loyal people here will speak favorably on the second | With gratitude and joy, "no result?" What day of October for Curtin and the whole Union county ticket. Last fall this borough gave Strouse, this fall we will give Andy Curtin a majority of forty working zealously and effectively, and neither the sworn Copperheads of the Golden Circle (and your readers will not think it strange that we have this class of dilapidated Democrats among us, when they recollect that Frank Hughes lives at Pottsville, and, like the Upas tree, poisons the atmosphere for miles around), nor the inducements of the more respectable wing of the party affect the loyal voters of this place and vicinity. They will go to the polls, and deposit their ballots for Andrew G. Curtin, the loyal, patriotic, and energetic Governor, the guardian of the weither of the whole people of the Commonealth, the true friend of the soldiers at all times. Old Schuylkill is thoroughly aroused, and although regarded heretofore as a Demogratic stronghold, th indications are favorable for Curtin, and the election of the entire Union county ticket. SUCCESS. Yours, respectfully,

Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward. A mass meeting of the friends of the Union in th ighteenth ward was held last evening at Columbia and irard avenues. A stand was creeted in a prominent estion, and appropriately decorated with transparenposition, and appropriately decorated with transparen-cies, flage, funterus, &c. A band of music added somewhat to the interest of the occasion. The meeting was organized by the selection of Mr. John Clouds as presi-dent, who introduced as the first speaker Col. Mathow. of Maryiand.

This gentlaman delivered an able and eloquent argument in behalf of the Government, and bitterly denounced its secret and avowed enemies. He contained that the election of Judge Woodward would do more to encourage the rebellious cause than a victory of the robel arms, and exinestly exhorted his hearers to fully discharge the duly devolving upon them as friends and supportors of lawful authority.

Morton Mcbl. chael, Eq., was then introduced. He referred to it of great printery cause of the protent war as being an antagonism between the free labor of the North and the slave isbor of the South. Slavery was but the pretext for the war; its real cause could be assity ascortained, and was new upparently well materisand by the people of the county. The political record and public reminent's of the Democratic candidate for Governor were also reviewed and explained to the evident satisfication of the assemblings. were also reviewed and explained to the system same-action of the assembliage. Wm. B. Mann, log , and others, also delivered ad-tresses, which were enthusiasucally applauded.

The Treasonable Platform of the Woodward Party, creeted by William B. Reed, at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of September last. In reading over the speeches and resolutions of the leaders who support Justice Woodward for Governor of Pennsylvania, the fact most prominent is the studied avoidance of all proper denunciation of the Covernment of the traitors in arms against the Government. Undoubtedly, however, the most remarkable evidence of this truth is to be found in all that has been written or spoken by WILLIAM B. REED, who may be called the oracle in chief of the Copperhead organization, and who, long before the flag was fired upon at Fort Sumpter (as well as consistently after that outrage), openly declared in favor of separation, and employed language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in REED's sympathy for the rebellion, and his hostility to the Government of the United States. We specially after that outrage), openly declared in favor of separation, and employed language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in REED's sympathy for the rebellion, and his hostility to the Government of the United States. We will be sufficient to the following ?—

See the dwelf for moment on the moment on the remarkable evidence of this truth is to be found in all that has been written or spoken by WILLIAM B. REED, who may be called the oracle in chief of the Copperhead organization, and who, long before the flag was fired upon at Fort Sumpter (as well as consistently after that outrage), openly declared in favor of separation, and employed language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language similar to that of Justice Woodward, in the fire of the language si to an audience composed of the friends of Justice WOODWARD, and under a flag inscribed with these words: "The Union and White men, strike for your liberties, ere it is too late." From the first sentence to the last, there is not a line of honest disapproval of the rebellion, and no one can read it without realizing that the Copperheads, while complaining that freedom of speech is interrupted, not only use and abuse that freedom, but run into the most dangerous and disgusting license. Mr. REED looks forward to a time of peace, "when a Northern man will be neither afraid nor ashamed Christian hero, of whom any nation might be proud," and before this compliment to one of the most remorseless murderers of Northern men he delivers a more embittered and insolent assault upon the Government than has ever been made even by himself. feast he spreads before them, we subjoin ville. It will be observed that in the more than two solid columns of his speech the whole idea is to revive the hated doctrine of State Rights, and to weaken and de-

Union. We quote:

"I tell you in plain words—quite as plain as a clear conviction and a tongue used to distinct utterance can employ—I tell you, Pennsylvania is in danger from Fcderal usurpation, or, if a gentler phrase is preferred, from Federal absorption. There is no use of disguiting the truth that if Judge Woodward is not elected, or, being cleated with a majority of the Legislature, he recedes one hair's breadth from the line of true State and Federal obligation, if both should happen to survive—the sovereign State of Penrsylvania—our nursing mother, the protector of all our personal and local rights and privileges—céases to exist. If Mr. Curtin—at this moment the confessed pensioner of the Federal Government, for he has the promise of a foreign mission in his pocket—should, with the aid of Federal influence, row openly, though reluctantly, pledged to him, continue in office, he will gratefully acquiesse in any centralizing dogma Mr. Lincoln may enunciate; hand over to the Federal power the State integrity, and consent to our continuing to be control of a consolidated Government at Washington, or wherever else the uncertain currents and eddies of war may drift it. This is a fair inference from what has been done. It is no phantom. It is a grim reality. Now, my friends, this is the great and predominant danger, complicated with the incidental one that in view of the tremendous gage at this moment played for—immunity from just punishment and retribution, and perpetuation of corrupt power—the Democracy of the State shall, by actual interference, be deprived of the right of suffrage. The men in office are afraid to part with power. They think of what once happened to Strafford, and Land, and Charles Stuart, and hold on resolutely. There is a cohesive power beside that of plunder."

preciate the General Government and the

Union. We quote:

that, if Governor Currin is re-elected, he attempting to show that freedom of speech State integrity and consent to our continu- by Mr. Lincoln's Administration, at the mocracy of the State shall by actual inter- own Government as being guilty of the Justice WOODWARD, in the event of his the field of battle:

out judicial process and judicial investigation."

Before giving Justice Woodward himself in contradiction of this insolent misrepresentation, we beg to remind Mr. William B. Reed that there is one page of Pennsylvania history, written by himself, in which, not only without but against law, he urged and advocated the arrest and imprisonment, in a time of profound peace, of such citizens of Pennsylvania as George M. Dallas, George Wolf, and Francis R. Shunk, he could be the secrets of the secrets because they refused to disclose the secrets of the Masonic order. Now, let us see what Justice WOODWARD says in reply to the first part of this false accusation:

"In adequate emergencies martial law suspends the HABBAS CORTUS, inflicts summary punishment, and expropriates private property, without regard to the guarantees of the Constitution. Inter arma silent leges." After craftily trying to show that the real defenders of the Constitution are the Conperheads, and all the time concealing the fact that he and his associates look to the destruction of that Constitution by separation as the only road to peace, Mr. REED

"For two years and five months has the work of

of the deliverance and rescue of Penusylvania from the invading hordes of LEE, auother of those marauders who, like "Stonewell" Jackson, Mr. REED baptizes as "a Christian hero, of whom any nation might be proud?" These grand achievements are set down as "no results," and as "no certain successes." But this perverter of history and of truth says there have been "no results of adjustment." Does he, then, dony that the uprising of the Union people of North Carolina is not only a tribute to the prowess of the American arms, but a sure recursor of their readiness to return to the old Government? Does he assert that the people of Mississippi, through many channels, did not hail the fall of Vicksburg

as the beginning of the end of their troubles, and did not signify their desire to come back under the laws from which they were seduced? Is all the loyalty of Eastern Tennessee a fable and a fraud? All the grateful demonstrations of the people of Knoxville, and the other towns of that flourishing region, when the old flag reappeared in their midst, a myth and a lie? It is revolting to note the cold-blooded nalignity with which WILLIAM B. REED contemplates his suffering country, and toils

to add to these sufferings by multiplying obstacles in the pathway of the constituted authorities. He is desirous of hurrying the Government to its death, and like a cruel anatomist pursues what he seems to regard as the last spark of quivering liberty through her limbs. Could there be anything more monstrous than the following ?-

