WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

The School for Scandal. SHERIDAN might have improved his comedy, had he lived to study the rise and fall of the Copperhead party in the loyal States. Mrs. Candor might have been kin- | so blind that he does not see that the people dled with greater malignity, and Sir Benjamin Backbite have been made more contemptible. The author's difficulty would the dark? have been found in the abundance of material, and in the surpassing wickedness of the intrigue to degrade the Government of the United States; wickedness which would have changed his comedy to tragedy, or, at the best, have made mirth, exciting more indignation than pleasure. Therefore, to find a commentary on the "School for Scandal," read the Copperhead press, and in one edition of the World slander sufficient to gratify the most morbid appetite. We are astonished at the audacity of this journal, which no virtue abashes, and no exposure affects. Its hostility to the Government is now a monomania, for that only can account for the sublimely-foolish attack made in its leader of yesterday, entitled "Penn-

sylvania. Unconsciously THE PRESS has frightened the World, and given it the opportunity for a new and unexpected slander. The "flank of the traitor leaders in Pennsylvania is effectually turned," we lately said with truth; and this statement has so much distressed the World, as a consistent friend of Mr. Justice WOODWARD and slavery, that it devotes a column to the investigation of the movement. In all the earnestness of italic letters it inquires-" What has occurred?" A flank movement. What is a flank movement? A master-stroke of strategy. What is that? It is nothing less than a skilful movement of troops from the army of General MEADE. This is the way by which, it fearfully affirms, the flank of the rebel leaders has been turned, and a storm of righteous indignation bursts upon the defenceless Administration. What excuse can it make to the World for its conduct? Can it say that, as General LEE was to invade Pennsylvania for the purpose of "strengthening the Democracy," it thought it might send an army to weaken it? Such sophistry will not satisfy this subtle reasoner, which is perpetually discovering a new plot of the Government to destroy the Union, and apparently convinced that the Copperheads are risking their pre-

cious lives to save it. We admit that there has been "a skilful movement of troops from the army of Gen. MEADE," and congratulate the World that its editors read their own news column. The corps of Generals Howard and SLo-CUM have actually reinforced Rosecrans. and this must be the "disgraceful fraud" which the World has discovered. It heard that the enemies of the Union were to be attacked, and, jumping to a conclusion with its usual activity, inferred that the Copperhead party was in danger. The mistake was natural. In like manner Mr. WILLIAM B REED flercely declares that bayonets shall not keep Democratic citizens from the polls, and orators who emulate his eloquence | DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD TRIFLING. tell the President that Lincoln hirelings shall not make slaves of the brave men who have staid at home to defend their right to vote, against the Government. The LINCOLN hirelings having done more to liberate slaves than to make slaves, will doubtless allow Mr. REED to vote for any one he pleases, and will not interfere even if he bedread that the soldiers will demand its suppression for insulting the army and the Go BURNSIDE's order would not have been re-

The World accuses the Government of sending home all the Republican Pennsylvanians in the Army of the Potomac, with the tacit understanding that they are to buy their furloughs by voting for Gov. CURTIN. Industriously has it studied in the "School for Scandal." Not a solitary proof or seeming proof is given for this accusation. which appears to be based solely on the World's interpretation of the quotation from THE PRESS. We shall not honor the World with a refutation of the slander, and Mr. Justice WCODWARD may have the full benefit of it during the rest of the campaign. Such charges will multiply as the great day approaches, and the slander will grow as the hopes of Copperhead success diminish. The World will find traitorous newspapers in Pennsylvania base enough to echo its charges of "infamous interference with the freedom of elections," and "dishonest means, exposing the army to destruction,' but not one loval man weak enough to be lieve them. The "School for Scandal" may do its worst, but the fair fame of an upright and impartial Government will remain unstained, and the argument for the Union unanswered; Andrew G. Curtin will be re-elected, and Pennsylvania repledged to sustain the honor of the Republic, the prosecution of the war for its preservation, nor will one loval soldier be needed at the polls. there to defend with his vote the cause for

which he has so nobly offered his life. The Unimportant News from Europe. Upon the excellent authority of a letter to the Herald we have the statement that France has not only recognized the Southern Confederacy, but has formed with the rebellion an alliance, offensive and defensive. Even the details are furnished; not by Mr. SLIDELL, however, but by a Mr. MACBETH. a name hitherto unknown in the record of American traitors. This gentleman, who speaks for the rebels in Paris, asserts that the Southern leaders have agreed to recognize the Mexican Empire, including New Hill, for Liverpool, carrying 25,000 sacks of wheat, Mexico, California, and Arizona, and to protect it from the interference of the United States; that France, in return, will lend an of wheat must be shipped to Liverpool, to complete army to Mr. Davis, march one hundred | the present orders. thousand Mexicans to the Rio Grande, destroy the blockade, and land French troops in New Orleans and Baltimore. This is the Unimportant News from Europe, which even the Herald disbelieves to be true, and which certainly will not, "like an eagle in a dove-cote," flutter the strong hopes of America.

If the Emperor will recognize a Southern Confederacy, let recognition come. It will he an evil which the United States has done its best to avert, and which it is fully able to meet. It will not shake the foundations of the Capitol. It will not abate the courage of the loyal people, but rather increase it, and to repel the new foe, a new army would arise. It would not change the result of the war, and could, at the most, delay the restoration of the Union. It would win the United States power in Europe, suddenly changing England to a friend. and Russia to an active ally. It would begin a great war, in which America would have all the advantage, France all the risk, and the rebellion none of the gain. That the Emperor Napoleon would gladly recognize the independence of the South, were it safe policy, no one doubts : but that he will dare to interfere, in the defiance of the great danger, we have good reason to

ought not to lose a solitary precinct for the To the Editor of The Press: lack of thorough canvassing. Even in places regarded as the strongholds of Democracy, which loyal men despair of carrying, something may be done. Granted, a Copperhead majority in a certain township, argument and example will at least diminish it.

THE London Times accuses the President of inconsistency. The New York Times replies that upon one point, at least, he has certainly been consistent-"he has never earned the praise or escaped the denunciation" of its English contemporary. Nor, may it be added, of the Copperhead party, of which history will record the shame, that it never did one action in support of the Government, or missed one chance to oppose it. and the I to be provided to the first the control

MR. JUSTICE WOODWARD is very careful to make no speeches now, and, doubtless, regrets that he has so fully expressed his opinions in the past. His declaration, that he would not fully announce his principles until after his election, has lost him many votes, for responsible American citizens have the inconvenient habit of requiring open declarations of faith from their candidates. Mr. Justice Woodward cannot be have a right to demand candor of him at once. Does he desire Pennsylvanians to vote in

ABOLITIONIST was, not long since, a term of reproach, but Copperhead invective is making it one of honor. The disloyalists of | The Intense and Loyal Interest Manifested. the North apply it to those who refuse to believe with Mr. Justice WOODWARD that "slavery is an incalculable blessing," or who will not vote for a man who declared that, for the protection of slavery, slaveholders might use any means of detence in their power. The Northern servants of the South may call the unconditional loyal man "Abolitionist," but one thing at least he does not desire to abolish—the American Union, which slaveholders are doing their best to destroy, and their Northern friends nothing to protect.

MR. JUSTICE WOODWARD may pretend that he is not in sympathy with the rebellion; he cannot deny that he is opposed to the Government. While the rebellion threatens the existence of the Government, opposition to the one is certainly aid to the

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1868. A Rebel Raid at Langley. band of guerillas, under the famous WHITE, of Loudoun county, Virginia, made a raid last night

into Langley, six miles above Georgetown, driving in the pickets. They had two pieces of artillery. Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that imported articles of foreign manufacture, under schedule C, relating to perfumery and commetics, when sold in the original, unbroken package in which they were imported, will not require stamps; but when any such articles are offered at stamps must be at once affixed. The original package is to be construed to mean the undisturbed paper

Count Garowski. The case of HUNTER, chief clerk of the State Department, against Count GAROWSKI, will be tried in the criminal court this week. The indictment charges that GAROWSKI published certain language for the purpose of indusing a belief that HUNTER bad violated the confidence reposed in him as an officer of the Government. Major General Hancock.

Washington, expressed the hope that he will be able to rejoin the army within three weeks. He is yet lame, and cannot ride on horseback, but his District Judge of Kansas. General M. H. DELAHAY, of Kansas, was to-day appointed district judge of that State in place of Judge Williams, deceased. It was altogether up expected by that gentleman, the President having

Major General HANCOCK, writing to a friend in

on account of ancient friendship, made the select vithout previously consulting him. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Railroad Bridge Destroyed by the Enemy near Murfreesboro.

Rout of the Rebels. NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- A special despatch to the Herald from Nashville, dated yesterday, says the enemy to-day destroyed a large railroad bridge south horo. They burned one portion and out NEW YORK, October 7.- A special despatch from

comes his own candidate. Nor need the World | Nashville to the Herald, dated the 6th inst., has the following: Everything is of a highly encouraging character to-day. The railroad and telegraph lines are not vernment; for had the Government chosen materially injured, and the former will be opened by to munish the insults of its opponents, Gen. vent reinforcements, but signally failed.

