TENLLY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). Pod" BY JOHN W. FORNEY. GFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. WHE DAILY PRESS,

CHRISTON OF BRIDGETS ON CLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX CER ABBUR, THREE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIFE GENTS FOR MONTHS, OWN DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIFE GENTS FOR TURBER MONTHS, INVARIABLY IN SEVENCE FOR the time or-THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, barribers out of the City at Four DOLLARS

SIEK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. A UTUMN. 1863.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

IN. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS., (501 MARKET STREET.)

SERVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF ERENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS. SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to Examine our Goods. C. R. DAWSON.....O. BRANSON.......J. G. BOMGARDNER.

THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS, Mos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street. Maye now opened their Fall importation of Dress Good

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS. Also, A large assortment of SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS,

EMBROIDERIES, &c. LOWEST MARKET PRICES. TAMES, KENT,

SANTEE. & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. MOS. 339 and 341 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RAGE.
PHILADRIPHIA,
HAVE NOW OPEN their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK YORRIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CLASH BUYERS, angle 2m сногов 1863.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 311 MARKET STREET, Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

OWN IMPORTATION, Incuding the latest Styles in

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, *Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.

All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers.

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE,

BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO. 727

CHESTNUT STREET. 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducements unequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphis.

TALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO.

sel-im No. 325 MARKET STREET. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a great saving by examining our immense stock of CLOAKS and MAN-TILLAS, of the newest FALL AND WINTER STYLES, before making their purchases, as doing business at a very small expense, and exclusively for cash, we can sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house D. WATKINS & CO.,

N. M. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets.

CHAS. LEWISSON, 3

D. WATKINS. 3

2024—100720

CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Sought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold FALL

DRY GOODS. MOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

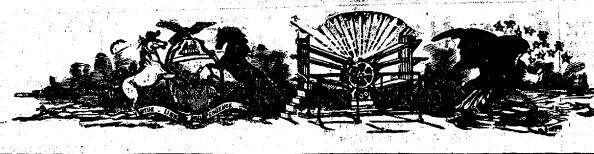
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS. ALSO. MEN'S WEAR GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION. In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are show manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE a CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the paice, who are familiar with the character of their rest.



VOL. 7.—NO. 60.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL SIXTH AND MARKET. FINE CLOTHING READY-MADE.

CEOTHING.

W. & B.

WANAMAKER & BROWN. MERCHANT TAILORS.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, NO. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

The newest styles for Pall and Winter
Now Ready.

A NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of D. GORDON YATES.

A holes stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. self-3m EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY: FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1093 CHESTNUT STREET,

TAILORS. 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL STYLES,

TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other ret-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
GLIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
M124 tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 606. AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPUT AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT, OF ALNTS: FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET. 606.

JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, HAS NOW IN STORE AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Superior Zamines by Interest of the State of

And sold at the most moderate prices FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.

The makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving

which the matter of the standard of the standa WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

YABNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

OIL OLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES. LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS, &c.

518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE States

white & Pechin, 1863. MO. 493 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE,

OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS.

OORDAGE, & ... AP Agents for "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-TUSTING CLOTHES WEINGER."

FHE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE, se8-2m.

> J. H. COYLE & CO. Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & OO.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica, Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods

DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CHAMPAGNE.-AN INVOICE OF "Gold Lac," and "Gloria" Champagne, in quarte and pints, just received per French ship "Lise Amelie," for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, Hon, 186 WALKUT and \$1 GRANITE Sts. 142-420"

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES GELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. Mone genuine unless stamped M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

OFFERED WHOLKSALE AND RETAIL. BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. FURNISHING GOODS. Crash from 14 to 25 cents, tuckaback Towelling, able Lineas from 75c to \$1.00, able Lineas at 75 cents, ack Towels—fine assertment, flannels of every description, nnels, Plain and Twilled, of Fine Napkins,

Gray Flannels, Fight and Twilled,
Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Six lots of Fine Napkins,
Thirty Pieces of Russia Disper, at
Thirty Pieces of Russia Disper, at
Y02 ARCH Street,
N. B.—One lot of French Scarlet Cloth, for Cloaks,
superbarticle.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

WHITE GOODS. HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c. 1084 CHESTNUT STREET.

PENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street, AOS. 713 and 715 North TRATH Strees, ow open a choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, ain Silks, choice colors, \$1 25 to \$2. ain Moire Antiques, choice shades, ain Black Silks. 90 to \$2.60. gured Black Silks; Fancy Silks. ain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all'colors, ain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors, gured and Plaid Reps and Poplins, all french Merluces, choice colors, lain French Merluces, choice colors, \$1.

CARPETINGS. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET,

BELOW SEVENTH STREET, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE,

NEW STYLES CARPETING. Included in our variety will be found the

FRENCH VOLANTE. TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. ROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-

R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.
With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and
TAPESTRY CAMPETING. HENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and ngrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera de reduction from last season's prices.

JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. ARCH-STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN

CARPETINGS, Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, J. BLACKWOOD,

sel7-2m Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED FROM-619 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their

DO4 OHESTNUT STREET, in the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their PALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 OHESTNUT STREET. G. W. BLABON & CO.

OIL CLOTES, NO. 184 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADRIPHIA. Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

"GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS; &O: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST. SEWING MACHINES.

LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

139 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor),

where all persons interested in sewing machines are in-rited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. rited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, unitring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capile in securing the first mechanical staient, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACBINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be membroned: itoned: a let. It makes four different stitches on one and the lam machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on both sides of the fabric.

24. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

8d. Everylatich is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty. secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty.

4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the mechine.

5th. It is the most rapid sense in the world, making five stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLOEENCE.

6th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal fatility, without change of tension or breaking of thread. With, it hems. fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and says on a raffic at the same time quilts, and says on a raffic at the same time of the same sells. Its motions are all positive, and there are so fine apprings to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is gi
soot **areselses, PENICE SEWING MACHINE is uncornalsth. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-bd in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-

olated. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHRSTNUT Street. up stairs.

EUROPE. American Topics. Another warning to maximilian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863: THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND The Battles Near Chattanooga - Longstreet's Congratulatory Order to his

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING ARMY TENNESSES,
September 23, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 2:—I. The Lieutenant
General commanding expresses his congratulation
to the brave troops of this command on the brilliant
victory which has crowned their heroic efforts.
The enemy, late so defiant and exulting, has been
driven from his chosen positions with slaughter,
and the loss of artillery, pristoners, arms, and colors.
To this glorious result you have, contributed no mean To this glorious result you have contributed no mean share.

