the 119th Pennsylvania Regiment, Capts. Dykes, Gray, and others, were appointed to draft resolutions regarding the army.

Resolved, That they consider the movement as an ingenious political scheme, designed for some other object than as a mark of respect to General McClellan; or, if not so designed, that it will be used by political demagogues as a weapon for the accomplishment of their unholy purposes.

Resolwed, That, while making this declaration, they are unwilling to believe that General McClellan has any knowledge of its object or purposes. The McClellan Testimonial. A PATRIOTIC AND PRAISEWORTHY LADY.—Miss Julia P. Brocks, of Harrisburg, has prepared and presented thirty-two bottles of blackberry cordial to the military hospitals of that city for medical use.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

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To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, ad extra copy of the Paper will be given. EUROPE.

Effer t of the Emancipation Proclamation he London Star.]

the proclamation of freedom, the President

or invalid, needs no retractation. As to its effect, he is made to say, "The war progresses as favorably since the issue of the proclamation as before." This, it has been hastily observed, is but very faint praise of a me. wure that was supposed to deal a fatal blow at the C. nnfederacy. But "the small criticism" that indulyes in such observations is forgetful of the predicted failure of the proclamation. It will unite the . "outh and divide the North, was the confident proph "cy of its objectors. It has had just the opposite effect. It has undoubtedly loosand the armon of the Con federacy. Like the thud of a int of the predicted failure of the prolamation. It will unite the is with and divide the North, was the confident proph 'ccy of its objectors. It has had just the opposite effect. It has undonotedly loosened the armor of the Con federacy. Like the thud of a heavy shot upon an ill built iron-clad, it has started all the rivets. This is he very burden of the complaint which Mr. John Adams, Jr., brings bask from the South. His frie with the groan under the influence of the proclam. The upon their human property. Even so far Sout. The latest and the most reproduct that the man property. Even so far Sout. The latest and trembling as to the ultimate result. From Richmond to Mobile, the Sout hern papers teem with complaints and remonstrances. They we take offer the rise of the camp, and fortifications. They drive them into the interior, far out of right of the erancipating figs. They hoard them, as they do their cotton, in the hope at least of getting compensation if they must surrender them. The rumor of a determination to a refour or five hundred thousand of them is mot confirmed, and is not believed. It is at best a preject the word of the war, and they would be for the most depressed in the way of its adoption—namely, the way, natural reluctance of the slaveowners to part with their property. They think that it is the way should receive the reward promised to the negroes at the end of the war, and they would be sort the most down the unwilliances to tax themselves for the Thom with unwilliances to tax themselves for the redemption of the negro, there is much tetter chaines of getting-the ransom from the Federal that they who made the war will make the peace. Selfishness may prate about honor, but it will prefer pell. The demption of the negro, there is much tetter chaines of getting-the ransom from the Federal that the war should ontinue till reverse the peace. Selfishness may prate about honor, but it will prefer pell. The vent has proved the reverse of their expectations. They are quite cause the proper of rece

ciful; in prosecuting war or in making peace, he will alike seek to merit the blessing of God and the gra-THE RUSSO-POLISH QUESTION-RUSSELL TO NAPIEE. EARL RUSSO-POLISH QUESTION—RESSELL TO NAPIEE.

Earl Russell has addressed a letter to Minister
Napier, in answer to the recent "reply" of Russia.