A small party of rebels crossed the pike near Murfreesboro this morning. General Wilder's Union cavalry forced them to retreat in short order Colonel McCook, in his recent raid, took one colonel, two majors, nine line officers, and eightyseven privates prisoners.

CHARLESTON.

Removal of Gen. Gilmore's Headquarters to Folly Island. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—By the arrival of the steamer Fulton at this port, from Charleston, we have a re-port—apparently on good authority—that the head-quarters of General Gilmore have been removed from Worris Island to Folly Island. The continual sinking of the beach on Morris Island has rendered the removal of the Federal

headquarters, the body of the troops, and the material, a measure of convenience, while there are sanitary reasons which would ultimately be con There are said to be other causes for the change among them this: that the troops will be not less available in the future operations against Charleston, and they are entirely out of range of any batterie the rebels have, or can erest, on James Island. THE GREEK-FIRE BATTERIES.

THE GREEK FIRE BATTERIES.

The batteries which are designed to throw the Greek fire are now nearly complete, and recent experiments have shown that the fire may be safely and effectually used. Charleston is within fair range of the guns already placed, and which are in such numbers as to insure the destruction of the city when they are turned upon it. This event will not take place until other plans are complete, and the navy is ready to co-operate with the army.

THE IRONSIDES.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American 1
"I had the pleasure yesterday of a visit to the Ironsides, and of an inspection of her interior. She is undoubtedly the best and most powerfully armored vessel that has yet been constructed. In all her service here not a man has been killed or wounded by the enemy on board of her, notwithstanding she has at times been under the concentrated fire of the rebel batteries at twelve hundred yards distance. From stem to stern she bears the scars and deep in dentations of the enemy's balls, but as yet her defensive strength is uninjured, whilst her offensive power has increased through practice and the periect safety which the crew feel when she is in fighting trim. Each broadside of the Ironsides consists of seven 11-inch Dahlgrenguns and one 200 pounder rified Parrott. The weight of metal thrown by her from one broadside fire is within a fraction of fifteen hundred pounds, or three thousand pounds for both broadsides. No vessel that has ever yet been in action has thrown an equal weight of metal, and it is yet to be proven that the armament of the Ironsides has not reached the extreme range to which the callibre of guns can be taken without detracting from their serviceableness and capabilities for active fining."

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Ost. 6 - Sailed, ship Bunke the Sea, for Liverpool, carrying 27,000 sacks of wheat, and 150 tons of tallow. A few more cargoes The Governors of Nevada and Utah Territories have concluded satisfactory freaties with the West-ern band of Shoshone Indians. All the Indians vest of Fort Belger have been treated with except the Goshcates, and they voluntarily manifest friend

Whaling News. BOSTON, Oct. 6 .- Arrived at New Bedford venterday, bark Thomas Winslow, Cadworth, from the Atlantic Ocean, with fifteen barrels sperm oil: sent ome twenty-seven barrels sperm. Also arrived, bark Elizabeth Frances from the Atlantic Ocean, with four hundred and ninety barrels sperm oil.

The whale ship Eledora, of New London, was lost on the Merrimac Island July 14th.

The Ravages by the Pirate Alabama. Boston, Oct. 6.-The ship Anna F. Schmidt, destroyed by the pirate Alabama, was insured in Boston offices for about \$119,000. The ship Express, also destroyed by the pirate Alabama, was insured in this city for \$40,000.

Boiler Explosion. Poughkerpsie, Oct. 6.—An explosion occurred vesterday at the Washington Iron Works, Newburg, by which seven persons were killed and wounded. The damage to the establishment amounts to \$250,000. Hon. Erastus Corning. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6 -Hon. Erastus Corning has resigned his seat in Congress on account of ill

health. Mrs. Rosecrans Serenaded. SYRACUSE, Oct. 6.-The wife of General Rosecrans was serenaded this evening in this city. The Missouri Delegation and the President. the great danger, we have good reason to disbelieve. France will interfere with the United States? Then the United States will interfere with France, and the important news from America will answer the unimportant news from Europe.

If in any township or county the triumph of loyal principles is doubtful, little time is left for loyal citizens to work for it. All the more reason why they should work. We ought not to lose a solitary precinct for the county of the Eventing Post. The President of the Eventing Post. Washington, Oct. 4.—The delegation from Missouri and nor a day or two have been presenting facts to the Secretary of War. There is no doubt about the position of Mr. Stanton in reference to this matter—his sympathies are strongly with the loyal people of Missouri. The President has concluded to cut short some of Governor Gamble's power in the State, and, if he will not remove Gen. Schofield for the present, he will, in nearly all the other demands of the delegation, meet them and grant their desires.

The Dead on the Gettysburg Battle-field.

Sin: The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle-field to the burial-ground which is being prepared by the several States interested for their reception and proper All the dead will be disinterred, and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves, where

marked or known, will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this soldiers' cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention. After the bodies are removed to this cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals. Very respectfully,
DAVID WILLS, Agent for A.G. Curtin,

The press throughout all the States will confer a

GETTYBRUNG, October 5, 1863.

public favor by publishing the above.

Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR. A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC

MEETING AT DOYLESTOWN. Thousands of Attentive and Devoted Loyalists in Attendance.

The Demonstrations at New town and Bristol,

OVERWHELMING ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH GO VERNOR CURTIN WAS RECEIVED.

Speeches by Governor Curtin, Hon. S. H. Hammond, Gen. Richard Busteed, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. J. W. Forney, and Others.

Specially Reported for The Press.] The Doylestown Union Meeting.

Yesterday was the occasion of a large and enthu-siastic meeting at Doyleatown. It is, therefore, no wonder that the train of cars which left, at aquarter past nine, the depot at Third and Thompson streets was filled to overflowing, and that the transactions which were to take place were anticipated with the most deep and ardent emotions. A most lovely day enveloped in its bright beauty the delightful landscapes which line the route from Philadelphia to Doylestown. The glowing blue of the sky was only filmed here and there by a slight, transparent cub-web of cloud; the rich, well-cultivated lauds were luxuriant in their autumn ripeness; the woods were tinged and tinted with the many hues of autumn. Almost every color, and almost every shade of color, were represented. Light green, glaring yellow, delicate vermilion, and luxurious

air, and did not look less beautiful than in the sweet inripeness of their spring, or the less immature loveliness of their summer. Some of the thick bushes looked as though sparsely sprinkled with a spray of blood-drops, and others as though they were partially woven into a tangled web of scarlet and gold and green. At every station at which the cars stopped Governor Curtin was anxiously looked for. Inquiries as to where he could be seen drapped fast and continuously from every mouth, and the an" swers were caught up and treasured by greedy ears. At Lansdale the Governor was surrounded by a age in which they were imported, with not require stamps; but when any such articles are offered at most enthusiastic crowd, who shook hands with retail, or are removed from the original package, the earty good will as did every Union-loving man good to see. The ARRIVAL AT DOYLESTOWN

rimson, were mixed and matched together, and the

nellow leaves shook and sparkled in the autumn

was the signal for an ovation that must have thrilled the smallest fibres of the breast of its recipient. Oheer after cheer rang exultingly through the air, and absolutely filled with sound the beaming vault of heaven. A dense throng surrounded Governor Curtin, as he took his seat in the carriage awaiting Curtin, as he took his seat in the carriage awaiting him. That dense crowd pressed around him, sud, with numberless expressions of fidelity, shook hands with their Governor, while their shouts and that of their comrades rung in their ears. The carriage was an open barouche, and was drawn by six horses, elegantly decorated with wreaths of flowers, and red, white, and blue plumes. It is to be suspected, however, that the animals had little or nothing to do with the progress of the vehicle. The crowd of honeet adherents who pushed behind, and the crowd which marched along at the sides, furnished very substantial relief to the fine animals, which were supposed to draw the barouche to which they were harnessed. THE PROCESSION TO THE DOYLESTOWN COURT

The carriage which was provided for Governor Curtin was likewise ecoupied by Gen. Richard Busteed and Mr. J. W. Forney. Every step of the route was an uninterrupted ovation. The dense rows which lined the sides of the streets, kept up a continuous cheer; wagons, carriages, posts, feaces, stumps, trees, balconies, porches, house-roofs were alive with people of each sex and every age. From every window the ladies kept up an incessant waving of handkerchiefs, and completely inudated the Governor's carriage with bouquets, which were very beautiful and most tastefully arranged. One of them was thus appropriately labelled: "God's benicon go with you. A friend!" All through the route Governor Curtin was kept busy without a

moment's intermission, in acknowledging the homage paid him at each step of the route. Even lite girls, standing upon the very highest stumps their little feet could climb up, waved to him a bashful salute, and were more than rewarded THE BANNERS AND THEIR DEVICES THE BANKERS AND THEIR DEVICES

Comed no insignificant feature of the display. They bore various devices, and their mottoes were greeted with shouts of enthusiastic approval. They were:

"We trust Guvernor Curtin in every emergency?"

