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PHILADELPHIA. Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.
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2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as syall as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

3d. Everylstitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and teanty. secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty, strength and the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the essam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine, bth. It such emost rapid seument in the world, making and the stiches to each revolution, and there is no other machine, which will do so large a range of work as the VLOREMOE. OREMOE the heaviest or finest work with equal faint, it does the heaviest or finest work with equal faint, without change of tension or breaking of thread,
ith. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quitts, and
thers and sews on a ruffle at the same time,
the simplicity enables the most inexperienced to
trate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are
see springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to
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VOL. 7.—NO. 55.

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Medallion, Nonparell, and Mrs. Miller's Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, for four cents each
ing Tobacco, for four cents each
FINE CUT IN YELLOW PAPERS — Lilienthal's,
Backne & Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for three

OKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,

ke. dic. bbis Mass. No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught, in assorted packages, bbls New Eastport. Fortune Bay, and Hallfax

Downs Lubec, Scaled, and No 1 Herring.

100 bbls new Mess Shad.

250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

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FINE CUT IN YELLOW Bank, Grape, for three garks as Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for three cents each

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eents, and 31

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Fresident, and a disparagement to our present commander.

An accident cocurred on the down train last night.

On a car was piled; a large number of hay bales, and on these were seated a number of soldiers. One, in lighting his pipe, carelessly threw the burning match among the dry hay, which of sourse ignited.

G. RUSSELL, FINE WATCHS, Fine Jewelry. Silver

An accident cocurred on the down train last night.

On a car was piled; a large number of hay bales, and on these were seated a number of soldiers long in the mander.

FINE WATCH Street.

On these were seated a number of soldiers langed trong the car.

G. RUSSELL, Fine Jewelry. Silver

An accident cocurred on the down train last night.

On a car was piled; a large number of hay bales, and on these were seated a number of soldiers langed to our the course in the car.

FINE WATCH Street.

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FINE WATCH SILVER.

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FINE WATCH SILVER.

An accident, and a disparagement to our selection.

In accident, and a disparagement to our selection.

In accident, and a disparagem

CLOTHING. THE WAR IN GEORGIA. The Battle of Chicksmauga—Interesting Statement of Col. Wilder—Exaggerated Reports Contradicted. WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR

POPULAR

S. E. CORNER

SIXTH AND MARKET.

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TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other arst-class establishment. au27-tf RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASS. PANTS, 86.60. At 704 MARKET Street.
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BRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street.
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in this country, for parlor furnishing. Included in our variety will be found the RENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS FRENCH VOLANTE.

TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do. With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING. HENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American makes of three-ply an

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HAVE REMOVED FROM 610 CHESTNUT STREET, NEW WAREHOUSE 904 CHESTNUT STREET,

In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now FALL STOCK OF NEW CARPETINGS.

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MUSICAL BOXES. IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies. FARR & BROTHER: Importers, sel-6m 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. AMERICAN WATCHES, With

MERSHON'S PATENT REGULATOR.

For sale by the principal WATCHMAKERS. sell-lm.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CULPEPER, VA., Sept. 30, 1863. banged the march of the Potomac Army. Rainy weather will soon set in, and the single line of rail road, which weakens our effective force by requiring guards and garrisons to keep it safe, will be inad quate to supply the wants of our troops. Liast week the attention of the people was concentrated. upon this army. The gallant reconnoissances made All thought our advance would be zoon and certain; but He who has the disposal of all things in his power ordained otherwise. The entire programme has undoubtedly been changed, if not completely Atlanta is our goal. If we reach that niege Rich. mond will be on the outside of the Confederacy.

True, a campaign in Northern Virginia will be an North Carolina, where the months of November Dazz through the town of Weldon into Richmond Sever this artery, keep the vein open, and Rich gry metropolis. I think the capital of the Southern Our forward move to the Rapidan was to deter the enemy from depleting Lee's army and reinforcing Bragg. We were too late. Whether we shall retire one fails to express it. Experience has taught m rishing, of such thoughts. We are all wise each one lavish of advice. There never has been sincere counsellor, however knowing or high in rank, who could not say, with Portia, "I can easier teach twenty what is good to be done, than be one of twenty to follow mine own teaching." I hear officers criticising certain ovements, and telling how they would have one. As soon as they are tried, I will not say they

are found wanting, but I class them among cases of rainst these things now? Thus has it always been is cheap." Men seem to say what they please about the Administration, and pocket the good people's money. They censure the President and have not followed the campaign they marked out. Seneca wrote in glowing terms of the advantages of poverty; scouted at the phiment of mankind, or to procure for himsel food and raiment. At the same time he was writing upon a golden tablet, and rolling in luxury. Every one knows how Richard Steele praised and pro essed to admire the virtue of temperance, in all his writings. Steele's life was full of vicingitud what some people would call "ups and downs." Dieinherited by a rich relation, he left college with ee; he became a sort of vagabond, and sought for the philosopher's stone; served in he army, and, worse than all, became connected with newspapers. I dare say that the very time he was writing most enthusiastically about the benefits of the virtuous and the temperate, his brain was reeking an unvisible donkey. All who read the pa-thetic plaint wept. The same hand which ng, cowering form of his wife. Braddock prated of his military service and