We have italicized some of the worst passages of this infamous paragraph. Need we was nominated as successor to exiled Отно recall the fact, that this same man, WM. B. | chiefly on political grounds. It was hoped the Constitution. Woodward and Lowree. Reed, was the advocate and paid attorney that England, with one of her own princes of the Bank of the United States? He did on the throne of Greece, would become a not then see in that mighty engine a cen- very strong ally of the Greeks. Family artralizing power, a vast political Briareus, | rangements, however, which had provided whose arms extended to every section, and whose hands were filled with bounties to as heir-presumptive to his childless uncle, party leaders. On the contrary, these very the Duke of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha, induced elements made it more acceptable to him, the British Government to decline, in the and stimulated his pensioned pen and well- name of the Royal midshipman, the crown paid oratory. Now, if there is one achieve- which Greece, with great unanimity, prayed ment of Mr. Lincoln's Administration that him to accept. This done, after months of attests and proves the power and resources to say that Stonewall Jackson was a of our people, it is the marvellously suc- for another ruler. cessful management of the national finances.

> bank need fear its rivalry; and who will man prince, of the house of Schleswignot bless the mind that created a currency | Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glucksbourg, who, from the tyrannical operations of precisely

such partisan despots as Mr. REED himself. But we are told that "no one abroad will lend us money." Is this man really ignoresources of real and substantial credit. Fitly following this treasonable reasoning, we have a crowning falsehood, constantly proved and known to all the nations of the earth, in the words, "that no one at home, will, if they can help it, pay taxes." And that, when our people become afraid to hold the Treasury-notes "they change them into a loan." In other words, the paradox is insisted upon that they show

manently investing their means in its securities! One more extract, and we again italicize such sentences as establish the incurable Here we have the bold falsehood avowed and chronic treason of a man who, while will "hand over to the Federal power the and freedom of the press have been crushed ing to be territorialized," and that "the De | same time with impunity arraigns his ference be deprived of the right of suffrage." | worst of crimes, and compliments and Observe that he dictatorially marks out for | honors those who are seeking after its life in |

their distrust of their Government by per-

Justice Woodward, in the event of his election, a policy which is to erect Pennsylvania into an independent and hostile power, independent of and hostile to the Government.

Again, not content with this most flagrant falsehood and pronounced treason, he tells us that "no monarch of England ventured to do what Mr. Lincoln has done—suspend within these limits the habeas corpus act, or put a Pennsylvania citizen in prison without judicial process and judicial investigation. It is a many processment once was, properly stigmatizes it—as a mode of recruiting the army, has been an absolute failure; and I think the experience of every towaship in this State will prove it to be so;

Not content, however, as the foregoing passages prove, with this laborious effort to dishonor and depreciate the currency of the Government, and to discourage enlistments, this bold sympathizer with treason appeals to mob violence, and attemps to array first, then the people themselves, against the officers of the law:

"Now, my friends, this is no illusion—I mean the possibility of this imminent danger. Reasoning from the past, I should think it very imminent, for interference in the most offensive way has been the policy of the Administration in every State where a critical election was about to occur. It was an in is get two years and five months has the work of book been going on—with dreaty whis and flows of the present o

and seen it submitted to; and he would be bold indeed who can predict what the people of Pennsylvania would do when the crowning blow is struck at their most sacred of all privileges—the elective franchise. Let us hope the experiment will not be made."! The Copperhead dread of the votes of the cturning and convalescent soldiers is here sought to be concealed in the first of these scandalous paragraphs, in which this bold, had man asserts "that only favored Republican soldiers are sent back to vote a party ticket." How overwhelming the reply to this atrocious calumny! If the returned soldiers refuse to vote, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they do, for such men as Woodward, it is because they remember with hate and scorn, that such men as WILLIAM B. REED are the organs of the so-called Democracy. It is because they remember and follow the illustrious examples of such hero Democrats as Rosechans, JOHN A. LOGAN, BUTLER, SHEPLEY, HOOKER, MEADE, and many others, who, though probably not like STONEWALL JACKson. "Christian heroes of whom any nation might be proud," nevertheless have sufficient brains to hold in abject contempt and scorn the dark plotters of treason at home, who, in the sacred and sadly-abused name of Democracy, encourage the armed myriads

to whom they are opposed in the battlefield. The appeal to force and to mob law needs no elaboration. It speaks for itself. Such is the feast spread before the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania, by the accepted leader of the Copperhead party. We do not believe that he speaks the sentiments even of his own followers. It is their misfortune that he is their mouthpiece, and they must either reject his counsel or accept the responsibility of his utterances. But, whatever may be the effect of these open appeals to violence, and these complacent and persistent falsehoods, it is certain that WM. B. REED has once more established his inherited right to the title of traitor to

Greece and Mexico. There are two men now in Europe whose fortunes may appear likely to run in parallel lines, yet may eventuate very differently. These are Prince Christian-William-Fer-DINAND ADOLPHUS-GEORGE, second son of the crown Prince of Denmark, and FERDI-NAND-MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, next brother of the Emperor of Austria. Both were lately offered crowns in remote lands, with which they had not the remotest personal, national, or political connection. One has accepted, and is King of Greece. The other is in doubt, and may accept the diadem of

his country.

Mexico. Eleven months ago the Greeks, effecting bloodless revolution, deposed Otho, their King, whose incapacity they had borne, with great patience, for thirty years. He returned to his native Bavaria, where he will probably remain, "mute inglorious," to his dying day. With a sudden impulse, which, however, is supposed to have been enginecred by the British Minister at Athens, the Greeks elected as their King Prince ALFRED, second son of the Queen of England, and then a midshipman in the British navy. This lad had recently completed his eighteenth year, and, it may well be supposed that Prince ALFRED should be recognized

needless delay, the Greeks had to look about They elected the Danish prince whom we Shorn of the objectionable features of the have named,—also a naval cadet, who will Bank of the United States, it is hailed with attain the ripe age of eighteen next Christgratitude by friend and foe. No solvent | mas Eve. He is the second son of a Ger-

That honest Democrats may behold the that is gradually abolishing from circulation some ten years ago, was elected Crown worthless and irredeemable bank-notes, the | Prince of Denmark (after great opposition), some extracts from his discourse at Mead- bane of all industry in past years? This the King and his uncle, since dead, being shameless libeller tells the people that we without children. The Act of Settlement resorted to this financial system because, under which the Guelph family reign in in point of truth, the sources of real and | England peremptorily provides that the sons substantial credit are cut off by our own in. | and daughters of that house shall marry only sanity;" an insanity, mark it, resulting only | with Protestants-and, when it was deemed expedient for the Prince of Wales to become "Benedick the married man," the Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark was selected for him, which made her hitherto obscure family rant of the fact, that nothing has so fully | well known to the world, and, no doubt, inproved our capacity for self-preservation as duced the Greeks to select him as their our triumphant reliance upon those boasted | King, very naturally thinking that the brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales would which he falsely tells us "have been cut probably be backed up by England, should off," and our proud scorn of foreign aid? his reign in Greece become troubled. There are strong reasons for believing that England pointed out this young Prince to the Greeks, for it has been decided that he is to marry the Princess Helena, Victoria's third daughter, who will be eighteen next this is the first time we have ever heard summer. Besides, England, on his accessicn, will increase the territory of Greece. by surrendering the Ionian Islands to it.

