TUESDAY, OCTOBLE 6, 1863.

The End of the Rebellion.

The time seems rapidly approaching when the Southern Confederacy will no longer be even a name, when the pretence of Southern nationality will be relinquished, when the States assembled under the banner of rebellion will voluntarily dissolve their league, and independently return to their allegiance. For six months, the world has watched with interest the increasing weakness of the rebellion-weakness betrayed by many signs, and not merely the relative feebleness of an inferior combatant, but the absolute weakness of a hollow and bankrupt cause. Financially the rebellion is ruined. Its armies are crumbling away, its enthusiasm is decaying, and that prestige of victory which it at first gained, has fallen before the triumphant advance of our armics. The pallid star of rebellion, which at first, red, burning, shot up the skies, and threw its lurid glare over half the world, now hangs coldly over its grave in the West. Like a great comet, which night after night grows larger and more appalling, seeming a thing eternal as the sun, it shall decrease, and wane, and wither, and decline, finding a tomb in the

darkness out of which it mysteriously The rebellion can neither fight its way, nor pay it, nor extort from the fears or hopes of the world sufficient aid to encourage its own leaders. It has in three ways hoped to maintain itself: Firstly, by its own military power; secondly, by inducing Great Britain or France to recognize the Southern Confederacy; thirdly, by the help of the Democratic party in the North. All these hopes have failed, and not one more decisively than the first. The armies of the South have been notoriously defeated, and the defeat is not the less complete because of the brilliant incidental victories they have gained. These solitary and isolated advantages, however honorable to the courage of the Southern troops and the skill of their

generals, have had no permanent results. The Government has won the campaigns, has recovered State after State, and has steadily pressed onward in spite of all resistance and all repulse. Repulsed in Georgia, it is now preparing another and irresistible advance. It is certain that the armics of the South will never achieve its independ-It is not only because the United States . manship of the Administration has had its will be terrible. effect in counteracting the scheming of the rebel agents in Europe, that England has refused to recognize the South, but also be-

cause the English Government has wisely reflected that the United States has the power to suppress the rebellion though European- recognition should be granted. Upon the victories which the diplomatic circular of the Secretary of State so ably rehearses. England tacitly bases her refusal to interfere. In ordering Mr. Mason to withdraw from England, the rebel leaders have confessed their diplomatic defeat, and the comments of the English press clearly to expect. The Times is conclusive on this point: "Recognition is not to be thought of." It is unnecessary to recount the reasons given for this statement. The important fact of the European news is that Mr.

Mason has indignantly left England because

the English Government refused to admit his claims to diplomatic intercourse. Thus the hope of succeeding by the interference of England in the war has failed the rebellion, as the hope reposed in its military power has failed. Doubly disappointed in these hopes, can it trust itself to the last? the Government, and teaches resistance to the cause. its measures; it has attempted rebellion and achieved riot; it has opposed the conscription, opposed the war, opposed the whole policy of the Government. It has elected HORATIO SEYMOUR GOVERNOR Of New York. But it has not prevented the Government from prosecuting the war with energy and success, nor will it elect George W. Wood-

ward Governor of Pennsylvania. The failure of the Scoession party—for, give it see, to a gentleman in this city, will show the joy what title it pleases to claim, this is its true with which the Federal army, under General Burnwhat title it pleases to claim, this is its true name-in Maine, California, Vermont, and Connecticut is conclusive proof that the The letter is dated rebellion cannot depend upon Northern help. This day week will destroy what little chance remains, for Pennsylvania, which has already done so much to break the military power of the rebellion, will then complete her work, affd annihilate the last hope of the Confederacy by the election of a loyal Governor.

The War in the West. The announcement that General Rosk-

crans has been largely reinforced will be read with pleasure, now that we have it in an official form, although it can be hardly called news, for General LEE gave the information to the rebel War Department a few days since, and it has become a subject of general newspaper comment. As to the Battle of Chickamauga, we have a multitude of details, but not enough to enable us to form an opinion as to the real merits of the contest. In a general way, we may say that Brace's scheme was a failure. If he merely intended to fight a battle, and lose a number of men for the purpose of taking the lives of , a number of the men opposed to him, then his wish was gratified. But ROSECHANS is now entrenched; he holds Chattanooga; he has recovered his wounded; his army is endeavoring to gain strength from repose; his position is a strong one. BURNSIDE is, we may suppose, within striking distance, and is either prepared to make a diversion by the way of the southeastern hills, called the "back-door of Virginia;" and the reinforcements under Hooker, as we learn to day, are now in camp near Chattanooga. The best that can be said by General Brage is that he has not been defeated. His army succeeded in making an impression upon the corps of CRITTENDEN and McCook, but was prevented, by the superior generalship of Rosecrans and Thomas, from conveying that impression to the other parts of the Federal army. There ends his campaign. All that he has done must be done over again,

and all he hoped to do still remains to be accomplished. The battle of Chickamauga was but the beginning of a series of contests to be fought among these very mountains of Northern Georgia. The fact that the rebels have sent LONGSTREET to the West shows that they look upon that field as one of more importance than Virginia, and worthy of sacrifices even greater than Murfreeshoro and Chickamauga. The Federal Government accepts the challenge and strengthens Rosecrans the challenge and strengthens Rosecrans beyond any possibility of being overpow- | quenty Santago was abandoned by the Spaniards will concenered. It is possible that the Governors of trate a large force. Three battalions have been sent Georgia and Virginia may have still in- to St. Domingo to reinforce Gen. Santana, who is creasd the rebel army by musters of militia marching on La Vega. or conscriptions; but, for effective war, one | Capture of the Blockade-Runner Steamer corps of the men now under command of General HOOKER will be of more value than all the conscripts that can be gleaned rived at Havana on the 29th, from Key West. She in the Cotton States. There is another on the 28th the rebel steamer Herald, with 250 advantage that we should not overlook. The country occupied by the army of General ROSECRANS is a loyal country. The people of these mountain regions are devoted to the Union. They have shown this devotion in every possible way; and the newspapers of Georgia and Tennessee have had no more constant themes than the machinations of the "traitors," and the conspiracies of disaffected Southerners to evade the rebel draft. Notwithstanding the Southern occupation of East Tennessee, and the merciless, rigor of military rule, we know that that district has contributed twenty thousand volunteers to the Union army, and has now a reserve force of from five to ten thousand being drilled. The sentiment of East Tennessee penetrates Northern Georgia, and General Rosecrans will find to day, the entire Union ticket, headed by Clapp that he is fighting among friends. The that he is fighting among triends. The DANBURY, Oct. 5.—The town election, held here to day, resulted in favor of the Union ticket by a nooga, and of danger to Gen. Burnside, mojority of one hundred and seventy-three.

that come to us from Cincinnati, are proba- THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND bly little more than the speculations of so ne of our ingenious newspaper friends in the West. We anticipate great events from this campaign. We know that both parties have made every effort to gain a triumph. The issue is a vast one, and victory to our arms will be the great victory of the war. Those who write of war as a science have told us that among these mountains the decisive struggle between freedom and slavery will take place, and it seems very much as it their predictions will be verified.

DELAWARE,-The Union Convention of Delaware meets on Wednesday, to nominate a candidate for Congress, in place of Mr. TEMPLE, deceased. The most prominent candidates are, N. B. SMITHERS, Col. EDW. WILMER, CHAS. J. DU PONT, C. S. LAYTON, and JOHN W. HOUSTON. Adjt. General HARRINGTON has declined candidacy. The Democratic Convention meets on the following day, and will probably nominate either HENRY RIDGELY, JOHN B. PENNINGTON, OF A. R. WOOTTEN.