we now lie on the lowest bank of the Rapidan. Pope came here, and could not be prevented from marching around Richmond often enough to bring on it the ate of Jericho. Soon he was seen flying to Alexandria in great haste, the dust from the rebel cohorts who had turned our left flank and sought our rearwas plainly perceptible We halloo to each other of reform, And make the shouts suffice." Yesterday Lvisited our outposts near Somerville Ford. The night before the officers of the guard, mistaking an order, commanded their men to fire upon every man they saw upon the other side of the river. This caused considerable dissatisfaction

among our men, whe were too honorable to feel like shooting their foes deliberately. Fortunately, the mistake was discovered after an interchange of a few shots. Mr. Somerville's house is in close proximity to the ford. He took his family over the Rapidan in a great hurry. Cows, carts, chickens, horses, harness, and house were left without a fare well thought or regretful sigh, personal safety en-grossing all his mind. The rebels allow our vedettes een approaching the house they are ordered back. Thus they guard the premises. I understand that Mr tributed among our soldiers, as they might get weaned from Beadle's Dime Novels and other light literature.

The rebel fortifications here appear more substantial than at Morton's ford. Some fifteen pieces of cannon appear frowningly from the red-clay em-bankment—many of them brass howitzers. They show no desire to use them. While here in full ankments thrown up, under the very muzzles of their brightly burnished brass pieces, I was surspun, divest himself of rifle, cartouch box, and coat. He waved a paper to us in a peculiar manner thrice, when one of our pickets exclaimed, "Golly, that's the Virginia. He wants to trade papers." I gave him a copy of the Washington Chronicle, and away he sped to the river's edge. They had just exchanged salutations when a rebel officer ran breathlessly down to begone or he would shoot them. His own two were placed under arrest. A few days before this a rebel general came down and conversed with our quired what news we had from Rosecrans. Our men said, "Bad news;" the response was, "Asgood as we have from Bragg, I'll bet." He offered gold for boots and a pair of gauntlets. If our men show them a paper, they strip themselves in a trice, plunge into the cold water, effect an exchange, and

their escape every day. Although between eight and ten are shot daily, almost a score have deserted from a Louisiana battery immediately is were ready to follow him; that the whole battery would desert if they could. This man is reported to be one of the best artillerists in their service. It is amusing to listen to the convers phrases are very much in vogue. No one questions their right to the unharmonious word "skedaddle." The men in our Eastern army have learned many pet phrases since they first went out on picket.
When a new relief comes on our outposts, they hear when a new rener comes on our outposts, they hear the inquiry: "Hello! Yanks, what's the 'Chin' over in-your camp to day, about that firing!" The response is prompt: "Oh! nothing, only Buford is whipping your cavalry." Reb then says: "The 'Chin' over here is that Stuart is punishing Buford." When their pickets cross the river to sup with some of our men, they express their regret at being obliged to fire upon our men, but excuse themselves by saying they are so ordered by their superior officers. When deeply engaged in conversation, it frequently happens an officer steals down among them and orders them to fire. If possible they warn our men, by screaming inventive power equal to Carlyle. We can easily imagine the origin of the words "chin and chinney," but "dyke" in too much for my etymological knowledge. In many instances the rebels are too shrewd. our side the stream, waved a New York Ledger; instantly, a rebel rushed to the bank, plunged in and awam to our side. He looked at the paper, said there was no news in it; but, when he produced his paper, Raieigh 'Christiam 'Chronicle; I think 'all pronounced the trade fair; because one contained as much news as the other. Both parties, frequently, derive valuable information from each other's papers. As an instance of the king, will mention a Southern account of the destruction.

Southern account of the destruction of a press in To the Editor of The Press: tively engaged in the riot was mentioned particular ly. Every one in this army knew that regiment had always been on our front, and could tell to what brigade, division, and corps it belonged. If it had gone, no doubt the whole brigade went; and the obshore, and onto the whole help and the state of the commission, in this ety.

Serve rendering Brang, it was essential to keep their railroad communications clear and intent. The church and severe their railroad communications clear and intent. The church and severe their railroad communications clear and intent. The church and severe their railroad communications clear and intent. The church and severe their railroad communications clear and intent. The church and severe their railroad communications clear and intent. The church and severe their railroad communications clear and intent. The could chain severe the country of the communication clear and intent. The country of the country o

Counties Democratic

Reports Contradicted.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 28th ult.]

