now form a strong part of the Southern army, and we must be glad that the same "old familiar taces." who in former times made the streets of Baltimore a d Washington unsafe, are now openly opposed to its with arms in their mands. [Applause]

In those times men armee, who took the lead in the defence of the rights of the Germans; such men were Seidensticker, of Philidelphia; Roessler, of Quincy, Illinois; Sohaoffler, of Baltimore; and many others. [Applause.]

And when Secession began to raise its head, the Germans were foremost to oppose it; when Prestdest Lincoln issued his first oall for 75 000 men, the Germans cheerfully took up arms for the defence of this Republic. The men of 1848 [applause] who had preferred to go into exile, is stead of oowing their heads to the German potenta'es, were again ready to fight for liberty. [Applause]

The German working men of St. Louis were among the first who chose to undergo the hardships of war; instead of staying at home and to piot against this country. The Furners of St. Louis, who were beleasured for days at their hall, formed a regiment under Frank P. Biar, and afterwards were transforme. Into a battalion of artillery, who checked the enemy at Shilch when he was adventing against our brokin columns. [Applause.] Everywhere the Germans organized regiments; in Chiusgo, under Hecker; in Cincinnari, under Withch; in Pallidelphia, under the brave Bohler, Manler, and Koltes, who found a heroid death on the field of battle. [Applause.] What would have become of this American army without this strong element of "foreigners," Germans and Irish, who as well understood to contend with all kind of dangers, hardships, and other difficulties of this war? The army would have been a mere selection without murste, without fiesh and blood, [applause,] and would long ago bave been eaten u., by the hungry wolves under Beauregard, Lee, and Brags. This is at least true as far as the beginning of the war is concerned, then certainly the Germans were the strongest.

It is not my intention t

polause.] We may call ourselves Democrats or Republicans, We may call ourselves Democrats or Republicans, no matter? In the present criefs it is our duty to stand by the Government I. [Premendous applicate]. Our Government shall never say to us: "We were endeavoring to do what was heat for our country, but we lacked your support!" [Applause.] Of course, nobody-will deny to you the right of criticalising the acts of the tovernment; but our Government is not an hereditary one—it as only temporary; if you do not like a President, you will in due course great machine may need seem, of sue is not last enough; but, if you destroy that machine, you deenough; but, if you destroy that machine, you destroy yourselves with it, because you open the doors of the North to the enemy! [Freat applause.]

The laws of the land, the Oos itution as it is today, the laws and regularitons of the different States, in their totality form the Government. The men, who administer these laws, are the administration; and not only the President and his Oadinet belong to the Administration, but all civil and military officers, down to the policemus and soldier, form a part of it. You cannot set asize or destroy this political machine and the army, without destroying yourselves and the Republic with it!

The South is wishing, hoping, and working a long time for an open recellion in the North against the existing Government; or, if they cannot succeed in this, they at least hope to create a passive resistexisting Government; or, if they cannot succeed in this, they at least hope to create a passive resist-ance to the prosecution of this war, to make the people indifferent and dissatisfied, and to throw

this, they at least hope to create a passive resistance to the prosecution of this war, to make the people indifferent and dissatisfied, and to throw them, at the next President's election, into the arms of the Peace party, and thereby to bring about a restoration. Shall we do what the South wishes! Shall we fulfil their meat ardent wishes! It is an old and well-bried rule of war never to do awad your enemy wishes but always to do just the contrary of what he would like you to do.

For this reason alone, if we had no other reason, we must support the actions of the Government in prosecuting this war, i.e. we must support the Government which takes these measures. I rather like to see Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, and all that belong to it, on the tripod in Washington, then to see in that same position Ben and Fernando Wood, and that innecent lamp, Vallandigham, with their myriads of locusts, vipers, and himodhounds. If you cosise to destroy the results of this war by your votes, then vote fur the Peace ticket—then you do indeed what you desire, but you also do what Inference Davis desires [Applause]

I say the results of this war, because I believe that the results are great, and of incalculable value for the wellare of humanity.

What appeared to our good old Democrats so incorrected two years ago, has now become reality; the chaits which held them to the oligarchy of the South, have been erripped from them as by magic; this war has taught them how to get rid with slavery, in the best, surest, and safest manner. Jeff Davis was their great schoolimater. He introduced the laws of rebellion; he put more rights, more tower into the hannos of the President of the United the laws of rebellion; he put more rights, more your into the hancs of the President of the United States than any Congress, under ordinary circumstances and under the influence of Southers members, would have been able to exercise. The war has shaken the "divice institution" to its foundations, and destroyed all its outworks. The black man has eaten from the tree of knowledge, not, as it as said in the Holy Brok, to be forever condemned to eternal sin, but to a wake to the eternal, immortal love of freedom and justice. [Applause.]

It is too late. It is impossible to draw a line between those who have snaken off their chales, and tween those who have snaken off their chalos, and those who, to the shame of humanity, still wear them. He who has once tasted the blessings of liberty is forever free, and it is as impossible to enslave him again as it is to put the new-born child back into the womb of his mother. [Applause.] The archangel Garriei has, in the forms of fremont, Mitchel, and Butler, carried his sword through their ranks, and the scales drouped from the eyes of The archangel Gabriel has, in the forms of Fremont, Mitchel, and Butler, carried his sword through their ranks, and the scales dropped from the eyes of the unfortunate people of the South. [Applause.]
The blind defenders of the divine institution—the knights of the South—are doomed. It is in vain for their friends in the North, who cling to them, to attempt to save them; they will fail, and their friends with them. [Applause.] Their moral power and their influence in the North are broken. They are guillotined by the public opinion of the free people of the North and by the public opinion of all of the people of Europe. It is just as difficult to restore their moral power and authority as it would have been to recall into life the bleeding head of Charles the First, and to again place the king, with head and one, on the throne of Englend. [Applause.] The war has rayght the South to respect that fundamental law of Democracy—the right of suffrage, and the right of the majority to make the laws of the country. The war has proven that Democracy, as the South understands it, is a mere humbug—nothing but a bait to catch the fishes of the North.

How long will the Democracy of the North allow itself to be used as a mere buil? Is it not time to forsake a party without any hope but that of a reunion with Southern traitors?

Jeff Davis is to day in the state of a prisoner, who daily sees the walls of his prison narrowing, and who is awaiting his last hour in anguish and despair. he Democrats have had the advantages the free

The Democrats have had the advantages the free institutions granted to all to the fulleat extent. They have grown wealthy and rich. The territory from the Atlantic to the gold regions of California has been open for all their enterprises and their energies. They have aunned themselves in the rays of this Regnuic, and now when in the hour of peril, the country demands their help, their assistance, in order to save the institution to which they owe their liberty, their happiness, and their influence—now, in the hour of darkness, stolm, and danger, they coldly and hearliessly stand back, and deny their assistance to their adopted country. [Applause]
My friends, if there is anything that lets appear the soul of a man in its blackest colors, it is ingratitude. [Applause] [Applause] us destroy the barriers which separate the There is the Keynblic; let us, in these times of public danger, have no other thought than that of serving our new country, during the war, to the utmost extent of our shinty! [Applause] Let us ave this State for the Union, for the party of liberty it to triumph now, and we will be strong enough also to triumph over our enemies in 1864, and to elect that President who deserves our support, [Cheers.]
It is a strange business for me to speak about pos a strange business ior move than of the na-, and to discuss the great questions of the na-but, if I can serve the country in any capacity. flong put, il I can serve the country in any capacity. I am prepared, and always ready to do it, until I can find acmething better to do. I said "better," wot because I think politics are less important than military matters. I know that this is not so; on the contrary, I believe that it is more difficult to be a good citizen than a sucressful soldier. [Tremendous applause.]
The president then introduced to the audience Col. Wm. B. Thomas, collector or the port, who said: So bereficent is this Government to the necession had been presented to the South, with time and the said of second and second and said of second and ple, he could not believe that if the subject of secsion had been presented to the South, with time for them to deliberate upon it, not more than two or three States would have separated, and these would soon after return and ask to be admitted again into the Union of States. [Cheers.] The Republican party, to which I have belonged since I left the Democratic party, [cheers], proposed merely that slavery should not be extended any further, but they did not, as alleged, prevent the rights of any of the Southern States. The great Ruler of the universe has decided by this war that slavery shall forever be extinguished from this shand. It matters not what we in Philadelphis or Pennsylvania may do in regard to the abolishment of slavery. The cause must progress. This controversy cannot be settled until the institution of slavery is destroyed. [Cheers.] There is no question now before the American people but this one of war and peace. How long is this war to continue? Which is the party best calculated to restore permanent peace to the country? Not the Copperbead, which is endeavoring by all means to paralyze the Government by opposing the war as it is now carried on, and thereby giving the enemy much assistance. This is not a struggle to sustain the institution of slavery, because that institution is acceptable to the South, but a struggle for the purpose of maintaining rule and power over such as will rebel against the Constitution. [Cheers.] There is not a slaveholder in the South who would not give up all his slaves in order that he might be placed in power.

