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

THE DAILY PRESS, THEREN CENTS PER WERK, payable to the earrier, mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars FOR ARMUR, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTT CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, OWN DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS. invariably in advance for the time or constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

CEOTHING

PRR AFFUM, in advance.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR

A K ET A L L,

S. E. CORNER
SIXTH AND MARKET.
FINE OLOTHING READY MADE.

W. & B.

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

The newest styles for Fall and Winter
Now Ready.

ANDRIOT, MAGROCH, & CO., FRENOH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter ad Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of

D. GORDON YATES. A hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY: FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 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

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street.

COMMISSION HOUSES. RAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND. SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY

BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. FRENCH GOODS.

INSKEEP & TRUEFITT, PLAIN MUSLIN DE LAINS

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

SILVER-PLATED WARE. SILVER PLATED WARE

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF QENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN,

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-The he makes a speciarly in the special vision of the special visi

YARNS.

WOOL.

Medium and Fine, very light and clean. *In store, and daily arriving, consignments of Tub and Fleece, from new clip.

WOOLEN YARNS. 18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand. OOTTON YARNS.

FR. B. -All numbers and descriptions procured at once, ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,

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 Decorations. N. E. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA. PERS of every grade.

NO. 246 MARKET STREET,

SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS. au22-2m

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS!—
At DEAN'S CIGAR STORE, 335 CHESTNUT Street,
you can buy FINE-GUT CHEWING TOBACCO 25 per
eent. less than anywhere else.
Anderson's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyalde, Lillenthal's
Standard, Old Continental, Young America, and Goodwin's M. Y. Patent Pressed, for sight cents each.
Plantation, Cornish's Virgin Leaf, Vellow Bank, Honey Dew, Amulet, National, Heart's Delight, Savory,
Medallion, Nonparell, and Mrs. Miller's Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, for four cents each.
EME CUT IN YELLOW PAPERS.—Lillenthal's,
Backus & Campbell's, Vellow Bank, Grace, for three
ents each.

DWIN 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 Merinces and a wood belaines.

Rich and neat style all-wood Delaines.

Figured Mohair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.

Fancy styles of Valencias.

All-wood Plaidd.

Rich French Chintzes.

Plain all-wood Delaines, double width.

Plain all-wood Delaines, single width.

Black and Colored Alspaces.

Wholessie as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

MOUTRNING CLOAKS Backus & Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grade, for three scents each.
FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO IN BULK.—Ander-mon's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Dean's Golden Prize, Dean's Philadelphia Fine Cut, Honey Dew. Michigan, and Fride of Rentucky, for eix cents per ounce.
Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco by the pound, 46, 60, 75, 30 cents, and \$1.

IMPORTED HAVANA AND YARA CIGARS, and domestic Cigars of all kinds, 25 per cent. less than others seell, at wholessie or retail, at DEAN'S CIGAR STORE.

Wilmington and Newark Corporation Notes taken at par. MOURNING CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLE, &c., At the NEW MOURNING STORE, 1926 CHESTNUT Street, 2 CO. sel9-lm M. & A MYERS & CO. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2.000 bbls Mass. No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught datish, in assorted packages.
2.000 bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax 2.000 bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfar
Herring.

2.000 bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfar
Herring.

2.000 bones Lubec, Scaled, and No 1 Herring.

100 bones Lubec, Scaled, and No 1 Herring.

100 bones Herring County Cheese, &c.

110 SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, attended to, by the most experienced workman, woman attended to, by the most experienced workman, quantities to suit, at woman attended to, by the most experienced workman, woman attended to, by the most experienced workman, and the superienced workman work and the superienced workman, and the superienced workman, and the superienced workman work and the superienced work and the superienced

VOL. 7.—NO. 54.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

PARIS AND AMERICAN

CLOAKS,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

Are now opening their

To which they invite attention, viz:

PLAID REP FANTASIE,
PLAID POPLINS,
EPINGLINES,
ALL-WOOL PLAID,
In the Richest Designs

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, OLOBED, AND PRINTED. DE LAINES ED MERINOS, all Shades, I ANNELS

NNELS. CARLET TWILLED FLANNELS.

JACONETS.

JACONETS.
CAMBRICS.
CHECKED MUSLINS.
SOFT C*MBRICS.
NAINSOOKS.
EWISS MUSLINS.
MULL MUSLINS.
CAMBRIC DIMITY.
TARLETONS, &C.
HISS 'KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
HES AND GENTS' COTTON HOSE.
WORLS IN All SIZES & MI QUALITIES.
WORLS IN A SIZE & MI QUALITIES.
HORALS NEWS SERVING MEDIUM, AND
EWIFE LYNERS.
ENDING THE CLOTHS AND
SKT MAPKINS, DOYLIES, AND TOWELS,
I, HUCKABACK, &C.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA

VERY IMPURIANT
DIES!
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,
CC.,

To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at this dand favorably known establishment. With an experience of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing.

FIRST:

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,

BLANKETS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AN INVOICE OF HEAVY

EMBROIDERED CLOTH CURTAINS,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRSON,

1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE JUST OPENED,

NEW LACE CURTAINS,
Of Beautiful Designs.

TAMBOURED LACE and MUSLIN DEAPERIES.
FRENCH BROCATELLES, FIGURED SATIN and
DAMASKS.

BORDERED TERRIES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, AND SATIN DE LAINES.
Gold Bordered and Plain SHADES of every Descrip-

tion made and put up to order in the best possible SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,

PURNISHING GOODS.

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 every description.
Red Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Six lots of Fine Napkins,
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
N. B.—One lot of French Scarlet Cloth, for Cloaks, a
superb article.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
Fall and Winter Cloaks.
Orders taken for Cloaks.
Fine Stock of Woolen Shawls.