"Hurrah for Curtin;" "Woodward can't remove Curtin ;" "Andrew Curtin, the soldiers' friend;"

"Curtin and Agnew." One banner was presented by the ladies of Buckingham. During the progress of the proceeding patriotic airs were executed by the Kuipsville brass band. Of the animated and enlivening effect of all combined, description can give but a faint idea.

give but a faint idea.

ARIVAL AT THE COURT HOUSE.

If the crowd and furore at the station had been noticeable, however, those at the Court House were ten times more so. The Court House is a large and handsome stone structure, situated on Court street, and surrounded by ample grounds. In front of it a stand had been exceted, draped with the national colors, and mounted with gay banners decorated with motices similar to those quoted above. The Kulpsville Brass Band were speedily ensconced there, and somewhat enlivened the anticipations of the impatient crowd by the execution of national tunes. The carriage of the Governor was again overwhelmed with bouquets, fashioned was again overwhelmed with bouquets, fashioned and thrown by fair fingers, and Gov. Curtin, if he had chosen, could last night have literally reposed upon a bed of roses. The jam around the carriage reached the culminating point of density, and people seemed to think themselves magically secured against the kicks of horses hoofs, the mud on the hubs and spokes of carriage-wheels, and the revolutions of the carriage-wheels themselves. The preliminary arrangements of the meeting having been made, the crowd became anxious for some introductory speech. The officers of the Union meeting were as follows:

President.—George Lear, Ezq. Vice-Presidents—Thomas Dyer, George Hart, Moses Eastburn, William E. Crockett, Daniel Gotwals, Barclay J. Smith, Thomas C. Atherholt, William Myers, Joseph Rosenberger, Harrison McKinstry, Thomas Green, Spencer Flask, Samuel Davis, Wm. McDowell, Thomas P. Miller, Francis Worthington, Elwood Williams, Josiah N. Stover, John S. Stover, Or. Charles W. Everhait, Wm. K. Large. Secretaries—Charles McHenry, M. Loeb, Josiah Rich, John W. Gilbert, Robeit H. Darrah, and Hiram Pearson.

An opening speech was made by Hon S. H. Hammond, of New York. The gentleman was introduced by the president, and remarked, in commencing, that his friend, Mr. Lear, had done him honor overmuch in announcing him as senator; I am from ABRIVAL AT THE COURT HOUSE.

mond, of New York. In egentieman was introduced by the president, and remarked, in commencing, that his friend, Mr. Lear, had done him honor overmuch in announcing him as senator. I am from New York, but not a senator; I laid down the toga three years ago, and I shall never take it up again; I hold no office; I am here because the State of New York has a little debt against the State of Pennsylvania. Is our debtor willing to pay? Last summer, when the rebels were in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, there was a cry that Pennsylvania wanted aid. We sent on to Philadelphia 16,000 men for the defence of Pennsylvania. But in dollars, nor greenbacks, must this debt be paid. I will tell them in New York that this little debt, will certainly be paid by next Tuesday. Governor Curtin has a large heart and a noble one. Last year the current was against us. We folded our arms and said that the loyal men of New York were more than the disloyal. Now the mighty current of popular sentiment has set in favor of loyalty. Shall Pennsylvania stem that current? When I see such a vast collection as this before me, I feel that that current is to be stemmed. The State of New York will help to swell that climax which shall end this struggle, and send down Copperheadism into eternal oblivion. You may not, perhaps, have pondered sufficiently the momentous issues involved. Two things are alike necessary—bayonets and votes, fighing and voting. There are deluded men who things are alike necessary—bayonets and votes, fighing and voting. There are deluded men who parties. The defeat of one of these parties will be culvalent to the defeat of the Union men in the field. Hence this election is great and important. Such is the condition of things in New York, that as Pennsylvania goes that State will go. We are in a crisis unparalleled in the history of nations.

Mr. Hammond's speech was here suspended by the arrival of Governor Curtin.

Mr. Hammond's speech was here suspended by the arrival of Governor Curtin. ARRIVAL AT THE COURT HOUSE OF GOVERNOR OURTIN.

Governor Curtin arrived at the platform in front f the Dovlestown Court House at twenty minutes o one. The air was instantly rent by three-time

hree, and the band struck up the Star spangled Banner. The view from the platform was more animated than can well be imagined. Thousands o ager listeners crowded Court street up and down and from side to side. Hundreds lined the opposite roofs and doors and windows, and mounted up steps, fences, wagons, trees, and every available point from which an eligible prospect was attainable. When the last strain of the music had ceased, the president of the meeting, Mr. Lear, rose and presented to the expectant people "Governor Andrew G. Ourtin, the soldier's friend and the friend of the Union," SPERCH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

When the expression of the enthusiasm of the concourse had subsided, Gov. Curtin proceeded with his speech He was listened to by his intelligent audience with the most hushed attention, save when enthusiasm broke bounds. The Governor spake as enthusiasm broke bounds. The Governor spake as follows:

As I approached this place, I was reminded of the last time I had the honor of speaking before the people of Bucks county. I came to give to Pennsylvania volunteers the standard of their country, in 1861. I am not unmindful of the gallantry with which that regiment has always performed the duties imposed upon it, in support of a Government which has made this State beautiful to look upon, and was founded on the experience of the past and propagated by the purest blood that ever flowed in human velas. That Government has been so mild and temperate that we have never felt its burden. The regiment which marched forth from Bucks county went to uphold that Government. Then the distinction was not made between loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the President. Then prejudice and passion had net been appealed to. For the Government, your neighbors have bled and eat the dust; for that good people pray with each returning Sabbath in their churches. Oh! why should we not be of pen goumon mind now? The heart; of the your neighbors have bled and eat the dust; for that so deeple pray with each returning Sabbath in their churches. Oh! why should we not be of one common mind now? The heart; of the people of Pennsylvania should beat in such unison that no discord should agitate a single heart. I would not succeed by personal deismation. This is no time for scandal. Judge Woodward and your speaker have neither of them special claims upon you. The end which comes to all must come alike to us, and the record of the little we have done will be disposed of in a single sentence. But there are principles in volved in this political contest which can never die while God is truth. Pretending to no superiority overmy fellow mortals, I thank my God that I have one vittue of which I can boast—loyalty to my country. [Immense applause.] That virtue I have maintained for two years and eight months. It is common to say that this war is either for or against the nigger. Well, my friends, it is but candid to admit that some of the most immense interests and racred principles revolve around the massive and woolly head of the nigger. The slaveholder, inflated, proud, and tyrannical, enjoying the unrequited labor of others, sets himself up against our Government. I won't say that Pennsylvania is innocent of all offence in bringing on this war. The Government of the United States belongs to us. It is the Government of Pennsylvania, and slavery shall fall be reath the majestic tread of that free Government. [Great applause.] We never made the war; they made it on our Government. The idelity and loyalty of our people will constitute one of the purest chapters in the history of freedom. I would that this political contest were waged as others; I would that the Democratic party had declared in favor of the prosocution of the war. When I reflect upon the respossibilities of my position? I tremble: And I spurn from my feet the mongrel ours who saap at them, and thank my God that if my arguments and endeavors can compass it, liberty shall live. I would go

Without Wall

nored me with a siy wink or two. Demogratic leading applauded sentiments of most disgusting disloyalty to your Government. They went out of their ways to praise Vallaudigham—I will not speak of that gentle man; but I do object to their expressing their approbation of a man who boasted that in three years of public service he never voted for a bill giving supplies to the army. Mr. Woodward is perfectly welcome to the Vallaudigham plank in the Demogratic platform. He refused to vote that bread, medicines, or necessaries might be given to the soldiers who defend the Government. I am charged—with hatching a conspiracy to bring home soldiers to vote. I understand I am charged with hatching a conspiracy to bring home soldiers to vote. I understand I am charged with hatching a conspiracy to bring home soldiers to vote. If understand I am charged with it here. All who come home can vote for just whom they please. It is said that Lincoln has violated the Constitution, and that we are in a war for or against plagers. Is the negro here by his cown choice! He was taken from Africa, where his home was found. The sweat of his face has polsoned the ground to the slaveholder. Have you heard of one family of the innocent and unoffending murdered in the South, in the absence of the men engaged against us? No case has occurred. In New York, when a mob unned to plunder, rob, and murder the negro, merely because he was a negro, the poor negro returned and collected what was left, and never made one claim against the city of New York. The members of that mob were all friends of Seymour. I have no such friends. (Applause.) When the rebels were on our soil I would have employed all agencies to drive him off. I would have equipped the clovenfooded gentleman himself. [Laughter and applause.] If armed three hundred negroes. They went apart, by themselves; they worked in the trenches, and so concusted themselves that when they passed through the city gentlemen cheered and ladies waved their handserchiefs. Providence is working out a great

calls for five hundred thousand negroes, and offers bounties. As to land, Jeff Davis don't have an honest title to one inch of God's footstool. [Applause] If he can arm five hundred thousand negroes, we can do the same. Judge Woodward says stavery is an incalculable blessing. I extremely doubt it; for if it is so, we ought to have it in Pennsylvania. He eavs it is sanctioned by the Divinity. I doubt that theology. I do not address one man or women who has failed to read the Sermon on the Mount, and as far as I understand the divine teachings, you are to love your neighbor as yourself. The old adage, That a fair day's work is worth a fair day's wages, is one of the foundations of our Government. I wish that I could speak longer, but I am to speak twice to-day—once at Newtown and once at Bristol. [Cries of "Go on!" "go on!"] You can end the war in three ways: let the rebels lay down their arms and obey the law. If they will not do that we can give up all that they claim! And will you give up Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri? Fort Donelson, Vickburg, and Port Hudson? Will you call back Gilmore when his guns command Charleston? No, no. If I could put the question to all Pennsylvanians at once, that answer would go up in thunders.