The gallant troops of the Army of Tennessee have once more exhibited that prowers that has ever illustrated the bloody battle fields of the West, and have fulfilled the high expectations that were entertained for them. Side by side with their brave comrades from Virginia, they have breasted the wave of invasion and rolled it back.

Soldiers! Much has been done, but not all. The fruits of your splendid victory are to be enjoyed. Tennessee and Kentucky, with their rolling hills and smilling valleys, are to be reclaimed to freedom and independence. You are to be the agents of their deliverance, and your task requires the same herois fortitude, patience, and courage always shown by you in the trying past. Your general takes pleasure in renewed exertions.

II. The commanding general takes pleasure in publishing to his command the following names of soldiers who have distinguished themselves by the capture, each, of a stand of the enemy's colors.

(Here follows a list of seven names.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. LONGSTREET.

G. M. SORRELL, A. A. Gen.

REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA. The aspect of affairs is most encouraging to the success of our army. The enemy, defeated and discouraged, is cowering within the fortlications of Chattanoga. The Government at Washington is Chattanoga. The Government at Washington is attriving by every means to reinforce Rosecrans and bolster up, the fallen chief. Newspapers, by false-statements, are endeavoring to, mitigate the force of the dieaster that has overtaken their greatly-lauded hero of Rich Mountain. Brigg's army, buoyant with success, beleaguers the beaten foe; his cavalry are in "the right place," but where, we are not informed. The present quiet in the field around Chattanoga will, we hope, be turned to good account, and we will not be permitted to lose all by waiting too long. Many a battle has been lost by the delay of a few hours—v.e trust so brilliant a beginning may not be followed by disaster. not be followed by disaster.

Chattanooga may be the Yorktown of this revolution. The army of Rosecrans will, if possible, be reinforced from Grant, Burnside, and, perhaps, from Meade; Bragg has already a very large army, but Johnston can reinforce him still further. Thus the conston can reinforce him still further. Thus the armies of both nations may be concentrated at Chattanooga. Should such be the fact, the result will end in peace, by a victory by Bragg, or in prolonging the war to an indefinite period by his defeat. We look upon the situation at Chattanooga as of the most momentous importance. look upon the situation at Chattanooga as of the most momentous importance.

If Meade sends forces to Rosecrans, General Lee will capture Washington. If Grant reinforces Rosecrans, Kirby Smith regains Louisiana and threatens New Orleans. The situation of the enemy is one of delightful difficulty. We begin now to appreciate the strategy that evacuated East Tennessee, and has drawn the enemy into what we may hope may prove to him a cul de sac, from which he cannot escape without destruction. However we may regret not having accounts from General Bragg's army, yet we cannot complain, if the interests of the country, in that General's cointon, are in the least served by this enforced silence of the telegraph. We must wait in patience the issue, relying on that Power which guides the destinies of nations for His own wise purposes.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

GENERAL ROSECRANS. The following extract from a letter from the wife of a staff officer to General Rosecraps? army tends to refute certain derogatory statements which have gained currency in some quariers: "The General (Rosecraps) was in command of the army during the whole engagement, and in so much danger, when the centre of our army gave way, that he was lost to the larger portion of his staff from two o'clock Sunday until Monday morning, and it was feared by many of his staff officers that he was captured. I write this because of the report at Louisville, and circulated through many of the Western journals, that he was not in the engagement."

The correspondent of the Tribune writes: The annual meeting of the U. S. Sanitary Commission has commenced in Washington. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, President; Professor Bache, Vice President; Edr. Jenkins, General Secretary; Dr. Newbern, Secretary, Western Branch; Dr. Douglass, Oniei Inspector; Dr. Shrivers, Chief Inspector, Army of Potomac; F. M. Knapp, Special Relief Agent; Dr. Agnew and George T. Strong, of New York, Horace Binney, Jr., and Charles Stiffe, of Philadelphia, and others, were present. Various reports as to the working of the Commission were read. It is understood that a new plan of organization will be adopted, the details of which are not fully determined upon. The most satisfactory results have been achieved during the year, and arrangements are making to have the most complete surpleans all of the satisfactory of the Commission were making to have the most complete surpleans all of the satisfactory of the Commission were making to have the most complete surpleans all of the satisfactory of the commission of the complete surpleans all of the satisfactory of the commission of the commission of the complete surpleans all of the satisfactory of the commission of the complete surpleans all of the satisfactory of the commission of the commiss

DESTRUCTION OF REBRI SALT WORKS IN GEORGIA:
Lieutenant Commander Gibson, of the United
States gunboat Seneca, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Doboy Sound, Georgia,
September 24th, that on the night of the 22d ult., he
sent an armed boat's crew up the Altamaha river,
and destroyed the Hudson Place salt works, near
Darien, Ga, entirely demolishing boilers, engines,
vats, &c., and bringing off James H. Lockwood, the
superintendent, his two children, and free a negro.
The other employees and two visitors field at the approach of the force. The works were situated within two miles of the encampment of a rebel company,
whose pickets came very near the works; but they the ginnosis in the Sound, in the same manner than the language attacked.

Commander Gibson says: The statements of the refugees on board the Seneca are interesting, and, I think, credible in the main. The rebel Government think, oredible in the main. The rebel Government takes a tithe of all agricultural product of live stock on hand and of manufactures, in addition to the heavy taxes otherwise on real and personal estates. As regards the latter, one hundred dollars in gold is taxed at the rate of one thousand dollars in gold is taxed at the rate of one thousand dollars in gold is taxed at the rate of one thousand dollars in sliver as seven hundred and fifty dollars. They speak of smouldering disaffection to the insurgent powers, weariness of the war, and longings for the "old Union" as being very general throughout the State of Georgia wherever opinion is whispered or dares be outspoken."

be outspoken."

GUERILLAS NEAR MEMPHIS.

Rebel guerillas near Memphis were defeated on Thursday week in an attempt to capture one Spierro, a cotton buyer; a trap was set to delude Spierro into the belief that a large quantity of cotton could be found near Nonconnah, and he was requested to go out after it. Having some experience, Spierro suspected all was not right, and took seven armed men with him. They met the guerillas, consisting of three captains and two privates, of Chalmer's crew, and, after a short skirmish, put them to flight, killing, Crawford, the officer in command, and taking one prisoner. They also captured one horse, ten saddles, three revolvers, and returned to Memphis safe and sound.

THE REGULARS AT OHICKAMAUGA.

The Regulars in the late battle lost 888 men in killed, wounded, and missing. It is but necessary to add that the brigade numbered only about one thousand four hundred to show the extent of its loss.