CURTAIN WAREHOUSE, 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

Water Proofs, some extra dark shades.
Frosted Beavers of extra fine quality.
Scalekins. Castor Beavers, Tricots.
Pine Black Broadcloths.
Black and Fancy Cassimeres.
10th stock of these Goods, at the right prices.
COOPER & CONARD.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. AR. CHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELBVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, this morning, from anction, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, at 37. 45, 60, and 62 cents; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, at 37. 45, 60, and 62 cents; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62, 75, 57, and 81; Imperial Three-ply Carpets, at 81.50; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 57 cents; Rag and Hemp Carpets, at 25, 57, 50, and 62 cents; Floor Offi Cloths, 37 to 75 cents; Buff Bordered Window Shades, 76 to 81; Stair Oil Cloths, 25 cents; Buff and Green Window Hollands, 87 to 62 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

New Fall Delaines, 25 to 25 cents, rich Plaid Dress Goods, 31, 37, and 60 cents; Stella and Elaukel Shawle, 83 to 810; Brown, Drab, and Elauke Alpacas, 31 to 75 cents; Black Silks, 81 to 81.75; cheap lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, 10, 12, and 16 cents; Coats' White Spool Cotten, 8 cents; Pins, 6 cents; Hooks and Eyes, 3 cents; Windsor Soap, 6 cents.

Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

FENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

H. STEEL & SOM.

BOS. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,

Have now open a choice assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

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

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Plain 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.

Ilot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL

VEILS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

JUST OPENED,

17 N. EIGHTH STREET.

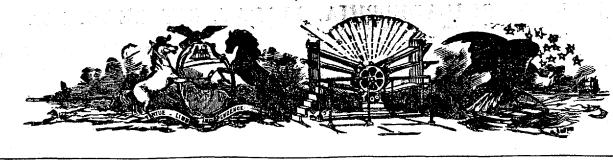
VIANNELS.
VALE PLANNELS.
VANNELS.
VALE PLANNELS.
VANNELS.

IRISH POPLINS, SILK-FACED POPLINS, ALL-WOOL POPLINS, In the most Desirable Shades.

In great variety on MONDAY, October 5th,

OPENING OF

Will have his OPENING of



NION DEMONSTRATION

IN CLEARFIELD.

How They Tolerate Free Speech.

ADDRESS OF HON. P. C. SHANNON.

specially Reported for The Press.

&c.,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOTH HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' WINTER CLOAKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE, o. 34 South SECOND St., and 23 STRAWBERRY St. A FULL STOCK OF ARMY CLOTHS. NAVY CLOTHS.
NAVY CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES.
NOBBY COATINGS.
CHINCHILLAS. VELVET CLOTHS.

ESQUIMAUX. BILLIARD CLOTHS. BAGATELLE CLOTHS, &c. oc1-t24 NO 902 CHESTNUT STREET. REMOVAL AND OPENING.

PROSTED BEAVERS

J. M. HAFLEIGH, Successor to L. J. LEVY & GO.,

WILL REMOVE His Stock to the NEW MARBLE STORE. FALL AND WINTER STOCK

902 CHESTNUT STREET. and open, in addition thereto, On MONDAY, October 5th,

large and well-selected Stock of FRENCH DRESS GOODS, all of the Best Fabrics and Newest Designs. BEST STORE in the BEST LOCATION, and has also the means and facilities for procuring, at all times, a Stock which will make his the LEADING BETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS in this city.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. In all desirable grades, at less than usual prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow SHAWLS. LONG AND SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS.

In all the Popular Styles and Coloring. OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow BROCHE LONG SHAWLS. In Paris and Viennoise fabric Choice Colorings and Designs. Prices varying from \$S to \$25. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, s. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow

RLANKETS, IN ALL GRADES. Hotel-Keepers, Institutions, and Housekeepers? supplied at the lowest prices. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow CHAKER FLANNELS.

OF ALL DESIRABLE GRADES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, s. 450, 458, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow ALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS PARIS POPLINS, Choice Colors. SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, Choice Colors. EPINGLE do BLACK STRIPED do FRENCH MERINOES.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS.—

The Largest Assortment of

The Largest Assortment of DRESS GOODS, PRENCH MERINOS.
PIOPLINS, Plaid, Plain, and Striped.
POIL DE CHEVRES
MOUSLIN DELAINES.
ALL-WOOL, and UNION PLAIDS.
PLAIN and FIGURED REPS.

In any and prouned neers.

In constant receipt of desirable goods from the Philaliphia and New York auctions.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SICOND Street seso-st Above Willow SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 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 purchase, as doing business at a very small expense, and exclusively for cash, we can sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house.

N. Z. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets.

CHAS. LEWISSON. 3

D. WATKINS. 4

2024-mwi2m MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

A LARGE STOCK OF STRAW AND FELT GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, And a general assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863.

FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS, JUST OPENED AT THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S, No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.

EIGHTH-ST. RIBBON- STORE,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET.
We would inform our customers, and the ladies
cenerally, that we
OPEN THIS DAY a complete stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FALL AND WINTER SEASON OF 1863.
Our stock consists of
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
every shade and style:
Like And The Control of the Control plain, and with white and colored edges:
FELT AND STRAW BONNETS AND HATS.

FELT AND STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the newest shapes:
SILKS, VELVETS, AND UNCUT VELVETS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FRATHERS,
BONNET-FRAMES, LACES, &c., &c.
By buying from the importers direct, and by constant attendance at the various auction sales in this city and flew York, we are enabled to offer a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the most reasonable prices.
A full assortment kept up till the end of the season. Country orders promptly attended to. No. 107 North EIGHTH Street.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107
WAINUT Street, have received Paris MILLINERY for Fall, which they will be prepared to
show to their customers on and after THURSDAY, October 1st. MOURNING BONNETS

Made to order at the NEW MOURNING STORE,
926 CHESTNUT Street,
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, BRUSHES, &c.,

- CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, nection with their extensive Cabinet business, are annuacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and heve now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be unperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufecturers refer to their numerous pairons throughout facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughou ine Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

WATCHES AND JEWETRY.

MUSICAL BOXES. IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, sel-6m

32.4 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. BOWARD & CO.'S First Class

AMERICAN WATCHES,

With

MERSHOM'S PATENT REGULATOR.
For sale by the principal WATCHMAKERS. sell-lm of all numbers and brands.
Rayen's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings. Trunk and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 6 feet wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sall Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EYERMAN & CO.,
my6-tf

102 JONES' Alley.

For sale by the principal wATCHMAKERS. sell-Im

G. RIJSSELL, FINE AMERICAN

E. and Imported WATCHES. Fine Jewelry. Silver and Plated Ware, &c.

1925-6m

FINE WATCH REPAIRING

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863. THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

ADDITIONAL REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE.