Mn. E. A. BENEDICT, of Susquehanna. has started a new paper named The Pennsylranian, and its masthead floats the motto. "Liberty and Union," and the names of CULTIN and AGNEW. Mr. BENEDICT says, 'I shall strongly uphold the preservation of the Union, and advocate the full and honest support of the Administration as necessary to that result." This is the true ground, and an independent and intrepid journalist, with such a faith, will be sure to succeed. Let Mr. Benedict keep his little craft direct upon this principle, and he will do well. In the meantime, we welcome him into the profession, and wish him all possible suc-

Some of our friends in Erie are taking the trouble to print what they call "authorized denials" of certain slanders upon Governor Currin. It is altogether unnecessary. And as to the Democrats, we would advise them to spend the time they employ in assailing our Governor in answoring the charges we have made and proved upon Mr. Justice Woodward.

LET us hear no more of the apathy of the American people. Last year, when the issue was vaguely defined, and the offices at stake possessed little importance, the people of Pennsylvania allowed the election to go by default. It was so in New York, although the issue was the Governorship, and in losing it shame came upon a great State and peril upon the Republic. Now that treason has defined itself, and the line of battle is fairly drawn, we see all men aroused. We have the enthusiasm that succeeded the fall has right upon its side, or that the states- of Sumpter, and the defeat of the traitors

> THE Pittsburg Post complains that somebody has "slandered" General McCLEL-LAN, by saying that he supports Governor CURTIN's re-election. The Post announces authoritatively that such is not the case, and says that the General is heartily in sympathy with the Democracy, "but that he has a delicacy about making any public demonstration." The General's "delicacy" is very unnecessary.

A DEMOCRATIC newspaper, in illustrating the theory of our Government, says that our fathers, in forming the Union, "determined that the ideas of men in some States should not dominate over the ideas of men in other States upon anything but pure but regret that our Copperhead friends so often neglect it in discussing the war. The rebellion is simply an attempt of men with treasonable ideas to dominate over men with loyal ideas. And very prettily have they domineered!

Andrew G. Curtin is a good, noble, honest, bold, and true man. He has been a We think the disloyal element in the good Governor and a great statesman. Let North too weak to give effectual aid to the us remember, however, that it is not merely South. Treason has done its worst in the the man and the statesman we vote for, but free States. It has established a hypo-the principle. That is everything; and critical press which professes allegiance to when Curryn triumphs, it is the triumph of

THE CANVASS in Pennsylvania will go into history as the record of a great revolution in public sentiment, and the re-election of Governor Curtin will be an event the effect of which will be felt for good in gene rations to come.

Tak' following extracts from a letter written by me of the most reliable Union men in East Tenn side, was received, as well as the difference between the conduct of the Federal and Confederate soldiers.

the conduct of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. The letter is dated

"EAST TENNESSEE, Sept. 20, 1863.

"Thanks to a kind Providence that we again breathe in 'the land of the free, and the home of the brave." The Federal army is here, — thousand strong, Colonel Bird, a native East Tennessee at the commencement of the war, and his property was confiscated. But he has returned in triumph. The avrance gnard came to our town on last Wednesday a week. So great was our joy that we could scarcely contain ourselves. They were met by the Stars and Stripes, which were prepared by the ladies secretly. They gave three cheers for the citzons, and three more for the flag and the ladies. The next day the Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and East Tennessee boys came into town, when we felt that the iron yoke had fallen off, and we were once more free! The Stars and Stripes once more float from my dwelling. The soldiers say they never met with such a warm reception, since the commencement of the war, as they did here. They behave like gentlemen. I have not seen a drunken soldier since they came here. In this respect there is a marked contrast between the two armies. We have suffered a great deal from the Southern army. They stole everything they could lay their hands on—norses, cattle, sheep, carriages, harness, and even negroes. * * Upwards of one thousand persons have taken the cath here since the armival of the Federal army—a large number of them deserters from Bragg. The conduct of the rebels here has done more for the cause of the Union than anything else, and the contrast between the two armies is so great that some of our people are led to wish that the whole Southernern Confederacy was in h—ll. * * I could write pages, but I must stop."

Large Positive Salle of Boots, Shoes, And

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, &c.—The early attention of dealers is requested to the prime assortment of boots, shoes, bro gans, cavalry boots, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and Eastern manufac-ture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at precisely ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auc tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

> WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1968. Ordnance. It appears from an advertisement of the Chief of Ordnance that 242 pounder guns are to be placed in the forts and arsenals of the Atlantic States, and fifty guns of the same calibre are to be furnished t defences of the Pacific coast. All the forts and

argenals are immediately to be put into the most ef-Court of Claims. The October term of the United States Court of Claims commenced to-day at the Capitol. There are 63 cases entered on the trial docket for the term.

The Insurrection in St. Domingo. New York, Oct. 5.—The steamer Roanoke has arrived, with Havana dates to the 30th ult. By her we have St. Domingo dates of the 20th ult. The rebellion there still continues, and is increasing. Gaudara was about marching on Monte Christi. The rebels continue near Porto Plata, and skirmish daily occurs. At Santiago the Spaniards were driven from three small forts, and shut themselves up in the San Louis fort, which had been assaulted three times, unsuccessfully, after which the city was quently Santiago was abandoned by the Spaniards

Herald. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-The steamer Kearney arbalez of cotton, and the agents of a new rebel company with a capital of \$2,000,000, for blockade running on board. The Herald was the pioneer of the new company.

Arrival of Foreign Emigrants. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer Glasgow, with, Liverpool dates to 21st, arrived last night. The steamers City of London and Glasgow bring over

Arrival of the Steamship Sidon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamship Sidon, from Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d of ptember, arrived here this afternoon. Her news is anticipated. Connecticut Town Elections. STONINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Republican Union-licket for town officers was elected to-day by one hundred and uity majority.

Bringgroup, Oct. 5.—At the city election, held

TENNESSEE.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S FORCES EXPECTING BATTLE. A FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA

Rebels Repulsed with Great Loss, GENERAL THOMAS ON THE LATE BATTLE. REBEL DESPATCHES FROM CHATTANODGA:

GENERAL BRAGG'S FAILURE Rosecrans Considered a Formidable Foc. Roul of the Rebels at Anderson's Cross

Boads, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, October 5 .- A letter from Dalton, Georgia, dated September 26th, published in the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday, says:

"The over-sauguine multitude will be somewhat disappointed to know that the chance of General Bragg taking General Rosecrans' army is no easy job. Although his losses have been heavy, he has yet a very formidable army.

OINGINNATI, Oct. 5.—A despatch to the Commerrial, dated Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 4th, says Colonel latter has taken a position at Bull's Gap. The rebels still hold Greenville, and are said to have been strongly reinforced. Decisive results are expected in the East. Bay-ard and Woolford are still in our advance below Loudon, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry. General Hascall is in command of the 23d Army

Corps. This, with the fact that the rebel cavalry ave attacked McMinnville, is construed to mean a formidable flank cavalry movement to cut Rose-crana' lines and isolate Burnside.

Officers direct from Chattanooga say both armies are busy fortifying, and their pickets are close together and skirmishing daily.
On the 28th ult. the rebels attacked our right, but were repulsed after a fight of two hours, with coniderable loss. A large number of prisoners weretaken, all of whom expressed disappointment at the result of the Chickamauga battles. They say the result of the Unicasmanga out their losses were enormous, in killed for exceeding

Five hundred wounded men have been exchanged

on each side, but no officers.

Two divisions of the enemy were separated at Harrison's Landing, on the Tennessee. His cavalry were detached in an effort to cross the river on the 30th, and were driven back.