He was followed by General Bruce, of New York, who made a short, but very eloquent and impressive address, in the course of which he said: Visit the Southern States, and all over 1h to country you see a dull monotony of life; no school houses no means of becoming such elevated beings as all enlightened but the poor slaves, working and driven about from morning till night by their cruel masters. Then look at the North; see how her interests are prospering brighter and brighter every day. There is no lack of school houses, and all means are employed to make a person useful in every sphere. What makes this difference! Slavery is there and freedom is here. [Cheers.] The speaker then quoted from the Government will live a thousand years to come. [Uheers.] The speaker then quoted from the speech of Judge Woodward, delivered in Independence Square, in 1880, and commented at length upon it. It the Copperhead party was a war party, why don't they talk war? In their resolutions they profess to be for the war, and yet for the suppression of the rebellion. [Cheers.] This war is a war for slavery, and the question now before us is freedom or slavery, (Cheers.] He was for freedom. Either the rebels will triumph and yet shall rule. After a few remarks were given to the course General Jackson pursued in 1832, he retired amid great applause.

The resolutions were then read, after which the wed by General Bruce, of New York,

The Canvass in Montgomery.

the probable result; and the settled conviction is, that Gov. Curtin will be re-cleated by a decided and overwhelming majority. Well-informed mee say that Montgomery county will not give over 900 majority for Woodward; that the change will be in Norristown, which gave Foster 300 majority, but will this month certainly give Gov. Curtin a majority of 200. Leading Democratic politicians up to this time are now settled at work for thy thetin, and rity of 200. Leading Demogratic politicians up to this time are now actively at work for Gov. Curtin, and such men as Col. A. W. Shearer, et id omne genus, wield a tremendous influence; for they are the old, strong Demograts of years gone by, and from whom many have been accustomed to receive their political faith. There are twenty-eight old Demogratic leaders, men of ability, integrity, and influence, who were all Foster men—aye, Slenker men last full—today actively in favor of the re-election of Gov. Ourtin, and the changes among others and the masses are numerous and full of hope. The riots in New York have turned the conscientious leaders; while the humble foreigner stands aghast at the reflections he humble foreigner stands aghast at the reflection f Woodward in the Reform Convention. Let fact

speak to's startled world. Yours, A Soldier's Opinion of Copperheads. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I send you this extract from a soldier's letter, addressed to his sister, dated addressed to his sister, dated

FORT — VA., Sept. 29, 1863.

"I hope you Union people will be able, as we say here, 'to clean those Copperheads out.' I should not suppose that you would associate, deal, or have anything to do with them, short of pointing the finger of scorn at them. It makes my blood fairly boil, when I read the papers, and find that we have such dastardly traitors in our midst, who are not fit to live within the Union lines. I don't think I could live amongst them for a moment, without getting in trouble. "Your affectionate brother, P."

A Word from the Army. To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The approaching gubernatorial election in Pennsylvánia is exciting a deep and lively interest in the army, especially among the soldfers from the Keystone State. We are for "Curtin and a vigorous prosecution of the war." After our suiferings, hardships, and dangers, we spurn the sentimeatablity and secession proclivities of Woodward, and wight for the election of a man who has been the soldier's friend in victory and deteat. The "Philadelphita Brigade" is nearly a unit in favor of Ourtin. We believe his defeat will be attended with the most disastrous consequences to our country, and one disastrous consequences to our country, and con-sequently to ourselves, for the encouragement it would give the trainers will prolong the war to an indefinite extent. We want peace, that we may return to our homes, but we want it on honorable terms, no by yielding an inta to our enemies. For this we have fought, for this our comrades have died, and for this we are ready to incurr new dangers, and suffer for the severest hardships. And we want you to tell your readers that, if they will lake care of incipient trason at home, we will take care of armed railors in the field. I am sir, yours, &c., (f. U. 72d Reg't, IN CAMP, NEAR THE RAPIDAN, Sept. 29, 1863.

Copperhead Sentiments. To the Editor of The Proop . -Sin: These cursed Abolitionists go about poison ing the minds of the people, teaching them to submit, as a duty, to that despotism of the Administra-tion which interdicts the freedom of speech; and but they teach others to proclaim it, too. This course ought not to be tolerated any longer, but should be prevented by law on penalty of death, or imprisonment, at least. The above sentiments are received by the great mass of the so-called Democratic party at this time. Very respectfully, PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1863.

Bishop Hopkins' Copy of the Scriptures. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: As Bishop Hopkins in writing his defence of slavery has evidently so blotted and deficed his copy of the Scriptures that the Book of Exodus is that they have been been added to be present that poor prelate with one that is complete and perfect? He may then read in Scripture a history of events almost identical with those that are now passing in this country: How a Moses was rescued from the reeds, and commanded by the Almighty to lead out of bondage a race long held in captivity; how the land of the oppressors was eaten by locusts, and all their first born were slain; how the heart of a Pharaoh was hardened, so that he would not let the captives go; how his hosts were overwhelmed in the sea, and "Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea shore,"

After reading this Book, perhaps the Right Rev. John Henry and his echoes may become aware that perpetual bondage is not the "Scriptural aspect of slavery," but one of the "perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is Godliness."

Yours respectfully, PARALLEL RULE, PHILADELFHIA, Oct. 3, 1863. To the Editor of The Press:

Yours respectfully, PARALLEL RULE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 3, 1863.

A Suggestion. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: Allow me to suggest, through your loyal coprocured to accommodate three or four thousan without any other expense than the cartage, and trifling expense for the use of rough boards to is upon the ground for the occasion. The space should be a superior of the superior of the space should be a superior of the space shoul upon the ground for the occasion. The space should be aurrounded with ropes, and officers stationed to protect them; each seat numbened with a card, and tickets issued to those wishing to occupy them. This would be a compliment to the patriotic ladies in our midst, many of whom would gladly join in such an ovation, and their presence would be a new feature, giving grace and emphasis to the occasion, attainable, in my opinion, in no other way. Thousands would be induced to visit the city to unite in such a movement, that nothing else would bring. I make the suggestion in the hope that it will meet your approbation and in the influence of your pen, one who believes in the powerful influence of Phidadelphia, Oct. 3, 1863.

The Press MONDAY, OCTOBLE 5, 1863.

WASHINGTON, October 3. By the President of the United States of America, The year that is drawing towards its close ha een filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of such an extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the evervatchful providence of Almighty God. and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has be

preserved with all nations, order has been main sined, the laws have been respected and obeyed and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of our military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful labor to the national defend have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or th ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our setof the precious metals, and have yielded even more

ing the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years with a large increase of freedom,

No human council bath devised, nor bath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has me fit and proper that they should be solemnly. whole American people,

Population has steadily increased, notwithstand

I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign countries, to set aport and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thankagiving and prayer and praise to our be effect father, who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recammend that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and bless. "as, they do also, with humble penitence for our perver eness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mournes, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which w are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the Other. Governor Curtin conducts his camfull enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto se my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this third day of october, in the year of our Lord one thousand eigh

such as will rebel against the Constitution. [Oheers.] There is not a slaveholder in the South when would not give up all mis slaves in order that he might be placed in power. The purpose of the South is to rule the American people, and the policy to be pursued now is to fight the war out till the rebels ground their weapons of war. [Oheers.] There is no other way to settle this question of civil strife. [Cheers.] The Democratic party proposes peace. What kind of peace i [Ories of. "Copperhead peace."] There is no power in this country that has a right to bring about a peace that will cause the separation of any of these States. [Cheers.] When these men talk of peace by the separation of the States, they simply propose to ignore the Constitution of the United States.