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Invincible Yankees.

Invincible Yankees.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 1.]

Europe must be mortally frightened at the thought of incurring the wrath of that most obstreperous Yankee nation. According to the New York Tribune, England has been actuated by mere terror of a war with so potent a people in detaining the Confederate iron-clads, and having settled that point to its satisfaction, the same Tribune thus proceeds to shake its first at the French:

"We do not know yet whether the statement of the Phare de la Löire will turn out to prove true, according to which two war steamers are now building for the rebels at Nantes, and two similar clippers at Bordeaux. If the opinion that these ships are intended for the Confederates should be correct, the French Government will soon find itself in the same predicament from which the English Government after so long a hesitation, has just extricated itself, and will be compelled to show its hand."

Lincoln will stand no nonsense at the hands of the French or any other Emperor. If the Emperor fail to be frightened at the first hint of Yankee resent ment, the Tribune gives additional warning to take care what he is about, by pointing to the achievements of the dreadful. Glimore at Charleston; in forms him that the London Times does not "withhold its astonishment" at the feats of arms in those parts, and bids him be wise in time—

"In the meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that the operations of Gen. Glimore before Charleston have made a sensation throughout Europe. This London Times, which on such questions is an authority in all European countries, does not withhold its astonishment at the progress made by the Yankees in the war. We believe that such warnings will caution even the worst enemy of the United States against under estimating our strength and against rushing headlong into a war which would require from any European Power the timos strain of their resources."

Head quartenes Toomes' Regiment, there ere night hand shall be raised against them!

DECLINATION LETTER FROM ROBERT

DECLINATION LETTER FROM ROBERT TOOMBS. HEADQUARTERS TOOMES' REGIMENT,
State Troops, near Athens, Ga.,
September 21, 1863
To the Editor of The Constitutionalist: tiot. In response to the kindness and confidence thus expressed, allow me to say that I am now en gasced in another branch of the public service, which will prevent my presenting and defending my opinions and policy before the people, that a very large portion of the people are now absent defending the country. I am, therefore, not a candidate for Congress, do not seek or desire the office, nor do I seek or desire the support of my fellow citizens for it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. TOOMBS. NEW YORK DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH.

NEW YORK DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH.

On yesterday, at their own request, the oath of al legiance to the Confederate Government was at ministered to A. B. Thorpe, F. T. Beard, Charle, A. Gunn, and John Clarke, deserters from the Yankee army, who have been confined for som weeks past in the Eastern District Military Prison, Gunn is a shocmaker from New York city; Thorpe a Missourian, and the other two young gentlemen of no particular nationality, having been picked up in Western Virginia by the recruiting officers of the enemy, while "on the wing."—Richmond Enquirer October 2.2. THE CHICKAMAUGA PRISONERS.

On yesterday 1,550 prisoners, taken at Chicks mauga, arrived by special trains from the South On Wednesday 2,122 arrived. 'Added to 1,575, recived on Tuesday, the whole number thus far received is 5,247. The wounded, it is understood, have been sent into the lines of Rosecrans, and various exchanges effected. More prisoners are expected here daily.

The number of commissioned officers received from Chickamauga up to yesterday was 194. Kichmond Enquirer, October 2.

-The Boston Herald announces that the Hon A MERICAN. ROOFING SLATES, Edward Everett has been invited to delive dress dedicatory of the Cometery at Gett fake place some day during this month. Edward Everett has been invited to deliver the a dress dedicatory of the Cemetery at Gettysburg, b

ANOTHER WARNING TO MAXIMILIAN.

From the Botchafter of Vienns. Sept. 22.1

As the question of the Mexican throne, so far as it concerns a prince of our imperial house, appears likely to be resolved within the next few days, we consider that the fitting time has come to deliver our opinion on this event. We have before now pointed out, in quite a general way, that the Mexican throne is not exactly a desirable possession; but our observations were limited to those remarks which were founded on our appreciation of American affairs. What we at that time prophesied, a turn favorable to the Northern States—an event not generally expected in Europe—has occurred, and the evaculations which result therefrom regarding the Mexican empire become more intelligible. They may be resumed in the fact that the foundation of, a throne on the North American continent can only result it: Basicaning the period when American Democracy will interfere in the relations between the States of Europe. We believe that the future will prove the correctness of this opinion. In the meantine, we have only to do with the present, and we shall here also contine ourselves merely to the Interests engaged on this side.

When a member of a reigning family has the opportunity and the desire to ascend the throne of a fortign country, it is difficult to disconnect the relations thus arising from the State and international interests of the country to which the candidate for the throne belongs. We say it is difficult, but it is

powerful empire has autorent power of attraction to entice the most ambitious and active prince; and the enterprise be of doubtful issue; it would be but the more seductive to a man about to enter on the path of a new Fernando Cortez.

The national and international interest that Australian autorest that Australian auto tria can have in this matter is undoubtedly nothing more than this, that the rest of the world should understand that the matter is one of a wholly personal nature, and in nowise affects the position of Sir E. B. Lytton presided at the dinner of the Herts Agricultural Association, on Thursday eve-

Sir E. B. Lytton presided at the dimier of the Heris Agricultural Association, on Thursday evening, September 24.

In proposing the toast of the evening the Right Hon Baronet, after some remarks on the improvements which are taking place in our whole agricultural system, apoke as follows: When I addressed you in this room, about two years ago, I dwelt perhaps at some length upon those remarkable events which had rendered the age in which we live memorable for starting and sudden changes. During the two years that have elapsed since that time Europe has continued to exhibit the same political elements of change and of disorder. While in America a civil war unprecedented for the mercless waste of treasure and of kindred blood continues animated by passions which appear to us at a distance so void of reason, at this moment the newspapers of the Northerr States of America are actually inviting Oanada to exchange the disorders and oppressions of British dominion for the mild blessings of American peace and brotherhood. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] One might have supposed that even the valuest American would have thought that this was not the most favorable moment to persuade Canada to 'cheset the old Union Jack for the American flag of the stars and stripes, just at the moment when that flag is, so torn in two that the stars are gone and the stripes remain. [Hear, and laughter.] Now, whist the Old World is thus disturbed, and the New World is thus convulsed, it seems too commonplace to say that England must remain upon her guard. Not that I am one of those alarmists who suppose that these shores are always on the point of being invaded, and certainly I am not disposed to render this as expensive as war by coatly preparations for imaginary dangers. But still I consider that there is no duty more obvious to a British statesman than the vigilar, for England, as a first rate Power, is to be decided by force of arms, the battle is more likely to be fought in the midst of the Riediterranean or the Atlantic ocean than in

charmel. [Hear, Bear.]
It is not from any boast of national vanity that I sayhow much the great interests of universal civilization and the noble cause of national freedom are bound up with the material prosperity and the moral power of England; for it is not the least remarkable iceture of those changes to which I have adverted that they all take England as their model to the process of the second of the adverted that they all take England as their model and example in the institutions which they seek to establish. [Hear, hear.] You recognize in the material prosperity of England the advantages of her political system; and you revere it in the moral power of England, as the advecate of humanity and freedom. [Hear, hear.] You will observe that, while in all foreign countries, they have gone in one direction against forms of government based on absolute despotism, they equally dissourage systems that are based on unmitigated democracy, and perhaps the close of the century will be chiefly remarkable to historians by the establishment throughout the whole of the civilized world of constitutional monarchies, more orless imitative of this old monarchy of ours. [Hear, hear.]