REBEL MANGUYRES AROUND CHATTANOOGA. Bespatch from General Bragg-Order of Lee-General Hood Recovering.

News from Rebel Papers-Accident at Nashville. New York, Oct. 1.—The Richmond Examiner, of From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept 28.1 ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The news of the late victory over Rosecrans by General Bragg begins to come in slowly. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 22d says that the battle of Chickamauga has proven the most extensive and desperate struggle of the Western campaign, and it is not yet over. The fatality among the field officers is unprecedented. Every train, and almost every despatch from the front, has brought the announcement of the fall of another and still another prominent officer, indicating the desperate nature of the conflict, the splendid and impetuous charges of our own troops, and the stubborn and desperate resistance of the foe. Already a major-general and several brigadier generals are numbered among the noble dead of our side. It is impossible to get any accurate account of the enemy's losses, but the field was literally strewn with their dead, and doubtless the mortality among their officers has been equal, if not greater than ours, notwithstanding the enemy have trained sharpshoters for the express purpose of pioking off our commanders.

The latest advices from Chattanooga state that the enemy cocupied the place in force, and that another fight was hourly expected. The Federals were certainly in possession of the Place at one o'dlock on Wednerday.

Mr. Rushton, agent of the East Tennessee and CHICKAMAUGA. the 29th uit., received here, contains a statement that General Lee has officially communicated to the War Department that the 11th and 12th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac have gone to General stated at 12,000. General Burnside is said to have retreated towards Knoxville and the rebels have occupied Jones CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 .- Nothing special has been received from Rosecrans since Saturday. This should excite no apprehension; the wires are being shound extent of applications, the wrest are temperatured by Government. It is stated by way of Washington that the situation at Chattanooga was satisfactory at the last accounts. Many wild rumors are affoat of disaster and success. The Commercial's Nashville despatch says that on the 29th ult., three hundred rebel prisoners, confined in the third story of the Knoxville House, an unfinished building, made a rush for breakfast. The stairs gave way and they fell to the basement Several were taken out dead and ninety-six wound ed, many having both arms and legs broken. The Secesh of the city thought it a plot to murder the prisoners, and collected in such numbers that they had to be dispersed by the guard. A heavy rain set in this morning. The city is

when the place at one o'clock on Wednerday.

Mr. Rushton, agent of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, endeavored to reach Chattanooga with an engine, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the track via Cleveland. The report made of this reconnoissance, at Dalton, Wednesday evening, was, that on reaching a point within five miles of Chattanooga they met Pegram's cavalry, about one o'clock yesterday, who ordered the party back to Dalton, and informed them the Federals were still in the town. Pegram had received orders to fall back to Chicksmauga. When the engine passed Cleveland, on its return, Bird's brigade of Federal cavalry were reported within six miles of the ftown. Our forces stationed there being small in numbers, were obliged to leave.

It is evident we must have another struggle before Rosecrans is driven across the river.

The two hostile forces were larger in number than any others that have heretofore met in the West. The battle was fought in Catoosa county, about seven or eight miles west of Ringgold, and between Pea Vine creek and Chickamauga, opening in a series of sharp skirmishes Friday evening, and rezuming the following day in a continuous and incessant battle from seven o'clock A. M., briskly all along our lines, until five o'clock P. M. Our right was in the direction of Ringgold, under Longstreet, Hill in the centre, and Polk and Buckner on the left.

On Friday, the 18th, at twelve M., the artillery THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. Telegrams from Charleston and Richmond Papers.

The Charleston Courier of the 24th says that the Yankees made their appearance at Batteries Gregg and Wagner in large force on Wednesday morning, and appeared to be-working with considerable energy. They seemed to pay no attention to the fire from our batteries, but kept on digging and hauling sand and timber to various positions around Gregg and Wagner. Some six or seven wagons and teams were engaged at this work all day Wednesday. The enemy also yesterday unmasked several guns mounted on Gregg and Wagner, cutting away the embrasures, &c., and seemingly getting ready for action. Papers. action.

A few shots were fired by the enemy in the afternoon from Gadberry Hill at Battery Simkins.
About five o'clock the enemy's battery on Black
Island opened on Battery Hashell, on James Island.
Battery Haskell replied with vigor.

A schooner from the northward came in heavil
aden, and anchored abreast of Gregg's Hill, and
commenced discharging.

The Ironsides, monitors, and others are at their
old anchorage, and remain quiet. On Friday, the 18th, at twelve M., the artillery opened on the extreme left, and Patton Anderson's division was engaged with the enemy in a series of shirmishes, under a hill on the left, until evening. The next day, Saturday, the 19th, the fighting commenced along the whole line about seven in the morning, and lasted until far into the night. It was one incessant roar of artillery and rattle of small arms all day long—no cessation. At five P. M. there was a temporary lull, the firing ceased, and it was believed the day's work was over without any decisive results to either side, and a heavy list of casualties on both. In a short time after five Gen. Polk again ordered an advance to drive the enemy from a strong position he had taken, and it was in this charge that Preston Smith was killed. Turner's battery fought splendidly. The artillery fire from that battery is said to have excelled anything of the sort ever before witnessed in its terrible effect upon the enemy. The bettery was a while! On Friday, the 18th, at twelve M., the artillery The Ironsides, monitors, and others are at their old anchorage, and remain quiet.

A salute was fired by all our batteries and Forts. Moultrie and Sumpter yesterday, in honor of the great victory won by General Bragg's army. Fort Sumpter fired a salute of thirteen guns.

The enemy's fleet is reported to have fired a salute Tuesday night in honor of Farragut's arrival at this poet.

Our batteries were keeping up a heavy fire last TELEGRAMS TO THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26, 1963.

The Yankees have worked very little at their batteries to-day. Our fire is keeping them close under cover. Our mortars on Sullivan's island work admirably. The shells are thrown with accuracy, and fall with accuracy, in the middle of the enemy's batteries at nearly every fire.

desperate at times, and the enemy was driven from every strong position. We have not learned the result of yesterday? sighting, but we are assured by friends from the front that everything is favorable to our arms. The confidence and spirit and enthusiasm of the troops are unbounded, and every one seems to feel sure of a victory.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 24th says: Everything now indicates an early battle on the Tennessee, and the shock may take place at any hour. "We are confronting the enemy two miles from Chattanoga," this morning, is the word from above: and, as we know our troops are eagerly panting for another opportunity to punish their foe, and think our commanders appreciate the importance of no longer delaying, we look for another battle at once.