As to a compromise, that is out of the question, for the South tell us that they will not compromise with us, but will fight it out; and, as such is the case, we may as well drive this delusion from our minds and go to work in earnest, byluniting heart and hand together to put the wicked rebellion down. [Otheers.] He had no doubt of the result of this war, neither had he way doubt of the result of the coming election in this State. Governor Curtin will be relected by an overwhelming majority—[cheers]—and it will be brought about by the cowardice of the Democratic party. After Cloneal Thomas had concluded, three cheers were proposed for him and given with a will. profound and lasting regret. It is impostorial candidacy than twenty years of honest pects to knock down a brick wall by runa morass of tribulation and of self-reproach.

We are perfectly willing to concede to Justice Woodward the character of candor and sincerity in the views he is known to have

"If I should be elected Governor I would then feel it my duty to address you upon political questions, and then I will express my opinions in a language to the understood. Until that times comes I must be excessed."

amid great applause.

The resolutions were then read, after which the large audience retired.

The resolutions were then read, after which the large audience retired.

The resolutions were then read, after which the large audience retired. to withdraw or correct them, save in the | ber 13th, 1860? Yet, though the concealmost discreditable and contemptible manner. | ment of his opinions may be politic, it is It was only when he accepted the Copper-To the Editor of The Press:

Sire: Gen. Simon Cameron was on the grounds awhile on Wednesday and on Thursday, and was the guest of George H. Corson, E.q., while in town. He, together with Major David Taggert, Governor Noble, of Wisconsin, Col. A.K. McUlure, Dr. Edder, and other staunch Union men, received marked attention, and their cheerful reports of the political contest in Pennsylvania, in which they have taken an active part, gave great encouragement to the an active part in the lead compliment of a nomination for Governor thead complement of a nomination for Governor head compliment of the began to think of the principles of men who ask office at their hands, and the Demo-denial of opinions which he had some a pillory in which all men-may laugh at him, -excepting so far as they already know his readers inform us how the peace doctrines

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points on which Justice Woodward has exhibited the most discreditable sharp practice and foul dealing. We take them in their order : I. His unrecanted and fierce hostility to the adopted citizens. II. His pompous declaration that the judi-

ciary and politics should be forever kept distinct and separate. III. His notorious opinions in favor of the Southern traitors, in favor of the separation of the Union, and in favor of the divinity of

His hostility to the adopted citizens is proved by the fact that, while expecting their votes, he has never yet frankly avowed his regret for having proposed, in the Reform Convention of this State, of which he was a member, utterly to disfranchise all foreigners who might-seek in this country a home and a refuge. His opposition to the mingling of the

Judiciary with politics is shown to be hollow and dishonest by the fact that he is himself the candidate of a party the leaders of which are the most reckless partisans, and are opposed to the Government and the Union in this war. We have already shown that the reformed Constitution of the State of New York has been so framed as to prevent a Justice of the Supreme Court from being a candidate, during his judicial tenure, for any other office. A correspondent of the Sunday Transcript, yesterday, exposes Justice WOODWARD's relation to this question in the following forcible terms: "Two fifths of the Supreme Court of this State are

"Two fifths of the Supreme Court of this State are candidates for election this fall, and belong to the same political party, whilst of the remaining three-fiths. If their colleagues are successful, one will be chief justice, and each of the others will be advanced a step. Under these circumstances, what confidence can be reposed in the decision of a court thus composed upon any matter relating either to the elective franchise or to the operation of any act of Congress which has been made the subject of party attack? or Congress which has been perhaps hext becomes
"One of the judges, who in December hext becomes "One of the judges, who in pecember next becomes this justice, is the candidate for Governor of a party who praise the traitor Vallandigham, and hope for his success in Ohio; and the other, unfortunately for himself, is renominated by the same Convention. If the coming ohief justice is elected, he appoints his successor, and thus the executive and judicial branches of the government, which were intended to be kept separate, are to be practically managed in concert by the same political machinery.

cally managed in concert by the same pointers manchinery.

'All this, so far as one judge is concerned, could have been removed by his immediately resigning his judicial office upon accepting the nomination of Governor. This would have been the manly and open course for a man of high standing, as it would have removed all suspicion that he intended to use his judicial station as a means to advance the views of his party, or to secure his own success. This, undoubtedly, would be the first intention of every honorable man. But it is said the Convention requested him not to resign—and why? quested him not to resign—and why?

"1st. They secured him, in the event of defeat,
the retention of his place, with a comfortable
salary; and, at all events, his judicial bias on every
question they might think proper to bring before
him.

him.
"2. To keep him, in such an event, at the head of him.

"2. To keep him, in such an event, at the head of the court for four years.

"3d. If successful, to let him appoint his successor, instead of allowing the people to make their own choice this fall."

"But there was unquestionably another object, which deserves the most serious consideration. The candidate for Governor, if not elected, is to be Chief Justice for four years, and this is held out as a threat to the bar of Pennsylvania, that whoever dares to actively oppose him is to be catractised during the whole of his term of office. This was intended by the Convention to operate directly upon a numerous body of influential citizens, and indirectly upon an authors. A more nefarious scheme never was projected, but we trust that the bar of this State will tell, in tones of thunder, its inventors, that such a threat will be treated with contempt.

"We do not know the number of lawyers in New York, but it must amount to several thousands, and inter a search of the servery storney is called on to bow to the judicial Baal of a party convention, whose leaders are secretly, if not openly, hostile to the Union."

What could be more embarrassing and un-

What could be more embarrassing and unworthy than the dilemma in which this plain state of facts places Justice Woodward? But it is when we come to examine Justice Woodward on the vital issues of the war and the atrocity of the Rebellion, that he is most implicated and dishonored. In face of his eleventh hour declaration that. he is in favor of crushing out the Rebellion. and has never favored Secession, we have a cloud of witnesses, most of them men of unchallenged and unassailable integrity, who certify to having recently heard

standing, like Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, of Lu-terne county, member of the last Congress, and Mr. Geo. W. HART, of Philadelphia. But the worst part of the story is to come. When Hon. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland county, charged this treasonable disposition upon Justice Woodward, and gave his authority for the charge, Justice WOODWARD denied it, and even said that he did not know Judge HALL, the gentleman by whose authority Col. Todd wrote and spoke. Col. TODD never used the name of Judge HALL, but he did give as his authority the name of Judge HALE, of Centre county, also a member of Congress re-elected, and it was on the misspelling or misprinting of this name that the Copperhead candidate for Governor attempted to discredit Colonel Todd, and to give credence to his own empty, tardy, and hypocritical declaration against the rebellion. When we say that Justice WOODWARD must have known that it was Hon. James S. Hale, of Centre county, a man of spotless character, to whom Colone Topp alluded as his authority to prove the disloyal sentiments and sympathies of Justice W., what shall we think of this paltry and dishonest dodge of that aspirant, to de-

of being a robel sympathizer? Such is the dilemma of the Copperhead

candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Answer to an Old Democratic Friend. We have a private note from a tried riend, whose Democracy would bear the alembic of the most exacting professors of the old school, in which he asks us to say. whether, if a Democrat votes for CURTIN, that vote binds him to the Republican, or People's, or Union organization. The question amounts to nothing, only in so far as that he asks a public reply to it. We answer, therefore, not because his inquiry does not answer itself, but because it may do good to state, that the friends of Governor Curtin ask votes for the country, and not for a party. Every voter is the owner of his own vote, and, under God, the manager of his own conscience; and he should never give away the one without a long consultation with the paign on this high ground. President LIN-COLN directs the Adn inistration in the same

spirit. As the Government con cerns and protects all its citizens, so all its chizens ought to be concerned in protecting it. That is the prime duty. The strongest party Will become contemptible that discards it; the weakest great that honors it. In these days that party can only endure that makes the salvation of Freedom its dream, its thought, and its active and ever-present idea and motive. That is our party.