On Saturday, Col. John T. Wilder, of this State, commander of the celebrated mounted infantry brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, and one of the most prominent and successful of the surbordinate officers in the late battles in Georgia, passed through this city, on his return bome to recruit his health and attength, from a proatrating illness which would have sent him to the rear long ago, if the prospect of a battle had not been stronger than the Ellesse, and kept him up. He left Chattanooga last we dinesday morning; and brings later, as well as more complete news of the battles on the Chickamauga than, the public has seen. THE TRUE VERSION OF THE BATTLE. He says that the report of the New York Herald's correspondent, telegraphed from Cincinnati, is inscorrespondent and exagerated; first, because the orrespondent did not know what disposition had been

respondent did not know what disposition had been made of portions of the two corps which he reports defeated and scattered; and second, because he defit the field on Sunday evening, and could not possibly have learned the full result of the fight. Colonel Wilder's position was such as to enable him to know not only the movements of the troops preceding the battle of Sunday, but to bring from the field the very last news that could be gathered there.

In Saturday's fight, he was on the left or left centre. That night the greater portions of McClonk's and Crittenden's corps moved past him to strengthen Thomas, on the extreme left, leaving him on the extreme right. Between this brigade and Thomas, in the centre, instead of two corps, as represented by the Herold, writer, there were but two divisions, Sheridan's and Jeff C. Davis' of these corps. Here the line was necessarily very weak, and the rebels, failing in the desperate attack upon Thomas, and in a fierce but not persistent dash upon the right, took the opportunity of some movement in the centre to make a dash there.

They massed a column six or eight deep against They massed a column six or eight deep against ur. thin lines and broke through it, scattering the livisions more by main strength and pressure than by their fire, into the hills and hollows and woods of r rally them. This was the only real reverse of the ay. It embraced but two divisions, as already state, and of these Sheridan and Davis, who, Wilder are distributed and the second state of the second state railed a considerable number, and returned to the fight.

Not many were killed or captured, as the rebels were prevented from using their advantage by a deadly flanking fire thrown into them by Wilder's seven shooting rifles and artillery, as they passed him in pursuit. He says they did not go a half mile beyond his line, and soon fell back. After this he held his ground five hours without molestation, How Thomas held the left, or rather the main body of the army, is known to everybody. On both flanks the rebels were stopped and beaten back. In the centre they broke up two divisions, but with a less fatal result than might have been expected.

OUR REAL LOSSES.

This is the sum of the matter. On Sunday night, Wilder distributed his brigade so as to protect the roads from the right to Chattanooga, and on Monday where distributed his brigade so as to protect the roads from the right to Chattanooga, and on Monday joined the main body in good order and good spirits, entirely unconscious of any defeat. Thomas came in on Monday, at his own pleasure, with more than two thirds of the whole army, and anything but a defeat to report, as the most dispiriting accounts show. Our line was held, except at the right of the centre, till we chose to leave it, as Rosecrans would have done before the fight, if the rebels had let him. They fought to break him up before he could get back to the impregnable position at Chattanooga, and only succeeded in breaking up two divisions.

"As Wilder came in he gathered up and brought with him a very large amount of stores and material, supposed by those in Chattanooga, and of course by the Herald writer, to have been lest. Among these were two gups, one hundred ambulances, sixty beef cattle, and a large number of ammunition wagons and caissons. Similar recoveries were doubtless made by other portions of the army; but the correspondent had hurried off to publish his description of the fight, and knew nothing of this rather important variation of the stets of feat behight in Occar.

wounded.

In artillery it will be less than Col. Barnett supposed, as guns were recovered and brought in of which he could know nothing when he gave his estimate to the correspondent. We cantired about mate to the correspondent. We captured about 2,000 prisoners, of whom Wilder brought 1,530 with him to Stevenson. The distance of the battle field from Chattanooga has not been properly understood, and the supposition that Rosecrans was driven back twenty or thirty miles has added a gloomy shade even to the most cheering; aspect of the fight; but the distance was small, our extreme right, which was faithed survey Studies and the supposition of the most constitution of the supposition was faithest away on Sunday, being less than twelve miles off, and the left, after falling back to Mission Ridge, being hardly more than a half of it. Ridge, being hardly more than a half of it.

BURNAIDE REINFORCING, 'AND FAST ALL DANGER.

On Monday, immediately after the return from
the field, Wilder was sent off up the Tennessee to
guard fords and passes for Burnside's benefit, and
took with him despatches from Rosecrans with full
news of the "situation." These despatches were
safely delivered, as the courier taking them got back
just as Wilder started home. This assures the
country that Burnside will not be caught unprepared. When the courier reached him he was
moving toward Chattanoga, at what point or with
what strength it would probably be improper to
state, but we may state that by this time he is past
all danger of being intercepted by the rebels, and
has force enough to make good all Rosecrans has
lost and something over.

GRIERSON'S CAVALRY.

At Stevenson Wilder heard a rumor that Grierson's cavalry, from the Mississippi, were within ten miles, and that Sherman's whole corps was within two days' march, coming up from Decatur, Alabama; but the rumors were undoubtedly faise, as Grierson was in Springfield, Ill., on Friday, and Sherman could not have got to the point stated from the Big Black in the time that has elapsed since the battle, and we know that he had not started before. and we know that he had not started before.