Roseceans has certainly been concentrating his forces since Sunday, and that he has been able to gather as much physical force as he lost may be true. Burnside's disposable force may have joined him, and his garison left lower down and north of the river may have been hurried to his support. And it will be remembered that the letter of our correspondent, "Kingston," published yesterday (who writes advisedly), informs us that five brigades of infantry, one of cavalry and several batteries of artillery left Huntsville, Aia., on the 1sth inst. If this force had not come in time to participate in the late battle they will have had time to make the march ere this. It is the impression of our officers that they were energing defore, but the Federal officers captured say not. It may be so.

The Fruits Of the victory at Chicksmanners are THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

not. It may be so.

THE FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.

The fruits of the victory at Chickamauga are officially stated as follows:

Seven thousand prisoners.
Forty pieces of artillery.
Fifteen thousand stand of small arms.
Thirty atand of colors.
And the enemy has been driven back to his fortifications on the river.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD

scribes the battle-field of Chickamauga:

cannot do much harm.

The rebel guerilla, Major White, left with his force last Thursday night a week, with the apparent intention of joining the main body of the rebel army. THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Extracts from the Message of the Governor of South Carolina. ENROUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, September 21, 1863. Genilemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Columbia, September 21, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The day of your annual meeting is so near at hand that I should not have convoked you again in extra session, but for what I deem a pressing emergency, admitting of no delay. The progress of the war for the last sew months has not been favorable to our arms. The brilliant repulse of the enemy's iron-clad ficet on the 7th of April last, in Charleston harbor, has been succeeded by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, our retirement from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Tennessee, and slso by our evacuation of Morris Island, but not without a stubborn resistance by the brave garrizons of Wagner and Gregg, under a fire from naval and land batteries, such as no works have ever before withstood. Fort Sumpter still holds out with an infantry garrison, which has recently achieved a brilliant success. Her noble ruins afford the best proofs of the indomitable courage of the officers and men of the 1st South Carolina Artillery. Our malignant foe is now erecting on Morris Island powerful batteries of Parrott guns, and repairing his damaged fleet, preparatory to another and more determined attack upon our harbor outposts, whilst his land forces are being increased, with the hope, possibly, of carrying Charleston in a combined attack by land and sea. The call of the President for five thousand troops for six months' service within the State, beginning the 1st of August last, has been promptly responded to, with the exception of five companies now in process of organization. This requisition, and the enforcement of the conscription act to forty-five, embracing almost the entire population between the ages of lorty and fifty, so impairs the efficiency of our military organization that I find it impracticable to obtain readily a force a dequate to such emergencies as a emilikely now soon to be upon us. To meet these emergencies I have endeavored, under your late act and the act of 1811, to raire a volunteer force of one mounted regiment, two comp describes the battle-field of Chickamanga:

The battle field extended about ten miles, and the carnage was the most frightful yet witnessed, far exceeding Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro, or Shiloh. The constant and terrific roar of artillely never was exceeded. The fighting of our men on Sunday evening, in carrying the enemy's entrenchments, was magnificent, grand, and terrible. They faced the whirlwind of lead and iron with the steadiness and composure of a summer's rain. Then came charge after charge, the frightful gaps in our lines being immediately closed up, and, with the yell of demons, our battle cry arose above the roar and crash of mucketry and artillery, while the terrorstricken foe fell back aghast as our braves mounted and carried their entienchments, line after line, over the dead carcasses of the Abolition foe, who fell in heaps in the pits they had but dug for themselves.

The battle-field that night by moonlight—the gilttering beams shiming on the ghostly faces of the dead, distorted in expression from the wounds of their torn and mangled bodies, with heaps of the wounded and dying, with scattered arms strewn everywhere, with broken artillery carriages and costsoons, dead horses, and all that makes up the debris of a bloody contested field—was terrible and appalling. mintary organization for the tenter of the State every able-bodied citizen between the ages of sixteen and sixty not in the Confederate service or otherwise legally exempted. The immediate danger to be apprehended arises from raiding parties of the enemy, who dash suddenly into the State from Tennessee, through upper Georgis or the passes of the mountains of North and South Carolina.

Linvite your attention to the operation of the system of impressment adopted by the Confederate Government. I am informed that in some sections where the people have little more than is absolutely necessary for their own use, it is apprehended that destitution will be brought about by its unsqual operation. Coming, as you do, from every section of the State, you are doubtless better informed upon this subject than myself, and better prepared to adopt a judicious policy than I am now to suggest it. I have called the attention of the Confederate Government to the subject, and suggested to them the probability that the collection of the tax in kind, which operates more equally on all, would obviate the necessity for the impressment of provisions.

The system adopted by furnishing labor for the

appalling.

GENERAL GREGG, OF TEXAS.

The Huntsville Confederale states that this gallant officer was shot in the neck during the first day's engagement at Chickamauga, the ball passing out of the lower part of his face, inflicting a very serious wound, but not regarded fatal. He was brought to this place by this morning's train, and is at the house of a triend in this vicinity. We have not had an opportunity to converse with him; but, from those who did, we learn that he estimates our force in Saturday's fight at thirty thousand, and states that they drove the enemy, who were also in heavy force, a mile and a hall, and he understood that Cleburne's division had fianked the enemy's right wing and got in their rear, which, if true, would cut off their retreat to Chattanooga. He fell early in action. While advancing with his brigade, Gen. Cheatham sent him word to be cautious, and not mistake his men, who were also advancing for the enemy. He rode forward to reconnoitre, and had wheeled his horse to return, when a platoon of the enemy fired on him, wounding him as before stated. He fell from his horse insensible, and consciousness was just returning as the enemy had stripped him of his sword and spurs. They, probably, had not time to get his watch or other valuables, before our troops advarced, when he was taken to the rear.