THE PARADE of the 6th Regiment of Colored Volunteers and four companies of the 8th Regiment of the same description of citizen soldiers, on Saturday last, was a suggestive event of the war. As their stalwart and athletic members marched through our streets, more than one prejudice melted away and more than one party bigot felt the sting of self-reproach. These sable men will fight. That has killed one lie. They are not wild beasts, whose blood once up, "riot in murder on the field of battle." That kills another lie. And every black soldier saves a white man from draft certainly, and often from death. That revives a great truth, and keeps it alive. After all, your best reformer is THE FACT; and he is as much a fool who is not converted by it as the man who exning his head against it.

Thus spoke Mr. Justice WOODWARD recently, in response to a serenade. Is he aware that he has already said too much for his own chances as a candidate, and is determined to profit by the memory of Decemsuspicious. The American people have a

The Episcopal Clergy and Bishop Hopkins attitude of hopeless desperation, and almost The protest of the Episcopal clergy of hopeless self-defence. There are three Philadelphia and vicinity, which recently appeared in THE PRESS, is a most remarkable production, and challenges the attention and profound respect of our citithe Right Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, of Vermont, ventures at this day, in a calmlyconsidered letter, published and freely circulated by certain political leaders, to justify and uphold the institution of slavery by arguments drawn from the book of God. The

Bible, the only written revelation vouchsafed by the Almighty to man, is sought to human beings, as we buy and sell cattle in the market. This book of books, that pours consolation into the hearts of all who embrace its divine precepts, is, in the hands of one of its professed friends, brought forth, deliberately brought forth, as the justifier of human oppression, wrong, and outrage! And this thing is done not at a time when the institution of slavery in this country is enjoying a kind of semi-patriarchal position, if, indeed, it ever did enjoy such a position, but at a moment in our history when it stands before the civilized world with hands red and recking with fratricidal blood. At this hour, more terrible in our demoniac desires with rivers of human blood a Rishon of the Protestant Episcopal Church. in the free and Christian Republic of Ame rica, steps from the altar to the gladiatorial arena, and offers battle in the name of the of a system of human bondage which outrages every precept of the law given amidst the thunders of Sinai!

Does any man wonder that such a spectacle, and such a frightful mental obliquity, should receive the indignant protest and repudiation, not only of these well as cattle-raising. For the most part, two-story dwellings are for the laboring learned and devout clergymen, but of England has to purchase foreign grain, classes. This shows well for our advance. every good man? If they had failed to place upon record their solemn dissent from the specious argument of Bishop Hor-KINS in favor of an atrocious system which sells men and women in the open market as the staple product" of the South, they would virtually have denied Christian Bap- be so good that it is worth \$100,000,000 pancy by middle-class families. Thanks to tism and the right of confirmation to hundreds of people to whom they break the bread of life; for we take it there are harvest, it will be eight millions this year. would never permit a clergyman holding the views of Bishop HOPKINS to pour the waters of baptism on their children, or to firmation. They could not do so. It would

violate the most solemn, religious convictions of their hearts. the noble array of Episcopal clergymen for wine, tea, and coffee not being exported the manly stand they have taken. Their from America. Last June, the greatest improtest shows them not only to be Christians, port of grain into England was not from but patriots. They will exert a still wider influence in this great city in the future. They will enter their pulpits from time to sent, cotton is not an article of export from time with additional power to correct the America, and, if the English harvest realize sins and evils around them. Men of the expectation, John Bull will scarcely want world will respect their office and receive | food from us. Our exports to England have their teachings as those having authority to much decreased: not proportionately so our

speak for Christ and his Church. this most important act without alluding to the fact that several of these clergymen have had an opportunity of seeing and feel- will tend to keep at a high premium. ing the influences of slavery, and they, therefore, repudiate the institution from actual knowledge of the debilitating and demoralizing influences of the system. Let these have especial honor, and let all of

heart. from Justice WOODWARD the most dioison, if not the principles, to the Copperrect and treasonable opinions, Among head organization, is a fair specimen of the these witnesses are Democrats of highself-constituted leaders of what these leaders flatter themselves, by a pleasing delusion, is the Democratic party. Like the most of them, the best part of his life has been spent in assaults upon the old Democracy. This is true of WHARTON and McCall, of Philadelphia; J. E. Hies-TER, of Lancaster; CLYMER, of Berks; Hodgson, of Chester; WARD, of Bradford. &c. But none of these gentlemen. ever showed such early and late intense contempt and hatred of the Democrats, its men and measures, its principles and practices, as WM. B. REED. In his long relation to what was known as the Opposition party, he can challenge the record of all he said or spoke, or a single word or act not in harmony with his malignant, proscriptive, and intolerant character. need give no proofs to establish what is fixed in the universal recollection. It is, however, natural, that when Mr. REED, in the absence of the men, who, in disgust and horror of the bad and base tasks set for the Democrats, abandoned that organization o serve their country, wanted to control the party he had so long assailed, he should employ the same envenomed weapons against these true Democrats that he had so ceive the people, and to get rid of the shame frequently whetted and used against them n other years; for most of the Democratic leaders Mr. REED now assails are, as before, against him, and now, as before, the epresentatives of Democratic ideas. But what has chiefly made Mr. REED's mission so agreeable is the fact that he believes that he can use the Democracy to gratify his well-known hatred and contempt of American institutions. If he and those who act with him can place it on the side of the rebellion, and keep it there, so as to demoralize our own people, and help that great foreign Power, so long the object of his admiration and veneration, the great object of his life will have been achieved. These are not bitter words, neither "words of counsel" nor "words of admonition." They are true words, as any one can prove to his own satisfaction by his Meadville speech, in which he almost openly throws off the thin cloak of professed loyalty, and almost openly pleads for the rebellion. Mr. REED's hatred for the American Government and his sympathy with the rebels in arms, is well spiced with abuse of the Federal authorities. but has not a syllable of complaint against our foreign enemies, and only a few sen-

tences of costive and qualified compliment to a single acting and active general in the THE flank of the traitor leaders in Pennvlyania is effectually turned. The doubts if the friends and the hopes of the foes of the Union in this State have died a double death. The events of the last ten days have proved that the cause of the Republic can o more be defeated at the ballot-box than in the battle-field. Would it not be monstrous if the men who do not fight should rebuke those who do fight? Would it not be a fearful paradox if the soldiers in the field, who desire that the Government they are offering their lives to maintain should be immortal and free, should find on their return a country in which they were aliens. and men in power who had obtained power at the sacrifice of freedom and justice?

THE dignified World speaks of the "low in the habit of denouncing THE PRESS for its "ribaldry." They have advantages in of Americans. attacking us, for to such abuse silence is the only reply. We shall not stoop to conquer dversaries who stoop so low to attack.

GOVERNOR CURTIN is denounced by Coperhead journals for "stumping the State n his own behalf." This they call undignified, but we affirm it is honest, and the people will agree with us in thinking that a andidate for the highest office in the Commonwealth loses nothing by openly declaring his principles and his purposes. Mr. Justice WOODWARD may have all the dignity of silence on the great questions of the Federal Constitution, is at the same time the day; we are satisfied that Governor CURTIN has the candor.

In the war of 1812 the Democratic party bitterly condemned the peace doctrines of the Hartford Convention. Can any of our then differ from peace doctrines now?