THE SLAUGHTER OF LONGSTREET'S MEN.
Among the incidents of the battle of Saturday,
Col. Wilder described the fearful alaughter of Longstreet's men at the time they were driven back by our left wing. This celebrated corps, as desperate soldiers as ever lived, attacking two divisions, Van Cleve's and Davis, to the right, and a little in front of Wilder, separated them, and pushed on through the open space, yelping—the rebel shout is a yelp, instead of a civilized hurrah—and confident of victory. A portion of them had to cross a small field, behind which, in the bordering woods, Wilder lay; and through which ran a ditch five or six feet deep, to carry off the water of an adjacent stream or swamp.

As the rebels antered this field in hear field, behind which in the bordering woods, Wilder lay; and through which ran a ditch five or six feet deep, to carry off the water of an adjacent stream or swamp.

As the rebels entered this field, in heavy masses fully exposed, the mounted infantry, with their seven-shooting rifles, kept up a continuous blast of fire upon them, while Lilly, with his Indiana Battery, hurled through them double-shooted canister with his 60 pounder rifles, at less than 300 yards. The effect was awful. Every shot seemed to tell. The head of the column, as it was pushed on by those behind, appearing to melt away or sink into the earth, for though continually moving it got no nearer. It broke at last and fell back in great disorder. It was railled and came on again, and with desperate resolution pushed through the solid fire to the ditch. Here all who could get it took shelter. Instantly Lilly whirled two of his guns and poured right down the whole length of the ditch his horrible double canister. Hardly a man got out of it alive. "At this point," said Wilder (who has been seasoned to slaughter by being 200 times under fire, "it actually seemed a pitty to kill men so. They fell in heaps, and I had it in my heart to order the firing to cease to end the awful sight." But the merciless seven-shooters and canister would not atop, and again the boasted flower of Lee's army was crushed into a disorderly mob and driven off. When the firing ceased, one could have walked for two hundred yards down that ditch on dead rebels, without ever touching the ground. Of course Colonel Wilder does not claim that his brigade defeated Longstreet. His statement refers only to that portion of the corps which entered the field in his front. He thinks that no less than 2,000 rebels were killed and wounded in this field. It was probably the most disastrous fire of the two days; fight on either side.

On Sunday Col. Edward A. King, of our 68th Regiment, then commanding a brigade, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, concealed in a tree. The shot atruck him in

GEN. BRAGG'S DESPATOR TO GEN. BEAUREGARD. CHICKAMAUGA RIVER, Nine Miles Northwest of RINGGOLD, Sept. 22, 1863. General Beauregard:

Alter several ineffectual efforts, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to action on the 18th inst.; on the Chickamauga river, between Ringgold and Chattanoga, and, after four days' lighting, have driven him from the State of Georgia, and are now still pursuing him. We have encountered the most obstinate resistance and endurance that the valor of our troops, under great privations, has overcomeall under God's providence. Our loss is severe, but the result is commensurate.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE—AL COMPLIMENT FROM THE BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE—A; COMPLIMENT PROM THE
ENEMY.

By order of Gen. Brisgs, the attack was commenced
about 10 clock Sunday morning, on the extreme
right, and was taken up by each succeeding division
to the left, reaching Longstreet's left at 11 clock,
and thus taking one hour for the wave of ibattle
to roll from one end of the line to the other. On the
right and in the centre the attack was not successful in t.e. early part of the day. The enemy had
masned a heavy force on this part of the field, and
maintained his position with so much atubornness
that walker was ordered up with his reserves; to the
support of Hill and Polk. He moved forward in surerb style, and fell upon the enemy like a thunderbolt; but the Federal columns still stood their ground,
and fought with desperate gallantry.

SIR: The following letter from the well-known Rev B. W. Chidlaw, who is acting as a delegate of the U. S. Christian Commission, among the wounded in the late battle near Chattanooga, was received yesterday, at the office of the Commission, in this city:

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863. THREE CENTS. The Vote for Governor in October, 1860. Great Meeting at Danville. DANVILLE, Pa., Sept. 28, 1863. Countles for Curtin: | Curtin, Poster, People's. Democrat. To the Editor of The Press:

2,297 2,696 3,556 5,276 2,583 2,561 2,957 2,040 6,33 3,716 2,849 6,655 2,995 1,220 2,584 1,366 6,916

42,119

2,469 3.178 2,974 959 1,715 4,206 9,190 2,548 2,132 2,698 1,886 1,493 1,172 706 and Agnew have had two large meetings here. They were not only large meetings, but were full of fire and enthusiasm for the Union cause. We had Scovel, of New Jersey, and ex Governor Pollock. The lack of confidence and genuine enthusiasm mong the Woodward men, in all this region, is a subject of general remark. They show plainly that they are oppressed with the consciousness of a Tory cause, and a suspicion that they are making a re ord against themselves which their children will Judge Woodward's recent little letter, in which he comes out as a War Democrat, has satisfied the folks here of two things, viz: The Judge wants to be Governor; and secondly, that Peace at any price emocracy can't win. Hence, the Judge is seized (within two weeks of the election), with the coercion malady, after the nation has been for more than two years in a struggle for life, and he kept silent, or only spoke to encourage its enemies. There are plenty of men here whose pretensions to wisdon ward's, and who never held a public office, but who to not have to write letters to prove that they have always been in favor of suppressing the rebellion