DESTATCH FROM GENERAL BRAGG. CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL LEE. Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] General Lee has just issued the following con-gratulatory order to the Army of Northern Virginia, announcing the victory at Chickamauga, by General HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Sept. 24, 1863.
The Commanding General announces to the army, with profound gratitude to Almighty God, the victory achieved at Chickamauga by the army of Gen. Braxton Brage. The Commanding General announces to the army, with profound gratitude to Almighty God, the victory achieved at Chickamauga by the army of Gen. Braxton Bragg.

After a fierce and sanguinary conflict of two days, the Federal forces: under Gen. Rosecrans were driven with heavy loss from their strong positious, and, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, retreated, under cover of the night, on Chattanooga, Dursued by our cavalry.

Rendering to the great Giver of victory, as is most justly due, our praise and thanksgiving for this signal, manifestation of his favor, let us extend to the army that has so nobly upheld the honor of our country the tribute of our admiration for its valor, and sympathy for its suffering and loss.

Invoking the continued assistance of Heaven upon our efforts, let us resolve to emulate the heroic example of our brethren in the South, until the enemy shall be expelled from our borders, and peace and independence be secured to our country.

R. E. LEE, General.

The LATEST FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

[Telegrams to the Itichmond Enquirer.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 26—The train last night from Ringgold ran off the track, four miles above Marietta, and is not yet in. No lives lost. R. E. LEE, General.
THE LATEST FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.
[Telegrams to the Richmond Enquirer. 7
ATLANTA, Sept. 26—The train last night from Ringgold ran off the track, four miles above Marietta, and is not yet in. No lives lost.
Mr. Addir writes from Ringgold, yesterday, to the Confederacy that General Wheeler, with his cavalry, is over the river, and General Forrest is in the right place. ATLANTA, Sept. 26—The train last night from Ringgold ran off the track, four miles above Marietta, and is not yet in. No lives lost.

Mr. Adair writes from Ringgold, yesterday, to the Confederacy that General Wheeler, with his cavalry, is over the river, and General Forrest is in the right place.

A Confederate officer has just arrived, who was wounded and a prisoner on Saturday, and detained in a Yankee Rospital until Monday, when he was relieved by Forrest's cavalry. He saw Gen. Rosecrans on Sunday night rockets were seen towards Harrison, which, the Yankees said, were a signal of the approach of General Burnside, with forty thousand reinforcements.

A heavy Confederate force was before Chattanooga and Harrison.

[SECOND DESTATCH.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—Our lines extend around Chattanooga, within striking distance of the enemy, Our forces are well up to the front. Full supplies of commissary and hospital stores are close at hand. On Wednesday night our cavalry occupied Cooper's gap, on Lookout mountain, twelve miles from Chattanooga. That night General Hongatreet. The enemy's operations are plainly visible from Lookout.

Rosecrans has two lices of defence on the road to Chattanooga, six hundred yards apart. He has one pontoon bridge acroes the river, which is crowded with wagons, and the impression is, that he brings them over as they are needed.

General Hood was deing well on Thursday. EXECUTION OF KELLOGG, THE WESTERN SPY.

Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed twelve thousand.

The Yankee loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, will reach twenty-eight thousand.

Five Yankee hospitals are in our hands full of wounded.

The enemy's haversacks contain corn bread only. Prisoners state that they were four days on short rations.

The bridge over the East Chickamauga river is repaired, and trains will go to our lines to-morrow.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 26—Officers from General Hood's division train, just in, report that they left Lookout Mountain yesterday morning. That important position was then held by Hood's division, now commanded by General Jenkins.

It is not apposed that an assault will be vade, as we command the situation, and need not sacrifice the lives of our troops.

On Thursday night the enemy made two attempts on our lines. They were driven back both times to their entrenchments.

Futher news of a cheering character has been received, but it is not deemed prudent to communitate it.

Neves from Rebel Papers—Accident at

The body was then placed in a come, and sent to the burial ground.

Kellogg was a man of rather prepossessing appearance, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with sparkling light-blue eyes, sandy hair and beard, and a slight moustache. His skin, from long confinement (some fifteen months), had become as fair as a female's. He wore, at the time of his execution, a dark-blue coat and brass buttons, light-blue pants, a blue check shirt, and black wool hat. He was apparently about thirty-five years of age. wool hat. He was apparently about thirty-five years of age.

The wretch had previously confessed his guilt, the substance of which confession was that he had hired himself in the Confederate Engineer Corps at Island No. 10, for the purpose of gaining information for the benefit of the Federal Government, and though at last detected he died with the conviction that he had furnished more valuable information, in the character of a spy, to that Government, than any other ten men in the United States service. THE UNION AS IT WAS.

THE UNION AS IT WAS,

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The New York World of Saturday last takes the Tribune to task for denouncing the Union as it was. It seems that Greeley has been pouring contempt and odium on attempts to re-establish the Union on its old basis—that is, upon the efforts of the World and the War Democrats. Greeley "likens such attempts to the madness which would wish, in France, for the re-establishment of all that the revolution has swept away—a return to absolutism, feudalism, nations."

The World's comments upon this quotation from Greeley are of no value, since it is evident that a Democrat who can advocate war for the restoration of a federation of independent States cannot be regarded as a reasonable being. A Constitution which inhibits war cannot be restored by war—that is self-evident; for war is, of all things, the most violative of the Constitution, and includes and justifies all other violations, even the monstrous despotism now established by Lincoln. War necessarily destroys a Constitution such as the United States once possessed, and it is the merest folly to talk of restoring the Union by war of any sort—as much so as to talk of maintaining the Constitution by habitual violation of its very spirit, its every letter and principle.

Brigadier General Howell Cobb has been promoted to a major generalship by President Davis, and as-signed to the command of the Georgia State forces now being organized in the vicinity of Atlanta.

now being organized in the vicinity of Atlanta,

ATTORNEY GENERAL WATTS.