The withdrawall of Mr. MASON PROM ENGLAND The Index, the London organ of the Secessionists,

The Index, the London organ of the Secessionists, publishes the text of the letter in which Mr. Mason announces the termination of the Confederate mission to England: "No. 24 Upper Seymour St., Portman Square,
"London, Sept. 21, 1905."
"The Right Than Day Square, for Majorly's Generally tate of the Confederate States of America, dated the 4th day of August last, and now just received. I am instructed to consider the mission which brought me to England as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

"The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the despatch which I have

o decline the overtures made through you for estab-ishing by treaty friendly relations between the two Governments, and entertains no intention of receiving you as the accredited minister of this Government near the British Court.
"Under these circumstances your continued residence in London is neither conductive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this Government, and the President therefore requests that you consistent with the dignity of this covernment. "Under these circumstances your continued residence in London Is neither conductive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this Government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your secretary from London.

"Having made known to your lordship on my arrival here the character and purposes of the mission entrusied to me by my Government; I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the Government of her Majesty its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

"I have the honor to be your lordship's very obedient servant.

On this The Index makes the following comments (supposed to be "inspired"), setting forth several resons for the withdrawal which are no embodied in Mr. Mason's letter:

"Mr. Sidell, we understand, will remain in France as special commissioner to that Government, nor is it at all contemplated to terminate that mission; and yet France, equally with England, has so far refrained from entering into international relations with the Confederate States.

"There must be, then, some overruling cause for the difference thus made between France and England in the termination of this mission, and not the other. To those at all conversant with what is passing in the Southern States, this is no mystery. Mr. Sidell has been received and uniformly treated by the Government of France with every mark of consideration and respect for the Government he represents. There may be grave reasons regarding policy, or public law, why France, like England, may not deem it incumbent as yet to recognize those States as an independent political Power; but their representative has been received and uniformly treated by the Government of France, with the Government of France, to personal interviews with the England may not deem it incumbent as yet to recognize those states as an independent political Power; but their representative has been freely admitted to every form of intercourse with the Government of

whatever."
The London Globe ridicules this kind of argument, and says there is no courtesy or discourtesy in the matter, it is all policy. For reasons which he alone knows, the Emperor of the French confers with Mr. Slidell; for reasons which we all know, Earl Russell has not conferred with Mr. Mason.

RECOGNITION OF THE ALABAMA AS A SHIP OF WAR. From the Opinion Nationale of the 25th ult, we translate the following highly-important official decision:

In the eyes of France, the Northern States and the Southern States of the American Union are belligerents; that is to say, two nations in a state of bettigerents; that is to soy, war.

The Union, not having accepted the declaration of the Congress of Paris abolishing privateering, has a right to issue letters of marque.

The vessel Alabama; carrying the flag of the Southern States, cannot be regarded as a pirate, but merely as a privateer, since she respects neutrals, and merely as a privateer, since she respects neutrals, and makes use of force against none but the enemies of the Confederates. Hence, the burning at sea of a ship and of the mer handise it contains, constitutes an act of warfar

THE GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
CAFE TOWN, Aug. 4, 1863.

His Excellency Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, Governor of
Cape Colony, &c., &c.:
Sir: From reliable information received by me,
and which you are also doubtless in receipt of, a
war steamer, called the Alshama, is now in Saldanha bay, being painted, discharging prisoners of war,
&c. The vessel in question was built in England, to
prey upon the commerce of the United States of
America, and escaped therefrom while on a trial
trip, forfeiting bonds of £20,000, which the British
Government exacted under the foreign enlistment
act. Now, as your government has a treaty of THE GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY. act. Now, as your government has a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States, and amity and commerce with the United States, and has not recognized the persons in revolt against the United States as a government at all, the vessel all luced to should be at once seized and sent to England, from whence she clandestinely encaped. Assuming that the British Government was sincere in the exacting the bonds, you have doubtless been in-structed to send her home to England, where she

structed to send her home to England, where she belongs.

But if from some oversightyou have not received instructions, and you decline the responsibility of making a seizure; I would most respectfully protest against the vessel remaining in any port of the colory another day. She has been four [six] days in one bay of the colory already, and a week previously on the coast within three-leagues of land, and has forfeited all right to remain an hour longer; by this breach of neutrality. Painting a ship does not come under the head of "necessary repairs," and is no proof that she is "unseaworthy;" and to allow her to visit other ports after she has set the Queen's proclamation upon the subject of belligerent rights at defiance, would not be regarded as in accordance with the spirit and purpose of that document.

Yours, with most distinguished consideration and obedience.

WALTER GRAHAM,
United States Consul. Consul Graham closed the correspondence with a letter dated August 17, reasserting his first position, and closing thus, with regard to other breaches of neutrality, and receiving no satisfaction from the British Governor.

neutrality, and receiving no satisfaction from the British Governor:

"The Tuscalooza remained in St. Simon's Bay seven days, with her original cargo of skins and wool on board. This cargo, I am informed by those who claim to know, is sold to merchants in Cape Town, and if it should be landed directly in a port of this colony, or transferred to another vessel in some secluded izland beyond the precincts of the colony, the infringement of neutrality will be so palpable and flagrant that her Majesty's Government will probably satisfy the claim of her owners to indemnity at once, and thus gracefully remove all cause of somplaint. In so doing it will necessarily have to condemn and repudiate the acts of its executive agents here—a result which I have done all in my power to prevent.

"Eyen greater cause of complaint will exist should"

the cargo of the Sea Brids be disposed of in the same manner, as I have reason to apprehead it will be when negotiations are concluded; for, bring ori-ginally captured in neutral waters, the thin guise of neutrality would be utterly torn into shrees by the THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR

neutrality would be utterly torn into shreds by tile sale of the cargo hore.