Rebel Advice and Copperhead Response.

bicacie into

" The success of the Democratic party would

his lovalty, falls not to recite "malignant fanati his loyalty, tails not to recite "management sameu-cism" as the cause of the war. I have noticed that these Secession sympathizers will never indulge in one moment's conversation of the rebellion, with-out putting at tail to it, excusing the slave-drivers, and putting all the blams on some portion of the Northern people. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1869 The fluctuations in gold continue, and to day's record the same as that of last week. There is a huge talk is the same as that of the street and in the banks of "the fulness of the European crops," "the necessity of sending gold to balance our enormous (?) importations," "a still greater expansion of the currency," "an unlimited prolongation of the war," and a few other terrors still more ab surd and far too ridiculous to mention. As to the cr of Europe, they are said to be fair; but, if this fa gold is worth 125; say England does not need our crop and at the price of wheat in England it would not pay to sell it there. But if gold advances to 175, exchange ad-vances with it, and the | wheat dealer can afford to

263,397 230,269 than he could when gold was 125, and net the sam amount from the sale. So we think that the advance SUMMARY. Curtin of gold will only stimulate exports, and one of the great bugbears of the commercial community not only be horn of its terrors, but will have been absolutely c ted by the fears or the duplicity of those who star Vote of the People's Party..... have a hand in rushing gold up 20 per cent, in as man Curtin's majority..... , and on that very account. As for a further ex don of the currency, the theory just now is absurd or about the time that the currency bill passed gold was People's Party—Wayne, Clinton, Juniata, Bucks running up to 170, and partly on account of that hill Now, with the same volume of ceming currency flitting before the misguided eyes of these deep thinkers, gold declined to 122 - actually fell of 50 per cent. Then it was argued that we could use all the currency, and now that the speculators are again terrorizing the timid, the same abundant reason serves to assist gold up an odd 20 per cent. or so. So prolific and obliging a currency is cer-The Question of Mr. Justice Woodward's cent. or so. So prolific and obliging a currency is certainly worthy the example of the new Mexican Emperor. We commend it to his consideration. Suppose the war is prolonged another year—from the evident signs of decay in the South it cannot hold Loyalty.

HIS OPINIONS AFTER THE BATTLE OF GETTYS-BURG-REMARKABLE AND RELIABLE TESTIMONY. The following important correspondence will exout much longer than that—the necretary has his way clear for a good half year yet; and there is one fact to be remembered, and that is, when our own people fall in giving their means to support the war, we can send to Europe, sell our bords at 60 or 70 for gold, bring the gold back, sell it, strike terror thereby into the hearts of the present would be terrorists, and we antivolv "command the situation". witness mentioned is a private citizen of respecta-PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1863,
DEAR SIR: Understanding that on a visit to
Gettysburg, subsequently to the great battle at that
place, you had opportunities of learning the opinions
of Judge Woodward, now a candidate for the office
of Governor, in regard to the war, and believing
that the public should be made acquainted with
these opinions, we respectfully ask you to furnish
us with your recollections in regard to them.
Very respectfully. ever, and borrowers are baying it all their own way.

Government securities are steady, and sales of the five-twenties are being made at the rate of a million a day. The stock market opened decidedly rampant, and most descriptions of stocks advanced. State fives and City sixes were steady: Pennsylvania Railroad/second-mort-gage, interest off, sold at 105; Camden and Amboy sixes, WILLIAM H. KERN,
TO Mr. GEORGE W. HART.
NO. 666 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 30th ult. has been received. In answer I would, state that on the 7th of July last, the Tuesday after the battle of Gettysburg, 11eft my home in this city for the purpose of visiting the battle field. At Wrightsville I took the stage, and found myself in company with several gentlemen, one of whom was the Hon. George W. Woodward, who had then just been nominated for the office of Governor. I rode with him from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and I also returned in his company from Gettsyburg to York.

As we were journeying toward the battle-field the conversation was naturally of the war, and at Oxford, in Adams county, there was quite a discussion between Judge Woodward and the Rev. Edward Strong, of New Haven. Connecticut, who was one of the party. Judge Woodward denounced the Administration and the war in very strong and decided terms. He said that it was an unconstitutional war and an Abolition war, and that he had no interest whatever in the result, let this result be what it might; that it was a contest in which the North could gain neither credit nor honor, and this, he believed, would be the verdict of history.

I was with Judge Woodward for a good part of three days, in going and returning, and there was much more said by him to the same effect as the above; and there was not one word of sympathy uttered by him, in my hearing, for the Government. Those who were sacrificing their lives for its support. As a loyal citizen, who has always voted for Democratic nominees, I was shocked at the sentiments which were uttered by one, who held a high judicial position, and who aspired to receive yet higher honors from the State; and this gooversation produced the same effect on other minds as on my own, for a gentleman who happened to hear a part of it remarked to me that the Judge had lost one 1876, at 102½; 1864 at 106; 1883s at 103½. Camden and Atlantic second mortgage sold at 70; Cleveland and Mahoning sevens at 105; Philadelphia and Etic sixes at 103½; sold largely, and advanced to 61%, closing at 61; Phila-delphia and Erie rose %; North Pennsylvania sold up ito 21%; Catawissa sold at 8; the preferred at 24. Pennsyl-vania at 69; Huntingdon and Broad-Top at 22; Camden and Amboy at 1751/2; Long Island at 461/2. and Amboy at 1024; Long Island at 40%.