The following are its gravest paragraphs:
Prince Gortschakoff sfirms—and this view is the
theme of the beginning and end of his despatch—
that the re-establishment of order in Poland is dependent upon a condition to which he had called the
attention of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, "and which is not only unfulfilled, but is not
even alluded to in the despatch of Lord Russell; we
refer to the material assistance and moral encour-Her Majesty's Government would have been glad to have avoided this topic, and, instead of commenting on the past, to reter only to healing measures for the future. But thus compelled by Prince Gortschakoff's reference to allude to the subject, her Majesty's Government have no hesitation in declaring their conviction that the principal obstacle to the re-establishment of order in Poland is not the assistance obtained by the insurgents from abroad, but the conduct of the Russian Government itself. The Empress Catherine, in the year 1772, promised to the Poles the maintenance of their religion. The Emperor Alexander I, in the year 1815, promised to the Poles antional representation and national administration. These promises have not been fulfilled. During many years the religion of the Poles was stacked, and to the present hour they are not in possession of the political rights assured to them by the treaty of 1816; and the constitution of the same year. The violation of these solemn engagements on the part of the Russian Government produced dissatisfaction, and the sudden invasion of the homes of Warsaw, in a night of January last, was the immediate cause of the present insurrection. Unless the general feeling had been estranged from kussia, the moral and material assistance afforded from abroad would have availed the insurgents little. It is true, however, that lively sympathy has been excited in Europe in favor of the Poles. Is every considerable State where there exists a national representation—in England, in France, in Austrin, in Prussia, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, in Sweden, in Denmark—that sympathy has been manifested. Wherever there is a national administration, the administration has shared, though with prudence and reserve in expression, the feelings of the legislature and the nation. Russia ought to take into account these sympathies, and profit by the lesson which they teach. prudence and reserve in expression, the leelings of the legislature and the nation. Russis ought to take into account these sympathies, and profit by the lesson which they teach.

In communicating their views to Prince Gortschakoff, it remains to her Majesty's Government to discharge an imperative duty. It is to call his Excellency's most serious attention to the gravity of the situation, and the responsibility which it imposes upon Russis. Great Britain, Austria and France have pointed out the urgent necessity of putting an end to a deplorable state of things, which is full of danger to Europe. They have at the same time indicated the means which, in their opinion, ought to be employed to arrive at this termination, and they have offered their co-operation in order to attain it with more certainty. If Russis does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the three Powers; if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce.

DETERTION OF THE RAM SHIPS BUILT FOR THE the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce.

DETENTION OF THE RAM SHIPS BUILT FOR THE REBRIS.

Concluding a long article, the Times says: It is not affirmed on any side that the despatch of the two iron clads, which have acquired so equivocal a reputation, would be really allowable if their character is such as is imputed, while no sufficient evidence has been tendered to rebut this imputation. They are war vessels, and war vessels of exactly the kind which would probably be bespoken by the Comfederates for the purposes alleged. They must have a purpose of some kind, and no other purpose appears to have been conclusively shown. These being the grounds of suspicion, it is argued by some, and felt by almost all, that the departure of the vessels should not be permitted without some effort either to fix their alleged character, or clear them of suspicion altogether. There may be obscurity about the law, but there is none about the reason of the case. We should not submit, if we were belligerents, to the despute of cruiser after cruiser from a neutral port to make war upon our vessels. We believe that, except for some evasion, such proceedings could really be proved unlawful. We cannot but suspect that such service is the service for which these steamers are destined, and we therefore ask that these suspicions may be dispelled before we let the vessels go.

plished English lady, belonging to the highest rank of society:

"No, my dear friend, we shall not go to war. It is impossible! My heart is sick and ashamed of the conduct of my countrymen; but there are too many of us true still. No government dare undertake it. If it did, I should say, with Newman, that I should pray we might be defeated. The way in which the cotton interest has deprayed the whole heart of England is one of the most terrible warnings in history. I am sorry to say I think the nation is base enough now to be brought to reason, by your approaching triumph, and by nothing else. God speed you—God bless the right." IMPROVED FEELING IN CANADA.—The Bostom Trateller says: We learn from a Boston gentleman, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Canada, that a gratifying change of sentiment in regard to the context in the United State is already apparent in that country. Though there are yet there many strong adherents of the South, the great mass of the people are disposed to rejoice at the late decisive Federal victories, and to hope that the struggle may end in the re-establishment of the suthority of the Government over all the territory of the Republic. The leaders of the liberal party now controlling the Canadian Government are decidedly friendly to the North, and the present premier especially so, notwithstanding the fact that his wife is a Louisiana lady, and owned a plantation in that State, with three hundred negroes, who, since the Federal occupation, have become free.