"The Georgia, a Confederate war steamer, arrived in Simon's Bay yesistiday, and another vessel of the same class, name'd the Florida, has arrived, of is honely expected, at Saldanhaj Bay, where side may remain for a week without your knowledge, as the place is very secluded. The Alabama remained here in Table Bay for nearly four days, and at Siher lands as the same semained here in Table Bay for nearly four days, and at Silowed to remain at the latter port seven days, I apprehend that the Georgia and Florida will maet with similar or greater favors. Under these circumstances further protests from me would seem to be unavailing; and I only put the fact upon record for the benear of my own Government and officials possessing diplomatic functions." CAPTAIN SEMMES

The editor of the Cape Colony Mew relates a visit to the Pirate Semmes in Table Rock Bay. Of the conversation which he had with the Captain, the editor of the Mail ways.

"He said he felt convinced, and was gratified to know that the feeling of the great mojority of the people in England was strongly in favor of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern States; and, though he did not blame, he sould not conceive why the Government did not, by simply acknowledging that independence, and without any more active interference; hasten the termination of the war. He believed that Earl Russell was too sympathetic or concessive to the North; white Lord Palmerston was such a cold and shrewd politician; that, if he had any sympathities or feelings, he never would show them, even if his like depended upen it. But he was convinced that the Confederates would very speedily force that acknowledgment from the

chokered negrophilists, who believe that we Southerwers are a set of heathen slave drivers, pirates, and cut-throats. He indignantly repelled the charge that they were rebels; the States were sovereign Powers, merely connected for certain special parposes; they could seede from the Republic at any time they tound that contract which had been entered into had been broken. The Northern States had broken faith with them, and thus dissolved the Union; it was not their act. He even carried this doctrine of State sovereignty so far as to admit that any one of the Southern States had the right at any time, during or after the war, to seede from the recently-formed Confederacy if it was dissatisfied with the terms of union." IMMINENCE OF A WAR WITTE BUSSIA. quit Russis for Paris on the 28th uttrac on leave of absence.

Rumors were also current that the Russian ambassador to France was about to proceed to St. Petersburg on leave of absence. The Paris journal La Nation asys: Several journals have announced that on account of the insertion of the Polish memorandum in the Mondeur M. de Budberg had called upon M. Drouyn de L'huys. We are in a position to affirm that since the communication of the last diplomatic document in interview has taken place between M. de Budberg and M. Drouyn de L'huys.

It 'is asserted that the Russian admiralty is making experiments with vessels specially destined, in the event of war, to be sunk in the channels of Cronstadt.

From the Fremdenblatt of Vienna, Sept. 24 1 Errom the Fremdenblatt of Vienna, Sept. 24. I According to the latest advices from Mexico, there is no doubt that all divisions in that country will cease the moment the Archduke shall set his foot on Mexican soil. He will probably at first be obliged to be supported by French bayonets, but will soon be sufrounded by a numerous body of German emigrants. The Court of France desires, it is said, to come to an understanding with the Southern States of America for the cession of Texas to Mexico. The population of that State, principally German, would submit willingly to an Austrian prince.

Letter of General Meagher to the Union Committee of Ohio. General Meagher's argument for the success of Union principles in Ohio is equally true of the campaign in Pennsylvania; the facts which condemn Vallandigham condemn Mr. Justice Woodward, and the logic which maintains the right of Mr Brough to the support of loyal votes is equally sound in maintaining the right of Governor Curtin. In principle, the two campaigns are identical. Every American and every Irishman should thought fully consider the truths thus uttered by one of the bravest and best of our adopted citizens, and use his vote and influence to establish them:

brayest and best of our adopted citizens, and use his vote and influence to establish them:

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1863.

DEAR Sin: Very urgent business calls me to Washington to dsy. I fear it will not be in my power to get away from there in time to keep my engagement with your committee. If obliged to break my engagement, I shall exceedingly regret it. To aid you, were it ever so feebly, in the contest in which you are engaged, would gratify me beyond measure, Jacksonian Democrat as I am. The issues involved in the contest are of national consequence. They concern every loyal State, and should excite the solicitude of every loyal citizen.

The contest itself, to be sure, will be confined to Ohio; but with the principles, the interests, the cause at stake, California is virtually identified. So is Maine. So is Illinois. So is Oregon. So is every State that has proved its fidelity to the National compact, and fully comprehends, as it proudly values the significance of the national injetic Drilliant and wast advantages of national unity, the necessity of a National Government and the obligation to sustain it, heart and soul, in perfect strength, authority, and power, with life as well as treasure. It is not too much to say, indeed, that in the contest in Ohio the Government at Washington is on trial, and that, with it, the noble armies it has sent forth to recover the national domain and property from the insurgents of the South, shall either be renounced and condemned, or be heartily sustained, as your votes decide the day.

Electing Mr. Brough, Ohio vindicates and fortifies the National Government. Electing Mr. Prough, Ohio stands and property firm Mr. Brough, Ohio vindicates and fortifies the National Government. Electing Mr. Brough, Ohio stands and property form the insurgents of the South, shall either be renounced and condemned, or be heartily sustained, as your votes decide the day.

the National Government. Electing Mr. Vallandigham, Ohio shandons and, so far as one State can do so, weakens and prostrates it. Electing Mr. Brough, Ohio stands true to the splendid soldiers who, from the rocks of Gettysburg, hurled back a bold invasion; from the bluffs of Vicksburg broke the fetters of the Mississippi, consecrating it to freedom and the untrammeled service of a united people, and who, at this very hour, rain a deserved chastisement on the city in which the national flag was struck down, and the torch of treason tossed aloft as the signal of revolt. Electing Mr. Vallandigham, Ohio turns back on these men, disowns their services, discards the victories they have won, sends them a vote of repudiation instead of a vote of thanks, and in place of oheering them on in their new enterprises, casts a cloud between them and their fame, their proud memories, their exalted purposes and hopes, making them feel they have poured out their blood in the defeat of armed traitors in their front but to encounter the faithlessness and base ingratitude, or at best the equivocal recognition and impoverished praise, of a mutinous party in the rear.

n the rear.

Such, if I mistake not, are the main issues of the contest in which you, the citizens of Ohio, are engaged. There are, however, other important conse contest in which you, the citizens of Ohio, are engaged. There are, however, other important consequences involved.

The election of Mr. Brough will deepen the depression and confirm the discomfiture of the South, going far to convert into wofulness and blank despair the ceatasies inspired by the peace meetings and riots of New York, Iowa, and other places where Copperheads abound, and the venom, as well as the slime, the fangs, as well as the slime, the fangs, as well as the slipery skin, of the reptiles, warn the community of danger.