Canals were active. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold up to 24%; Wyoming sixes advanced to 99; Chesapeake and Delaware sixes sold at par; Susquehanna sold at 15%. The market closing firm.

[Erratum.—By inadvertence, Penn Mining Co. stock was yesterday printed at 1½: The stock of this company is really at 30. The statement should have been "Penn

rders for Curtificates of Inc securities, &c. . as The following is the first quarterly report of the First \$211,099 59

Democratic vote.

As these remarks of Judge Woodward were in no wise private, I have frequently spoken of them to others; and I now, at your suggestion, place this letter at your disposal, to be used in any way that you may deem best calculated to promote the success of the cause of the Union, and to inform the people of the real sentiments of one of the candidates for whom they are called upon to vote.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HART.

To Messrs. W. H. Kern and Henry D. Moore. 7,276 00 \$552,420 84 •\$148,400 00 • 35,526 17 • 39,000 00 • 329,491 77 Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, has issued a proclamation announcing that he information that the rebel Generals Imboden, Jackson, and may be others, contemplate a movement of their forces through the mountains into that State for the purpose of devastating and laying waste the country, and robbing, plundering, and murdering the people.

He therefore calls upon all officers of the militia, and all persons subject to military duty within the State, to have their arms in order, and be ready to assemble at their usual places of rendezvous at a moment's notice, and to move to any point where their services may be required.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says the proclamation has occasioned considerable excitement among the people, who are already vigorously preparing to meet, with arms in Itheir hands, any enemy who may appear. Total liabilities. \$552,420 84 GINIA. The following are the shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wednesday, September 30, 1863, and since anuary 1, 1863, compared with last year: . 1. 209 1.342 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelph luring the week ending Oct. 1, 1863, were as follows:

His Descendant.

788 hanged as a Federal spy at Richmond. He me

was nanged as a rederal spy at Richmond. He met his death gallantly.

The New York Express says the person executed was the son of O. C. Brown, of Jefferson, N. Y. He was captured, as a prisoner of war, while destroying a rebel ferry boat, near. Port. Hudson, August 14th, and while under protection of a boat's crew of forty men, through whose cowardice, it is alleged, he was taken and made prisoner. There was an unnatural hatred felt towards all on board the Essex, and young Kellogg, Brown was treated with such great indignity that Commodore Porter held five rebel officers as hostages for his good treatment and release. On the solemn assurance of Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, that Brown should be treated as a prisoner of war, these five men were set free, and have been exchanged. What adds to this outrage and calamity is the assurance of General Halleck, given as late as Monday last, to the father of the murdered man, that his son should be protected, as there was no ground for his execution, and it was therefore impossible.

Total..... An Ancient Copperhead Recognized by at the United States Mint for the month of Se The Cleveland Herald reports a discussion at Royalton, Ohio, between A. G. Riddle, late member of Congress from the Coyahoga district, and C. W. Palmer, on one side, and Amos Coe; of Cleveland, on the other. The question was: "Is Vallandigham a Traitor?" Mr. Palmer read the following words, which he said had been addressed by a certain • Total .. 15,711 \$261,552 55 SILVER COINAGE United States:

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs; but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you into the field of battle, and is deluging your country with blood?

"Your country once was happy, and had the proffered peaca been embraced, the last two years of mitery had been spent in peace and flenty; and repairing the desolation of the quarrel."

Mr. Coe listened attentively and nodded approval at every sentence, and, at the conclusion, exclaimed 81,804 COPPER. ... 3,800,000 **\$38,000** . . 3, 597, 515 \$327, 227, 43 aent of coal tra

ending Sept. elaware and Hudson Canal Co.....18,926 ennsylvania Coal Co......19,073 Total tons. . 1,033,887 We give below a statement of the business of the Philacompared with the two previous ye September. Merchandise in warehouse,

1,063,504 88,951 568,381

Hudson River 1933 Harlem Preferred 1937 Harlem Preferred 1937 Reading 1937 High igan Control 1937 High igan Contern 1934 High igan Southern 1934 Hillingt Con 1937 Cleretand and Pitts 1937

A CENTRISHED WHEREN Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharred at the same in no instance our thee tring bedeens approved afford ory liftle may thought for for the suppose. The What Pares are requested to act as Agents for us vine the state of the city of the control of the

Philada, Stock Exchange, Sales, Oct. 2, Seported by S. E. SLANARER, Philadelphia Exchange, J

Weekly Review of the Phila. Markets.