Imports and Exports. Notwithstanding the depression of the cotton trade and cotton manufacture, England seems to rub on very well. It is ansounced, with allowable exultation, that England is doing "more and more business yearly;" zens. A Christian Bishop, in the person of that the month of July, 1862, was a better wages, the honest payment for labor permonth for English trade and commerce than July 1861, and that last July was a better month than July 1862. As a particular example, the month of June is taken. In that month England purchased foreign goods to cost of food and raiment, -for, if people the value of \$82,500,000, or thereabouts,

and sold goods of her own to the value of \$57.500,000. The foreign articles purchased be made the advocate of buying and selling by England, in that one month, consisted of has been in higher class dwellings. The raw materials for the use of British manufacturers, and provisions for the consumption of the people. There was expended \$20,000,000 for cotton, \$7,500,000 for wool, 2,500,000 for flax, and \$2,500,0000 for silk. For guano, indigo, and oils there was paid \$2,500,000. On the other hand, England with every advantage of pure water and paid, last June, \$5,000,000 for corn (wheat); \$5,000,000 for grain of various kinds; \$5,-000.000 for miscellaneous provisions and wine: \$7,500,000 for sugar; \$2,500,000 for coffee; and 3,750,000 for tea. On the other band, England sold cottons to the value of \$20,000,000; woollens, linens, and worsteds (including haberdashery), to the value of man to live in." annals than when infidel France satisfied its \$15,000,000, about equally divided among the three classes, and metals, in various

shapes, to the value of \$12,500,000.

All the imported articles, with the exception of the cereal products, are what England does not produce within her own realm, God of Heaven and his Divine Son, in favor and, from habitude of consumption, cannot now dispense with. In the United Kingdom, it is affirmed, sufficient grain could be raised to supply all the population with This is one month's work, and this shows bread, but this would turn into arable most unexampled progress. Of the new dwellingof the land now used for grazing purposes, and in some places tillage does not pay as Out of the \$30,000,000 which she paid for | In what will soon cease to be called provisions in last June, two-thirds went for | Camac's Woods, so rapidly is its rural commodities not produceable at home. Grain | being exchanged for an urban character. alone, in that month, cost \$10,000,000, the one gentleman whom we well know is harvest of 1861 not having been good, and now superintending the erection of 240 the stock low. The crop of 1863 is said to houses, adapted and intended for occumore than the crop of 1862. Usually six | the passenger railroad cars, the communicaand a half million quarters make a good scores of men in the Episcopal Church who | England only buys what she cannot do without and has not produced. Cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures

make up two-thirds of the whole British and, as for the laboring classes in New have the unsanctified hands of such a Bishop | trade. England exchanges clothing, (at laid on their heads in the solemn rite of con- an enormous profit,) with other nations for food and raw materials, and the difference between the cost makes the profit which is her wealth. From America she gets only This community is under obligations to corn, cotton now being no where, and America; Prussia sent more, though much flour was received from America. At pre-

be the best and cheapest habitations for the laboring classes. imports; and this, making the balance of IN SATURDAY'S ISSUE We noticed the premiums We ought not to conclude our notice of trade against the United States, may, and premium was also awarded for the best double If the value of what we receive exceeds the hread sewing machine to the Florence Sewing Mawere born and educated in the South, and settled in parishes there for years. These balance in gold, which this very necessity hine, at the State Agricultural Fair at Norristown. It is but fair to add that the advantages which the Florence Sewing Machine includes are very ingenious and peculiar, and such as will com-In the first six months of 1861, we sold mend themselves to all. cotton to England to the value of \$100,000,-000, and grain and flour to the value of LARGE POSITIVE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF \$25,000,000. In the first six months of FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.-The early particular atention of dealers is requested to the choice and 1861, the amount of our exports, to Engattractive assortment of French, German, Swiss. them receive the applause of the pure in land, on these two accounts, had diminished less than \$15,000,000 for corn and less than \$350,000 for cotton. We repeat, our im-

portations have not declined in any thing ike the rates of the decreased value of our exports. Still, we go on buying articles that we can either wholly dispense with or produce by our own labor and ingenuity. A man with a large income can afford to ive "at a bountiful old rate." But if this ncome be very seriously diminished, if it be reduced to one-eighth of its-original amount. the man will be mad if he continue in any thing like his original expenditure. The result must be misery, involvement, ruin. We should not disdain taking a leaf out of our rival's book. We should follow the example of England, and import nothing that ve can produce at home. Already, we are dispensing with the heavier articles of iron work, though we continue to get cutlery rom Sheffield. In woolens, linens, worsteds, haberdashery we are capable of producing every thing, and of excellent quality, necessary for the ordinary consumption even for the luxury of life. Would to God that among the true-hearted and patriotic women of this great republic, and their name is Legion, there could be once awakened a determination not to wear any article manufactured in a foreign country Our customs' duties might suffer, but the industry and the enterprise, as well as the capital and profits, of the country would be vastly augmented. A true woman, who resolved to carry this determination into practice, would surely be as comely in a neat cotton dress or a muslin de laine made in her own country, as in a gossamer robe from Manchester, a moire antique from Lyons, or

velvet from the looms of Genoa or Florence. The beauty which seeks adornment from abroad, is a beauty self-distrustful of its own reality. A silken robe, an erminetrimmed mantle, or a fifty-dollar bonnet do not augment the natural charms of youth and beauty. The fair sex ought to know Until the balance of trade be in favor of

this country, which cannot be until our imports are of less value than our exports. there will be a continuous drain of gold to pay foreign countries for articles which our luxury sighs for, but for which neither our necessity nor our comfort has any occasion. In the present crisis, three principles should be predominant—Patriotism, Economy, and Protection.

THE Southern leaders can successfully resist the abolition doctrines, now upheld by the President and his party, and keep their entire people united in resistance to them. But they could never resist the principles of Union as maintained by the Democracy.—Boston Courier.

On the contrary, they welcome them. They depend upon them. To insure the success of these principles, the Richmond Enquirer urged an invasion of Pennsylvania. Never shall we find the rebel leaders complaining of the Copperheads of the North. That the entire people of the South resist the policy of the Union, the enthusiastic reception of the national army in East Tennessee, and the voice of North Carolina, deny. The Copperheads of the North cannot successfully misrepresent a policy admisted to be just by all the Union men of the South.

THE venerable Gezeral Cass has no fear of calling bings by their right names. In a recent letter he inys:
"The Jacobins and Radicals, who are the kading spirils f the party in power, seem quite as intent on destroying ur civil rights as in whipping the rebels into subjection." Forgery travels fast. -This particular falsehood has already reached Boston. The General Cass who wrote these disgraceful words is not Lewis Cass, but a Pennsylvablackguardism and vulgar slang" of the | nian, whose name is used by the Copper-Vice President, and the dainty Express calls | heads to deceive voters. The Copperheads him "the biggest blackguard afloat." We have a disloyal General Cass; if they search apolegize for quoting this language, but | carefully they may find a traitorous George merely wish to state that these journals are | WASHINGTON. Then let them quote his treason and consistently credit it to the first

> THE World confidently hopes and believes that Mr. Justice WOODWARD will be elected on the 13th of October. Remembering its absolute assurances of Democratic triumphs in Maine and California, we are not alarmed by this prophecy. After Mr. MILLER had announced the Day of Judgment, half a dozen times, the earth ceased to tremble, and had no fear of immediate destruction. Is IT NOT notorious that every sympathizer who demands that President LINCOLN shall conduct the Government according to

better of the two, and applauds those who sustain the latter? A COPPERHEAD newspaper says that there are more Democrats than Republicans now engaged in this war. Counting both sides. we should suppose there are.

convinced that the rebel Constitution is the

CHARLESTON.

largely than Philadelphia. The advanced rate of living, caused by the treason of the South, has affected only those who have fixed incomes. Those who receive upon Progress of the Siege Works—Occasional Shelling—Shells Thrown into the City. formed, which by hand or head, have gene-