In reference to the Associated Press report, that in the late great battle Reynolds's and Brannau's ivisions were the only ones thrown into confusion General Thomas says the opposite is the fact, and that to the obstinate bravery of these commands the army is largely indebted for its safety Reynolds moved not an inch from his position, and Brannan, though his ammunition was exhaunted, only changed front, his left resting on the old line, and prepared to oppose the bayonet to the enemy's advance.

The two armies were still confronting each other at last accounts, at Chattanooga. Rosecrans, it is said, has established three lines in front of the town. and it is also reported that Bragg is fortifying Mis sionary Ridge, The Richmond Examiner, Oct. 2, says: ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30 .- Trains have arrived here from Chickamauga station, bringing such of

our wounded as will bear removal. About 2 500 re cain in field hospitals, who are too severely injured endure transportation. A flag of truce was sent in yesterday by General General Bragg has consented to an exchange o There is no change in the condition of affairs i Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon trains from Stevenson.

A report reached Dalton yesterday, that General Samuel Jones occupied Knoxville, and that Gen. Burnside had retreated towards Cumberland Gap. Major Rice Graves, chief of articlery of General

The Examiner's editorial says: "There is no fighting at Chattanooga. Loose telegrams from irre-sponsible parties would have us believe that Bragg Governmental matters." This is obscure, but has so much good sense that we cannot out Mountain and the road to Nashville, &c.; but, from Bragg's failure to resume the offensive, we fear there is too much truth in Roscorans' despatch to his Government that he held an 'impregnable position.'
Itia said Burnside has succeeded in reinforcing him, and we have no reason to doubt it. Burnside lef the march. Imboden has recently made a descent upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the design of obstructing the passage of the reinforcements to Rosecrans, but, and to say, he was a day too late."

Breckinridge's staff, died on Sunday, from wounds

A FIGHT IN TENNESSEE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST. DIVISION OF CA-VALEY, NEAR DUNLAY, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Colonel Edward M. NicCook, with the 1st Wisconsin and 2d Indiana Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's rebel force of 4,000, at Anderson's Cross Roads, yesterday, and whipped them badly, killing 120, taking 87 prisoners, recapturing all the Government property, including 809 mules, and also the prisoners taken from our train. Among the prisoners is a major of Wheeler's staff, and commander of his escort; a major of Gen Marin's staff ; Col. Russell, commanding a brigade, and nine other officers. The enemy was comple

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. Heavy Firing on Forts Sumpter and

Johnson. REBEL REPORTS. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4 .- Flag-of-truce-boat

New York, in charge of Major Mulford, arrived last

night from City Point. Richmond papers to the 3d instant received. Richmond Examiner, 3d October, CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.— Heavy firing was kept up during the greater part of last night. The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate rather a design of permanent than immediate operations. Two Monitors are kept close to the island doing picket duty. There has been scarcely any firing to day, Oct. 1st. On the 30th ultimo the enemy fired 200pounder Parrotts all day, at intervals of fifteen minutes, alternately at Sumpter, and Johnson, and battery Simpkins. Fort Moultrie and battery Simpkins replied vigorously. No casualties or damage of importance on our side. Very heavy firing is going on between the hostile batteries this morning.

[SECOND DESPATOR]
CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—The firing during to-day has been heavier than for soveral weeks past.
The enemy has been steadily pounding at the ruins of Sumpter from his old batteries on Morris Island, eyond Wagner. His fire was chiefly at Sumpter, but he also shelled Fort Johnson. Our batteries and Fort Moultrie replied with brisk and steady fire. All quiet to night. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 30.—The Legislature ad-

journed to-day, having passed the following bills, viz: An act to prevent desertion from service; the raising and granting privileges to volunteer companies of mounted infantry; to provide for election of members of Congress; to amend an act to supply negro labor for defence. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Reconstruction Candidate in Missis sippi-The Texas Expedition Abandoned-No Movement from Vicksburg-General Grant's Recovery. CAIRO, Oct. 5.—H. D. Gully, of Kempa county, Miss., announces himself as a candidate for Representative to Congress on the reconstruction plat-Vicksburg dates of the 25th ultimo say that the Texas expedition has been abandoned. The railroad from Jackson to Vicksburg is to be

No movement of any kind will be made from Vicksburg very soon. General Logan has taken ommand of the city, and closed all the places of There is a great want of fuel for the transports at Vicksburg.

A flag of truce, under Colonel Colbaugh, left for Dixie on the 25th of September.

General Grant rode out, for the first time since his accident, on the 25th ultimo.

Prominent citizens of Mobile report that there will not be much resistance offered to the Federal advance on that city. Sick Soldiers. CAIRO, Oct. 4.-The hospital boat R. C. Wood,

from Vicksburg on the 28th of September, has arrived. She brought up 118 sick soldiers, and left them at Memphis, and took on board 387 others there, which she takes to St. Louis, The Burning of the Steamer Robert Campbell. CAIRO, Oct. 4.-Part of the crew of the steamer Robert Campbell have arrived here. They repreent that the loss of life by the burning of that ves-

Gen. Blunt's Command—Affairs in Kansas and Missouri. Sr. Locis, Oct.5.—The Democrat of this city has a special despatch from Leavenworth, which says: General Blunt has left for Fort Scott and Fort Smith. Guerillas are cutting off trains, and are around Fort Smith in a menacing attitude. The Mayor of Parkville, and one hundred other citizens of Platte county, Missouri, have made a statement to the effect that there are now in Leaenworth over a hundred Union men with their families, who have fled from Platte county for fear o violence from the Missouri State militia, and that if a change in the condition of affairs is not soon made, the lives and property of Union men in Platte county. will be at the mercy of the men whose loyalty has always been, at the best, doubtful.

So many destitute refugees have arrived in Leavenworth from Missouri that the Mayor of that city

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Position of the Rebels on the Rapidan Guerillus on the Potomac, etc.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Yesterday morning, as some of our teamsters were foraging near the Rapidan, north of Clark's Mountain, one of the enemy's entrenched batteries fired seven shots at them. The rebels had previously given our pickets notice they should do so if they repeated the act. No one was A rebel brigade occupy a strong position north of the Rapidan, near the railroad, a short distance from our lines. The roads are in good order between the

Our troops strongly picket the Rapidan to its Guerillas still infeat the Southern side of the Potomac. Some of their raids and captures, it is known, might be prevented, if our troops were more watchful of the enemy's movements. Severe penal-ties are the result of their fancied security.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Operations Near Brashear City—Gen. Banks about to Take the Field. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, via Cairo, Oct. 5.— Matters are evidently drawing to a crisis on the

western side of the Mississippi.

All the 13th and 19th Corps, except General Herron's division, have been moved to Brashear City.
One corps will move further West, while others move North to co-operate with Herron, who has been after Dick Taylor, on Red river. General Banks, it is said, is to take the field in General Franklin is in command of the 19th Corps.

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

General Lee's Official Report of the Penusylvania Campaign—His Reasons for the Invarion. The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday last contains General Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign. It occupies nearly three columns of that paper. The following were the reasons for his campaign this summer: " The position occupied by the enemy, opposite Fredericksburg, being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandosh Valley from the troops that had occupled the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. It was thought that in the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, there might be a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army then commanded by General Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support the roops designed to operate against other parts of he country. In this way, it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations, and the preparations they would require.

In addition to there advantages, it was hoped that

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR

success. He admits large losses, but does not state

MASS MEETINGS IN THE CITY. GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Speeches of Covernor Curtin, Rx-Rovernor Pollock, Hon. P. C. Shannon, and Hon. John W. Forney.