Certain ignorant or designing persons having attempted to get up an impression in Alabama that Attorney General Watts, the Governor elect of that State, might be induced to fayor a plan of "reconstruction," he has written to a friend who addressed him a note on the subject, that he is "surprised and mortified that anybody in the South should so interpret the Alabama election;" that he "will not forfielt his self-respect by arguing" such a question; that the man "who is now deliberately or otherwise in favor of 'reconstruction' with the States under Lincoln's dominion, is a traitor in his heart to the State of his residence and to the Confederate States, and deserves a traitor's dom." "If I had the power," says Colonel Watts, "I would build up a wall of fire between Yankeedom and the Confederate States, there to burn for ages as a monument of the following that the power is the confederate States, there to burn for ages as a monument of the following the surface of the nutries in the surface of the nutries in the surface of the principal of the surface of t wan of fire netween Yankeedom and the Confederate States, there to burn for ages as a monument of the folly, wickedness, and vandalism of the puritanic race! No, air! rather than reunite with such a peo-ple, I would see the Confederate States desolated with fire and award?" It is to

satisfy all doubters.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN NEW YORK HARDOR.

(From the Enquirer, 29th ult.]

The sudden appearance of the Russian fleet, consisting of the Oshaba, the Alexander Nevska, 61 guns; the Percaviet, 46 guns; to be reinforced in a few days by the Vartag and the Vitesse, each 16 guns, and by the Alinos, Isommyood, Jahont, each 9 guns, is not accounted for. Perhaps an alliance between Russia and the United States—between Poland's "best Government the world ever saw," and that which extends similar kind attention to the people of the Confederate States—is about to take place. This holy alliance has kindred sympathics and principles—Alexander II and Abraham I.

REBEL VIEWS OF GENERAL GILMORE'S MOVEMENTS. REBEL VIEWS OF GENERAL GILMORE'S MOVEMENTS.

Anis May shinner has kindred sympathies and principles—Alexander II and Abraham I.

REBEL VIEWS OF GENERAL GLIMORE'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Sept 10.]

The great object of Gen. Gilmore, in aiming at the destruction or capture of Fort Sumpter, was evidently to remove that obstacle to the passage of the vessels of war into the inner harbor of Charleston, and so on to the city. He has done about all he can do against Sumpter. He has pretty much ruined it, but the Confederate flag still foats over its ruins, and the attempts of the iron-clads to run past and enter the inner harbor have not been successful. Sumpter, from her ruins, still poured a fire on them, and our other forts and batteries joined in the conflict. As nothing but iron-clads could in any case venture to make the attempt to run past, of course no transports could carry up troops with the view of effecting a landing and attempting the occupation of Charleston. The iron-clads, once within our range, might hammer away at the city; but at the same time they would find themselves under the concentrated fire of batteries hammering away at them. They could not afford to devote themselves long to the work of destruction. They would have to excape or fight for their own salvation.

The real danger to be apprehended from the presence of a Yankee fleet in the inner harbor, would be that it would cut off communication between the batteries and the city, which is the base of operations and the centre of supplies. But again, the monitors, which can only carry a limited supply of coal, provisions, and munitions of war, would be cut off from their base of operations, since none of the monitors would also have to encounter three Confederate iron-clads, armed with heavy Brooke guns of great penetrative power. These iron-clads, unlike the unfortunate Fingal, would not be apt toget aground, as they have steamed around every square yard of the harbor, and know it all. It is not known that the armor of the Fingal was not stronger, square yard of the har

bor are much stronger, and, as already remarked, not likely to get aground. It is true they are slow, but so are the monitors, and even if the latter were twice as fast as our boats, their fear of torpedoes, obstructions, and all sorts of things, would prevent them from derlying any advantage from their superior speed.

LOUISIANA—REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. WEITZEL.

The Richmord Examiner has a despatch that Gen.
Weitzel has been defeated and killed, at Napoleon,

The Mexican Army still Able to Resist the French—The New Commander in Chief, General Diaz—International Relations. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Mexicans are not able and to not intend to offer any effectively restance to the Franch forces, with the full determination of lighting the French now and forever.

General Diaz has been appointed commander-inchief. Diaz is a young, enterprising, daring man, of superior military attainments. He performed prodigles of valor at the siege of Puebla, and evinced military skill of a high order. The Mexican Liberals are looking to this young general with great hope. He has now at his headquarters in San Luis aforce of \$5,000 men, which is being thoroughly organized, armed, and equipped. General Doblado, of the State of Guanajuato, has a force of 10,000 men well armed, clothed, and paid. He resigned his position as Governor of the State of Guanajuato a few days since, in order to devote himself entirely to military affairs. His headquarters are at the city of Leon. This State, Queretaro, is also organizing a very respectable force, also Aojaco, and, in fact, all the States of the republic appear to be doing their best in the raising of forces to contend with the invader.

Gen. Negrete is Governor of the States of Puebla and Tlascala, and commander in chief of the forces of those States. He has already an army which is giving great trouble to the French. A few days ago the Mexican traitor Oronoz left the city of Mexico to attack him, but his Mexican forces went over to the patriots. Oronoz was obliged to retreat to the tween the French and Mexicans is by no means inded. It is true, the Mexicans are greatly impoended. It is true, the Mexicans is by no means ended. It is true, the Mexicans are greatly impoverished. They need large supplies of arms and other war material with which to carry on the struggle, now-so unequal in the matter of supplies. The interests of the French invasion and of the Sonthern Confederacy, for the time being, are here looked upon as identical. Every victory the North regarded by every Mexican patriot as a staggering gains over the South causes rejoieing here, for it is blow to the French invasion as well as to the Southern rebellion; and the masses of the Mexican people are beginning to believe that at no distant day the loyal United States will take an active part in aiding them to come off successful from the desperate struggle they are now maintaining against the European foe.

Schor Romero, who recently represented the Mexican Government at Washington, has been appointed a colonel in the Mexican army, and he is now a member of Gen. Diaz's staff. A short time before I left San Luis, the Jusiez Government had appointed Schor Zerco as minister to the United States, and he was expected to leave for his post in appointed Senor Larco as militare.

States, and he was expected to leave for his post in Washington about this time. DESERTION OF MODILE BY THE CITIZENS .- A DESERTION OF MODILE BY THE CITIZENS.—A letter from an officer of the blockading fleet in the Gulf says: "The people are leaving Mobile in droves; not by ones and twos, but by the dozen. A few days ago thirteen seamen deserted from the Selma rebel steamer. From Mobile Bay thirty-five women and children came over, and about one hundred men, all within one week, and all agree that Mobile can be easily taken. We shall soon be about that. There is famine in Mobile, and the women have rebelled against the authorities. They were staiving, and wanted bread, and they took it where they could find it."