King GEORGE I, of Greece has executed an agreement, by which he renounces for himself and heirs, his right of succession in favor of his younger brother, a gentleman not yet five years old. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria. who has been offered the imperial crown of Mexico, is now thirty-one years old, brother of the Emperor of Austria, son-in-law of the King of the Belgiums, and cousin, by marriage, of the Queen of England and the Orleans princes. He showed capacity, as well as liberality, as Viceroy of Venetia, before the Italian war, and is vice-Admiral of Austria. Between him and

the succession to the crown of Austria stands only his nephew, son of the Emperor, a lad born in 1858. French intrigue, or rather something between a suggestion and a command from Napoleon III. has so managed that a handful of persons in Mexico, traitors to the republic; have offered to place MAXI-MILIAN on the throne, thus re-introducing monarchy.

It has only lately been disclosed that, in October, 1861, before ever one soldier had quitted France for Mexico, an offer of the Crown of Mexico had been made to MAXI-MILIAN, by NAPOLEON III. It is palpable. therefore, that MAXIMILIAN's becoming NA-POLEON'S cat's-paw and lieutenant in Mexico was a cut-and-dry arrangement before the French invaded Mexico. George I. will be the independent ruler of Greece. But MAXIMILIAN I. will can be Napoleon's locum tenens in Mexico. It is believed that the Emperor of Austria

has determined to throw no obstacle in the way of his brother's elevation-if elevation it be. But MAXIMILIAN has been informed that on accepting the crown of Mexico, he must abandon, at once and forever, all claim to belong to the House of Austria. That is, his younger brother CARL or Louis what he calls the Democratic soldiers, and | may succeed to the crown of Austria if the present heir apparent die ; but MAXIMILIAN once that he goes to Mexico, will absolutely be as much an alien in Austria as if he had never set foot upon its soil. Added to this. MANIMILIAN is childless, though for more than six years married, and, therefore, on poincy of the Administration in every state where a critical election was about to occur. It was so in Maryland, in Delaware, twice in Kentucky, in Connecticut, in New Hampshire, and in Ohio; and I begyou to recollect the interference, whether direct or indirect, was graduated according to latitude and indirect, was graduated according to latitude and Besides, there is but a slight prospect that

crown may descend. If MAXIMILIAN ac. OUR RELATIONS . WITH JAPAN. | The New York Anti-Prohibitionists' State cept the crown of Mexico, he will have to surrender numerous advantages on the uncertain chance of thriving in Mexico, a country of which he knows nothing, with inhabitants very impatient of submitting to any government, except one founded on revolt, maintained by bloodshed, and likely to be overturned by intrigue.

Copperhead Intrigue. The cause of the supporters of Mr. Justice WOODWARD must be desperate indeed if we may judge from the high-handed measures to which they are resorting in order to deprive Union men from voting. We learn rom the most undoubted authority that the Democratic assessors in some of the wards are refusing to enroll the names of soldiers now in camp near the city on the ground solely that they are enlisted in the service of their country, their homes being still in the wards where they ask to be assessed. We could not have credited this statement had it not been made by one of our best-known and most respectable citizens, who witnessed the refusals here referred to within the last wenty-four hours. The eleventh-hour preensions of the Copperhead candidate to rosecute the war are effectually unmasked by these efforts to defraud men of their votes for no other reason than that they are soldiers and friends of the Union. BEFORE the New York World meddled

with Pennsylvania politics, it should have

studied them. We should not refer to its

latest attack upon THE PRESS, were it not for the grossignorance it betrays. "Nothing could be more satisfactory to a candid mind than Mr. Justice Woodward's letter, says the World, without the slightest reference to Mr. Todd's reply to that letter. If the writer had read THE PRESS before denouncing it, he might have learned that we charge Mr. Justice Woodward with disloyalty upon good authority. Mr. Justice WOODWARD denies that, in a conversation with Judge HALL, he ever avowed belief in secession, and says that he knows no Judge HALL. The World thinks "nothing could be more satisfactory." But we declare that no Union man ever charged him with avowing belief in secession to "Judge Hall," a name that has no owner in this State. But with the Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, Mr. Justice Wood-WARD will probably admit he is acquainted, and we charge, upon good authority, that in a conversation with that gentleman, he defended the constitutionality of secession. and denied the power of the Government to coerce into submission a rebellious State. What avails it, then, that he knows no 'Judge HALL?" His business is to meet the assertions of honorable and well-known citizens, plainly made; not to evade them upon the pretext that he does not know an imaginary "Judge HALL." As for the World, its abuse is as inconsistent as its argument, though certainly not so weak. When it accuses "the flunkies of the Adninistration" of "downright ribaldry," we are reminded of one of the old ladies who sell fish at Billingsgate, denouncing respectable citizens for using had language

THE HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL Was nominated by acclamation yesterday, for State Senator, by the National Union Convention Blackwoodtown N. J. Mr. Scover de serves this honor, and New Jersey will advance her own interests, and do the Union good service, by electing him.

British "Meanness." To the Editor of The Press: SIR: In The Press of to day, and also in the other

journals that receive their European news through the agency of the Associated Press, the following zentence, in the preface to the summary of the in telligence by the Europa, is to be found: It is rumored that the Confederate envoy at London has been withdrawn, in consequence of the meanness of the British Government." Wishing to ascertain what particular act of meanness the British Government had committed, I careully examined the news items in the telegram. All

"The London Herald, adverting to the rumored probable recall of Mr. Mason from London, says it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated." I take the liberty of doubting whether, if the British Government did treat Mason, the traitor, with "systematic rudeness," that can be properly interpreted, by any rational man, as mean conduct. A man may be rude without being mean. For example, when Benedict Arnold, that dyed in the wool traitor presented himself in the drawing-room of St. James's Palace, old George the Third treated him with positive rudeness, by turning his back on the Judas, and, to far from this being accounted meanness, i won golden opinions for the monarch, not is England alone, but wherever it became known. Yet this was positive, though exemplary, rudeness. It does seem very strange to me that the British Government should be accused of meanness, simply ecause, professing neutrality, it has treated Traiton Mason "with systematic rudeness." Either the Liverpool summary writer for the Associated Press strongly sympathizes with Rebeldom, or he uses words the full and various meaning of which he is gnorant of. At any rate, he ought not have told Government to have behaved rudely to the agent of a rebel confederacy. If Lord Russell did so behave to Mason, I shall cheerfully acknowledge that it considerably raises that noble but diminutive peer

very much in my estimation. OCTOBER 1. 1863. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—This evening is the 02casion of the benefit of Mr. Peter Richings. The Postilion of Lonjumean, in which Miss Caroline. Richings will sustain the character of Madelaine, and the allegory of Washington, will be presented. Apart from the intrinsic merit of the performers that of the programme is such that a substantial benefit will be realized.