THE WORK THROUGHOUT THE STATE. Enthusiastic Demonstration in the First Ward. SPEECHES OF GOV. CURTIN, EX-GOV. POLLOCK, MHON. P. C. SHANNON, MR. J. W. FORNEY, AND OTHERS.

of the First ward was held last night on the open thusiastic, and was attended by upwards of five thousand persons. Mr. John Barrows presided, and the platform was crowded by the prominent citizens of the ward. After the performance by the band of a number of patriotic airs, Ex-Governor Pollock was introduced, and entertained the assemblage with a stirring and

and entertained the assemblage with a stirring and patriotic speech.

He addressed himzelf particularly to the Democracy, and assured them that all over the State the best and most eminent members of that party had already enrolled themselves under the loyal banner. The speaker had canvassed the State, and at almost every meeting there were many Democrata who acted as officers or as speakers. These Democrata were not only loyal and patriotic, but they are prudent. They see that it is impossible to be inside the Democratic organization as at present constituted, and be loyal to the Government of our fathers. History tells us of the fate of all patties who interferod with the progress of war, when the Government is engaged in it for its own salvation. The Cowboys and Tories of the Revolution, the Hartford Convention men, and all other parties who were for peace while the country was for war, were instances of the fate of all opponents of the war policy of existing Administrations. Governor Pollock was consident of the success of the Union ticket at the next election, and begged his hearers to have no doubts upon the subject.

Gov. Pollock was followed by Mr. John W. Forney, who was received with much applause.

Mr. Forney said:

The shouting voices of this vast crowd, and the continuisms manifested here, indicate the greatness of the victory that will crown our efforts on the 13th

cuthusiasm manifested hore, indicate the greatment of the victory that, will crown our efforts on the tith of October. This is not, let it be understood bythose who are listening to me, a Republican meeting from the conditive, for the Government; and for the preservation of free institutions in the preservation of free institutions in this great contail. We are not here to revive past projudices, we are not here to revive past projudices, we are not here to revive past projudices; we are not here to revive past projudices; we are not here to revive past projudices; we are not here to revive what they have been of who they that have belonged to; but we are here to ask all to stand by their suffering, their bleeding country. Why should not those who do not light the battles of the country be united, which those who do flight the battles of the country be united, which those who do flight the battles of the country from the Potomac to the Mississiph, you will not find divisions as you find them here. You find, it is true, men who have been Democrate, Native Americans, or adopted citizens, if you will, in the army, out of find divisions as you find them here. You find, it is true, men who have been Democrate, Native Americans, or adopted citizens, if you will, in the army, out of find divisions as you find them here. You find, it is true, men who have been Democrate, Native Americans, or adopted citizens, if you will, in the army, out of find divisions as you find them here. You find the army is on the solid the Active of the solid trees are not of the soliders in favor of Governor Country, and asserting upon the army for the country that who have been done to the solid the solid trees are managed by politicisms. My answer to that is, why do they not try to get up meetings for hemelies in the army for the try of the politicisms, going into the army for that purpose, would be as a meeting for the great and the past of the

4-45-64 (1.16) (1.16) (1.16) (1.16) (1.16)

a man who had once been an enemy of his country and a traitor to its best interests.

Not all the gold of California, nor treasure of the country, could induce me to take up arms against my country. Nothing could cause me to forsake, in this hour of peril, the starry emblem of my country, or the honest man who upholds it. Call yourself a Democrat, idolize the word "Democraty" as you please, but no man can be a Democrat who, in times like these, would desert the Administration, who are upholding the Government. The enemies of the country may vilify the honest Democrats as renegade Democrats. For my own part, I would rather have the denunciation of Reed, Hughes, and Woodward than their praises. I would consider my manhood compromised by their culogiums. [Applause.]

Woodward than their praises. I would consider my manbood compromised by their culogiums. [Applause.]

It is singular to say, that only twenty or thirty millions of the thousand millions of the human race or joy the benefits of a republican form of government. Here we witness the growth of the great republic of the world; that great republic which ungrateful men would wipe away in a day. Here every foreigner's son can attain the highest pinnacle of ambition and fortune, if he be only meritorious and well behaved. Point me to a better country, than this. I desplac that man who in such a time as this would refuse to give his aid to his country. [Applause.] Where do you to-day find the true American? In past times we have differed as Whigs, and Democrats; but when the country of both is attacked, and its fiag insuited, the best men, the patriotic and pure, desert their party and cling to their country. No mian refuses to put down the rebellion who is the friend of his country. We have a great war on our hands—a war waged between the patriot and the traitor. There can be no shirking of your duty at this time. Our soldlers have gone forward to sustain the honor of their country. We at home have an opportunity to do likewise, and let us not be negligent in this respect. Let us sustain them, and the flag which they are fighting for.]

At the conclusion, Morton McMichael was intro-At the conclusion, Morton NcMichael was intro At the conclusion, norron nucleonact was introduced, and, shortly after his commencement, Gov. Ourtin appeared upon the platform and oreated much enthusiasm. Three cheers were proposed and given with a hearty good will, when Mr. McMichael gave way to the Governor, who addressed the assemblace as follows:

semblage as follows:

I thank you for your kind reception. I do not intend to conceal from you that I am anxious to be re-clected Governor of Pennsylvania. I am not anxious personally to encounter the labor and trouble of my office again, but I am anxious to be re-clected for the sake of my country. I am loyal and thus to my blocking and the country. elected for the sake of my country. I am loyal and true to my bleeding country. So are you and every one in this great State who has not been misled by tiue to my bleeding country. So are you and every one in this great State who has not been misled by aympathizers and demagogues. I would that the gentiemen placed in nomination by the Democratic organization had declared for the country, had declared they would support the head of the Government in his efforts to suppress the rebellion. I beneficially the the Government and fails to give the President an active support. I have canvassed the State openly and in the light of day. I have no opinions to conceal. I have seen the sentiment of the people manifest itself, and I bring from all parts of the State words of encouragement. It is all right, my friends. [Applause.]

I am for peace, but I would not represent the people of Pennsylvania it I were not for an honorable peacegand none other. Let the rebels return to their loyality, and the war is over. If they do not, I am for compelling submission by force. If you wish a Governor who will not give to the Government all the power of Pennsylvania, I am not your man. I claim no credit for what I have done for my country. It was my duty. If I failed to give sympathy and support to the soldier, it was not my fault. I have ried to be the friend of the soldier. I wish he could vote. I have nodoubt as to how he would vote. [Laughten.] Be of good cheer. It is all right. Let each man work patiently. Let us have a fair election. Let the great voice of Pennsylvania be heard in clear and rieging tones, and all will be well. The war will soon close. We will soce more worship liberty when in the enjoyment of an honorable peace—such a peace as will do us to dishonor. Then we will have renewed cause for thankfulness that we are citizens of so great and prosperous a country.

The Governor left the stage and great applause.

prosperous a country.

The Governor left the stage amid great applaus Other specohes were made by Mr. Wm. H. Maurice and others, and the meeting broke up at a late Union Meeting in the Phirteenth Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the loyal citizens of the Thirtcenth ward was held last evening at Ninth and Spring Garden streets. A stage was erected in the street, surmounted by the American flag, and a number of Union lanterns. Beck's bank was engaged for the occasion, and enlivened the scene with appropriate music. The meeting opened by nominating James Lynd, Esq., for presidert. He made a few remarks, and then introduced

the scene with appropriate music. The meeting opened by nominating James Lynd, Esq., for president. He made a few remarks, and then introduced Stephen H. Spear; Esq., of Chicago, who said:

He came from a far-off State, which, like Pennsylvania, is in poximity to a Border State, and also has foes to contend with at home. Like you, we have a noble Governor, and also brave soldiers. It was with perfect satisfaction that he joined hards with these here in this great conflict. It is useless to gainsay here that traitors would stab at the heart of the Government as well as those in rebellion in the South. We are only at the culminating point of the great rebellion instigated at least lifty years ago.