On the other hand, the election of Mr. Vallandigham will arouse the drooping spirits of the guilty States that have been so effectually crippled of late. It will revive in those States great expectations of a diversion in their favor, and stimulate them to renewed efforts of desperation. Summon Mr. Vallandigham from his congenial exile in the bosom of his British sympathizers, seat him in the Curule chair of your State, let him have the disbursement of the patronage with which it is richly padded, and, not a doubt of it, the usurpers at Richmond will have good reason to infer they have reliable friends at the North, and that President Lincoln is beset, undermined, hampered, and overborne by a swarm of enemies.

The South be assured of it, will interpret his alean.

mined, hampered, and overborne by a swarm of enemies.

The South, be assured of it, will interpret his election in its direct bearing and full significance. They will recognize in it the deleat and condemnation of the National Government, and in this defeat and condemnation the power and predominance of the conspiracy which fosters and facilitates Secession, voting down rupplies to the army, destroying public confidence in the Administration, instigating resistance to the laws of Congress, compelling the withdrawal of veteran troops from the field to enforce the obedience which State authorities think it no duty of theirs to see to, and, by every other artifice compatible with its malignant safety, doing its best to sap and paralyze the good, great cause it lacks the courage to rear its head against and with a brilliant audscity assail.

courage to rear its head against and with a brilliant audacity assail.

Nor is this all. The election of Mr. Vallandigham will be productive in Ohio of the fearful mischiefs that must arise in every State where the local authorities are in conflict with the National Government. In the best of times—in times when the noble sentiment "one country, men flag, one destiny," was the pervading and supreme sentiment of the people, and the peace, which equal laws and impartial prosperity secured, seemed to be a blessing specially reserved for this great Commonwealth—even in auch times, it was held by the wisest and loftlest of our public teachers, that the more intimate the relations existing between the State and Federal authorities, the happier, the stronger, the more enterprising and successful would the nation be, the more respected and influential would be the splendors of its future, the more illustrious the example with which it would enrich and illuminate the history of human liberty. If in such fortunate times as these referred to here, the necessity for this thorough harmony and identification of the State with the Federal authorities was so imperative, how much more so must it be when was supersedes ance, and a condition of the necessity for this thorough harmony and identification of the State with the Federal authorities was so imperative, how much more so must it be when war supersedes peace, and a condition of affairs presents itself, in which the central power of the nation must succumb, be ridden over, and trampled out, unless it be unreservedly, with an Intense sincerity, energy, and pride, sustained. Elect Mr Vallandigham, and you will have a State Government, the current of whose sympathies, to say the least of it, will now towards Richmond and deepen there, instead of flowing into Washington, and bearing thence on a generous tide the sacred pledge of Ohio, that, come what may, she will stand in the plenitude of her resources and heroic heart by the Government of the United States in its determination to maintain and perpetuate, undivided and unimpaired, in the fullness of its freedom and the glory of its vast growth, the inheritance of the American people. Elect Mr. Vallandigham, and you will have a government in Columbus, the policy and action of the Government at Washington; and from which, it is certain a world of discord and complications will arise to the vexation of the latter, to the opprobrium of your State, to the eminent advantage and perfect satisfaction of

to the eminent advantage and perfect satisfaction of the public enemy.

Rebel Resources.

A letter published in the London Times, from a special correspondent in Bichmond, gives what purports to be an account of the resources of the Confederates.

The writer quotes from a Charleston letter enumerating forty-three steamers, with cargoes from foreign ports, that arrived in Charleston during the present year, and forty-nine in Wilmington. The commorce of Charleston, he claims, is four times greater than the aggregate of commerce enjoyed by all the ports of South Carolina before the war, and that it amounts to \$1,600,000 per month, or \$18,000,000 per sanum. Again, early in January last, the Ordnance Bureau at Richmond resolved to import, in vessels of their own, sundry Government stores which were requisite for the Confederate army and navy, and directed vessels to be purchased in Europe with this view. These Government vessels commenced their trips in the middle of January, and during the seven months intervening between that date and the middle of August, ingress into and sgress from Confederate ports was in forty-four instances safely effected, or, in other words, twenty-two round voyages were made by them. No vessel belonging to the Confederate Government has hitherto been captured by the Federals. The Federals, although imbeolle against Confederate privateers and mon-of-wer, are terrible against English commercial vessels, not only when overhauled between Nassau and the Confederate coast, but also between England and Madeira, or between England and monofederate cruiser from stopping the Persia or the Great Eastern, when bound for New York, and, in conformity with an undoubted rule of international law, seizing any goods which are contra-band of war.

THREE CENTS

THE UNION FORCES MARCHING ON

THE RADE UP TO READING.

f the most beautiful that can be imagined. The

oluptuously beautiful as it now is, is so alive with

d associations, and pregnant with future good

the prospect. Behold the beautiful valley of the Schuylkill, sprinkled with near and cleanly forms,

overlaid with fertile fields teeming with rich bar

its environs, are ravishingly painted by the masterly

pencil of autumn. The leaves of the forest are sun

streaked, and streaked and fluted with fender crim

son veinlets. Some glaring yellow foliage is over-laid with dazzling light, and myriad dark green clus-

borders of the forest the changeful vein flows

now dark and deep, now placid and serene; now eddying and rippling in shallow murmur

upon the river's brink; the stalwart trees which nod

adowy lawn; the lichen and moss-covered fences

festooned with a tapeatry of green and crimson leaf and flower; the old-fashioned homesteads, which

every now and then dot the landscape; the misty

all the excitement of the campaign, and all the is-

ues involved in the national struggle, which breathes

struggles are being made—these are scenes which no sensitive heart can look upon without an

motion something akin to what a post might feel

It was not an unnoticeable fact that no less than six

Democrats were on their way to Reading for the

purpose of supporting Governor Cartin by their speeches, and the exertion of all the influence they sacssed. The train progressed on its way with its stomary velocity, and in due time reached Phos

nixville, where Dr. Wm. Elder dropped company

with the party, proceeding to Reading, Gliding wiftly past Conshohocken, and numberless other

places on the route, the train in good time, eleven

THE APPROACH TO READING

and the shimmering water give way to more anima-ted if less beautiful prospects. One becomes aware of an atmosphere of furnaces. The very handsome

Reading Cotton Factory is the first prominent build-

my which attracts attention, and a deathfur him which is known as Gallows Hill crowns the view. The spires and steeples of Reading, the life, activity, and manufacturing structures of the city, form a whole which reminds one that Berks county is wide-

awake and up to the mark. But these are not the only causes which induced us to believe this. The

which cheered onward the progress of the eminent

citizens who occupied a portion of the train, fur-nished an indubitable evidence of loyalty, and fur-

nished that evidence in the most incontrovertible

ARRIVAL AT READING.