Dr. Pugh, president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, is now at the St. Lawrence Hotel, where he will be pleased to consult with persons will start for home to-morrow. SALE OF CARPETINGS, COIR MATTINGS, &c.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of three-ply, ingrain, Venetian,

list, cottage, and hemp carpets; &c., to be perempto

rily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, com-mencing this morning at precisely half past ten

o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1863. Arrival of Paroled Prisoners. The crews of the gunboats Reliance and Satellite, lately captured in the Rappahannock, the boat's crew belonging to the Wabash taken in Charleston at New Inlet. North Carolina, have arrived here up der a flag of truce, as paroled prisoners. They num ber in all about sixty men.

ompanying them is a deserter from the Richmond City Rattalian, named Charles Hutchins, he there are from 10,000 to 11,000 rebel troops in the vicinity of Richmond; that the Merrimac is lyin near Jones' Bluff; that the Lady Davis is now full iron-plated; that a third iron-clad is on the stocks and that five small gunboats are lying near the Bluff Nearly all the sailors there, about five hundred in number, have been sent to Charleston, under the ommand of Captain Pegram.

Missouri and Kansas Delegates. The Missouri and Kansas delegates this afternoor passed resolutions calling a mass meeting of the "unconditional Union men of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and of such other States as may choose to participate," at Hannibal, Missouri, o the 21st of October next. The Missouri delegation have extended an inviver an address at Turner's Hall. St. Louis, on the 12th instant. He has accepted it, and will, according to the understanding, reply to the recent speech of General FRANK P. BLAIR.

The Missouri delegation have also appointed to sub-committee, consisting of Mr. DRAKE, chairman and the two Representatives in Congress from that State, namely, Messrs. LOAN and McCLURG, and one from each of the Congressional districts, making twelve in all, to await President Lincoln's response to the address which was presented to him vesterday.

THE AFFAIR OF THE PEMBROKE.

REPORT OF COMMANDER McDOUGAL WASHINGTON, October 1, 1863. The following despatch has been received here: U. S. STEAM SLOOP WYOMING, YOROHAMA, July 23, 1863. Sin : On the evening of the 10th, news was r eived, through a Japanese source, that an American belonging to the Prince of Nagato, at the western outlet of the inland sea, and that she had disappear

A mail from Shanghae the same evening brought

ed, and was supposed to be sunk.

nthentic information that the American steamer Pembroke, on her passage from this place to Shanghae, through the inland sea, had been fired on by the above vessels, and had made her escape through the Bungo passage.
On the 13th we left this place for the scene of outrage, and arrived off the inner entrance of the west ern outlet of the inland sea on the morning of On the tide proving favorable we proceeded in the Straits, and at the opening off the town of Simonosak discovered a steamer, brig, and bark-of-war at chor, with the Japanese colors at the peak, and the flag of the Prince at the fore. We stood for the vessels, and on approaching them were fired on as we got within range by six batteies, on different positions, mounting from two to four guns each.

Rounding the how of the steamer, and getting in osition, we maintained the action for about one During the affair the steamer got under-way, bu two well-directed shots exploded her boilers. The brig appeared to be settling by the stern, and o doubt sunk. The amount of damage done the bark must have occa serious, and there must have been great destruction on shore.

The straits opposite the city are about three

outthe of a mile wide, with strong currents, which

ade it very difficult to mancuvre the ship proper-

Passing between the brig and bark, on the star-

poard side, and the steamer on the port, we received

and returned their fire at pistol shot.

v. as I had no charts and my pilots were completey paralyzed, and I was apprehensive of getting ashore. In fact, I did touch once. I was then induced to withdraw out of action. The fire from the shore battery was extremely brisk, and continued so as long as we were in range. We were hulled eleven times, and with considerable lamage to the smoke-stack and the rigging aloft. which was attributed to our passing within the range they were prepared for. I regret to state the loss of four killed and seven wounded, one of whom has since died. Enclosed is the surgeon's report. It affords me much pleasure to ata the conduct of the officers and crew was all that I

Lieutenant Barton, in charge of the first division. makes honorable mention of the conduct of Acting Master's Mate J. E. Sweeney; Peter King, senior captain of the forward pivot guns; Thomas Sadler, captain of the top; and Charles J. Murphy, eaman. I would also mention the cool conduct of Frank Wyatt, boatswain's mate, captain of the after pivot gun, and Edward Jenney, captain of the top, and second captain of the after gun. The Prince of Nagato, it appears, has commenced this war on his own account, as he is one of the nost powerful and influential of the Princes of the Empire, and bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the unishment inflicted and in store for him, will. I rust, teach him a lesson that will not soon be for-

Kien Chang passed through, on her way to Shanghae, and was fired on and considerably injured, and on 11th, her Britannic Majesty's ship Medusa was leo fired on, and sustained some damage and a loss of four men and seven wounded. As soon as the outrage on the French steamer was known here, the French Admiral Juarez eft with his fiag ship and a gunboat for Simonosaki, and no doubt will complete the punishment ue for the wanton violation of existing treaties. The Jamestown was at Woosung on the 16th, to sail immediately for this port via Nagasaki. I shall await her arrival. I enclose a proximate plan of the straits, the posicourse, etc., etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted by you D. McDOUGAL, obedient servant. To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Wash-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Movements of the Rebels-Troops Going Northward near the Blue Ridge.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that affairs are apparently unchanged. Nothing is transpiring to indicate any immediate active operations.

The rebels are in strength on the south side of

the Rapidan, supposed to be General Hill's entire corps.

The rebel pickets are on the west and north sides A few days ago a considerable column of rebel troops was observed going northward, near the Blue Ridge, perhaps forming a part of the force reported to be concentrating in the valley. Col. Dulancy, recently captured by the rebels, was attached to Governor Pierpont's staff. He was at

the time sojourning at the house of a relative, seve ral miles from Alexandria. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Burning of the Steamer Chouteau-Ex-Senator Trusten Polk-General Sherman's Corps Moving. CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 30.—The steamer Chouteau, which was damaged by fire a day or two ago, below Columbus, arrived here to-day. All the Government freight on her was saved.

Ex-Senator Trusten Polk and his family have arrived here, en route to St. Louis. tion is unknown. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30.—The United States transport Nellie Pentz, Captain Bolles, arrived here. this afternoon, with colored troops. The steamer Planter arrived this morning. The flag-of-truce boat New York, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, 3d New York Volunteers left last night for Annapolis, with 630 exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The committee of the city government waited on the Russian Admiral at noon salutes from all the Russian vessels, which were repeated as the Admiral left, in company with the committee, for the city. The procession marched down Broadway. Large crowds of citizens witnessed the reception, and much good feeling was manifested. The military escort consisted of fifteen regiments, and the number of spectators thronging the streets is estimated at 100,000. At the City Hal the official welcome was tendered, and the guests reviewed the military. The whole affair passed of

The Massachusetts State Loan. BOSTON, Oct. 1.-It is understood that the Gover ner and Council opened the bids to-day for the State loan of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and accepted all at and above three per cent. premium, which are for but a small portion of the amount required.

Sale of the Cargo of the Prize Cronstadt. of damaged upland at 651/c; 22 bags of upland at 65; two bags of cotton pickings, at 31c, and 1 bale of

Plot Discovered to Burn Government Steamers. ST. Louis, Oct. 1,-It is understood that a plot has een discovered to burn all the Government transarrested, and are now in irons. Upon one of the prisoners a cipher was discovered, which being translated disclosed instructions to destroy all the steamers that can be of any service to the Government. The matter is being thoroughly

SGRANTON, Oct. 1.—The largest political meeting ever assembled in Northern Pennsylvania was held here to day. Speeches were delivered by Governor Curtin, General Bruce, of New York, Hon. G. A. Grow, and J. H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 1.—The heavy rains of last week caused terrible freshets in the rivers. The elegraph wires, which had been damaged by the reshets, are now repaired. Arrival of the Steamer Louisiana. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamer Louisiana. from Liverpool, arrived this afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated. The Europa at Halifax.