No city in the Union is prospering more

rally had their wages advanced, so as to

meet the advance in prices. The item of

rept, which is nearly as important as the

must be fed and clothed, they no less need

a roof to cover them—has not increased as

much as might be expected. The advance

working classes are well accommodated

among us. We have none of the abomina-

ble tenement houses, which are so notori-

ously the haunts of crime and the homes of

bave respectable and comfortable houses.

good drainage, at one-half the price of cel-

lars and single rooms in New York. Con-

sequently, the health of our laborers, in all

departments, is better than statistics show

t to have been in New York for years. As

John Grigg said, years ago, "Philadelphia

is the best city in the world for a working

Our city is rapidly increasing. The per-

two factories, one dépôt, one engine-house,

houses, two store-houses, two ice-houses,

three hundred and five new dwelling-houses.

houses, 175 are three-storied, 119 two-

storied, and 12 one story in height. The

tion between these dwellings and the centres

of business in the city is facile, rapid, un-

broken, and inexpensive. The rent of

houses of all descriptions in New York is

York, they congregate in wretched places

which a Philadelphia mechanic would not

like to thrust his pig to live in. Crowded

into tenement houses and cellars, in filthy

courts and alleys, the laboring New Yorkers

well may envy the comforts and the healthy

disease in New York, -our working people

FORTRESS MONROE Oct. 4.- The Richmond Examiner, of October 3d, publishes the following despatch: CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Heavy Siling was kept up using last night. The enemy's movements on Mor

Island, doing picket duty. There is but little firing

pidly. The rebel batteries keep constantly shelling or workmen, but as yet there are few casualties. General Gilmore occasionally shells Forts Sump-One monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet. From the Nassau Guardian. Sept. 28. 1

We understand that about fisteen shells were thrown into the city of Charleston by the Federals on the day the Famile left. Two heavy guns, landed from the sheamer Gibraltar, had reached Charleston. We'leash that the steamer Hebe, from Nassau, had been chass d ashore near Fort Fisher. ORDER OF GENERAL GILMORE.

General Q. A. Glimore, in a general order recently issued, states that it has come to his knowledge that detachments of colored troops, detailed for stigue duty, have been employed, in one instance, at least, to prepare eamps and perform mental duties for white troops. General Glimore declares cuch use of these details as unauthorized and improper, and expressly prohibits it in future.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

BRAGG EXCHANGING WOUNDED WITH ROSECRANS.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

at least double what our citizens pay here,

accommodation of his class in Philadelphia. We do not make a brag of being an "Empire City;" but we go on, steadily as well as rapidly, increasing the number and improving the condition of our dwelling houses. It is creditable that in Philadelphia, rebels always getting the worst. where there is, proportionably, more solid wealth than in most cities, there should also

are unchanged at Chattanooga. General Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon trains from Steven sen. The rumors that General Rosecrans' supplies were cut off are not credited. General Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanoogs, our lines xtending to the river above and below him. His defences are strong, and, it is thought, so superior that no assault will be made.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Our Losses in the late Battle 13,800-The Success of General Thomas. CINCINNATI, Oct. 3 .- The Commercial has advices from Chattanooga to Saturday last. The estimate at headquarters of our loss at the battle of Chickamauga creek is as follows: Killed

and British dry goods, embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in silks, wor steds, cottons, and linens, (with a desirable and valuable assortment of brocha, Cashmere, Thibet, tal loss, 13,800. and wool shawls, and a stock of dry goods, by order decided Union victory and success. catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this norning at ten o'clock, to be continued without ntermission, all day and part of the evening. by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

> Our army is in superb fighting trim, compact in tion, well supplied with provisions, has lenty of ammunition, and is full of confidence. The enemy shows no disposition to attack.
> General Burnside was at Knoxville on the 27th and no atrong symptoms of his forces going to Chat-

will play to-night, Robert Landry in "The Dead REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES CONCERT HALL.-Ellinger & Newcomb's little olks-viz : Commodore Foote, Miss Nestel, and Colonel Small-give their first entertainment this evening. The combination is a fine one, composed of the three smallest people in the world, and an excellent parlor opera troupe.

Signor Blitz —To drive dull care away, go and

spend an hour with the great Magician, the Birds, and Bobby. The Signor evidently inherited a sunny temper, for he makes all sunshine around him. The place for genuine, irresistible laughter is at the Knoxville. remple of Wonders, Assembly Building, Tenth and —The regular season of Italian opera begins i New York to-night. Maretzek begins with "Ro Rebel Battery on the Mississippi-Capture of the English Steamer Sir Wm. Pitt berto Devereux," by Donizetti, in which Medori Sulzer, Bellini, and Mazzolini appear.

- The new artists of the German opera sang "De reischutz," at the Brooklyn Academy, on Thurs day, very finely, according to the critics

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

Public Entertainments.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- This we

s announced as positively the last of "The Duke"

ARCHISTREET THEATRE -The fourth week of the

Richings' Opera Troupe begins to-night. "The Bo

WALNUT STREET THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Adams

12th instant.

hemian Girl" will be sung.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1863. Sickness at New Orleans. Commander Ball, commanding the West Guli madron, pro tem., has informed the Navy Departnent that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the U. S. steamers repairing at New Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases have been well-defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the name of pernicious and congestive fever. He says the disorder has not ex the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which have suffered most are the storeshin Fear Not, the tug Hollyhock, and the Pens

Repeated arrests have recently been made of persons assuming to be "military detectives." They have been transferred to military courts for trial, and several of them are already serving the sen The latest arrest was of an ex-clerk in the Adin tant General's office, who, falsely representing himself to be Colonel BAKER, was in the act of capturing a brigadier general when the fraud was dis

Arrests.

A. H. Stephens-Gen. Houston. The Southern papers declare that all reports of ALEX. H. STEPHENS going to Europe are unfounded. Advices . om Texas show that SAM Houston died

The Haytien Minister. The Haytien minister will leave Washington in a few days, and make his permanent residence i General Rosecrans. Advices were received here yesterday from Gene-

ral ROSECHANS. Everything is going on well. Hi

ommunications remain unbroken. It is not generally known that the recent disco veries of gold and silver at the San Francisco moun tain, and on the Gila and Salinas rivers, are in the region now embraced in the Territory of Arizona. this continent, and are attracting thousands of miners from California.

Late despatches from San Francisco state that steamers have gone from there to the nearest sea-ports, heavily laden with mining implements, and that there is a fair prospect that the new Terr

will soon be largely populated and take rank with Nevada and Colorado We learn that the Territorial officers of Arizons left Leavenworth last week, and will go through as speedily as possible. They were escorted by several companies of cavalry, and followed by an extensive

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—We had a visit this morning from a gentleman who left Richmond last week, and who has been there and in the neighborhood during he war. It cost about \$1,090 (United States money) to secure a safe exit for himself and wife, whom he married a year since; and for some of the money brought across the lines he paid nine dollars of Confederate for one of United States money, and for the lowest he gave, long since, three dollars for one, Our informant had on a pair of boots which cos him \$175, and a plain suit of clothes which cost \$250. Recently he had seen common calico sold for \$6.50 yard, ladies' gaiters \$75 a pair, coffee \$6 a pound, and other things in proportion. Our informant saw the reinforcements which left Richmond for Bragg, and judged them to be nearly 40,000. Many of them were nearly barefooted, their clothes in a sad condition, but the troops were plucky, and in good spirits. Many of the menhave

got used to the despotism, but some in and out of service denounce it heartify.

The German population chase under the burdens, and, but for the property they have there, would leave at once. Property, indeed, is one of the strong elements of power at the South. This, however, is rapidly dwindling away, as multitudes have to sell all they own to get a bare subsistence from day to

Every day or two, by hook or by crook, some of the disaffected in Richmond, by skill, cunning, money, and a spirit of manly determination, escape from the city. Running the blockade, and how to do it, are well understood on the lines, and both sides profit by the many who pass to and fro.