There is another way of peace—peace resulting from the active prosecution of the war. If you want a Governor who will not favor by thought, word, or deed, the prosecution of the war until rebellion is crushed I am not your man. [Thunders of applause.] I don't want a man to vote for me who is not loys!, who keeps men from our gallant army. I pity the man who is so fond of life as to cushed I am not your man. [Thunders of applause.] I then I must be your man. [Laughter and applause.] I have received from the people of this great State. I thank the ladies for their attendance upon this occasion. I know how delicate women have gone to the hospitals, and there bound up the wounds of the disabled. Amid the thunders and carnage of battle, they have poured out distinguished in the more peaceful days of the Republic, looking singly to the good of our beloved. Union, the cause will triumph beyond the most sanguine wishes of the patriot. Mr. Moore warmly e

Governor Curtin sat down amid a hurricane o applause. The mute attention with which he had been listened to by the vast assemblage, save when

the sentiments uttered struck too fine a chord in their hearts to pass by without loud acknowledgments, was one of the best tributes that could be paid to an honest man. Governor Curtin was suceeded by Mr. J. W. Forney.

MR. J. W. FORNEY'S SPEECH. Mr. Forney was enthusiastically received, and

who loves a life of ease. I have been stirprise, used any man could raise a hand against him; and when I saw the reception you accorded him to-day, I felt a pride and a pleasure in the exhibition. I had the pleasure of shaking hands with some hundred good men who mistook me for Governor Curtin and called me Andy! [Laughter and applause.] I do not believe that the mass of the Democratic party is disloyal; I believe that they attek to that organization from honest purposes. The happlest men I have met are those in the Democratic association; the not believe that the mass of the Democratic party is disloys! I believe that they stick to that organization from honest purposes. The happiest men I have met are those in the Union organization, the most unhappy, those in the Democratic association—the honest men I refer to and not the leaders. I daw between the leaders and masses of the Democratic party a wide and marked distinction. To those masses I would say a few wolfta. Democravy, as I understand it, is a progressive, and aggressive principle; it has allowed the existence of slavery in the Union, because it believed that the existence of slavery was co-existent with the Union. I was a radical Democrat. When I found that slavery had taken up arms against the Government, I found that my path was to be made—a hard path, indeed, through prejudice and passion—and I made it. That party was never intended to be a slavery party, and, no matter what they may do, on the thirteenth of October, their duty and principle is to do everything to extinguish slavery, to annibilate the rebellion. I know what prejudices of party are. This is no time to refer to past views, opinions, and prejudices. The true and consistent friends of the Government should make strong the true and consistent man. This is a struggle for all time—not for to-day or tomorrow, or next year, but for all coming years. Momentous issues await us when this warfare is concluded. If we are to win in the coming campaign, we are to win by the votes of the loyal Democracy. I will not dwell upon Mr. Justice Woodward. I regard his fate as decided. He looked to be the chief justice of the ballot box—a chief justice from which there is no appeal—has decided to the contrary. [Applause.] He is the only public man of whom I have ever heard in this country who proposes to disfranchise every foreigner who comes from the old world to locate in the new. How does he get out of this blasting record? Not by a frank recantation, but by a subterfuge. He has proclaimed that the judiciary should be entirely separate from pol

self. As I have but a few moments to remain, I now introduce to you Mr. Depew, of New York.

SPERCH OF MR. CHAUNDEN M. DEPEW.

As Col. Forney has well said, in introducing me to you, I have feit a deep interest in the election in Pennsylvanis. I felt, as I stood within the tall shadow of Andrew G. Curtin, the soldier's friend, the influence already felt from the golden ahores of California to the granite coasts of Maine, is a mighty influence, and was unmistakably apparent at the time of that great call which placed men on one side or on the other. The great pillars of the Union resting on the hills of Malne on one side, and the shores of the Pacific on the other, are such as will uphold that mighty fabric either against the foreign or the internal fue. I felt, when I saw this meeting, to-day, that the election was already decided, and that the speech Judge Woodward was to make after the election would never be made—for the dead greak not! [Laughter and applause] Judge Woodward has declared that slavery was divinely sanctioned. Colonel Forney has well said that this is a battle between aristooracy and democracy; else why. is it that the English aristooracy and the French. Emperor seem to sympathize with the South! In what does rebellion exist to day? In their armed men. Behind them are disaffection and latent Unionism. Mr. Justice Woodward says he is in favor of peace. So am I; so is every man. But the peace which is brought shout by dissolution. I believe in the good old fashioned doctrine that this country is not large enough for two confideracies, and that there shall be no future revolution like that which now agitates the nation. Have you asen as ingle Copper head in Pennsylvania who has praised a single act of this Administration? These people find fault with the proclamation of fredom, which may be a the summary of the same human implements which the South employs to inght against it, that it is violating a sarcer of lone word more, and I have finished. We, in the President proclaimed freedom to the admi of both these men. The speaker closeding tribute to Gov. Curtin. Gen. Richard Busteed imade a few brief and telling remarks, in sentences remarkable for ornate diction and emphatic delivery. Col. R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore, and Hon. S. H. Hammond, who concluded his address of the morning, delivered

the closing speeches of the Doylestown Union Meet-DISPERSION OF THE CROWD. DISPERSION OF THE CROWN.

The crowd then began to disperse, some to visit
Newton and Bristol, some to catch the train to Philadelphia. Governor Curtin left the grounds at
about three o'clock in the afternoon, and was enthusiastically cheered. The avenues finally began,
to thin, and the crowd and suffocation to grow less.
But in the memories of all was left a lasting impression of the might and influence of that earnesthearted meeting, and of the good heart of the good
Governor who had addressed it. BETWEEN DOYLESTOWN AND PHILADELPHIA. Bet ween do the addressed the Andrews of a most fair sky hung over the close of a most fair day. Everything at Doylestown passed off in the most satisfactory manner. After the excitement of the day, everybody who had participated in it felt alive to the calm albeit sombre beauty of the autumn woods and fields. The meeting which took place yesterday is food for bright hope and calm reflection. It augurs for good. It was a good thing in itself, and the masses who attended it felt it to be so. The eloquent appeals which were made were unanimously responded to, and the glowing words which fell from truthful, loyal-lips are such as cannot be forgotten by any, young or old, who heard them.

The pageantry which conducted Governor Curtin to the Doylestown court house, the ladies who cheered him, and the men who inwardly as well as outwardly applauded him, all bear witness to the truth and the triumph of that truth which he asserted. While not a solitary incident occurred to mar the progress of the Doylestown Union meeting, everything was conducted with that courtesy

and regularity which is the offspring of all solid so-ciety. It was a meeting which expressed some of the purert sympathies of some of the best inhabi-tants of the State of Pennsylvania. To the Editor of The Press: Mass Meeting at Rising Sun. Last evening a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Union men of the Twenty first and Twenty fifth wards was held at Rising Sun, Broad and Ger mantown road. The meeting was organized by the selection of Thomas Crayton, Eag., as president. Speeches were delivered by Col. Wm. F. Small, Dr. A. K. Smith, Wm. L. Dennis, and others. Hon.

Henry D. Moore made a stirring and patriotic speech, which was listened to with the utmost at tention. He congratulated his hearers upon the flattering prospects of the campaign. The soldiers were victorious in the field, and their loyal friends of the North will achieve victories of equal importance in the coming election. The clouds of our pression of their loyalty on Tuesday next. What a national horizon were fringed with a silver lining. ad commentary would it be on our 300,000 slain and and there was no cause for demondency or despair He had never, since the breaking out of the re bellion, faltered for one moment in his con viction that the right would yet prosper, and victory perch upon our banners. His heart was overflowing with gratitude when he beheld the great efforts put forth by the loyal people to over come the designs of the rebel enemy. It should b a matter of pride to every American to realize that this immense war has been thus far carried through with no assistance from foreign Powers. This Goveroment has been enabled by the patriotism and loyalty of its own citizens to expend, for the purpose of crushing the rebellion, an amount of trea-sure none of which was obtained outside our own boundaries. When people will make such sacrifices in behalf of their country; will willingly sur render for a time their own personal rights, that nothing may be wanting to promote the national welfare, what may we not predict for the future? Such a people will always be true to their Government, and can always be relied he the vocalism of Miss Ellinger and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Harrison, who amuses his audience with upon for aid in the day of disaster. Such a Union as ours was not born to die. It will outlive all its enemies, and from the present perils, will soon arise glorious and free, the proudest nation of the earth. To this end, all loyal men are required to act together. By uniting now, and throwing aside for a

logized the character of Governor Curtin, and pre dieted his election by a large majority. The meeting dispersed at a late hour, with much The Speech of Mr. Justice Woodward a Bellefonte. BELLEFONTE, Oct. 3, 1863. To the Editor of The Press : SIR: I herewith forward you Judge Woodward's speech, delivered this afternoon at a mass meeting

of the Copperheads of this county. It was so generally understood that he would not speak, that no arrangements were made for reporting him on the pot. This evening the regret was so universally xpressed that it was not reported verbatim et literatum, that I concluded to produce it just as he de-livered it. It has been submitted to several gentle-I am, sir, yours respectfully, A. C. TONNER. MR. WOODWARD'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am extremely glad o meet the honest yeomanry of Centre county, and am sorry that I cannot address you for two reasons: My voice is very weak and worn out by the fatigues of travel over a road I have long been accustomed to travel in coming to this town. I am here only to speak and shake hands with the ladies and gentlemen who have come here to speak and shake hands with me, and not to make a speech. The Convention that nominated me, which met at Harrisburg on the 17th June last, did so without any action upon my part, and, indeed, undesired by me. The committee from that Convention that waited upon me, and informed me of my nomination, requested me not to resign my judicial position, from Mr. Forney was enthusiassess.