MAGNIFICENT ARRAY OF BANNERS

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

ittee, Major H. S. Kupp, and others. ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION

him, and giving cheer after cheer.

Tesse M. Cook,

these nouns could not express, the stand was reached.

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

The platform erected was very stalwart in appearnce, and was erected on Penn street, in the imme

ressure upon it, however, created an impression

andy upon it would probably go under. The drench-

asualty. Everybody was huddled together in an indescribable state of squeeze. It was invain to

ttempt to proceed in a speech under such circum-

stances. An adjournment inside the market place was made, and, being eloquently heralded by Judge

J. Pringle Jones, Governor Curtin made a very brief address. Governor Curtin spoke last night at Ches-

vios Presidents,
, I James S. Mason,
Abraham Kline,
n, Alexander M. Fox,
arber, William R. Stewart.

SECRETARIES, | Charles W. Roberts.

occupied by members of the committee.

wds which congregated at every station, and

clock, reached Reading.

throughout. The

over the lovely landscapes in which, at home, their

ook, and the genial air of prosperity which, amid

over a stony bed, and now gloriously

Specially Reported for The Press.]

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRIME

All To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as axira copy of the Paper will be given.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

INCIDENTS OF THE MEETING.

A Great Meeting at Chester.

would be apt to admit the possibility of that gratifying fact. There was no mercantile business transacted du

in expectation of the arrival of Gov. Curtin and in time to gratify the impatience of the expectant people. Owing to a break-down upon the track from Harrisburg, Gov. Curtin did not reach Reading until after half past twelve o'clook. For a long time previous the streets of Reading had been bronged by an impatient crowd. Penn street was naturally chosen as the scene of preparation for the ovation which was to follow. It was thronged was very various. The most prominent among stand by Government and Victory," "Curtin, Ag" new, and Victory," J. Andy Curtin, our next Governor, by 60,000 majority," "Ballots for the friends of the Union, and bullets for its enemtes," "Liberty and Union," "Curtin, the soldiers' friend," "The

reduced by Governor Curtin over \$900,000 per year." he carriage prepared for him was immediately besleged by a crowd anxious to shake hands with one whom they loved and revered. Acclamations rent the air, and notwithstanding the rain which began slightly to fall the enthusiasm was unbounded. Mr. Levi B. Smith occupied the carriage with Gover-The order of the procession was as follows: First came the Keystone Cavalry company, then the infantry, Chasseurs, then the different delegations in order, preceded by the Ringgold and National Brass

Band of Oley, Birdsboro, Mount Airy, Oley, Amity, Boyerstown, Morgantown, and Johanna Furnace, Bernville, Unionville, Maiden Oreek, and Onta-aunce, and the Reading delegates with accompanying bands. Next came the carriage occupied by Governor Curtin, and that occupied by the com-By this time the rain fell in torrents, and with such fury that umbrellas were little or no protec-tion. The crowd, however, did not in the least derease, but continued of the same density on the idewalks and in the streets. The route followed by the procession was along the principal streets of the city, and occupied three quarters of an hour. The exact route observed was up Fifth to Penn, up Penn to Sixth, down Sixth to Chestaut, down Chestaut to Third, up Third to Penn, up Penn to Fifth, down Fifth to Washington, up Washington to Eighth, up Eighth to the main street, Penn, and so to Wesnd's Hotel: Here a repast was prepared, soldiers belonging to the 53d and 68th Pennsylvania Regiments, who insisted on shaking hands with in furious torrents, yet the crowd increased, rather oorsteps hats and handkerchiefs waved and cheers resounded to the heavens. One wagon, overhung with gazers, was labelled, "Woodward behind the

Dixon's line. Had the United States Government fired the first gun against the rebellion, instead of permitting the rebellion to me the first gun at sumpter, this revolution of the North would have been accomplished.

When our flag was struck at Sumpter, it aroused the nation; timid men became atrong, and the conservatives could not avoid an expression in favor of the war. Even Fernando Wood was compelled to give his voice for war, became it was the spirt of the people. When, however, defeat and disaster befell our arms, he was the first to cry out for peace. Thank God, our soldiers are fully competent to put down the rebellion, and to them we look with confidence and hope. The speaker never met a soldier of the republic without feeling towards him the most profound respect. [Applause.] The soldiers are loyal and true, and it was a remarkable fact that they have turned the tide of public sentiment in the North. Since they treated the traitorous Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana with resolution. after resolution condemnatory of the treason of the North, no loyal State has gone against the Government. [Applause.]

Now our armies are advancing. The cause of the Union is triumphing. Let every soldier in the field remember that the heart of the people is with him. [Applause.] Remember, there is not a rebel who would not rejoice at the election of Judge Woodward. Throw your ballots, then, so that our soldiers may be comforted, and the rebels injured. Let the people is with him. [Applause.] Remember, there is not a rebel who would not rejoice at the election of Judge Woodward. Throw your ballots, then, so that our soldiers may be comforted, and the rebels injured. Let the people is with him.

[Applause.] Remember, there is not a rebel who would not rejoice at the election of Judge Woodward. Throw your ballots, then, so that our soldiers fight, and the Government will be sustained forever.

Senator Wilson was followed by Gen. Bruce, of New York, whose appearance was greeted with a pplause.]

The bear of the North wa

asked! Give back Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; give back all the free loyal people of these States to the barbarisms of the rebellion. Once more, abandom the Rosecrans of Chattanooga. [Ories of "No! No!"] The last means of procuring peace is by the astive prosecution of the war. The man who distinguishes between loyalty to his President and support of the Government proclaims a bogus loyalty, and is a traitor. I think this nation has a destiny yet to be performed, and in order that it may be performed, it has pleased God to appoint a man for your President who has been hitherto obscure. He believes that the hand of God is upon him. I sannot look with infavor of the prosecution of this war, because it will bring speedy peace. I am a Pennsylvanian, and I declare this day that I would rather be a dog than see this people enter into any but an honorable peace. [Tremendous cheering.] Come what will to us, let us preserve our Government. This great State, with all her wealth and power, will hold fast so long as there is a shred in our country's flag. The ranks of our armies are diminished. The man has not in his heart shown Christian benevolence who dehies the soldier sympathy and relief. Fam for all means which will fill the army. Fhave not often been in Berks county during the discharge of my official duties, but I know how you have contributed to swell the army of the Republic. I can only, at present, say that I thank you for the great demonstration which you have made, and for the very great attention with which you have heard me this afternoon.