REAVY FIRING HEARD. Movements of the Monitors,

ris Island indicate permanent more than immediate operations. Two monitors are kept close to the

FORTERSS MONROE, Oct. 3.—The United States ateamer Massachusetts arrived here to-day. She left Charleston har on Wednesday evening last, and makes the following report: Our works on Morris Island are progressing ra-

The steamer Banshee, Capt. 20.7

The steamer Banshee, Capt. Steele, arrived from Wilmington on Sunday, with news to the 18th Inst.; and the steamer Faunie, Captain Moore, arrived from Chrifeston yesterday morning, with dates to the 21st list. We received papers by both these tresels.

mits issued for new buildings in September show this. They include three bath-houses, one mill, three stores, eight shops, two offices, one school-house, two slaughterthirty-six alterations and additions, and

EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

CINCINNATI, October 4 .- The Commercial's special hattanoora despatch, dated the 30th ult., says that 00 ambulances were sent within the enemy's lines, under a fing of truce, and brought in over 500 of our wounded. While in the enemy's hands they had othing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated hem very kindly, expressing regrets that they could not provide better for them. They refuse to permit the bodies of the wounded or decessed officers to be emoved. The enemy hold 52 of our surgeous as ebel lines with the wounded rebels who fell into

our hands.

Both armies are busy fortifying. The pickets are within a stone's throw of each other. The Associated Press report of the battle causes considerable indignation in the army. The statement that Reynolds' and Brannon's divisions were thrown into disorder is incorrect. I learn from General Thomas that to the obstinate bravery of these commands the army is largely indebted for its safety. Our wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A despatch to the Herald, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 3, states that the prospects of success are good, and if the enemy make an attack, he will be badly defeated. There is no cause for alarm from any rebel flack movements. The enemy is in sight, and skirmishing continues, the

[From Richmond papers.]
ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—General Bragg has consented to exchange wounded with Gen. Rosecrans. Affairs

,800; wounded, 9,500; taken prisoners, 2,500. To It was the opinion that if the right wing of our army had held its own, the result would have been The success of General Thomas on the left was much greater than has been represented in any published account of the great battle. General Thomas routed General Longstreet's rebel corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, had it not been for the disorganization of our right wing.

No surprise was felt by our army officers at the The loss of the enemy is supposed to be twenty

anooga were then apparent. CINCINNATI, Oct. 3 .- The Atlanta Appeal savs On the 16th ult., thirty-three men, under Lieut Harvey, of the Wirt Adams regiment, waylaid a

train of cotton wagons, near Colton, and shot at the advance guard, killing more than thirty Fede The Bank of Chattanooga has opened temporarily a branch in Atlanta. The deposits at Arlington have been removed to Richmond. Arlington i on the railroad, one hundred miles northeast

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Rebels Concentrating on Vermilion NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-The New Orleans letters to he Herald contain the following items:

The guerillas are growing bold and numerous o the Mitsissippi river. They have located a three-gun battery sixteen miles above watchez, from which they fired fifteen process at the steamer Julia, five of which went through the boat, but she Eight or ten vessels have been fired into. The particulars of the capture of the British steamer Sir Wm. Pitt show that she landed a Liverpool cargo of arms, &c., in Mexican waters, and took on board one thousand bales of cotton, when the French authorities ordered her to leave the Mexican waters, which she did, coming over to the American side of the Rio Grande river. Capt. Roland, of the gunboat Seminole, promptly sent two officers and a number of men, who seized her, trans porting her officers and crew to the Sen prisoners of war. The vessel was then sent to New

Orleans.

Captain Hood, of the British ship Pylaides, demanded an explanation, which he received from Captain Roland, to the effect that she had landed contraband of war in American waters, and had contraband of war on board.

The yellow fever prevails at Pensacola. Captain Spear, of the ship Nightingale, and the surgeon of the steamer Relief, are dead. Several of the crews have also died. The health of New Orleans continues excellent.

A Berwick City letter, to the Herald, states that the main body of Genaval Banks' command was encamed, on the 18th of Sentember, near that place.

Wilming ton.

By the arrival of the steamship Corsica at New York we have Nassau advices to the 26th uit.

Ten steamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. It is worthy of read to not even from Wilmington. There of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. There of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. There of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. The steamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. The steamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. The seamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. The seamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. The seamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports when the seamers had arrived at Nassau advices

camped, on the 18th of September, near that place. No serious encounter was expected until res ermilion Bayou, where the rebels under Dick Taylor are represented to be in great force and fortifying. Another report is that the rebels are concentrating all their available forces from West kansas, at Alexandria, for a last desperate resist and, and that they are evacuating all the country this side of Alexandria and the Red river. Our rces would soon make an advance movement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPL Burning of the Steamer Robert Campbell-CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The steamer Robert Camp bell, from St. Louis, bound to Vicksburg, was fired by incendiaries on Tuesday morning last, near Milhken's Bend. The flames spread so rapidly that the

passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore. Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost, including Lieut, Perrill Thompson, 30th Illinois; and Roberts, 33d Ohio; Mr. Clymer, the second clerk; and Mrs. Sarah Hampton. CAIRS, Oct. 3 .- The steamer Liberty, with 200 ales of cotton, has arrived from below. Amon her passengers is Col. Wilson, of Gan. Grant ataff, bearer of despatches. The incendiary of the steamer Campbell is be

lieved to be a white man painted dark, who left the boat above Milliken's Bend. The Memphis Bulletin of the 1st inst. says a band of guerillas entered Brownsville and broke up a religious meeting, secured all the young men as con-scripts, and robbed the place of all the valuables. The Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow are pursuing the marauders. Nick Neuson's guerillas are con-scripting in the neighborhood of Danville.

Three Steamers Burned at St. Louis. ST. Louis, Oct. 4.—The steamers Chancellor, Forest Queen, and Cataboula were burned at the evee this afternoon. The two latter boats were totally destroyed; the hull and machinery of the ormer was saved. All the boats were undergoing enairs. They were valued at \$75,000; the amount finantance is not known. The fire was the world of an incendiary. Several lives are reported to have been lest, but nothing definite is known at present. The steamer Campbell, burned near Milliken's

Send a few days since, was valued at \$60,000, and insured for \$25,000. Counterfeits—Movements of General Hartsuff-Arrest of a Rebal Physician. Bosron, Oct. 3.—Counterfeit "fives" on the Po-cassett Bank of Fall River are in circulation here. Look out for them.

Major General Hartsuff is in town, on a brief visit to his friends in this city.
Dr. J. Brown, of Liberty, Mississippi, has been arrested on the charge of fraudulently siding conscripts to procure exemptions. The Russian Admiral to Visit Boston. ROSTON, Oct. 3.—The Russian admiral has accepted of the invitation tendered him to visit Boaton.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. FERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT BRIDGEPORT. ATTACK ON McMINNVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—The Nashville Press of year rday says a terrible explosion had occurred near A train of twenty army wagons, laden with ammunition, had camped near the city for the alght.

Two negroes quarrelled, and one of them seized a
shell, which he accidentally let fall among the ausnell, which he accidentally let fall among the ammunition, causing it to explode, and, communicating to the others, wagon after wagon caught fire.

The teamsters and attendants fied for their lives.

The mules had been removed before the explosion Later reports say that nine or ten men were kill ad double that number would The fire finally reacced the magazine, exploding it, nd destroying a vast quantity of ammunitson. A Nachville despatch of yesterday, to the Journal, says that McMinnville was attacked at noon. The

result was unknown. The fighting was progressing when the telegraphic sommunication was interrupted.

The rebel cavalry are reported as crossing the Tennessee river at Washington. The cavalry from this point returned last night, with a rebel captain lieutenant, and thirteen paroled prisoners. FROM LOUISVILLE-EXPLOSION OF A SHELL IN THE STREET. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—Captain Samuel Black has been placed under guard in his own room, and in-A caisson attached to Battery I, ist New York Artillery, going down Main street, near Sixth, this forenoon, exploded a shell contained therein, which natantly killed a cannonier, wounded a driver, who lied in ten minutes, mortally wounded another canponier, and badly wounded a third. The window f the stores on both nides of the street were smash y the cancussion.

ARKANS18.