As my time is short, my friends, I can make but a short speech. I am here, not to perform a principal part, but to fill up an interstice. I have witnessed this great demonstration with great pleasure. The manner of the reception of the present and next Governer of Pennsylvania reminded me of the stories I have read of the returning chieftain who had conquered an insolent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I am not inclined to envy solent ioe. Whilst I cannot make a speech or otherwise consulted their wishes, and desiring to remain at home, have so done, except in a few instances, when the pressure of invitation made the exceptions. I am here, therefore, only to see you, and, as you know from ten years' official life among you, that during that time I never made political speeches, or in anywise meddled with politics. Whilst I cannot make a speech in a few instances, when the pressure of invitation made the exceptions. I am here, therefore, only to see you, and, as you know from ten years' official life among you, that during that time I never made political speeches or otherwise consulted their wishes, and desiring to remain at home, have so done, except in a few instances, when the pressure of invitation made the exceptions. I am here, therefore, only to see you and, as you know from ten years' official life among you, that during that time I never made the exceptions are minded me of the reception accorded in the return to the pair of the reception accorded in the pair of the reception of the present and next Governer of Pennsylvania reminded me of the stories I have read of the present and next Governer of Pennsylvania reminded me of the stories I have read of the pair of the present and next Governer of Pennsylvania reminded me of the I will define or merely state the issues, which cannot pefore the people for discussion this fall is whether the executive officials now in power shall be con-tinued, or whether the people desire a change. So far as my observation among the people has been, I am of the opinion that the people of the whole

ountry are in favor of the Union, and only differ the means for perpetuating to And therefore. the issues, as there are gentlemen here to do this, much more able so to do than myself. I merely state the issues, whether the present administrative functionaries shall be continued in power or whether there shall be a change. I have no ledges to make; but, if elected, I shall so adminis-er the Government as to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Short of this I could not always lived, and am now too old a man to prove recreant to the trusts which you have here-tofore reposed in me. If elected, I shall perform the duties with that ability which God and nature have given me, and has marked my past life. But, if defeated, no one will acquiesce, and submit to the

will of the majority, more cordially than I. Schuylkill County. ASHLAND, October 4, 1863.

To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: You are fully aware that in Schuylkill sounty the Democrats have a large majority of voters, and that this part of it may well be called their headquarters. Yet, last Saturday evening, although the most strenuous efforts were made to call forth their whole strength, and although popular and able speakers were procured for the occasion, large bonfires built, etc., the meeting was insignificant; and, before the last apeaker had finished, the crowd had dwindled down to some thirty or forty persons in the immediate vicinity of the speakers stand. Indeed, there was not the tenth part of the people n town, on last Saturday evening, as the great cir-us of Gardner & Hemming's had called out only the weeks provious.

cus of Gardner & Hemming's had called out only two weeks previous.

In regard to the speaking, I may say that it was the old cry over and over again: "We have no longer freedom of the press, treedom of speech, or trial by jury." The great Vallandigham was extolled, and it was said that he dared to be a freeman, and had suffered as all martyrs of the kind from time immemorial. But not one noble or sublime sentiment was uttered. Indeed, the speakers had imbued themselves with the idea that they were addressing an audience ignorant and uneducated. Shame on a party that has such contempt for its supporters, and believes that the only way to arouse their energies is to excite their passions, instead of appealing to Democratic Defeat Cause for Rebellion, BRUMFIELDVILLE, Berks co., Pa., Oct. 6, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Mr. J. Glancy Jones, Buchanan's Minister to Austria, in a speech to the Democracy, in mass meeting assembled, at the Yellow House, Amity township, Berks county, Saturday, October 3d, used

fall, then there is nothing left us but rebellion." E. C. KITCHIN. Respectfully yours, E. C. KITCHIN,
Assistant Surgeon 21st Pa. Cavalry. SIR: Judge Woodward was at Lewisburg, Pa., or Thursday evening last. William H. Witte and númber of other gentlemen from Philadelphia were present in a parlor. There happened to be one or two National Union men present. Judge Woodward was asked when he had last

hese words : "If we cannot carry the election this

He replied, "Yesterday." "What is he going to do for you?" "He promised to canvass the military hospitals and camps for me," replied Woodward. Respectfully yours, MILTON, Oct. 6, 1863. A Voice from the Army. To the Editor of The Press:
'Sir: At a meeting of the officers of the 4th Regi-

ment of Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, held at camp, near Convalescent Camp, Va., Sept. 30, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be published. The reolutions were adopted unanimously, all present voting. Four officers were absent, one sick, and voting. Four officers were absent, one sick, and one vacancy:

Whereas, We, the undersigned officers of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, while serving our Juntry in the field, are unable to exercise the right of suffrage, to which, as citizens of Pennsylvania, we are entitled, deem it our outy, from the deep interest we feel in the proper administration of the affairs of our State as well as the nation, to express, in a public manner, our feelings and sentiments in regard to the course pursued by his Excellency Andrew G. Ourtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania: therefore,

Resolved, That we acknowledge in Andrew G. Curtin the soldier's warmest friend, the fearless statesman, and the zealous patriot, whose watchful care of the comfort and interests of his citizensoldiers, and whose uncessing energies in support of the true policy of the Administration merits, and should receive, just tribute by his re-election to the position he has so faithfully and honorably filled during the present crisis.

Resolved, That as we regard the approaching election in the State of Pennsylvania of equally vital importance to the nation as the success of our aimies in the field, we earnestly urge upon the people of our State the necessity of supporting those men whose principles and previous acts are, and have been, such as to give assurance that when in control of State affairs the Federal Government will receive such support, at their hands, as will accure the carrying out of its war policy, and the punishment of treason wherever and whenever found.

Resolved, That we heartly endose the entire war policy of the Administration at Washington in its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved. That we heartly endoise the entire war policy of the Administration at Washington in its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved. That we look upon any man who oppose a be wer policy of the Administration, or who counsels resistance to the draft, as a traitor to his counsels resistance to the drait, as a trade to incountry; and we regard any and all attempts to embarrass the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, or to impair the efficiency of our soldiers, as a cowardly insuit to the army and to the sacred memory of our brave comrades, whose lives have been yielded a willing sacrifice in defence of our common rights, which we may feel called upon to resent when released from our present obligations to the Government.

our common training of the Government.

R. H. Woolworth, Colonel.

R. H. Woolworth, Colonel.

Thomas F. B. Tapper, Lieutenant Colonel.

F. A. Conrad, Major.

Wm. H. Davis, Surgeon.

Wm. H. Davis, Surgeon.

Ed. F. Brother, Quartermaster.

Lewis H. Evans, Lieut. and acting Adju't.

Andrew Riddel, captain.

Joreph O'Hara, 1st lieut.

Joreph O'Hara, 1st lieut.

I has. Parker, 2d lieut.

I ames St. John, captain.

Geo. W. Ocoley, 2d lieut.

Wm. Ritchie, captain.

Jas. P. Mills, 1st lieut.

Jas. A. T. Sweet, captain.

F. Clark Loomis, 2d lieut.

J. W. Woodburn, 1st lieut.

J. W. Shoemaker, captain.

J. W. Shoemaker, captain.

J. W. Shoemaker, captain.

J. Water, captain.

J. Water, captain.

J. W. Shoemaker, captain.

J. W. Shoemaker, captain.

J. Weas. Snyder, 2d lieut.

THOMAS F. B. TAPPER,

Lieut. Colonel and Chairman. LEWIS H. EVANS, 1st Lieut. and Secretary.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore. Oct. 6.—Flour quiet; sales of Obio extra at \$6.60@.62%. Wheat active; sales of Kentucky white, at \$1.87@1.75. Corn scarce, Whisky thim at 68@68% of Obio.

The Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday PHOENIXVILLE, October 5, 1863. Sin: The Ocatral Presbytery of Philadelphia met in this place all ten o'clock this morning. Rev. Dr. A. Nevin was chosen Moderator, and Rev. T. I. Cuningham temporary clerk. In the absence of the last moderator, the Rev. Dr. Edwards was appointed to preach the opening sermon this evening. The meeting is not as yet very full, but much business of importance is to be transacted. Central Presbytery has only been organized a few years, but is growing rapidly in numbers and efficiency. Its territory is mainly embraced in the city limits, its only two churches beyond being the one in this town, and Promissible is a neat and advancing place. The new and handsome church is a credit to the town. We trust that the inhabitants will give a good ex-

unded if an unloyal Governor should be elected Respectfully, D. Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA-We are informed by cial despatch that the German Opera, under Herr Carl Ansohutz, opened last evening in Baltimore with immente successs. Hundreds had been unable to gain admittance. The new prima donna and tenor ave achieved quite a triumph. Madame Frederici is pronounced an exquisite actress and singer, and Herr Habdman the finest German voice heard for many years. CONOERT HALL.-The Little Folks exhibiting here, under care of Messrs. Ellinger and Newcomb, are sotual wonders. They go to their soirees in the smallest of carriages, drawn by goat ponies, and create quite as much sensation as their slightly taller and more experienced friend, General Thumb. These little people are gentlemanly, lady-like, and bright. Their entertainment is efficiently assisted

Ship News.

New York, Oct. 6.—Arrived—Steamship Champion, from Aspinwall; bitg Zebulon, from Windsor; ship Adelaide, from Liverpool; bark Hilton, from No. Below—Brig Bull, from Havre ; brig Maine, from Havana.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Arrived, bark Maria.

Elizabeth, from Hong Kong. Sailed, ship Belle of the Sea, for Liverpool.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] Homicide Case.—The Coroner, yester-

THE NATIONAL FINANCES .- The sub-THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—INC SUDscription agent reports the sale of \$1,331,650 fivetwenties on Tuesday. The deliveries of bonds are
being made to the 3d inst. These extraordinary
sales are made to the people at large, as well as to
individuals about forming national banking associations. The first edition of Mr. Cooke's pumphlet, "How to Organize a National Bank," is
already exhausted. The second edition will be ready
for delivery in a few days.

who had several hearings before United States Commissioner Smith, on the charge of falsely measuring four pieces of leather at the United States Areanai, yesterday entered bail to answer. It is but just to say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertiated the control of the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the defendant avers he has a say that the defendant avers he has a say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that the say that the say that the defendant avers he has an excellent desertial the say that nce, and that he will be able to establish his innoence on the day of trial. 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the boiler at Messrs. Morgan & Orr's machine shop, on Callowhill street, above Tweifth, exploded. The head of the boiler blew out. The building was slightly damaged. No erson was injured.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1863.
Gold, tince it sold at 122, has, with the exception of a few elight reactions, steadily advanced. Alirm, apparently, has been the pivot on which various lumors revolved, as in turn they rose and disappeared, to be re placed by others of a still more threatening or disastrous nature. But rumor is at fault. It required several imnature. But rumor is at saint. It required several important victories and good news from abroad to cause a decline in gold of twenty per cent., while one partial repulse and equally if not more favorable news from abroad, causes an advance of over twenty per cent. There is only one mode of explaining this, and that is by supposing that there is another motive at work, an

gacity, and opportunity, and in proportion as these are favorable to existing or coming circumstances will the Administration be successful. Here is an issue presented to the Secretary of the Treasury. If he allows gold to appreciate, the market value of his loans may suffer his currency may, through unnecessary alarm, become unpopular, and though the likelihood is remote, Go vernment securities may generally decline; on the oth r hand, the increased value of foreign exchange give an increased stimulus and value to exports, and lessen the importations by compelling higher prices for fo reign goods. Now, there were some reasons for supposing that Mr. Chase assisted in depressing the price of gold, by selling large amounts, while it was on the decline, from the lack of speculation and natural causes, and when i touched a figure below 125, why did he not keep it there The reason is apparent; as gold declined exportations fell off, and the lower gold fell the less became the exportations. This necessitated the keeping and carrying of much heavier quantities of breadstuffs than we needed an much newter quantities of breathes than wherever here. Growers were disappointed, and instead of dis-posing of their product and having the cash, they were holding their stock at much lower prices than they were led to believe they would get for it. In fact, we were holding immense sums of money in grain, the growth of which had been stimulated by the higher prices of ast season. Mr Chase, no doubt, sees this, and it will not do to have the country in ill humor with him, so he allows the gold market to take its natural course, as-sisted by speculators and alarmists. Gold advances, and when it reaches a certain figure the great grain crops of the West will begin to move East, and transportation to Europe will again be in great demand. The country will feel rel eved, and Mr. Chase will accomplish not only a relief to the farmers, but a stroke of policy of more than singular power. It increases his popularity and that of his plans. He has put money in the purses of the agriultural class; they respond by upholding his loans The country is erriched by the sale of so much otherwise unavailable property, and all without losing the rein of the situation; for it is in his power to check the ad vance whenever the exports overbalance the imports, by a proper disposal of his surplus gold, and certainly before agine, for it repels foreign goods, and creates a mar

any financial panic can occur. Viewed in this light, the advance in gold is not so great a calamity as many ket for our own.

Opening strong at 145% this morning, gold advanced t 147%, fluctuating for the day between that figure and 146%, closing at 147% bid. Money is plenty as usual, and rates are unchanged. The market for Government Securities is firm, but transactions are limited, except in The Stock Market was again active and strong, with the prices for the speculative class tending upward. State fives sold at 100%; old City sixes at 104; Reading ixes were steady; Pennsylvania mortgages stronger Elmira sevens sold at 198%, an advance; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1875, at 103; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 104, an advance. Reading shares continue firm at 61%@61%. Philadelphia and Erie was in large demand, and rose to 28, an advance of 1. Catawissa preferred was in demand at 24%@24%. Little Echuylkill rose 14. North Pennsylvania closed at 21; Pennsylvania at 69%; Camden and Atlantic sold at 11½; Eimira at 38; Camden and Amboy at 175%; Minehill at 63, 47 was bid for Long Island.

Navigation sold at 12%; the preferred at 26%; the sixes ranged to \$9 Wyoming sixes were in demand at 1936 Union sixes sold at 25½; Morris preferred at 135.

Big Mountain Coal sold at 4½; Mechanic's Bank at 25½. The market closing strong. Drexel & Co. quota: old Exchange Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., Sales of five-twenties to-day \$1,334,650

Increase of Undawal Deposits
Including the exchanges between the banks through
the Clearing House, and including also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is he general comparison with the previous weekly report and also with the movement of this time last year; Oct. 4, '62. Oct. 8, '68. Sept. 26, '63. Cepital \$89, 125, 008 \$69, 401, 000 \$69, 401, 000 \$69, 402, 674 204, (01, 984) Loans 155, 167, 113 26, 427, 874
Specie 8, 88, 925, 687 30, 664, 614
Circulation 9, 900, 112 5, 876, 586
Gross deposite 197, 786, 348 215, 159, 932
Fxchapged 9, 835, 577 63, 765, 438
Undrawn 187, 944, 771 182, 633, 494
In Sub-Treasury 11, 904, 559 29, 974, 618 The last Bank of England statement shows the follow ing variations as compared with the previous week: 8,613 On the other side of the account:

Tues.

Tu Philads. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 6. Reported by S. E. SLATMAZER, Philadelphia Exchange. BEFORE BOARDS.
56 Wyoming Valley. 72 1/800 Amer Gold.......63.145%
FIRST BOARD.

1 Dit Schnyl R...... 48
BERWEEN BOARDS.
10 Mecha Bank. 86wn. 28½ 100 Phila & Eria R...
100 Phila & Eria Sc. 56.14 100 Wyom'g Cni 6s. b | 100 | 111 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

comic and extemporaneous songs. THE CITY.

HOMICIDE CASE.—The Coroner, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of a man named Christian Young, who was pushed down stairs at house 707 South Sixth street, on Monday afternoon, from the effects of which he died. It seems that a party of bakers had a dance at the house on Monday afternoon; Peter Graeff, Edward Muerer, and Jacob Bower were there. From the evidence given by these men, it seems that Young, who was intoxicated, attempted to go up stairs to the room where the dancing was going on. Jacob Kircher said he should not go up stairs. Young insisted on it, and attempted to go; Kircher took hold of him, and Young caught the door and held on. A struggle enaued, which ended in Kircher breaking the hold of Young, and pitching him down stairs. Young's skull was fractured in consequence, and he died in an hour. Dr. Sharpleigh made a post-mortem examination of the deceased. A considerable quantity of clotted blood was found upon the brain. The juny rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, produced in consequence of being pushed down stairs by Jacob Kircher.

HELD TO BAIL .- The case of McDebree

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.—About AWARD OF CONTRACT.—The Committee on Property met yesterday afternoon and awarded the contract to Frederick Sutterlee for a supply of coal at the rate of \$7.24 per ton for one hundred tons, for the public offices.

undercurrent that, unseen, moves resistlessly despite the ripples on the surface.