UNION DEMONSTRATION AT NEW YORK .- Wed-UNION DEMONSTRATION AT NEW YORK.—Wednesday evening the loyal men of New York ratified the nomination made by the Union State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 2d of September. The great Hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity. That the thousands who could not gain admittance into the hall might not be disappointed, three platforms were erected without, in Astor place, around which were gathered earnest listeners to the words of patriotism and loyalty. Among the speakers were Vice President Hamlin, Senator Morgan, General Cochrane, Admiral Farragut, the Hon. J. B. Washburne, and others.

TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL W. F. SMITH.—The ladies of Carlisle have raised a large sum of money for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to General William F. Smith, for his gallantry in defending that place against the rebel attack on the lat of July last. The gifts are a beautifully chased solid silver pitcher, with an appropriate inscription, and an exquisitely painted photograph of himself. THE WAR PRESS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they

ford very little more than the cost of the paper. PS Postmasters are requested to act as Agentz for THE WAR PRESS. THREE CENTS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR

heing a Pennsylvanian, much as Lyalue, as an American citizen, the elective franchise, I would rather that the poor wounded soldier should vote, than that I should have that privilege, if thereby I deprive him. I cheers, I after serving his country faithfully for two years, and enduring hardships and tolls unheard of before, the crippled hero is deprived of his American citizanship. "Begone," says Judge Woodward, "you z re not fit to have a voice in the election of your Governor." I would to heaven that that decision were wiped out forever. But there it stands, and it will cling to Judge Woodward, like the fabled shirt of Messus, during his natural life. Notwithstanding, it is gratifying to announce, not as an opinion, but as an earnest conviction, that no power of the Woodwardites or their Southern allies, car beat Gurtin on the second Tuesday of October next. (Applause.)

Judge Shannon then proceeded to discuss the measures of the Adm inistration that have occasioned the clamoryous comments of the sympathizers. With regard to the emancipation proclamation, he gave these as his reasons for liking it: First. Because Jeff Davis does not like of the standard of the sympathizers. With regard to the emancipation proclamation, he gave these as his reasons for liking it: First. Because Jeff Davis does not like distandard the like it: and latily, because it was in the interest of Christianly and citization. If there were any fault about it, it was because it did not come a great deal sooner. THE DEMOCRACY HOLD A COUNTER MEETING. Christianly and civilization. If there were any fault about it, it was because it did not come a great deal sooner.

The speaker further touched upon the subject of the freedom of speech, and whilst upon this part of his discourse, the upruly delegation from the Democratic meeting became, so boisterous as to almost drown the voice of the orator. They hurrahed, and yelled, and groaned. They rang a huge bell, uttered shameful blasphemies, and pelted missiles on the stage, none of which, however, had the effect they were designed to have. Mr. Swope, interrupting, administered a merited rebuke to the rowdies upon the outside, regretting, at the same time, the disgrace which they had brought on the fair fame of Clearfield. The sheriff of the county, a conscientions Democrat, came to the rescue, and succeeded in drawing away his friends to their own meeting, where they could indulge as much they pleased in their boasted liberty of speech.

Judge Shannon continued undaunted, and held his audience in fixed attention until the close. To the credit of his auditors, they maintained throughout the strictest order, though, had the cowardly men calling themselves Democrats avowed themselves, they would have had much reason to fear "the wrath of patient men."

It was universally admitted that the Union meeting exceeded in size its opponent down the street, and it certainly was conducted in a manner which reflected credit upon the cause in which the respectable people of Clearfield are embarked.

After the close of the meeting we attended that of the Democracy, and felt another evidence of the degeneracy of that once great party that in the olden time reckoned in its ranks some of the best men of that county. Specially Reported for The Press.]

This is "court week" in Clearfield county—an ocasion which gathers together at the county scat a large class of people—constables, witnesses, suers and sued, and delinquents generally. Four times a year this reunion of the somewhat influential people of the county takes place, and the occasions are always embraced by hundreds of politicians and others, to visit Clearfield town and become posted as to county affairs. Clearfield county, be it known, is one of the Gibraltars of Democracy; it is the home of Higler, and the shrine of many of the most devout followers of that renowned statesman. Generally speaking, its population is steeped in profound ignorance, and take their teachings from political demagogues, andjebleve, without reservation or reflection, the worst slanders upon their political opponents. Newspapers reach this benighted place only through the intelligence and enterprise of the best class of its people, who, we are glad to assure our readers, are now ranged upon the side of their country. There is no slander too infamous, no doctrine too base, which, if enunciated by the Democratic leaders, will not find willing and eager followers among the benighted devotees of that party in Clearfield. The town itself is by nature one of the most charming villas of our great State. Its inhabitants number nearly eight hundred.

Unlike the rest of the county, the town itself is dred.
Unlike the rest of the county, the town itself is progressive. Several elegant residences strike the eye on entrance to the spot, and command our admiration on closer view. The town is delightfully the Democracy, and felt another evidence of the degeneracy of that once great party that in the olden time reckoned in its ranks some of the best men of that county.