Toombe and his Southern cohorts elected James Buchanan, hecause it would aid them in carrying through their plans to destroy this Government. The Governor of New York was elected in part by patriotic men, who had the interests of the State at heart. He and Fernando Wood were united in their efforts to create a mob there, and paralyze the present Government in its acts. The war is honest; it has progressed two years or more, and has brought with it much sacrifice. We all do doubt, desire it to be at an end. There is only one way, by which it can be ended, and that is unite firmly together and sid the Government. War is not the confluct of one day, but it is the conflict of generations. In all times there have been those to use their own prerogatives. We have such in our country, and it is to them we owe this struggle. To come to some test of this struggle, we must totally overthrow the armed force that now presents itself. In proof of this our opponents, in their own ideas, cittless the means and measures which the Administration adopt. When, in the absence of any war, were there not mistakes made? But one thing is certain, the Government in the prosecution of this war is progressing; one thing is certain, traitors, have bit the dust. Your old State of Pennsylvania has a glorious recordin this struggle, and your Governo

Three cheers were then given for the speaker.
Dr. C. W. McClibtook being introduced said: This

length and breadth of the land.

Three cheers were then given for the speaker.

Dr.O. W. NicClibtook being introduced said: This rebellion had its origin in nogrievance whatever on the part of the people of the North. We of the North said that labor should be respected as much as the man that was peasessed of wealth. The South said not he Government cannot exist that is not supported by men of means. The South had nothing to complain of against the North, but they knew that the institution of slavery was not in the right. What is the condition of our country! A civil war is now going on; brother is arrayed against brother, and all for this institution of slavery. Here, in the North, we have men that are too cowardly to face the bullets as those of the South, and these nem fire called Copperheads. They cannot deceive you; their looks are known. They say they are as good Union men as you are; but this war is not a constitutional one, it is a war for the nigger. They are traitors all the way through. George W. Woodward decided the coldiers could not vote at the coming election, because they would decide by ballot what they have been trying to do by the bullet. [Cheers] A Copperhead in worse than a traitor in the South, because they are afraid to face the numb. If George W. Woodward door; feel your kicks on the second Tuecday in October, it will be a miracle. [Cheers] The Copperheads kiss traitors in the dark, and they come before us, and pretend to be national men. Who is responsible for the defeat of General Rosecrans? None but the Copperheads of the North. Will you vote for such men, or will you yote for the man who has all along taken care of Pennsylvania soldiers, the man who will be our next Governor by an immense majority? [Cheers.] He was not vain enough to claim that the loyalty of the people was centred upon a candidate. He never witnessed more ceal, cnthusiasm, and determination, than that which was seen in Pennsylvania; and that this Government, the beat one that was ever made, is to be sustained by pow him.

Samuel H. Hammond, Esq., of New York, was then introduced, and said: As Pennsylvania goes in the next election, so will New York go; one blast from your bugle-horn is worth a thousand men. You cannot be undecided or uninformed about the

from your bugle-horn is worth a thousand men. You cannot be undecided or uninformed about the issues of this campaign. Let the soldier know that there are warm hearts at home that sympathize with him.—There are in the free States of this nation but two parties, and those are to vote. The one is composed of men who stand by the Government and by the flag, and those who are siding in the dark the rebellious hordes of the South. This stupendous struggle is not an accident, but it is a conflict of principle. We proclaim in our constitution that all men have inalienable rights. He was no Abolitionist, but he was opposed to slavery, because it is undermining our great country. This spirit of slavery is a turbulent spirit, and it is at war with that of liberty; and, now that it has drawn the sword, let it perish by the sword. That same mad spirit of slavery is at work here to day. the great body of the Democracy of this State are deluded, as were that party in New York last fell. Governor Seymour was elected under false pretences. During the canvass there he spoke in favor of carrydeluded, as were that party in New York last fall.
Governor Seymour was elected under false preteness, and the war, but after his election he threw off the garb that he was serving the devil in and became what is termed a Copperhead, and in favor of peace, we also desire peace, every patriotic man that loves his country desires peace, but there is only one way to get peace, and that is to fight for it. [Cheers.]

We have got to thrash this rebellion to our own satisfaction and not theirs. [Others.] We are to vote this fall, and every man can at least persuade some one to go to the polls and vote that would otherwise stay at home. In the next election we are to vote either for our country or againstit. Don't let us talk about party, let us all be Union men and vote for the Union. What are the party prejudices of the party course the party prejudices of the party and sustain the Government in her present to one determination, and flast to stand by the country and sustain the Government in her present liour of need. [Cheers.]

Wm. H. Bennis, Eaq., was then introduced, and said: There has never been an hour whon the American country and sustain the Government in her present liour of need. [Cheers.]

Wm. H. Jennis, Eaq., was then introduced, and said: There has never been an hour whon the American country and sustain the Government in her present and the states of the contract of the cont

will be at the mercy of the men whose loyalty has a laways been, at the heat, doubtful arrived in Lease a laways been, at the heat, doubtful arrived in Lease of pelcoher. This is no time of discussion; that day has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their hecessities.

A Coveration of all the editors of Kanasa will be held on Wednesday, to arrange for a "concert of action" on the military misrule in the Department of Missouri.

Markets by Telegraph.

Bairminori, Oct. 5.—Flour dull. Wheat active sales of Southern red at \$1.438,11.50. Corn quiet sales of yellow at \$41, and white at \$1.03. Whisty throgant, sales of Oho at 57%. Ray sative: Mary collection, and the way were to make all the difference of the came. The rounce Bonocrase and after maintain greetings the theory of the discussion, that day has passed; however, the content of the loyal standard, and without reservation, the cold flag. They are coming after the body field. What has been unparalleled to fissue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their hecessities.

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ly hungry for the public funds. [Cheers.] The habeas corpus never troubles honest men, and every person that cries out against it is a traitor at heart. [Cheers.] In regard to the coming election, he said. Andrew G. Curtin is going to be elected by 40,000 majority. [Cheers.] *He is the right-hand man of Abraham Lincoln, and has done more for the support of the Administration than any other Governor in the North. [Cheers.] of the Administration with any the North. [Cheers.]

the North. [Cheers.]

He was followed by Col. Wm. H. Maurice, who made a short, but eloquent and impressive speech, after which the meeting was brought to a close. The Election. To the Editor of The Press: publican party and the election of Mr. Lincoln. in 1860, will vote at the coming election for Andrew G Curtin and against George W. Woodward: Benj. II. Brewster, Dan Dougherty, Jas. R. Lambdin,

N. B. Browne,
Jos. R. Ingersoll,
Wm. Henry Rawle,
Horatio Gates Jones,
Edw. G. Webb,
Fiederick Fraley, Joseph K. Onande Evans Rogers, George Pitt, Benj. Gerhard, John C. Knox, James Willer, Robt. Eden Brown William Y. Leader John Neith, M. D., William J. Reed, William J. Reed, William Yogdes, Geo. Blight Brown James O. Hand, Joseph Creamer, Henry Coppée, O. Wilson Davis, wothers. Peter Fritz,
Peter Fritz,
Jos. K. Gamble,
Edw. Shippen,
Barton H. Jenks,
John A. Brown, and many others. I am, respectfully, yours, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1853.

Gon. William Lilly. l'o the Editor of The Prees: Sin: In the article in your Press of to-day, naming prominent and life-long Democrats who are openly advocating the cause of Curtin and Union, you make an omission which I hope you will correct when you again speak of those true patriots. I refer to Gen. William Lilly, who is now stumping Carbon county for Curtin. This much, I think, is due to the General, who is an uncompromising Union man, and who has had the pluck, in a district so strongly Democratic as ours, to come out openly in opposi-tion to the traitorous teachings of the leaders of the so-called Democracy. I am, sir, yours, truly.