2,000 Unionists Joined our Army—Newspa-pers Revived at Little Rock. Carro, Oot. 3.—Advices from Little Rock to the 30th ult. state that 2,000 Unionists have joined our army at different points.

Two newspapers have been revived at Little The railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock is in charge of Col. Meade, a brother of Gen.

supplies are abundant. SAN FRANCISCO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The health of the army is

Arkaness is improved. The railroad is now in operation between Duval's Bluff and Little Rock, and

The Russian Fleet-Captured Privateers,

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 .- Money is in fair demand at easy rates. The receipts of treasure since the departure of the last steamer for Panama amount to \$2,000,000. Atlantic currency exchange is at the rate of 23@ 5 per cent. premium on gold in New York. Legal-ter der notes sell at 72@73c. Most of the leading mining stocks have deckined during the last ten days.

The British steamer Sutly, and the Spanish steamer Resolution, are in port.

The balance of the Spanish fleet, and the entire Russian Pacific fleet, are expected to arrive her ahortly.

The testimony taken thus far in the privateers captured with the schooner Chapman, shows con-clusively that they were provided with letters of marque, signed by Jeff Davis.

The Juarez Cabinet-Doblado's Warfare and Policy-Minister Corwin.

New York, Oct. 3.—Mexican dates of the 12th
alt. confirm the fact that Doblado has been placed at the head of the Tuarez Cabinet. He proposes that ollowing plan be adopted : To confine the wat to the mountains ; to gather the men of all parties ogether and form a national party, and to agree to such an intervention in Mexican affairs as propo in the treaty of London; adding, also, the United States; and to disown all political acts now done in Mexico Chiapas has given in its adhesion to the French.

mists, who were repulsed Gen. Uraga is Minister of War, and Nunez of the Treasury, under Juarez. In consequence of the American consul at Mauzanillo having accepted an exequator from Jobaz, the opponent of Juarez, he has been removed by the American Government, and Minister Corwin is in structed to put another person in his place. A rumor was prevalent that Minister Corwin had received his passports, but the Mexican papers denot make any allusion to such a step.

New York, Oct. 4 —The United States brig Perry, from Boston, for Port Royal, put in here yesterday for repairs. The gunboats Rhode Island and Gemsbok were at St. Thomas Sept. 14th. The Vanderbill and two other steamers sailed from Rio Janetre Aug. 22, on cruise'.

EUROPE.

The Rebel Diplomacy in England. REASONS FOR THE RECALL OF MR. MASON REASONS FOR THE RECALL OF ME MASON.

[Eichmond (Aug. 15) correspondence of the London Index, rebet organ.]

You may depend upon it that the Government has finally determined upon the step of soon withdrawing its representatives from England, and that, unless a change occurs in the present hostile attitude of the British Ministry towards us, the order of recall will go out before Congress meets in December. This measure arises from no unfriendly feeling towards the people of England, whose sympathy, as evinced on the death of Stonewall Jackson and in the tone of their respectable presses, is fully appreciated here. It was strongly urged upon the Administration as ancessary vindication of self respect, from the moment it became known, through the published diplomatic correspondence, that Earl Russell, in compliance with the threat of Mr. Adams, had engaged himself to hold no intercourse, even though unofficial, with our Commissioner, and, as appeared from his subsequent refusal of an interview on the most urgent occasions, was determined to adhere to this piledge, and construe it in the most literal manner. This conduct of the British Foreign Secretary, so insulting to our self respect as a nation, is in striking contrast with that pursued by the French Government. Not only has Mr. Slidell always had free access to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, even when M. Thouvenal was Minister, who has never been suspected of undue partiality toward us, but he has had repeated interviews with the Emperor himself. Mr. Dayton protested in Paris just as Mr. Adams did in London.

We are more surprised than angry that English pride should permit a Minister of State to be deterred by any threats whatever, but least of all by Yankee threats, from extending to our representative those ordinary courtesies which do not committee on the Yankees, we can only construe it as a studied insult; and if Mr. Mason is once withdrawn, however sirectiff anxious we are to have amicable relations with your country, we shall not be the first, at le Eichmond (Aug. 15) correspondence of the London In-dex, tebel organ.

DAVIS ENGINEERING ANOTHER FOREIGN LOAN. Paris (Sept. 18) Correspondence of the London Post.] Paris (Sept. 18) Correspondence of the London Post.]

It is reported in Paris that the agents of the Confederate Government are again at work here, in order to raise a new loan, or rather to augment the figures of the old debt. The French Government will certainly not throw any difficulty in the way of the Southerners. The public, however, have lost a little of their faith in the power of the South to sustain the exhausting process which seems to be the policy of the North.

The Rebel Trade with Nassau, N. P. Blockade Running from Charleston and Wilmington.

(From the Nassai Curvilian, Sant. 19)

The steamer Elizabeth, Capt. Lockwood, arrived from Wilmington on Thursday evening, but brought no later news than that already published. The War in Central America. The War in Central America.
Advices from Truxillo, in Honduras, to September
7th, give the following news, which, true or false,
has slaxmed the inhabitants of that town, who have
or are now removing their women and children,
with all their valuable personal property, to the
Island of Ruatan. Mr. Pardeau, the United States
Vice Consul, and his family-are among the number.
The British vice consul and her Britanic Majesty's
subjects residing at Truxillo have sent to Governor
Seymour for assistance, but none can be sent from
him.

him.

The reports from there are—Guatemala's army has overcome that of Honduras, which, after a hard-fought battle, surrendered, after which their general and a number of the chief officers were hewn to pieces in a most horrible and brutal manner. Since the battle the Guatemalan troops have sacked the houses, ravished the women, murdered the aged and children, and done other acts too horrible to contemplate. We are informed that the people are entirely de-fenceless, and in the greatest state of poverty and destitution:

The miners have deserted their work and fied to the mountains. The planters and rancheros have done the same, and General Medino, Carera's commander in chief, is sacking, plundering, burning the towns and many ranchos and plantations.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The following THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The fellowing shows the subscriptions to the five-twenty year loar, through Jay Cooke, general subscription agend for the week ending Saturday, October 3d, 1668:

Subscribed through sub-agents in New York, including New York, part of New Jersey, and the New England States, \$2,004,900, Boston, \$775,000; Rode Island, \$111,250; Pennsylvania, \$516,630; New Jersey, \$9,200; Delaware, \$17,100; Maryland, \$19,009; Justrict of Columbia, \$91,900; Warrland, \$13,909; Justrict of Columbia, \$91,900; Warrland, \$13,909; John, \$231,560; Indiana, \$53,500; Ullinois, \$24,150; Wisconsin, \$35,350; Michigan, \$10,800; Iowa, \$11,700; Minnesota, \$12,000; Kentucky, \$47,000; Missouri, \$13,650; Kansas, \$500.

THE REBEL RAM ATLANTA .- An im mense number of people, of both sexes and of all ages, colors, and conditions, visited the Delaware front yesterday, near the navy yard, for the perpose of seeing the rebel ram Atlanta, or Fingal, that was towed there, as announced in The Press on Saturday. There is no beauty about the ram. It ing on the water.

DROWNED.—A person known as Captain DROWNED.—A person known as Capean as Stoneberger was drowned in the Delaware, at Bridesburg, on Saturday. He was gunning at the time he fell overboard.
The body of an unknown white man was for drowned in the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry, Saturday afternoon. CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL, BROA

CTIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL, BROAD AND PRIME STREETS.—Over two thousand sick and wounded have arrived at this institution during the last ten days, and have met with a hearty welcome. A number of the members are up every night, attending to the wants of the soldiers. On their arrival they are furnished with good meals and comparate they are until they can be removed to the Government hospitals. Assistance from a generous public would be thankfully received.

A Ferocious Doe.—Mr. Wright, residing in Sergeant street, between Tenth and Eleventh, was yesterday bitten by a ferodous dog, in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Sergeant streets. Owing to the kind care of Dr. Winalow, the gentleman is in a fair way for recovery.