Liverpool, arrived at half past seven o'clock this morning, and sailed at noon for Boston. Her advices were received via Cape Race. The Steamer Bohemian. FATHER POINT, Oct. 1 .- The steamer Bohemian has passed here on her way to Quebec. Her dates from Europe have been anticipated.

HALIFAX, Oct. 1.-The steamer Europa, from

Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Thursday, the 26th day of November, has been designated as a day of thanks-giving in this State. Sales of Wool. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The wool market has been very active this week. The sales amount to 200,000 lbs. fleece, at 62a70 cents, besides large sales of foreign

Accident at the New York Navy Yard. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.-Major E. B. Hunt, of the Engineer Corps, brother of ex-Governor Hunt, was seriously injured at the navy yard to-day, while making an experiment. His life is despaired of. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Flour firm and advancing; 500 bbls. Fold; Howard street super, \$6.75@5.87. Wheat active; Kentucky white, \$1.65@1.73; Southern red, \$1.50@1.55. Corn soarce; white, \$1.01@1.03. Whitly firm at 540.

vool on private terms.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1.-The Anti-Prohibitionists met in State Convention in this city to-They deemed it inexpedient to make any nominations, and passed resolutions denouncing the excise aw and calling for its modification or repeal. The Convention recognized no political partisanship, but called on its friends throughout the State to vote for the "conservative" rather than the "radical fanatic," because admonished, by past experience, that those who are identified with the latter ave nothing in common with "Anti-Prohibition."

New York Harbor Defences. Naw Your, Oct. 1 .- At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to day, a report was made by the committee to examine the harbor defences. It states that a vessel would be exposed to a raking fire of 800 guns of the heaviest calibre, in passing into the harbor, and the committee did not see how any hostile vessel could go through the Narrows. he harbor is in a perfect state of defence Launch of the Steamer Monterey. New Your, Oct. 1.-The steamship Monterey,

built for the Pacific Mail Company, was launched Examination of Midshipmen. NEWPORT (R. I.), Oct. 1.—The full examination f midshipmen closed to-day at the Academy. among the rejected boys is a nephew of Presiden Conscripts for the Army of the Potomac-

BOSTON, Oct. 1 .- Nine hundred conscripts left the depot at Long Island to-day, for the Army of the Potomac, per the steamer Forest City. THE STATE FAIR.

ITS PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS. Thirty Thousand People on the Grounds-The Race Course, and the Several Departments Crowded to Overflowing,-Third Day. Specially reported for The Press, 1 GETTING OUT TO THE PAIR.

The mode in which passengers yesterday were conveyed to the State Fair must, at least, have

been gratifying to their curiosity. It approached a satisfaction of the question, of how many human eings can be crowded together without danger of being smothered. The five minutes past eleven A. M. train started in the neighborhood of twentyfive minutes of twelve, and, after multitudicous stop-pages, reached its destination in the neighborhood one o'clock. The scene at the Green street lépôt not only defies description, but description also lefies it to be described. The crush and jam and squeeze around the ticket-office can only be ap. preciated by those who were in it, and by the self-possessed and tortuously-flogered gentlemen who officiated at the pigeon-hole. You wrig-gled in to obtain a ticket, and you wriggled out when you had obtained one, and found courself in a long line of passengers who eyed each other, and some over-crammed cars, with a kind of cannibal and devouring aspect. Some of the most enterprising made a rush and a crush, and actually obtained something that under the circumstances was complimented by the title of a seat. Some twenty minutes of expectation ensued. A rumor buzzed around, that a train to the left was the one to be taken. One universal rush, a kind of perambulatory jam, immediately took place. People rushed to the cardoors, and then rushed back again, following out the same principle observed by that interesting Gallic hero, who in legendary lore is reported to have ascended an acclivity with some forty thousand odd men, and then, thinking it a poor rule which would not work both ways, to have immediately descended. At length the rumor became more pregnant with truth. A dense mass of outsiders, who had been patiently waiting for three-quarters of an hour, charged bayonets on an unoffending car, and com pletely put it to rout—that is, the route to Norrisown. An official despatch came informing every one inside the dépôt that they were in the wrong and standing seats were provided on the platform of the right train of cars, and on the "bumpers" between them. The prospect afforded to those who had the opportunity of footing it of course compen-sated for the attending discomfiture, and the momentary stoppages only prolonged, and therefore enhanced, the enjoyment. Indeed, the ride from of rushes and of being penned up. The present reporter had the privilege of being partially crushed by two ladies, (one on each knee,) and of treading

upon corns, to say nothing of bunions, too numrous to mention. GETTING IN AGAIN. If getting out is pleasant, getting in again is one hundred times pleasanter. People began to leave the Fair for the half-past-six-o'clock train as early and prudent. Every one to whom fresh air and a comfortable seat are indispensable should have taken that same means to procure it. After half past five o'clock, the endeavor to obtain a seat or standing room that was standing room was preposterous. From personal knowledge, this can be vouched for. A dreary line of males and females sat cooped up on the depot-rail like chickens gone to roost, and poured into the jammed train, whilst they made up their minds to wait for the half-past-seven o'clock line. When that line came in, it is to be feared it was already more than comfortably full of push-ahead passengers, who had met and took possession of the train a half mile or so below.
A number of exquisite jokes were made on the occasion: "Plenty of room on top;" "Where's the conductor?" "All aboard!" "Pull the string;" "Suppose the Wissahiokon bridge gives

the conductor?" "All aboard;" "Pull the string;" "Suppose the Wissahiokon bridge gives way?" "Then we'll all go to Heaven in a bunch!" "Now come, you young man;" "A few seats on top yet—my wife's up there;" "Hallo! Sandy, that you? only had enough cars you could fill fitteen!" "Please let me inside, I could soon fill a vacancy;" "No room for paupers;" "Pull that bell, then she'll go;" "I shall lose a considerable amount of money unless I reach the city to night;" "If I was only inside I wouldn't care;" "Plenty of room in the smoking car;" "Squirm down on the bumper, there;" "Say, Sal, there he is;" "Please, gentlemen, don't any of you come off for me;" "Moved and seconded that all the men take the women on their laps;" "Make room, gentlemen, we're the president, secretary, and treasurer of the company;" "Say, are you the man that wanted to airest me!" "Do your shoving your ownself," etc., etc., etc., These are the phrases that mutually regaled the ears that heard the mouths your ownself," etc., etc., etc. These are the phrases that mutually regaled the ears that heard the mouths that uttered them. It was a pleasant feature, however, that not the slightest ill feeling was evident in word or action, and that everything, both on and off the grounds, passed off with the utmost unanimity THE THIRD DAY'S PROGRAMME

THE THIRD DAT'S PROGRAMME

embraced the Grand Cavalcade at 9 o'clock A. M.
In this appeared the firemen of Norristown in equipments, and Fairmount ateam fire engine and Humane steam fire engine of this city. The programme
ilkewise included, at 10 o'clock, the appearance
of all horses entered in Class No. 12, embracing
matched horses, for carriages, pairs, and geldings;
at 11 o'clock the pacing match; at 12 o'clock the
trotting match for premium of \$20; at 1 o'clock
trotting of stallions (committee thriteen); at 2
o'clock trotting for the premium of \$10, and at 3
o'clock appeared the double fancy trotting teams.