It is clearly the business of the Government to attract wealth to the country. The Government operates through

its officers, the officers operate by means of ability, sa any required quantity. bons, Caromele, Chocoletes, French Nauget, Portu-guese Secrets, fine mixtures, grapes, pears, et cetera. WHITE CLOVER HONEY, in glass cases, very white and pure, fresh lot just received by Davis Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS nd Caps; also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs, have just been opened in choice variety, by Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel. A SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-NISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manu-

facture (including his inimitable Shirt cut by Mr. John F. Taggart), is now offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street. Continental Hotel. are all in a terrible flutter of anxiety concerning the coming election. Party spirit runs high, the bet-ting is heavy and promiseuous, and speeches, pa-rades, conventions, &c., are the order of the day, ting the public mind, there is a quiet but strong current of intelligent and discriminating humanity which tends towards the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The season has its wants,

Spruce and Pine sold at 15%. The Passengers gen were strong.
Canal securities are in more demand. Schuylkil

The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, October 3, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of September 26

Crimson Satin Damask Curtains. Imperial Worsted Terry Curtains. Satin De Laine-Curtains. Striped French Terry Curtains, All Wool Rep Curtains.
Union and Worsted Damask Curtains. Printed English Lasting Curtains. Embroidered Lace Curtains. Nottingham Lace Curtains. Tambour Lace Curtains. Application Lace Curtains. Embroidered Muslin Curtains. Brown-Gilt Fresco Shades. Green-Gilt Bordered Shades. Pearl-Gilt Velvet Shades. Stone-Gilt Bordered Shades. This advance is expected to bring out some first-class names.

And the special content of the co Holland Shades in colors. Shades made to order any size.

the season.

Wide French Brocatelle Curtains.

English Gothic Tapestry Curtains.

WINDOW SHADES.

GILT CORNICES.

THE "NEW" TONTINE, SEVENTE. BOVE CHESTEUT STREET.-Mosses. Woodworth Walton, the popular hosts of the above El Dorad of Restaurants, are, we are pleased to learn, on the high road to fame and fortune, by the skill and taste hey display in catering to the select and numerous patrons who daily and nightly throng their luxue riously furnished, bountifully supplied, and gentle-manly conducted establishment. We have already spoken in The Press of the revival and inauguration of the time-honored and well-known "Old Tontine," and of the really magic style evinoed in the arrangement of the present establishment, which, without fearing to be considered extravagant in our remarks. fearing to be considered extravagant in our remarks, we contend cannot be excelled, and is rayely equalled, by any similar house in this or any other country. It is positively a pleasure to enter it, and we feel sure no one will leave it without saying amen to all we say in this article. Everything to tempt the appetite of the most factious, that can be obtained in Philadelphia's famous and even a Grahamite to forget his faith, is to be found here—together with the purest liquors, the choicest brands of cigars-and last, but not least, the manner in which the corps of assistants of this first-class Restaurant attend to the wants of its numerous patrons. Give Messrs. W. & W. a call, if possible between the hours of eleven and twelve, and

you will see a full table d'hote, or lunch, set out, thes will startle you, even in these exciting times. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth. David Wagner, La Granga
N T Doane, Miss-uni
cami Tuompana, B. Limore
H U Kilman, New York
Jes Anderson, New York
Jes Anderson, New York
John Patterson, Ohio
D R Roberts, Cleveland
A G Goell, Harrisbarg
John Greig, Delaware ce
Hon T Jones Yorks, N J
J H Berryhill & s, Harrisby
Mis F Abel, Washingson
P A Kneesle, New York
R Ensign & M. Mass
Miss Ensign, Massachusetts
P T Dickinson, Lock Haves C Andenried W C Jones J Apinman, New York R Taggart R Cooper, New Jersey J Gambrele, USR S enn Peck, Penna Baker, Easton, Pa H Kellogg, Easton Vright, Delaware v, Pottsville David S Blackwell, N Yor J L Torrance & la, 'hesser Mrs Willings, Baltimore Saml Edgerly, Jr, N Yock J M Waterman, New York

| 200 fbila & Erie bl0 | 27% | 200 do | 350 21 200 do | 61% 3 do | Continental—Minth and Chestnut streets.

W C Doane, Washington
R Hodges, Baltmore
R H dennings, Bakimore
R J Booper, Baltimore
R J Geoper, Baltimore
R H dennings, R L dennings, R dennings, R L dennings, R dennings, R dennings, R dennings, R de

Philadelphia Markets OCTOBER 6-Evening. OCTOBER 6—Evening.

The Flour market is firm, but inactive; sales reach about 1,000 bbls, at \$666 25 for old stock and extra family, the latter for late inspected, and \$6.37½66 50 for fresh ground do. The demand for export and home use is limited. The trade are buying at \$465 25 for superfine \$5.5066 for extras. \$6 2567 for extra family, and \$7.50 68.50 for fancy, according to quality. Bye Flour is scarce and firm at \$5 25 \$7 bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at \$4 Ariles & brother
Lengdon Elmira
r E Chapman, Brooklyn
rs M P Print, New Haven
H Kimbali scarce and firm at \$5 25 \(\frac{1}{25} \) bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at \$44 \) for Fennsylvania.

GRAIN comes in slowly, and Wheat is active and firm at fully farmer rates; about 1,500 bue have been taken for milling at \$1.40 \) 46 for Red, mostly at 1.45 for prime Western to arrive White ranges at \$1.500 \] 72, as to quality. Rye is acarce, and worth \$1.10. Corn has further advanced; about \$0.00 bus Western mixed sold at \$600 \] 72, and so me smalt loss of yellow at \$1/00 \]60. Oats are scarce and firm; about \$3.000 bus sold at \$500 \]72, measure, and 80c, weight. Barley and Maltare firm, but only shop, Cuba Diew, New York C Coleman, Louisville evi Mattson, Pt Carbon L Chapman quiet.

BARK.—Quercitron is in request, and scarce at S31 for 1st No. 1.

COTTON is firmer, and some bolders are asking a further advance; prices range at 860 S7c for middlings; 880 S0c for good do, and middling fair quality, cash; but the demand is limited.

GROCERIES are active, and the market very strong, with further sales of 1.000 hbd Cubs Snearatila 2022 and 20 minst nio Coffee at 300 32c, on the usual terms. Layers, regarding the land Moore, Brooklyn P Kandall, New York W Mudge. Lynn Se G Brown, Lynn Johns, Jr, New York R Haruey, and the large of the lar with intriner sales of 1.000 hbds Cuba Sogarath 1201222, and 300 had nit Coffee at 300 326, on the usual terms.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm but quiet, and the sales of Pork limited at \$14.50 for new mess. Bacon and Salt Meats are steady, and sales limited. Lard is firm at 110 1126 for bbls and tes, and Butter and Cheese searce.

H Hurd, New York G Bazver & w. Michigan V Pooley, New York M Dongall, New York I Wilson & Wie T Davis & la. Washington 5 Mau ack, Cucinnati I P Clarke, New York 3 H Latrobe, Baltimore 9 Hotester TR Hartiey, 1Mrs R H Hartley, Pittsbg
Mrs D E Galway, Pittsburg
Jas A Briggs, New York
W S Verrlank, New York
W S Verrlank, New York
Jas Bullivan, Jr. Brklyn
Miss Sullivan, Brooklyn ccarce. SEEDS.—Flaxseed has advanced to \$3 per bushel, with sales. Clover and Timothy are quiet, and prices un-American-Chestnut street, above Fifth. H Jones, D. New Jersey
Lawrence Carr
B H Jones, Baltimore
J A L Fountain, Baltimore
Charles Engles
Chas Bopkinson, N Jersey
Jas B Dow, Jr. Boston
J Stokes

changed.
WHIKY is scarce, and in request at 56c per bbl, and
holders now ask more; Drudge sold at 64@55c.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at
this port to day: American—Chestnut street, above Fifth.

G Poulson, Burlington A Waterman, Bordentown H.

I A Waterman, Bordentown H.

J Ratter, West Chester A Wash, Penns G.

Z Souns, Wash, Penns G.

E Ferrie, Newcastle, Dol.