Trede in most departments has been more active this week, and for many of the leading articles prices are better, owing to the rise in gold and foreign exchange. better, owing to the rise in gold and loreign exchange, but the less favorable news from Europe has depressed the markets for Breadstuffs at the close, and of most kinds prices favor the buyers. Bark is scarce and rather higher. Cotton is higher but dull, and for Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses there has been a fair demand it advanced to the control of nd Molasses there has been a fair 'demand' at advanced ates. Foreign Fruit of all kinds is brance; but Domestic as been advancing and selling freely. Fish have deslined. No change in Hemp or Hides. Hops are steady, from is unchanged. Lead is scarce and higher. Lumber of all Rinds meets a good inquiry. In Naval Stores there is no change. Oil—all kinds have advanced. In Providence there is a firm feeling. Very little Rice have visions there is a firm feeling. Very little Rice here, salt is firm. Seeds are attracting more attention. Tallow is firmer. Teas, Tobacco, and Wool are also better. Freights dull and Whisky scarce. In Dry Goods there more doing, and prices of all kinds are firm and ad-FLOUR. -The market is firmer and m ricols.—The market is firmer and more active at the late advance: about 10,000 bbls were disposed of, mostly at \$5.71@6 for old stock extra family, \$6.25@6.50 for fresh ground do, including sour flour at \$4 50% 175, superfine at \$505 57%, extra at \$5 50%6, and 2,500 bbls city mills on terms kept private. Small sales to the retailers and bakers at \$506 25 for low grade and good suparfina, \$5 20% for extra and \$5 37% up to \$8 50 for extra family and fancy lots, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal there is very little doing: the former is scarce at \$5 25 \$9 bbl; of the latter sales include 225 bbl Pengaly and at \$4; and 200 bbls Brandy wing at \$4 75 \$9 bbl. WHEAT.—The receipts continue small, and prices are

Sales of solid packed at 14018c. and roll at 1802c. 300 pkgs Ohio darry sold at 21c for good, and 18c for common quality. Cheese ranges from 11c to 13c ph. and Regs from 18 to 20c pt dozen.

METALS.—The market for Pig Iron is quies, and No. 1 iron is very scarce; sales of 1,00 tons at \$25032 per ton. Scotch Pig is held higher: Charcoal Blooms are scarce; and No. 3 at \$25032 per ton. Scotch Pig is held higher: Charcoal Blooms are scarce; 1,00 tons failroad bars sold on private terms. Lead—There is very little Pig pere, and holders are demanding a material advance; Bar Lead has advanced t. 10c ph. Copper—In Sheathing there is nothing doing; amaif sales of 74 ellow Metal at 27c, 6 months, and nails, bars, and spile, at 22c, on time.

Bark.—The receipts and stocks of Quarcitron are light, and it is firmly held at the late, advance, with some light, and it is firmly held at the late, advance, with some last of 1st No. 1 at \$31 pt ton. Prices of Tanners bark as less of 1st No. 1 at \$31 pt ton. Prices of Tanners bark as less of 1st No. 1 at \$31 pt ton. Prices of Tanners bark as the conclusion of the continuous and sold by the CANDLES are firme, and sales of western Adamantine are reported at 19623c, each, the late advance with sworth \$200312 pt 10 mt. The demand continues good both for shipment and home consumption, but the scarcity of vessels at Richmond tends to limit operations in that quarter; prices are firm.

COAL—The demand continues good both for shipment and home consumption, but the scarcity of vessels at Richmond tends to limit operations in that quarter; prices are firm. COAL—The demand continues good both for shipment and home consumption, but the scarcity of vessels at Richmond tends to limit operations in that quarter; prices are firm. COAL—The demand continues good both for shipment and home consumption, but the scarcity of vessels at Richmond tends to limit operations of the advance of 4g cents in the trates of freight by the Reading Raitroad company.

COFFEE—There is a moderate inquiry, and we advanc

dlings: 171 bales (damaged price cotton sold by anction at 70,070% cash, closing rather lower, say 50,082c for indding quality.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is a firmer feeling in foreign chemicals, but not much doing. Sales of Soda Ash at \$45c, and 20 cases Liquorice Pask on terms not made public. Indigo is scarce and high, and Bongal is worth \$1.750,255 th.

FEATHERS.—There are but few here. Small sales of good Western at 52,600 cash.

FISH.—Mackerel are dull at the decline noticed last week, and supplies have been coming forward more freely, with wherf sales at \$140,1950 or a hore from the store quotations are \$16 for No. 1e, \$5 6,00 and \$10 for No. 2s, and \$5,50 and \$7 50 for meetinm and large No. 3s, Codish are worth \$5.50. Pickled Herring are scarce and wanted at \$4.500,67 bbl.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign are scarce; and for Raisins and Currants holders are demanding a further advance. The season for Green Peaches is about over, few have been sold at \$0.081 ? basket. Dried Fruit is core. Sales of Apples at 50,70 pl., and Green at \$2.50 pl. Fixed Period of the scarce. Sales of Apples at 50,70 pl., and Green at \$2.50 pl. Fixed Period Period Sales of Sale. On the Period Sale of Sales of Apples at 60,70 pl., and Green at \$2.50 pl. Fixed Period Sales of Sales of Apples at 60,70 pl., and Green at \$2.50 pl. Fixed Period Sales of Apples at 60,70 pl., and Green at \$2.50 pl., and gree figures; to Botton there is more offering, and the rates are tending up.