The Executive Committee was expected to meet
at rooms in Norristown, opposite the Court House,
on Swede street, at 7 o'clock last evening. TC-DAY'S PROGRAMME

includes the cavelcade at ten o'clock A. M.
At one o'clock P. M., double fancy trotting horses, class number eleven.
At two P. M., announcing of premiums, from bend-stand, in front of the main building.
Grand trot at three P. M.
"Dutchie," entered by H. S. Hitner.
"May Queen," entered by John Turner.
"Keystone," entered by Thomas McCon. One mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
At four o'clock P. M., trial of steam-fire engines snd fire engines, in the field in rear of the grounds—exit to the place of trial from northwest corner.
At four and a half P. M., delivering of goods in Floral, Fruit, and Domestic Department, &c., on presentation of exhibition ticket.
At four and a half payment of premiums at ticket office. Bostor, Oct. 1.—By order of United States Marshal Keyes, the cargo of the prize steamer Oronstatude, consisting of cotton, turpentine, and tobacco, was sold at auction to-day.

The cotton sold as follows: 253 bales of middling

At lour and a non paymous profiles.

At lour and a non paymous profiles.

The issue of the races yesterlay is as follows: "Harry of the west" got the first heat in 2.45; "Harry of the West" the third in 2.47; "Alice Gray" the fourth in 2.44; and "Alice Gray" the fifth in 2.45. upland at 801/2082c; 180 bales of good ordinary upland at 751/20; 34 bales of ordinary at 701/20; 111 bales CATTLE, PLORAL, MIGHANICAL, AND MISCOLLANROUS

departments present nothing very new. The last named was completely choked up with visitors. How everybody managed to see everything is a matter of speculation. The individual who could thread such a crowd would deserve to meet with complete success in running between rain-drops. Among the display of mechanic arts we noticed Goaliu's sausage chopper, and the newspaper folding machines of Chamiers, Brother, & Co. These machines are designed expressly for the rapid and more perfect folding of newspapers. Heebner's mower and reaper, the Fratt & Smedley rake, "the father of the field;" Shoreman's patent self-disharging horse-rake, the New York self-raking reaper and mower, Avery's improved patent horse-power, the Union lifting jack, to which, as being very meritorious, we have already referred; James Hoitand's stoneware post butt and iron-bar fence, Reber's portable folding fence, and the exceedingly simple, compact, and efficient mower and reaper entered by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, are articles which the machinist will contemplate with very considerable interest, and which farmers will view with no less.

will give one a good idea of the "humors" of the Fair. Any quantity of public performers volunteer, for a consideration, to do every kind of wonderful teat. In one large tent, for the accommodation, and not expressly for the amusement of the public, the public sits and accommodates itself. This, by the bye, is the only place where you can sit in the shade. The benches there are covered with women and children, who enjoy a pleasing prospect of each other, and who, it must be owned, breathe, perforce, a not altogether unvitiated atmosphere. To enter one of the amusement tents is quite satisfiactory. In the language of an oral advertiser, "All who go in come out with smiles on their faces." An enclosure, not as fragrant as it might be, and a nondercript combination of articles which constitute a most unmitigated humbug, furnish the means of entertainment so glaringly advertised. Spangles and bugles and tights are not sufficient to pall upon the most meagre curiosity, and, for the sake of the proprietors, we refrain from dwelling upon exhibitions which, if they please the masses, do not furnish satisfactory evidence that the masses which attend the fair are in a very intelligent and refined condition. The grounds, on the contrary, are thronged with the best educated people from all parts of the State—the best farmers and the best families being represented. parts of the State—the ver families being represented. THE LAST DAY,

THE LAST DAY.

To day, it will be remembered, is the last day of the State Fair. As we anticipated, the Fair was yesterday attended by three times the number which attended on Wednesday, and probably many more will be present to-day. It is computed that between twenty-eight and thirty thousand must have yesterday visited the grounds. The clear sky and pleasant temperature very considerably enhanced the enjoyment. The general good feeling and entire absence of discord have been the most gratifying features in the tone of the present exhibition. A REBEL CIRCULAR.—The Louisville Journal prints the following circular of the rebel Col. Hamilton, the authenticity of which it vouches for:

HEAD QRS HAMILTONS BATTALION ?
TOMKINSVILE Ky Sept 7th 1863 Gentlemen and Soldiers

I now Give notice to all Concerned that the principle of Buroing Must be Stops as I am Ordered to retailate in Every respect Let us fight not Make War on the Women and Children I am Roundly opposed to Burning and Plunders But I am Compeled to retailate therefore I am Desirlous that the Burning & Pilageing May be Stopt if it Does not Stop I will Certainly Retailate I Certainly Regard Citizens if the Citizens of the South is Respected I am your Humble Servy

OP HAMILTON

Col Comdg M Cavalry. Gentlemen and Soldiers

Trade Regulations with China. Minister Burlingame informs the Department o State that "the Imperial Government, in responto my request for an extension of time in which to re-export native produce, from three to twelve nonths, has most handsomely met my wishes. We present the reply of Prince Kung: lits Imperial Highness, Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of the Chinese Government for Foreign Affairs, herewith I have the honor to acknowledge a communic tion from your Excellency, in which you show that the drawback certificates for half duty on goods stored for re-export should not be limited to three

the drawback certificates for half duty on goods sioned for re-export should not be limited to three months—a period much too short—but ought to be extended to a full year. It appears that the merchants who bring native produce down the Yangtsy Kiang to Shanghae pay full tariff export duty , when it leaves its original port, and half duty when to be re-exported to another port. Such produce, being duly reported to the customs when the merchant wishes to send it out of port, pays half duty; and if it is within three months he can re-enter it at another port on presentation of the drawback certificate, which is received as valid for the duty. Now, since that in the despatch under reply your Excellency observes that the time for three months allowed in the drawback certificates, during which this produce must be re-exported, must be regarded as much too short, I have extended the limit to a year. Therefore, after this date, whenever produce, brought down the Yangtsy to Shanghae, has been reported to the customs for re-exportation at any time within a year, they shall, on ascertaining that the goods are in their original packages, neither broken open nor abstracted from, and their number and weight correct, and all particulars tally with the original report, grant a drawback certificate for half cuty, to be substituted for the former certificate, and delivered to the holder of the goods as evidence of the Guty having been patd.

I shall inform the Sungerinted for the former certificate, and delivered to the holder of the goods as evidence of the Guty having been patd.

and delivered to the holder of the goods as evidence of the Guty having been paid.

I shall inform the Superintendent of Commerce respecting this regulation, and instruct him to send orders to the customs officers for them to act accordingly; and I now, likewise, send this reply to your Excellency, requesting that you will inform yourself upon the whole subject.

To his Excellency Anson Burlingame, &c., &c. SELLING THE CONFEDERACY TO FRANCE .- On this subject the Richmond Examiner says: "This will not do. We are not fallen so low. The Confederacy owes nothing to the Emperor of the French just yet. If he were to recognize us tomorrow we should still owe him nothing, for we have won our independence single handed and almost in spite of the world. In any treaties we may here

have won our independence angle nanceu and almost in spite of the world. In any treaties we may herestier form with him we must approach him on equal terms, and can offer him at least an equivalent for any benefits which it becomes us to accept at his hands. A lower position, a more humble attitude than this, is not the thing our gallant children have fought for these three years. They have fought to make their beloved country really independent and sovereign, not a protectorate, a province, a dependency upon any monarch in the world. Wose to those who go about to pluck from her proud brow that crown of sovereignty which her sons have placed there with bloody hands, after so many giorious fields! Wose to those who shall belittle the cause, or lower the crest of this young Confederacy, just born in the sgonies of battle!

"We speak for warning. Let any 'agent' who dares to offer our honor for sale, or who basely invites, or acquiesces in, or hints at any possible negotiations to that end, cease to be our agent, or there will be a storm."