Miss E J Arrison. Elizabeth Miss E J Arrison. Elizabeth Miss E D Arrison. Elizabeth Geo Berrickson, Dolaware Colones, Delaware Colones, Delaware Colones, Delaware Colones, Potteville Geo Berrickson, Dolaware Colones, Delaware Colones 625 bbls. 2,500 bus. 1,100 bus. 2,6.0 bus. CITY ITEMS. LEE'S REPORT OF THE REBEL CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—This document has just been published, and is worth perusal, though it makes no eference to the fact that a leading object sought to be attained by that rash movement was to prosecute the invasion as far as W. W. Alter's celebrated Coal Yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, the rebels having learned, as well as loyal people here, that Alter's is G T Grimth, Wash, D U
J H Hugz, Baltimore
W H Stroh, Mauch Chuuk
T E Sickles, Penna
J L Grova, Penna
J L Grova, Penna
J F Zebley, New York
B Bentz, Baltimore
W B Williams, Washingtom
B Kreisher, New York
F Davis, Boonsboro the place, of all others, to obtain the best Coal in ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING .- We had yesterday the opportunity of examining the magnificent new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing just brought out by Messrs. O. Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch.
Lieut Nicholls
D A Rupp, York, Pa
C White, Reckvilte
These Bonohoe, Greensburg
The Borton Greensburg
He Barton Flitsburg
Mrs Birmingham Flitsburg
Mrs Birmingham Flitsburg
Mrs Brainingham Flitsburg
Mrs Zug, Pittsburg
Mrs Zug, Pittsburg
Mrs Lieut, Pittsburg
Mrs Lieut omers & Son, the well-known importers and cloth iers, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, and we believe that it surpasses in extent, elegand of styles, and richness and beauty of materials White, Kockyille
os Donohoe, Greensburg
f Barton, Billsboro, Mo
s Bailey, Pitisburg
s Moore, Pitisburg
s Birmingham. Pitisburg
s Zug, Pitisburg
S Macuue, Pitisburg
M Ewing
I Louther ny thing in this department ever heretofore offered. MR. A. L. VANSANT, the pioneer manuacturer of fine French Confections in this city. in now treating his customers at his elegant store, Ninth and Chestnut streets, to the choicest fall conlections and delicious fruits, among which we may mention his Sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, Bon-

Kindline, Chambersbur R Spencer, Chambersb ss C B McCollum, Wms of M. Mesolt, Lewisburg
H. Hondrick, Lewisburg
H. How, R. Evanie, M. How, M. H The Union-Arch street, above Third. J D Laverty, Lancaster
G W Somerdike, Bridesby
S Feckheimer, Kansas
H D Fowler, Penna
G L Boyd, Tamequa
J B Price, Ashland
Chas Nelms, Minersville
J K Smoker, Gordensville
H Stewart, Jonesbore, Ind
W F Weaver, Shippensburg
J T Harrop H Leaman. Gettysburg
Lewis Heyl
Mrs Cayun, New York
Mrs Williams, New York
L Wiederhold, Pittsburg
Mrs M J Golebach, Del
Mrs J McLeran & son, Del
W McCreary, Delaware
W A Robinson, Illinois
C H Davis & W Keading ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS Will find A REGINSON, Illinois I Davis & wf, Reading H Davis & Wf. Reading
John B Straw
Danl Benbett, Pittsburg
Mrs Heyl. Cleveland
Miss Heyl. Cleveland
Reo Heyl, Cleveland
F Ellison, Summit Hill
t S Brubaker. Lann everything necessary to their complete outfit, in the best style, at Charles Oakford & Sons', under the Harrop ussall & wf, Washington Patterson: Easton Eckhart, Dakota, N T

Geo Heyl, Claveland
LF Ellison, Summis Hill
R S Brubsker, Lanc co
Chas E Williams
R G Rogers, Muney, Pa
H Honsel, Lock Haven
H G Robinson, Penna
J Wallace & wf, Lanc co, Pa
B Comly & la, Ohio COCOA AND COCOA SHELLS, also fine Spanish Chocolate, now in store and for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. THE COMING ELECTION.—The politicians States Union-Market street, above Sixth. States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

L Wilson, Innista county
L Rhode, Indiana, Pa
D W Camphell, Penna
H Wilson, New York
M Adams, Delaware
G Belt, Pennsylvania
L W Weld, Clearfield
P Lanning, Ohio
G W Driver, Washington
T Weld, Pennsylvania
Stuart Spear, Ohio
John Welty, Fleasant Unity
J Leib, Carroltown
James Panl, Ohio
John Mowrer, Penna clothingly considered, and these wants are best supplied at the popular establishment named above. CONFEDERATE PAPER.—In a paragraph headed "Prices in Richmond," we find the follow St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third ing quotation: "Madder prints \$2 per yard." How they could get madder prints than the Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whig we cannot imagine, and besides selling them by the yard instead of by the piece. We sell our Dry Goods here by the yard

St. Louis—Chestnut i
W H Gelson, New York
W K Thomas, U S N
M Pratt
A Burrows, New York
E H Frizer, Ealtimore
Jas L Lawrence, U S A
Fee Hamilton, Eric, Pa
S R Shicox, Middletown
D W Moore, New Jersey
Chas R Elmer, New Jersey
U L Simon, Delaware
W L Simon, Delaware
U L Esmon, Delaware t street, above Third.

W D Moore, New Jersey
W B Thompson, Salem. N J
H S Blanchard. U S N
Jos R Hosgland, N J
E R Elme. Brideston
Mts John Bickerly, Phila
Miss Bickerly, Phila
Miss Bickerly, Phila
Miss Bickerly, Phila
Miss Bickerly, Phila
Mis Roberts & Son, Phila
Capt Robinson & wife, N J
H G Mary, U S N
J Whealan
J Lamb, Ohio
S Pierce, Mass
J H Howard, Brocklyn
E B Richardson, Cone
Capt J Blasco, Spain
Geo F Sturges & wi, N Y 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 WORLD IS FULL OF MUSIC.—It is eard in the rush of the river, the flow of the founain, and the solemn swell of the sea; the wind MountiVernon Hotel, Second St.above Arch. ways the forest trees, and leaves unnumbered lift Mountivernon Hotel, Second Stabove Arch.

Wm J Shæfer, Harrisburg
E Hallowell, Harrisburg
E Johnston, Monroe co, Pa
Geo Edwards
M J Kelly
W Farrison's la, N York
John F Lewis, Schuyl co
G W Häll, Washington, D C
A B Strouse, Huntingdon co
N Chase, Huntingdon co
N Cross
M C Gross up their tuneful murmurs; the moan of the lofty pines is an elegiac strain, and the tangled vines are nature's harp strings, upon which the soft winds play. But the sweetest music of all, is in that ruthful voice which tells men if they want elegant, ecoming, and seasonable Clothing, go to the palatial tore of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. COUGH! COUGH! COUGH! Why be trou-Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race. bled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pul-monary complaint, when so sure a remedy as Jayne's

monary complaint, when so sure a remedy as Jayne's
Expectorant can be obtained? Sold at No. 242
Chestnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best styles for Fall Wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chest nut street, next door to the Post Office.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Wild Fraced Proceedings of the Sold of National-Race street, above Third. National—Race Str.
I Porter & la, Penna
N Soly. Penna
J Knick rhocker. N Y
Y Eyes, Midletown
C Lehman, New Jersey
Bristle. Jr. Middletown
J Horn. Freterinat Hill
N Vegener. Pricentwille
N Vegener. Ackland
Miss & Barry, Jonestown
H H Barry, Jonestown J Brunner, Jr. Jonesto D Oliver, Tremont S Ziehert & w. Reading Mrs Gartman, Ashland Mrs Gartman, Ashiand J Niesly, Lancaster co A Kuntz, St Mary's N Soby, Penns H A Spiese, Tamegna W F Voute, Pottsville T V Swider J V Snider Mrs J A Shindel, Lebanon N Angell, Marriand L D Flangan, Luzerne co H P Blackman, Wilkesb'e Commercial-Sixth Street, above Chestaut

Commercial—Sixth Street, above Chestaut—
H Weif
H Weif
W Robb ns. New York
K D Rettengill, U S N
Lt k T Wild, U S N
T P Water, Michigan
H Shafer, West Chester
J W Cox. Penna
Capt T S Miller, Lanc oo.
T S Yonng, Jr, Contesville
J W Hughes, Penna
J S Surg Reppard, Fort Del
W m Adams, Baltimore

Control of the Street, above Chestaut.

C S Control of the Street, above Chestaut.

C R Soulh arrisburg
J Vannort, Maryland
A Stoan, Harrisburg
M Woodward, Chester oo
J M Lamity's ls. New Jorsey
J Way, Chester oo
W A Attwood, Chester co

Gilt Metallic Cornices.
Rose and Gilt Wood Cornices.
Carved Rosewood Cornices.
Solid Walnut Cornices.
Rich Gold-Gilt Cornices, Tassels and Loops.
Gimps and Worsted Fringes.
Embroidered Cloth Plano Covers.
Embroidered Cloth Table Covers.
Picture Tassels and Coxds.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Successor to W. H. Carryl.

N. Massis, Daumore W. A Atwood, Chester of Wingle, Chester of Wingle, Chester of W. H. Carryl.

M. Massis, Daumore W. A Atwood, Chester of W. Actwood, Chester of W. H. Carryl.

M. Massis, Daumore W. A Atwood, Chester of W. Actwood, Chester of W. H. Carryl.

M. Massis, Daumore W. A Atwood, Chester of W. Actwood, Chester of W. H. Carryl.

M. Massis, Daumore W. A Atwood, Chester of W. Actwood, Chester of W. H. Carryl.

M. Massis, Daumore W. Actwood, Street, above Market.

W. H. Shealon, Second Street, above Market.

W. H. Shealon, Delaware M. W. M. Carryl.

M. W. M. Carryl. W. M. Carryl. W. M. W. M. Carryl. M. W. M.