These are the men who complain that they have not an unlicensed freedom of speech, and to show to what length they permitted their own unbridled tongues to filify the Government, while not a word in behalf of the Union is permitted to be spoken in their hearing, let us instance a passage or two of Mr. George Northrop's, who was addressing the Democrats after the Union meeting adjourned. He said that if Governor Curtin should be again elected, his hearers might rest assured there would be no more elections in Pennsylvania. He further held that if it should come to a question whether the Government or Constitution should go down, that the Constitution should be maintained at all hezards. The Constitution might be trampled upon, but the freemen of Pennsylvania would register an oath in heaven that they should defend it, in spite of power and Administration. Abraham Lincoln was compared to the King of Dahomey. The Republicans were charged with desiring a Union of broken legs and arms rather than of united hearts. The Democratic party was said to be a sleeping babe, and unless it soon woke up it would be strangled to death by those who fear its young strength. Mr. Northrop produced the figures to show how the war was costing Pennsylvania one-half of all her real estate, and if it continued six months longer our State would be forever bankrupt. The Republican party figures to show how the war was costing Pennsylvania one-half of all her real estate, and if it continued six months longer our State would be forever bankrupt. The Republican party figurated the stars and stripes, when they ongst to have the skull and crossbones of a pirate ensign. This is the kind of trash called free speech which the Democration for the stars and stripes, when they only the county will redeem itself gloriously, and show that we have still cause for thankfulness; that the U Unlike the rest of the county, the town itself is progressive. Several elegant residences strike the eye on entrance to the spot, and command our admiration on closer view. The town is delightfully laid out in a deep valley formed by the Allegheny range. The hilitops are covered with thick forest, in which grows almost every variety of timber useful to the builder or engineer. The West Branch of the Susquehanna flows peacefully by its northern limit, and is laden the greater part of the year by rafts of valuable lumber, which are drifted to the junction of the North Branch, about forty miles below, and sent onward down that great river. The lumbermen generally are an intelligent class of people, and many of them showed their devotion to country by enlisting under its fiag. The degenerate remainder are principally moulded by the politicians and used for their sole benefit. Being a long-established Democratic county, prejudice and bigotry have attained a fast hold upon the minds of the people. Gradually they are being uprooted, and light is dawning upon Clearfield county. Gentlemen of intelligence and wealth are settling there, and injusing a regard for true Democratic principles. No better evidence of the advancement in this respect is needed than the assurance of a greatly-increased Union vote in the coming election. The politicisms are becoming understood, and the honest, thinking people are asserting their sway.

On Tuesday night last the Union people held a soul-stirring meeting in the town of Clearfield, and the Copperheads held one too. Theirs was opposite their meeting, announced that it was in "accordance with time-honored usage for the Democracy to coursel together during court week," and the Democracy to coursel together during court week," and the Democracy to coursel together during court week, and a "hurrah for Woodward." James Buchanan, Jr., — Miles, of Philadelphia; George Northorp, of Philadelphia; George Northorp, of Philadelphia; George Northorp, of Philadelphia; George Northorp, of Philadelphi

Thief Magistrate.
Whilst waiting for the down train at Tyrone, or whitst waiting for the down train at Tyrone, on the following evening, an imprompting eneting of the Union people of that town was heald near the depot, and eloquently addressed by Judge Shannon. The enthusiasm for Gov. Curtin is everywhere showing itself, and justifies the articipations of the sanguine friends of the Union cause in Pennsyl-vania.

enthusiastic, and the hearty cheers with which the sentiments of Judge Shannon were greeted attracted the envy and attention of the Copperhead meeting lower down in the town. Every device short of an open collision was resorted to that the meeting might be dissolved. On the outskirts of the crowd boys would yell out, "Hurrah for Woodward," and make other riotous demonstrations.

The platform was gally set off with American flags, and the seats opposite were filled, and standing room could hardly be obtained in the highway. Mr. James B. Stewart presided, and Mr. H. Bucher Swope introduced Hon. P. C. Shannon in very complimentary terms.

After the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Judge Shannon proceeded to speak as follows: Mass Meeting at Holmesburg—An Immense Concourse. On Wednesday evening there was an immense gathering of the people at Holmesburg, in the Twenty-third ward. At least three thousand were subsided, Judge Shannon proceeded to speak as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE SHANNON.

Fellow-countrynnn: I have come hither for the purpose of addressing you upon the momentons iscars of the day. I have to-day for the first time, placed my feet upon the soil of Clearfield county. I have reveiled by your lofty mountain sides through your glens and valleys; I have seen a county that, a faw brief years ago, was wrapt in collitude and wilderness, developing itself with a power and energy, perhaps, unsurpassed in the annals of civilization. I have heard the snort of the iron horse upon your highest cilifs. I have seen conveyed to the marks of wealth the treasures of your mountains; and as I saw all these things for the first time, lasked myself the question, can it be possible that a people thus blessed, thus prosperous, thus happy, thus intelligent—can a people like this be untrue to the traditions of our fathers, forgetful of the giorious and teeming associations of the past, and while the life of the nation is trembling in the scale, that so happy a people should refuse to support men who are pledged to sustain their country gainst all its encentes—that, for a moment, any man who desires to see the institutions of his country propretuated, should refuse a sanction to Andrew G. Curtin: [Applauce.]

I beg you to bear with me as I attempt to address this vast assemblage upon the questions which now occupy so much of the attention of every Pennsylvanian. I have come recently from the shore of Lake Eric, where twenty thousand freeman assembled to welcome the arrival of Governor Gurtin to the Lake City: I have witnessed 30,000 men assembled in council at Pittsburg, presided over by a Democrat like myself, which gave the heartless assurance to the people of feantsylvanian. I have come recently from the shore of Cleanfield, in his name, that it was wholly impossible for him to day, Before I left Lancaster, I received from him a telegram binding me toleil the good people of Cleanfield, in his name, that it was wholly impossib Hon. James M. Scovel, a War Democrat, of Camdea. listened to with breathless interest. He was followed by Thomas Fitzgerald, another War Democrat, who was enthusiastically received, and made a well-

Union Meeting in Schuylkill Haven.

This is no time for party politics. This is a time for every man who prizes the precious heritage of our fathers, who loves this land of civil and religious liberty, to lauge himself on the side of his country, delermined to uphold it against all its emmies, foreign or domestic. Lapplanes.) Wicked men, who vould resides in the triumph of the Southern rebels, charge list this war was kennes of no diption expero, if not upon social, at least upon terms of political equality with the white and least upon terms of political equality with the white many memorats, and is now carried on by them in conjunction with their Northern sympathizers. (Applanes.)

Read the parers of the should, and compared the southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated in Southern alless in Surope. If the population of the North were nated to calculate the state of the surplement of our fathers. (Applanes I) eace! There is not a loyal bady within the sound of my humble vote, nor amon of whalever party here to night who can love passes more than myradi, that myradi, that my surplement of our fathers. (Applanes I) eace! There is not a loyal bady within the sound of my humble vote, nor and more than myradi, that my surplement of our fathers. (Applanes I) eace! There is not a loyal bady within the sound of my humble vote, nor and my which were the surplement of our fathers. (Applanes I) eace! There is not a loyal bady within the sound of my humble vote, nor and my out is a massed craves the protection of the surplement of our fathers. (Applanes I) eace! There is not a loyal bady within the sound o