- "Sigma," in the Boston Transcript, writes of Bishop Hopkins, the ecclesiastical defender of slavery:

"That the reader may know what manner of man this Mr. Hopkins is, we have only to state that he delivered a lecture, after he became blanop, in opposition to the temperance reformation—not against any particular feature of the great enterprise, but against the entire scheme, or system. The postulate he essumed was, that 'the success of the Temperance Society would be the triumph of infideitly.' This palpable absurdity he attempted to support, by a shallow sophism—for eighteen hundred years the Gospel had been preached, and stintenaperance and drunkenness still continue upon the earth; now, if human associations can effect what the Gospel has not been able to effect, then the infidel may scoff at the Gospel! In such case, the infidel must be a booby, slavery: able to effect, then the infidel may scoff at the Gospel! In such case, the infidel must be a boody, though he may not be a bishop. May not the Gospel influence be shed upon combinations of mortals to carry out God's holy will, as well as upon individuals? Really, now, a cap and bells would be more becoming, upon the urows of this mischievous prelate, than a bishop's mitre.

"Notwithstanding the folly and filmsiness of this production, the tipplers and dramsellers of Vermont seized upon it, with eagemens, and scattered it broadcast. Its arrant nonsense was no bar to its effectiveness, so long as its ex-cathedral character was established."

- A correspondent of the Herald thus describes Rosecrans at the last battle: Rocerans at the last battle:

"He has three distinct characters, which require three different circumstances to reveal. In garrison, as at Murfreesboro', lively, good-natured, pleasant, and agreeable, fond of social games and conversations, he had grown painfully less to one who had approached him with reverence for him as a great warrior; for he could see no traits of it. In movements—during his mancevres I mean-quick, lively, yet severe, his nerves attung to their greatest tension, and somewhat stung to their greatest tension, and somewhat disposed to be excited over his plans and calculations, he creates in the beholder a curiosity as to his real nature, and one gots bewildered in seeing the opposing traits of the man. But on the morning of the 19th, when it was evident that everything was narrowed down to an engagement, his manner assumed a fright dignity that was painful. He spoke in low tones, neither soft, nor pleasant, nor harsh, nor rough. His nerves become solidified, as he is a man of iron. He sees everything, and notices nothing. You speak, and he looks at you a moment and then turns away. All instinctively felt on that morning, that "Rosey" was not in his approachable humor" for, like the oracles, he talked with fate."

— The cause which reduced to the ranks General - The cause which reduced to the ranks General

Roger A. Pryor, of the rebel army, was cowardice in some skirmishes on the Rapidan. -A Mexican general is the guest of General

THE CITY. The Thermometer WEST OCTOBER 1, 1862. OCTOBER 1, 1863. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 F. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 F. M. 66½ ... 71½ ... 71½ ... 71½ ... 71½ ... 71½ ... 70 ... WIND. ENE. ESE. E. WSW. SW. SW. THE EXTRA ASSESSMENT.—This is the

MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.—The Democratic assessor of the Twenty-first ward, on Wednesday evening, refused to assess William M. Ruskie, whose residence is in that ward, either the seventh or eighth precinct. Mr. Ruskie voted on age last year, in the Twenty-first ward. Since that time he entered the service of the United States. He is now in this city, and purposes remaining for some time, on especial duty for the benefit of his country. The Democratic assessor should at once be arrested, because both Judges Allison and Thompson, holding the Court of Common Pleas, settled this very question yesterday. They decided, among other points, that the mere fact of a man being a soldier did not disqualify him as a voter. Nobody but a knave or a fool could think otherwise. We well remember the time when marines were taken from the barracks at the navy yard to the polls, in the Second ward, to vote; and their votes were received. IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE OIL PAINT-INCS.—We desire to call special attention to the large and valuable collection of oil paintings now on exhibition with descriptive catalogues, to be sold at auction on Friday and Saturday evenings, October 2d and 3d, at eight o'clock precisely, by Gillette & Scott, auctioneers, 619 Chestnut street, and 616 Jayne street. The collection embraces some very fine aprecimens of art by a number of our most islented artists: Paul Ritter, E. A. Somers, Keppendorf, Seymour, W. Moore, and others. Included in the collection we notice a very fine copy of Coel's celebrated painting of the "Voyage of Lite," by Keppendorf; "The Old Mill," by Paul Ritter; also, several very fine medsilion oil paintings, under convex crystal glass, which must be examined to be appreciated. Paintings open for examination until nine o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT NATURALIZATION PA-SUPREME COURT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.—It is very evident that some of the naturalization papers, purporting to have been issued within
the past few days, by Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, are nothing more nor less than fraudulent,
and for legal purposes are worth nothing. The
judges of the election precincts should well examine
all newly issued naturalization papers supposed to
have been issued by this court, and take the responsibility of stamping the word fraud upon them.
In one election campaign colless than 6,000 fraudulent papers were issued, purporting to have come
through the medium of the Supreme Court. PERMITS ISSUED FOR BUILDINGS DURING Depot, 1; engine-house, 1.
Mill, 1; stores, 3; shops, 8.
Offices, 2; school-house, 1.
Slaughter-houses, 2: store-houses, 2.
Ice-houses, 2.

BOLD ROBBERY. -On Monday morning Bold Robbery.—On Monday morning last, between the hours of one and three o'clock, the tailor store of Mr. T. Wilson, in Ninth street, below Market, was entered by means of skeleton keys, and robbed of a quantity of valuable clothing. The articles consisted of five coats, four pairs of pantsloops, two vests, cloth, &c. The thieves, when they took their plunder, left the door open and the gas burning; having broken the tube, the gas flared so full as to endanger the whole building with fire. No positive clue as to the perpetrators is known, but strong suepicion rests upon certain parties in the neighborhood.

FIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two horses, attached to a carriage returning from a funeral in the upper part of the city, were frightened by a boy blowing a horn. They dashed off at a frightful speed. They came in contact with a horse and wagon at Twelfth and Poplar attects. The horse was severely injured. The concussion was so great that the harness snapped. The animals became more unmanageable, and, detached from the vehicle, draged the driver from his position. At the corner of Warnook and Poplar streets they came in collision with a horse and cart. One of the runaways was instantly killed. The driver of the cart was severely injured. The driver of the carriage was also considerably injured. NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—A twenty-dollar counterfeit note, Merchants Bank of New Haven, Cennecticut, was passed in the upper part of the city yesterday afternoon. A man giving the name of Wm. Spencer was arrested in the Fourteenth ward, on suspicion of being concerned in issuing these new bogus notes. He was detained for a hearing. FIRE.—The alarm of fire that prevailed, to a limited extent, in Philadelphia, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a couple of sheds, and several wagons, at the foot of Federal street, Camden. The total loss will probably reach about \$300.

ARRIVAL.—The U. S. steam transport "Ashland," Captain Esling, arrived at this port yesterday, from Point Lookout, via Fort Delaware. She will take in coal at Richmond, and sail to day her return, with rebel prisoners from Chester. Accident. - Wm. Johnson, aged sixty years, belonging to Easton, Pennsylvania, fell into a culvert hole on the Ridge road, near the falls of the Schuylkill, on Wednesday night, and was so badly hurt that his life is despaired of. FATAL ACCIDENT. - At six o'clock last evening, a Mrs. Landenberg, aged 80 years, was run over and instantly killed, on the Trenton Sailroad, at Aramingo.

SHALL THE SOLDIERS VOTE?-As some of emocratic assessors have practically refused to men who are soldiers, for which grave offend ne law in such cases.

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth during the time of such election. estion. "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier from exercising the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law." cording to law."