In the midst of a deuse rain Governor Curtin yaccated the impromptus stand which had been erroited Berks and Chester Aroused. GREAT MEETINGS IN READING AND CHESTER. peeches of Gov. Curtin, Senator Wilson Judge Shannon, General Busteed, and others. MEETINGS IN THE CITY. GREAT BATHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE, ddresses of Loyal Democrats.

very great attention with which you have heard me this afternoon.

In the midst of a dense rain Governor Curtin vacated the impromptu stand which had been erseted for him in the market place. The crowd which pressed around him, though, was denser than the rain. At the elegant and hospitable mansion of Major Geo. M. Lauman Gevernor Curtin awaited the acur when he was to bid adien to Reading and proceed to Chester. His absence from the public platform was supplied by two speakers—Mr. Jones, of New York, and Mr. Chaunesy M. Depew. Both these gentlemen elucidated their principles in the most telling and emphatic manner, and both were appreciatively listened to by the crowd as the sentences of wit or exclamations of patriotic enthusiasm moved them with mingled cheers, laughter, and appleause. The rain continues to pour down, and the crewd continued to pour up Penn street. But all the dampness and the coldness that existed was in the atmosphere, and not in the hearts of those who listened.

There were many entertaining and agreeable featrages in the meeting was all that could be desired, and the intelligent enthusiasm of the masses, which upon so inclement a day turned out and did honor to their Governon, was something heart thrilling to witness. It is interesting likewise to recall a conversation between Mr. Justice Woodward and an emisent member of the elergy, which took place but a day or two ago. In this connection the reversend gentleman stated that, in mere Irlendly relations, he could have nothing to say against Judge Woodward, but that the record against him was such that, politically, it was impossible for them te agree. Judge Woodward was curious to find out how far the elergy agreed in this decision, and was somewhat surprised to find that they were almost universally in favor of it. The Union meeting yesterday, at Reading, in despite of the storming rain, was exceedingly enthusiastic, and the applance bestowed was such as could not be mistaken in its patriotic meaning. in its patriotic meaning.

NTHUSIASM IN DELAWARE COUNTY—SPEECHES BY SENATOR WILSON, GENERAL BRUCE, GOVERNOR CURTIN, AND OTHERS. Yeaterday the Union people of Delaware county filled the streets and public halls of Chester as they have never done before. This county aspires to be the banner county at the approaching election, and from the spirit which prevailed yesterday one

Incre was no mercantile business transacted during the day, whilst in the evening every one was aglow with enthusiasm in behalf of the Union, and the welfare of Pennsylvanis. The day was made one of holiday, and it was universally respected as such. Not the leastidemonstrative, in the patriotism of the day, were the ladies of Chester, and it was no slight compliment to Governor Ourting that he was received by them with their showers of bouquets, the waving of flags, and the grace of their presence at the mass meetings in a manner which reflected their patriotism, and did honor to their attachment to the principles of the Government. All honor to the ladies of Chester! Their fair hands have, for days past, been busily employed in preparing the flags and weaving the wreaths which, yesterday, gave to Chester so much lustre and life. The citizens of the county assembled in vast numbers upon a large field, but the sudden occurrence of the rain shortly after noon made it necessary to adjourn to the public halls of the town. These were soon filled with ladies and gentlemen, and in each diatinguished speakers discussed the political issues of the hour, and urged upon the votors present the responsibility which attached to their political action on Tuesday next.

The histeners were attentive and respectful, and showed, by the discriminating applause, how they appreciated their duty to their country in its present hour of peril. The mention of the names of Abraham Lincoln or Andrew C. Ourtin was always received with unbounded enthusiasm, and showed how deep a hold these two distinguished men have upon the popular heart. In each of the halls prominent persons made speeches. In National Hall Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, met with a cordial reception, and his brief remarks were attentively listened to.

After thanking his audience for their warm received with unbounded enthusiasm, and showed how deep a hold these two distinguished men have upon the popular heart. In each of the halls prominent persons made speeches. In ing which attracts attention, and a beautiful hill

Union must and shall be preserved," "State debt

Jeff Davis met these men all over the North, andfrom their expressions, he assured the South they
would meet with substantial assistance at the North.
You remember that Franklin Pierce assured Jeff
Davis, by letter, that in case of a separation of the
States, the Northern conservatives would not prevent it, nay if it should come to a battle, that battle
would be fought farther north than Mason and
Dixon's line. Had the United States Government
fired the first gun against the rebellion, instead of
permitting the rebellion to fire the first gun at
Sumpter, this revolution of the North would have
been accomplished.
When our fler was struck at Sumpter it aroused

Curt(a)in!" The Court House, situated in Sixth street, below Washington, showed that the hourwhen the procession passed, was nearly half past one. By the time Weand's Hotel was reached all were prepared for the meal which was spread for them. After that was disposed of, the impatience to see and hear the Governor could no longer be restrained. After a pushing and squeezing which all the adjectives in the dictionary synonymous with

was made, and, being eloquently heralded by Judge J. Pringle Jones, Governor Curtin made a very brief address. Governor Curtin polec last night at Chest and the special train provided for him and his suite left Reading at three o'clock. The speech of the Governor was therefore necessarily curtailed.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S SPEECH.

I feel flattered, gentlemen, by the introduction of the gentleman who has just spoken. I cannot but leel that this vast assemblage has met for other motives than for merely hearing the present speaker. I will not detain you long. I have been for some time engaged in an active canvass for success in I man opposed by a gentleman of ability and position, against whose personal character I have nothing to say. Nor would I have my from the such and ally as that of defamation in the great contest. Mr. Justice Worker should be with drawn northol Mason and Dixx's line, and the street of the States of the South had the right to seeck. Judge Woodward has made but one public speech, in which he says he will express his optitions on political subjects after he is elected. That speech may perhap be long pestponed. (Cheers and applause.) The people of Pennsylvania should not be eaked to the last of the South had the right to seeck. Judge Woodward has made but one public speech, in which he says he will express his optitions on political subjects after he is elected. That speech may perhap be long pestponed. (Cheers and applause.) The people of Pennsylvania should not be eaked to the say the will express his optitions on political subjects after he is elected. That speech may the bear of the say of the people of Pennsylvania face to face, and expressing before them, my opinions on political subjects are three ways of peace: The rebels can be to use Governor at a time and five judges. I do not feel that I have lost dignity by confronting the people of Pennsylvania face to

tress the large body of citiz pating at Odd Fellows' Hall.