ENGLISH LIBERAL OPINION.—The following is

an extract from a letter just received from an accom-plished English lady, belonging to the highest rank

ABREST OF A CLERGYMAN FOR DISLOVALTY.—
Rev. Frederick Gibson, assistant rector of St. John's Church (Protestant Episcopal) at Huntingdon, was yesterday arrested about halipast 12 o'clock, near the church edifice, by a cavalry officer, and conveyed to the headquarters of General Schenck, according to official orders. The particulars of the case are thus narrated at the quarters: Some time since a gentleman, named Johnson, formerly a member of Congress, addressed a letter to Mr. Gibson, who is the principal of the Chestnut Hill school, stating the principal of the Chestnut Hill school, stating that he desired to send his son there, and at the same that he desired to send his son there, and at the same time inquiring the terms. The reply from the principal was to the effect that his school was full, and added that even if it were not, he would not receive his son, for the resson that Mr. Johnson was a Union man, whilst all the scholars in his school were Southern in their sentiments. Soon as Mr. Johnson received the note, he forwarded it to the Secretary, of War, who, in return forwarded it to Gen. Schenck: An order was therefore issued for his arreat, and upon his arrival at the quarters he was questioned by Uol. Platt, Chief of Staff. Mr. Gibson said that as a minister and school instructor he had no political principles, but as a citizen he contended that the present condition of the country was caused by an unholy war. When informed that the was to be imprisoned, he asked whether he, as a citizen, had no rights. Col. Piatt said in case of his death he would not be deprived of the rites of repulture.— Rellimore American, Sept. 28. Fort Blenker, south side of the Potomac, to be led Fort Reynolds, after Major General J. F.

THE TITANS OF AMERICA.-A correspondent of the American Phrenologicial Journal says:

While you have spoken of the Kentuckians, Tennesseans, West Virginians, and Marylanders, as
being so large and finely developed, parmit me to
say that the true Titans of America have escaped,
your notice-men among whom, though nobody myself, I have walked, feeling myself among gods—
phy sically speaking, of course—mea beside whom
the Highlanders are in a measure pigmies—men
among whom six feet three inches and a cheat of
forty-five, forty-eight, and even fifty inches are not
uncommon—I mean the backwoodsmen of Maine,
to whom three generations, speat for the most part,
in the open air, battling with the pluy monarohs
that girt the Umbagog, the Moosehead, and other,
lakes and streams of that wild, bracing, Northern
climato, have given the most gigantic development
of physical power which hever saw or had any suthentic account of.

called Fort Reynolds, after Major General J. F. Reynolds.
The four redoubts, "A," "B," "C," and "D," near Fort Lyon, will be called as follows: Fort Weed after Brigadier General S. A. Weed, captain of artillery; Fort Farnesworth after Brigadier General E. J. Farnesworth; Fort O'Rourke after Lieutenant P. H. O'Rourke, U. S. Engineers (colonel volunteers); Fort Willard after Major George A. Willard, 19th U. S. Infantry (colonel volunteers).

Brig. Gen. Chas. K. Graham, returned from Richmond, after his confinement as a prisoner of the battle of Gettysburg, has received a cordial welcome from the citizens of New York. General Graham, previous to the war, was a midshipman in the United States Navy, and at one time was chief, engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On the death of General Whipple he was appointed to Gen. Whipple he was appointed to Gen. Whipple's old division, but finally returned to the 1st Brigade, which he commanded at the battle of Get. Brigade, which he commanded at the battle of Get. Brigade, which he commanded at the battle of Get. Was sinally taken prisoner. He was found suffering as everely from his wounds, and was not furnished with anything to eat for over thirty-six hours. For difteen days his wounds were not dressed—he suffering the most intense agony.