READER. MAUCH OHUNK, Oct. 3, 1863.

A Representative Copperhead, o the Editor of The Press: Sin: That men are known by the company they ep, (and by consequence the style of the company by the men who frequent them,) and that birds of a feather flock together, are well known and old proverbs. Therefore, it cannot be too well or widely oirculated among the voters of Pennsylvania on the eve of the impending election, that the murderer Quantrell attended in person the Democratic Convention held in Illinois within the month previous to his raid upon Kansas, and his massacre of the cople of Lawrence. Now, that Convention repre-ented those who are about to vote for Vallandigham in Ohio, and Woodward in Pennsylvania; and there re it becomes the duty of the honest man to avoid that party, as it is impossible for him to say how far in the course of treason or of villainy it may lead him. - I am, sir, yours truly, PHILAD., Oct. 5, 1863.

Union Meeting in Douglassville, Berks To the Edilor of The Press: Sin: On Saturday evening there was a large and very enthusiastic meeting at Douglassville, in the midst of the Copperheads of Berks. The proceedings passed off very quietly, and without disturbance, the audience numbering some five or six hundred persons. The meeting was called to order by Mr. M. H. Messchert, in a few eloquent and apropriate remarks, in which he reviewed the unappy condition of the country, and dwelt forcibly on the duty of its citizens in the present crisis. Mr. M. was listened to with profound attention, and after the appointment of numerous vice pres

and secretaries, Mr. F. C. Gault, the erator of the evening, proceeded to address the meeting in a speech which lasted zearly three hours. Other speeches were then made, after which the meeting adicurned. There was a braze band in attendance and everything passed off pleasantly and agreeably. I am, respectfully yours, The Canvass in Chester, To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The work goes bravely on. The meeting

advertised for the 2d at Lawrenceville, Chester county, was held in a beautiful grove, near that place, on the day named. The farmers of the neighborhood, in goodly number, with their families, were early upon the ground; a pleasant collation was prepared and partaken of al fresco, and the meeting was effectively addressed successively by Mr. Goforth, of Philadelphia, Hon. P. Fraze Smith, of Chester, Col. Worrall, of Harrisburg, and Mr. Hooten, of Chester. Look out for a heavy northern townships of old Chester on the 2d Tuesday. In am, sir, yours truly, West Chester, October 3, 1863.

Miss Dickinson at Allentown To the Editor of The Press: day to a large and enthusissic audience at Aller wn, Lehigh county. The German Methodist Church was kindly opened for the occasion, and long before the hour for the commeacement strived, the house was densely packed with people. Risk Dickinson spoke nearly two hours, in her usual happy and telling manner, eliciting frequent rounds I am, sir, yours, respectfully, E. J. M.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., October 3, 1863.

FIELD OFFICERS FOR THE INVALID CORPS.—The following field officers have been appointed to the regiments of the Invalid Corps recently organized: Coloncle—Rich. H. Rush, George N. Morgan, F. D. Sewall, A. J. Johnson, A. A. Stevens, M. N. Kiswell, A. Y. Johnson, B. J. Sweet, George H. Gile, D. P. Dewitt, B. S. Porfer, A. Farnsworth, J. Hendickson, F. O. Cshill, J. C. Strong, C. M. Prevost, Litutenant Colonels—J. D. Oliphant, O. V. Dayton, G. S. Jennings, D. K. Warawell, G. W. Beal, Geo. A. W. Could and C. W. George, C. Kane, Charles J. Johnson, John H. Bell, John S. Peidel, A. H. Poter, A. P. Carraber, Carlile Boyd, Louis Schafner. These officers have not been assigned to regiments owing to the limits of their commands not being fixed. The whole number of commissioned officers appointed on the corps to date is 582. ALLENTOWN, Pa., October 3, 1863.

APPROPRIATE.—The home organ of Vallandigham, the Dayton Empire, is edited by one George Barber, who was editor of the Nashville Republican Banner, an infamous rebel paper, until that place was occupied by our forces. Doubtless Jeff Davis would cheerfully furnish rebel editors for some of the Seymour organs in this State, if occasion showed demand. It may be doubted, however, whether some of these organs could be made any more violently treasonable by editors imported from Richmond than they now are in the hands of Northern sympathizers.—Post. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SER FOURTH PAGE.] ATTEMPTED FRAUDS UPON THE ELEC-IVE FRANCHISE—A HOUSE FULL OF COLONIZERS. Yesterday morning the occasion of making ar-rests being considered entirely ripe, Mr. Theophilus Hartley proceeded to the office of Alderman Reitle and made the following affidavit. It will be read with deep interest by the people generally, and with pain and apprehension, indeed, by that large class of respectable and honest men, whose rights were thus endangered by a gross fraud. It is said these men "came from the Park;" but what park is not exactly mentioned, whether New York Park, or Hyde Park ; the great probability is the park is a hidden one. There are other houses in the Twentieth ward whose populations have greatly increased within a few days past. It is understood that, to make the whole conspiracy complete, some of the colonizers will be permitted to go so far as to offer their votes on the coming election day. There may, however, be one or two more wholesale arrests made within a day or two: THE AFFIDAVIT OF MR, HARTLEY, Personally appeared before Alderman Beitler, on Ionday, October 5th, Theophilus Hartley, who, on being qualified, testified as follows:

Monday, October 5th, Theophilus Hartley, who, on being qualified, testified as follows:

I was standing in the drug store of Dr. Lindsay, on Thursday, October 1st, when I was called out by William Hutchinson, a police officer of the Twentieth ward, who stated to me there was a house on Twelfth street, below Jefferson, occupied by a man named Smith, in which a number of men had taken up their abode for the purpose of voting at the coming election. Feeling it my duty as a good citizen to investigate the matter, I therefore proceeded to the house designated in the capacity of a "eanyasser," accompanied by Mr. William Douglass. At the summons of the door-bell a female came to the door, who, upon my inquiring, informed me that Charles H. Smith lived there, and that she was his wife. I asked Mrs. Smith if there were any other male inmates who were voters, to which she replied, there were six men, boarders, three who were voters, and three who were not voters, they being aliens, though she and her husband had porsuaded them to get their papers out, but they would not. I asked her the name of her noarders, to which she replied that she could not remember them, but had a list of the voters in the house, which she immediately brought to me, and from which I made the following transcript: Michael Mariu, Patrick Cannon, Patrick Finnegan, John Gaughan, William Ketrick, and James Holloman. She further stated that the last-named person had recently come from North Carolina.

During the conversation her husband was present, and assisted in giving the foregoing information. As Mrs. Smith had exultingly declared them to be all good. Democratic voters, I led her to infer that we sympathized with them politically, with a view thereby to obtain further disclosures. I asked her if she could not take a few more boarders, but she objected at first, stating that she had as many as she could well accommodate. On further persuasion she partially consented to take one or two more, when I bade her good morning. In the evening I went, ascer

of the leaders were in a terrible state of alarm last evening about the Central Station. It was evident heir camp in the Twentieth ward was as much surprised as was their friend and co-laborer, Beauregard, at the power of General Gilmore's awamp ngel, on a recent occasion.

Mr. Wm. B. Mann, the District Attorney, will be resent to prosecute the case this morning. OFFICIAL VOTE BY WARDS .- We append the majority given by each ward of the city, in Ostober last, taking the vote for Mayor, Alexander Henry being the Union, and Daniel M. Fox the "Copperhead" candidate:

Wards. Henry's Maj. Fox's Maj.