The above is the "Constitution as it is "law.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.-The subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,013,500 fit twenties on Wednesday. Deliveries of bonds being made to September 29th. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, THE MONEY MARKET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1. The disbursement of interest by the Governm

lay, somewhat unsettled the price of gold, which fel 1501/4; but under the influence of large orders to buy. rece to 141, and near the close took a start up to 143. clesing strong The money market is over-supplied with capital, and horrowers experience very little trouble in getting all they require at 606 per cent., lower figures being taken for large amounts. Government securities continue steady. The sales of the five-twenties are increasing daily, the large number of National banks forming, as doubt, assisting.

There was a strong demand for Reading shares at the Etock Board to-day, and they advanced steadily from 539; to 62%, closing strong. North Pennsylvania advanced to 21%. Pennsylvania fell off to 63. Catawiesz sold at 73; 23% bid for the preferred. Minehill was steady at 62; Long Island at 43%. 47% was bid for Little Schuylkill, 80 for Lehigh Valley, and 26% for Philadelphia and Erie. New City sixes advanced to 10814; the old to 103%. State loans were firm. Lehigh Valley sixes sold at III; Elmira sevens at 108½; Reading convertibles at 120; 1870s at 105. Pennsylvania mortgages were steady. 95% for North Penusylvania sixes: 124 for the tens. First-

cass bonds generally were firmly held. Canal securities are more in demand. Susquehanna advanced & Delaware Division sold at 41%. Wyoming sixes sold at 88%; Union sixes at 231%. Passenger railways are dull. Lut sleady. Pennsylvania Mining Company sold at 1%: Green Mountain at 34. The market closed firm. Brexel & Co. quote :

The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal FROM MAUCH CHUNK. 1,20 06 448 13 9.8 18 519 19 496 01 Jeddo Minee.... Fulton Mines.... Harleigh Mines... Milnesville Mines. P. and Dust Coal. 503,614 0 The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863, 892,590 14

242.655 11 569,894 13 Total..... . 24 931 13 812.550 OT Increase..... The following are the comparative re The following are the comparative receipts of the Sus-quebanna Canal Company for the week and season ending September 23, 1863 : . \$2 200 41 \$0.516.35 ber 30, 1563: .. 51.600 00

Deposits of silver, including purchases—
Foreign colu. 6,099 90
Foreign buillou. 14,700 99
United States bullion, cont'd in gold. 1,500 90
Dnited States bullion, old colus. 8,500 00
United States bullion, Lake Super'r. 300 00

evening: Wed
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 1953;
U. S. 6s, 1881, con. 165%;
U. S. Saven-thirties 1953;
U. S. 1yr cer., gold 1913;
U. S. 1yr, cur. 995;
American Gold 1904;
Tennesses 6s 65;
Missouri 6s 68;
New York, Gen. Railr'd. 133;
Erie ... 196; New York Cen. Rail'd. 183's Erie 106's Erie Preferred 1023; Hudson River 1811; Harlem 144% Harlem Preferred 180 Reading 119% Richigan Cenural 12's Michigan Southerr. 79's Michigan Southerr. 79's Michigan Southerr. 185 Hillinois Cen. Scrip. 127 Cleveland and Pitts 101 21/2

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 1. Reported by S. E. SLIYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD.

| Do | 68 | Start | St Philadelphia Markets

OCTOBER 1-Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour, but with the \$5.75; 100 bbls old stock, extra family, '55.75@6; 300 bbls fresh-ground do, at \$6.25@6.50; and 100 bbls fancy Ohio, \$7.50 \ \bar{E}\text{ bbl}. The sales to the trade are to a moderate extent within the above range of prices, and high grade fancys at \$5.25 \bar{E}\text{ bbl}. Corn liesl is unchanged; 225 bbls Pennsylvania sold at \$4, and 200 bbls Brandywine at \$4.75 \bar{E}\text{ bbl}. Grain—The receipts of Wheat have fallent off, and prices are firm, with a small demand for middling at 140@146c for rede, and 150@122c for white. Rye is scarce and in demand at \$1 \bar{E}\text{ bu}. Corn is unsettled and lower; small sales of Western mixed are reported at 95@2c, and 7,000 bus at prices kept private. Barley and Mult remain inactive. Oats are better, and 4,000 bus sold at 75c. sold at 75e.

Balld — Cuercitron comes in slowly, and 1st No. 1

meets with ready sales at \$31 % ton.

COTTON,—The market is unsattled, and rather lower,
and a few small sales are reported at \$1@82c for midand a few small sales are reported at Si@Sz for middings.

GINOCERIES continue firm, and about 1, 200 hhds Sugar
chings.

BY CHARLES continue firm, and about 1, 200 hhds Sugar
have been taken at 126/12/2c. on time, for Cuba. 200
bage common Rio Coffee sold at 20c B lb.
PROVISIONS.—The market continues inactive, and
the sales of Mess Pork limited at \$14.50 \$ bbl. Bacon
cells at wanted at 12/2/6/13/5 for barged Hams, and \$4/6/7c
for Shoulders. Salt Meats are scarce: Lard is in steady
termand; further sales of bbls and tros at 103/6/16/16
termoves off at 16/0/2/c. and Cheese at 11/6/13/6 bbl.
Sald BS.—There is no Cloverseed offsring; 100 bushels
old erro Timothy sold at \$2.75; Flaxseed is scarce, and
commands \$2.5/6/2/c 6/2 bushel.

WHISKY is firmer and more active; 700 bbls sold at
dec. small lots at 53//6/6/2/c, and drundy at 62/5/c.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at
this port to-day:

Sald BS.—Sald BS.—Sald

New York Markets, Oct. 1.

Ashes are fluiet and steady at \$7.20.7.3% for Pots and \$5.76 or Fearls.

Breadstyres.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, unsettled, and 10.00 tower.

The sates are 7.400 bits at \$2.65.30 for supering State: \$5.5(0.570 for extra State \$5.55.50 for supering Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Only of round-hop Original States. And Indiana, Iowa. Only of round-hop Original States. Indiana, Iowa. Only of round-hop Original States. Indiana, Iowa. Only of round-hop Original States. Indiana, Iowa. Only of condense is \$2.007.50.

Southern Flour is dull, and 10.015 cents lower; sa'es 630 bits at \$600.60 for supering Baltimore, and \$6.600 for extra do.

Canadia \$5.00.50 for common, and \$5.8500.40 for controls at \$5.800.40.10 for common, and \$5.8500.40 for supering said \$5.800.40 for controls at \$5.800.40 for controls and supering.

Rye Flour and supering.

Control of the said at provious quotations.

Control of the said at 10.00 for supering said said. \$5.000 for the said supering.

Control of the said supering.

Contr New York Markets, Oct. 1.

they amber lows at \$1.29, and \$,000 Winter red Western \$1.30.32.

The remains quiet at \$1.050.1.10.

Earley is nominal at \$1.30.1.35.

Outs are steady at 640.73 for Canada, 680.73 for Western and 703.75 for State.

Corn is without decided change, with a fair basiness; sales 90.100 bushes at \$61.037 for prime Western Integrals at \$61.037 for prime Western Integrals and \$50 for Eastern lots.

Fuovisions —The Pork market is very active, and prices are higher. The sales are 5.600 bbls at \$44.50 for sour mess, and \$10.50 for prime.

Sald 1815 for new mess, \$12.57.2013 for old mess; \$11.25.5 for sour mess, and \$10.50 for prime.

Local and unchanged.

Beel Hams are quiet at \$1.000.00 for the sales are fined and unchanged.

Local and the particulars are witheld.

Out Mess are quiet and firm. Lard is in good demand, with sales of 1.600 bbls and thereas at 100.00.