GINSENG.—There is very little crude or clarified here, and some sales have been reported.

GUANO.—There is rather more doing. We quote Peruvian at 90@95c, and Pácific Ocean at \$55@60 P ton.

HAX is firm, and selling at \$20@21 P ton.

HEMP is very quiet, and no sales have come under our notice to alter quotations.

HIDES are better, but there have been no arrivals or sales since our last notice. les since our last notice. HOPS are steady, and selling in a small way from 13 to 266 % Divisions to sainty in a small way from it to 266 % Divisions. White fine and prices are better for all descriptions. White fine sell-sat \$2.023. A cargo of Yellow Pine Boards sold at \$22 % Meet, and Hemlook Rafts at \$1.270,1.87. MOLASSES.—There is a good demand, and prices may be quoted at 203% & gallon better. A cargo of Cardenas Muscovado sold at 47c, and some Sagua at 46c, on the usual credit.

be quoted at 203c & gallon better. A cargo of Cardemas Muscovado sold, at 47c, and some Sagua at 46c, on the usnal credit.

NAVAL STORES,—The stocks of all kinds are very light. Small sales of Rosin from \$36 to \$40 ?8 bbl. Prices of Tar and Pitch are nominal. Spirits of Turpentine is quiet, and another auction sale will be held in New York; small sales at \$2.5002.55, cash.

OILS are looking up, and there is a fair store demand. Linseed Oil continues to advance, and further sales are reported at \$1.3002.135—now held higher. The stock of Lard Oil is very small; we quote summer and fall at 90 @95c; and winter at \$1, cash. Petroleum is dull, and business was moderate; sales at 57@365 for refined and in bond, and 57@56c, fiee; but these rates are now nearly nominal. Crude is quoted at 37@36c, and very quiet. Beceipts of Coal Oil for the week are 3,500 bbls crude. 4.700 bbls refined.

PLASTER—There is but little offering; we quote Soft at \$4.502.50 #5 bbl, and \$500.60 #5 bush.

RICE—There is very little stock here, and it is selling in a sn. all way at 7.407% for bb.

SALIT—An arrival of 6,000 bus Turks Island has come discet to a dealer, and the market is firm.

SALIT—An arrival of 6,000 bus Turks Island has come discet to a dealer, and the market is firm.

SALIT PETRE.—A sale of 3,000 bags East India Crude was made at a price kept secret.

SEEDS.—The receipts of Cloveresed are trifling. Small sales at \$606.25 #5 dbs. Timothy is quiet and ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.25 #5 buth, the latter figure for choice new. Flaxseed is wanted at \$3.5002.27 and scarce.

Which is an advance.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are firmer and more active.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are firmer and more active. from \$2.50 to \$3.25 \cdots buth, the latter figure for choice new. Flaxseed is wanted at \$3.50\cdots 75 and scarce. Which is an advance.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are firmer and more active, with sales at full prices. New England Rum's firm at 67c. Whisky is scarce. Large selec of Pennsylvania and Ohio table at 54c, hads at 53\cdots 63c, and drudge at 53\cdots 625c, now held higher.

SUGAE.—There is a good demand, and prices have again advanced \(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) it is a es of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) it is a es of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) it is a es of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) it is a es of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) it is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) it is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hids Cuba at 11\(\lambda_{\cdot} \text{c} \) is a case of 2,800 hid

Holders are demanding an advance for both Leaf and Manufactured. Tot cases Estats ylvania Seed Leaf sold at 12x @25c, sbort time.

TEAS are firmer; and on the advance, with small sales of hoth Black and Green.

WOOLG-Supplies come forward slowly from the West, and the stocks in the hands of the trade are extremely light. There has been more inquiry from the manufacturers, and prices are better, for both, foreign and domestic, owing to the advances in gold and extension and advisity in domestic woolen goods; sales of 150,700 his medium to fire fleece and this from 55@75c.

181. Pearls.

Bradstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is rather more steady, with a better demand.

The sales are 9,000 bbls at \$5.06@5.35 for apperfine State; \$5.6@5.75 for extra State \$5.05@5.35 for superfine Michigan; Indiana, Ilowa Ohio, &c.; \$5.65@6.59 for

- They have a queer dilemma out in Iowa-Fernando Wood, a Peace Democrat, stumping the State-for General Tuttle, a soldier, now in front of the enemy, who declares the rebellion must be put down by arms. If General Tuttle's letter of acceptance contains his real sentiments, neither he would vota

for Wood nor Wood for him.

—Alexander Milliper, of Rechester, New York, is the "oldest inhabitant" of that part of the State.

He was a drummer in the revolutionary war, and, although one hundred and five years old, still beats. the revelle and tattoo with all the vigor of youth.