Henry's majority in city, 5,088. Let us give new G. Curtin even more. WATER WORKS.—The following exhibits e amount of water used in Philadelphia during the month of September, 1863:

Hospital Items - John McCormack was admitted into the Penn Hospital yeaterday after-noon, having had his left leg badly injured by the cow-catcher of a locomotive on the Norristown rail-road, yeareday afternoon, near Manayunk. Francis Tiernan was also admitted, having had his leg considerably injured by a car on the Camden and Atlantic railroad yesterday afternoon.

Francis McKenna, a lamp-lighter, fell from his ladder, at Walnut street wharf, yesterday afternoon and received a very bad fracture of one of his legs, at the ankle. and received a very pad racture of one of his legs, at the ankle.

Win. Johnson, who fell over the wall of a culvert near ithe Falls of Schuylkul, on the 1st instant, has died from his injuries. He has a family residing at Easton, Pa. -DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—WO

Greek fire into the camp of the Democracy. Some

regret to announce the death of bir. Montgomery Johnson, a well-known etitizen of the Nineteenth ward, after a protracted and painful illness. Deceased was much respected in the upper part of the city, and had filled several public positions in a manner to elicit the warmest praise and admiration of his constituents. He was a member of Councils for one or two terms, and at the time of his death was employed in the U. S. Revenue Department. His funeral takes place this afternoon. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS .- The 2d New Jer-ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 2d New Jersey Cavalry, Colonel Coss'ses commanding, arrived in the city about? o'clock yesterday morning, bound for Washington. It is a newly recruited regiment and numbers 900 men. About forty of their number who had deserted, presented a rather laughable appearance, they having their hair cropped short, and under a strong guard. About half of them were fed the street with sandwiches by the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. A squad of ninety sick soldiers, from the Washington hospitals, were also entertained at that saloon last evening.

ntertained at that saloon last evening, Hemicide.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man named Jacob Kircher, who lived in Prosperous alley, was thrown down stairs, at the Sixth Precinct House, on Sixth street, below Shippen, Fourth ward, by which his neek was broken. John Young, the bartender, was arcested on the charge of throwing Kirchef down stairs. He was committed to await the coroner's investigation. ACCIDENT.—A soldier named William H.

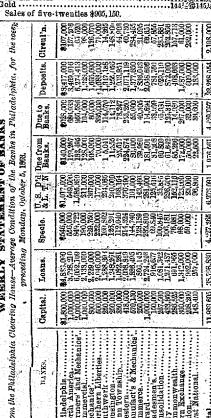
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

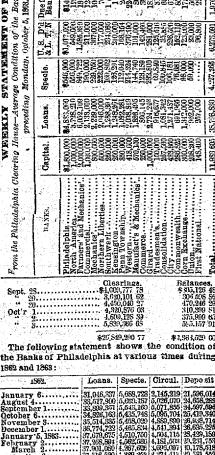
Риплания. Oct. 5, 1863. There is no change in the condition of the money mar-ket to-day. The features which governed it last week are still prominent, and borrowers are readily supplied at 6@6 per cent. on good collateral, and stock collaterals are generally esteemed good if they have a market value. Gold was again on a high horse, and sold at one time s high as 145, but the number of sales at this figure was imited, holders being stiff in their demands, and buyers eing timid about going in at that figure. The European coubles, some think, may involve our commerce in trouble if they are not speedlly settled. Fears, too, that the fall campaign of our armies is over gives a gloomy ide to the situation: The transactions in the five-twenty loan, at the office of the Government agent, No. 114 South Third street, last week amounted to over four nillion dollars. About two lundred millions remain to be sold at par, and the advantages of the loan are set forth in our advertising

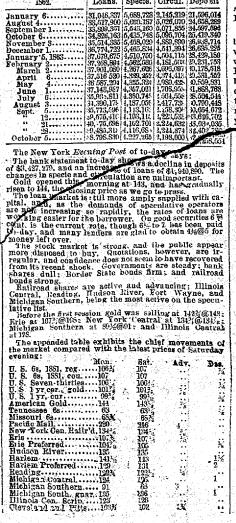
Tha stock market opened buoyant and active, with a strong demand for the speculative shares. State fives sold at 1085-06ty fixes were stady; Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 1085, the convertibles at 1285; Long Island sixes sold at 1085; Elmin, chattel fives at 735; North nnsylvania sixes at 96; Pennsylvania mortgages were Reading was taken very largely at 611: 61: Catawisza ylvania fell off to 20, 20% bid; Little Schuylkill advanced to 48; Pennsylvania rose 14; Elmira sold at 372; Mine-hill advanced 1; Camden and Ambor, 14; Norristown 14; Long Island 14; Ridge avenue passenger sold at 21. Canal scoutites were moderately active. Schuylkill Navigation common advanced to 12%; the preferred fo 25%; sixes, 1882, advanced 2 % cent., Wyoming Valley sold at 70; the bonds at 29%. Union preferred sold at 4; 58 was bid for Lehigh; 60 for Morris; 40 for Delaware-

Division.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 125; Farmers and Mecha-nics at 57; Corn Exchange et 57; North America at 150; Commercial at 14. Big Menatain Coal sold at 4/4. The arket closed strong. Drexel & Co. quote: Dresel & Co. Quote: nited States Bonds, 1831. J. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness. J. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness. Inited States 7-30 Notes: navtermacters' Vouchers. orders for Certificates of Indebtedness, ing Exchance Jay Cocke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., 23







Hudson Myer 135 Harlem Proferred 129 Harlem Proferred 129 Heading 1224 Michigan Southern 91 Michigan Southern 91 Michigan South, guar, 135 Ulineia Cen. Scrip 123 Cleveland 221 Fitts 1033



The Flour market is inactive but firm, at proviously quoted rates; about \$50 lbbs of old stock and late inspected. Western family sold at \$60.5 .25; 460 bbls fresh ground do. at \$6.2506 57%, and 120 bbls high grade do. at \$6.51%; The trade are baying moderately at \$505.25 for superfine; \$5.506 for extra family; and \$7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. The receipts and stock are very light. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at \$5.26 bbl. Corn Medis firm at \$4 for Ferneylvania, and \$4.76 for Brandy-wine.

similar at as for realisyivania, and \$4, 5 for brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is very little Wheat offering, sud prices are firm; sales reach about 5,000 bash at \$1,4002, 1.45 for fair to prime old and new red, and \$1,3501.60 for inferior to fair white; prime white is very scarce. Rys is in demand at \$1.10. Corn is better, and about 10,000 bash Western mized at d yellow sold at \$3,295c, the latter for prime; 1,500 bash Southern yellow sold at 50c, and the privilege of the market Oats are scarce and in demand at 7805c. Barley and Maltare quiet.

BAIK.—There is a steady demand for 1st No. 1 Quercitron, at \$31 pt ton.

COTTON continues scarce, and on the advance, with small sales at 5605c for middlings.

GROCERILES are firm, with further sales of Sugar and Coffice at full prices. GROCERIES are firm, with further sales of Sugar and Coffice at full prices.
PROVISIONS—Holders are firmer in their views; 1000 bils old Mess Fork sold at \$42.00; 300 bbls new do at \$43.75, and \$40 thin at \$15.87\forall 76 bils. Bacon and Sale Mess are quiet. Land is more inquired for, and about 500 bbls and tierces sold at \$67.00 \text{Lice}. Butter and Cheese are scarce and high.
SEBIS.—Clover and Timothy are quiet; Flaxsood is wated at \$2.75 \text{Bushel}.
WHISKY is looking up; bbls have been sold at \$550.500; some holders now usk 570; and drudge at 540.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: Philadelphia Cattle Market, Oct. 5. The market for all kinds of Cattle to day was exceed-ively dull, and prices have somewhat declined from last week's quotations. 2,870 head of Beef Cattle were Wered at from \$7.25 to \$10.50

onrad, belonging to Company L, 2d New Jersey avalry, was admitted to the Union Volunteer Re-reshment Saloon Hospital, suffering from a fracture eccived by a horse falling on him. ain. \$7@9.
M. Carson. \$3@9.50.
M. Carson. \$3@9.50.
Robert Neely. \$3@9.50.
Chandler & alexander. \$3@9.50.
E. Airsman. \$5@9.
E. Airsman. \$5@9.
J. Van Chasc. \$7.50@9.
F. L. Millin. \$*@9.55.
J. Martin. \$7.60@9.
Y. \$7.69. 40 do J. Martin, \$7.60@9.
27 Ohio, T. Mooney, \$7.60.
28 Ohio, T. Mooney, \$7.60.
39 Oh H. Christy, \$7.60.
39 Oh A. Livyy, \$7.50.
30 Oh H. Livyy, \$7.50.
30 Ohio, Ehamberr \$7.60.
31 Ohio, Ehamberr \$7.60.
32 Ohio, Ehamberr \$7.60.
33 Ohio, Ehamberr \$7.60.
34 Ohio, Ehamberr \$7.60.
35 Chester County, J. Climpse, \$8.60.
36 Chester County, J. Climpse, \$8.60.
37 Ohio, Ehaware county, L. Hare, \$7.60.
38 Ohio, Ehaware County, Graney, \$5.60.
39 Ohio, B. Hiood, \$7.60.
30 Ohio, B. Hiood, \$7.60.
30 Ohio, B. Hiood, \$7.60.
31 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
32 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
33 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
34 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
35 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
36 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
37 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
38 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
39 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
30 Ohio, Main & Darrington, \$7.50.
31 Ohio, Sanday, \$7.60.
32 Ohio, Sanday, \$7.60.
33 Ohio, Sanday, \$7.60.
34 Ohio, Sanday, \$7.60.
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39 Ohio, Sanday, \$7.60.
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30 Ohio, Sanday, \$7.60.
30 Ohio,

very dull.
Of Hogs 3 549 were received and disposed of at Henry
Glass' Union Drove Yard at \$7,5005 & 100 benet, and
9 at Avenue Yard at \$7@8 & 100 be. New York Markets. Oct. 5. Asses are quiet and unchanged, with small sales at 7.250.7.37½ for Pots. and 85 75½ for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western flour is drooping, with only a very moderate business. Flour is decoping, with only a very moderate business doing.

The sales are 9,000 bbls at \$5@5.30 for superfine State: \$5.70 for extra State \$5.65.30 for superfine Michigan, Indiana. Iowa Ohio. \$c.: \$5.60@6.10 for extra do. including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$6.00.30, and trade brands do at \$6.30.75.50.

Southern Flour is dull and in favor of the buyer: sales 500 bbls at \$6.60.75 for superfine Baltimore, and \$5.30.65 for extra do. Canadian Flour is dull and declining: sales 507 barrels at \$5.05.65.55 for common, and \$5.30.76.60 for good techolee extra.

at \$4.666.55 for common, and \$1.506.50 for the rections extra.

By Fleur is firm and selling at \$4.7565.50 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is scarce and firm.

What rules in favor of the buyer, with only a moderate demand for export; the sales are 40,000 bushels at \$1.206.127 for new and old amber flows, \$1.206.133 for winter red Western, and \$1.306.133 for amber Michigan.

Corn is one cent better, with speculative demand; the sales are 90,000 bushels at \$0.000 for prime Western mixed, afteat; \$11.605.50 for co. in storo, and \$3.900 for Eastern. artern.
Rre is firm at \$1.10@1.13.
Barley is quiet at \$1.20@1.35.
Cats are firmer and selling at 67@73½ for Canada; 79@
\$25 for Western and 72@73½ for State. CITY ITEMS.

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.—Every one reards the Sewing Machine as a blessing to women It has been the saving of much toil, misery, and probably of life itself. The "Song of the Shirt" is now obsolete; the more enlivening ballad, "The Song of the Sewing Machine," has taken its place. We had heard, through our lady friends, of machines that would stitch, sew, hem, and of one that could make a perfect button-hole in a garment. We had supposed that perfection had almost been reached. knowing that these instruments performed all the necessities in sewing. But it seems they still had the "accomplishments" to learn. We are led to make these remarks, having recently seen some ladies cloaks elaborately embroidered with this Sewing Machine. The work seemed to excel anything executed by hand-labor. Beside being more rapidly and cheaply executed, the work has a more regular and consequently a much more beautiful appearance. What is most remarkable about this novelty is that the machine which executes this wonderful workmanship is the most perfect in all other respects—the embroidering quality being only an addition to its many other abilities of stitching. hemming, etc. Those of our lady readers who wish to view the instrument engaged in its charming ac-complishment, can do so by stepping into Mesers. Grover & Baker's establishment. A BEAUTIFUL CLASS OF PICTURES .-Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor (formerly Broadbent & Co.), Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, deserve the thanks of the community—which they are also receiving in the way of a liberal patronage—for having introduced one of the most interesting classes of photographs that yet have been at-

tempted: we allude to their landscape views, for framing, taken from nature. They are rapidly collecting views of the most striking points in the environs of our city, duplicates of which can be had at their counters. They are also executing a large various kinds to private order. Mr. D. L. CARPENTER, our most excellent Master of Dancing, 625 Arch street, will give one of his agreeable and select Cotillion Parties this (Tuesday) evening. His scholars and subscribers are respectfully invited. We would further inform those ladies and gentlemen who may desire to learn dancing, that now is the time to avail themselve by taking lessons of Mr. Carpenter. SUPERIOR BLACK TRAS. - Young Hyson

and Imperial-a choice assortment, just received and for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenti A FRESH ARRIVAL of genuine "Latour" and "Lucca" Sweet Oils has just been received by Davis & Richards, at Arch and Tenth streets. A MISCALCULATION. - When the war first broke out Jeff Davis said, "Your Border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within sixty days, and we will be your only friends England will recognize us, and a glorious future is before us. The grass will grow in the Northern cities where the pavements have been worn off by the tread of commerce." The Border States did not come in within sixty days. England has not yet come to pass, and there has not been

heavy crops of grass harvested in such localities. Chestaut street, above Sixth, where the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson is located, The establishment named "atill lives," and it FASHION.—Scarlet will be the fashionable color during the coming winter, and even now an occasional scarlet clock is seen in the streets. These are called red-riding hoods, and are said to be very handsome indeed. The head-dress will consist of a tlemen's goods will be the usual colors, with some change in style, for the latest of which we refer our readers to the palatial Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestant street. CONFEDERATE PAPER .- In a paragraph headed "Prices in Richmond," we find the follow-ing quotation: "Madder prints \$2 per yard." How they could get madder prints than the Richmond Enquirer and hichmond Whig we cannot imagine, and besides selling them by the yard instead of by the pleas. We sell our Dry Goods here by the yard

or piece either, but not our papers. Speaking of dry goods, we would refer to those ready-made into Gent's Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, as the most attractive things of the season. Cough! Cough! Cough!-Why be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Palmonary complaint, when so sure a remedy as Jayne's
Expectorant can be obtained Sold at No. 242
Chestnut street. 005 2t GENTLEMEN'S HATS. -All the newest and best styles for Fall Wear, in Feit, Silk, and Cassi. best atyles for Fall Wenr, in Feit, Silk, and Cambridge, will be found at Warburton's, No. 439 Chaman autofrest, next foor to the Post Office.