TIN PRISS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTEEN CERTS PER WEEK, payable to the earrier. PER ANNUE, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, OFE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FO THERE MOSTES, INVARISBLY IN SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FO ered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

RETAIL DRY GOODS. VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA DIES!
Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment,
OFFICES,
47 North EIGHTH Street,
Philadelphia,
and 5 and 7 JOHN Street,
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR NUW SILKS, CLOTHS, MERINOES, DELAINES,

To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at this of made favorably known establishment. With an experience of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing FIRST. BARRETT, NEPHEWS. & CO., 47 North EIGHTH Street. CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT San only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. Mone genuine unless stamped M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

BLANKETSI BLANKETSI BLANK-The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. Are now opening their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, To which they invite attention, viz:

IRISH POPLINS.
SILK-FACED POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS.
In the most Desirable Shades. PLAID REP FANTASIE,
PLAID POPLINS,
EPINGLINES,
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
In the Richest Designs. AND 6-4 MOUSLIN DE LAINES, BLACK, COLORED, AND PRINTED. -4 BLACK DE LAINES. -4 COLORED MERINOS, all Shades, WEISH ET ANNETS LSH FLANNELS. IKER FLANNELS. LLARDVALE FLANNELS. BING FLANNELS. NELS. ARLET TWILLED FLANNELS. CAMBRICS.
CRECKED MUSLINS.
SOFT CAMBRICS.
NAINSOOKS.
RWISS MUSLINS. KS. Isli**ņ**s.

MULL MUSLING.
GAMBRIC DIMITY.
TARLETINS, &C.
TABLES IN S.
TARLETINS, &C.
TADIES KID AND LISLE-THERAD GLOVES.
LADIES AND GENTS COTTON HOSE.
BLANKETS in all Sizes and Gualities.
BALMORALS AND SKIRTING.
BICHARDEDON'S FRONTING, MEDIUM, AND
HOUSEWIFE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS AND
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, AND TOWELS,
GRABH, HUCKABAUK, &C.
SOLIT EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH,

E. & L. OPEN TO-DAY, FOR FALL SALES, iRich Printed MERINOS, DELAINES, REPS. &c., &c. E. & L.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY E. & L. EYRE & LANDELL ARE OPENING

a fine assortment of SHAWLS, for the Wholesale and Retail sales. E. & L. EYRE & LANDELL ARE OPENING for Fall Sales a magnificent line of DRESS GOODS.

E. & L. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, open to day—

Extra Fine French MERINO, for city retail sales, gelect shades of MODES, BROWNS, NEW BLURS, HUMBOLTS, &c., &c. CHOICE DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 NORTH TENTH ST.. HAVE NOW OPEN

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IOIRE ANTIQUES, PLAIN CORDED SILKS, FIGURED CORDED SILKS, PLAIN SILKS. AIN FRENCH MERINOES.
GURED FRENC 4 MERINOES.
AIN ALL-WOOL FRENCH BEPS.
AIN ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS.
AIN ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS.
AIN SILK-FACED REPS AND POPLINS.
AIN SILK-FACED REPS AND POPLINS.
AID FRENCH REPS AND POPLINS.
AID CLOTHS. MERINOES. AND CASHMERERS.
ABLET OLOTHS AND FLANMES.
HIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
14 PRINTED ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
14 PRINTED ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
15 AND SHORT CREPE VEILS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS BALMORAL SKIRTS, \$2.75 to \$10. MISRS' BALMORALS, \$1.50 to \$3.50. DRESS GOODS OF EVERY

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
TRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
TRIPED WOOLEN SQUARE SHAWLS,
ONG AND SQUARE PLAID SHAWLS,
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
WATER PROOF CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OR TOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY-GOODS. Having made the most of our purchases early in Augst, when Gold was at a much lower figure than at present, we are able to give all our customers the cloics! Goods at lower prices than other parties who have purchased their stocks recently.

H. STEEL & SON, od-6t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. TURNISHING GOODS.

Russia Crash from 14 to 25 cents,
Loon Huckaback Towelling,
Loon Table Linens from 75c to \$1.00,
Build Table Linens at 75 cents of 1.00,
Huckaback Towels—ine assortment,
White Flannels of every description,
Bed Hannels, Plain and Twilled,
Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Six loss of Fine Mapking,
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
The Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
W. B.—One 1-1 of French Scarlet Cloth, for Cloaks, t 1014 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES TR RECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES TATEST IMPORTATIONS. EMBROIDERIES.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON, Mos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street, For 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Tave now open a choice assortment of
Fallika, choice assortment of
Fallika, choice colors, \$120 to \$2.
Plain Sika, choice colors, \$120 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades,
Plain Bilack Sikas Fanoy Silks,
Flain All-wool Reps and Foplina, all colors,
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors,
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplina,
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors,
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplina,
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors,
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors, \$1.

WHITE GOODS.

VBILB, &c., &c.

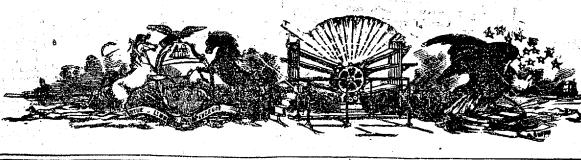
REP POPLINS. EP POPLINS.
5,000 YARDS REP POPLINS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS and FIGURED POPLINS.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

PROSTED BEAVERS. SHAPPLESS BROTHERS offer FROSTED BEAVER'S at \$2.00. FROSTED BEAVERS at \$3. FROSTED BEAVERS at \$4. VELVET BRAVERS at \$6. FROSTED BEAVERS at \$6. FROSTED BEAVERS at \$6. And a large assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BLACK BEAVERS.

CHESTNUT and RIGHTH Streets. WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.

OLOTES-OLOTHS—
Water Proofs, some extra dark shades.
Frosted Beavers of extra fine quality.
Sealskins. Castor Beavers, Tricots.
Fine Black Broadcloths.
Black and Fancy Cassimeres.
A mammoth stock of these Goods, at the right prices.
COOPER & CONARD.

643-41
S. E. COMMER MINTH and MARKET.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1853.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

GENTLEMEN'S OPENING DAY. FINE CLOTHING. FALL STYLE SACKS, FALL STYLE PALETOTS, FALL STYLE WALKING COATS. WANAMAKER & BROWN, S, E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

VOL. 7.—NO. 61.

CLOTHING

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 holce stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY:

FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 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 state as a stablishment. PLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASE PANTS, 85 50. At 704 MARKET Street GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. MARKET Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN, Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARGH STREET, 606.

GEORGE GRANT, No. 510 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture: His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, (Form-ly of Oldenberg & Taggest,)
Are the most perfecting Shirts of the age.

Are Orders promptly attended to. iys-thatn-6m JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

SIVE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FALL AND WINTER WEAR. nperior Manner by HAND: Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS.
Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS. WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES. &c.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving

ntly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

121-bf Four doors below the Continental. ja21-tf CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

KERR'S Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, TOR is the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive assortment of WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY.

Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable CUT'AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware. Also, Toilet Sets, in great variety, some very elegantly decorated. ouble thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, ex-HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS. French China decorated to order in any pattern. Initials engraved on Table Glass. China and Glass packed in a proper manner sec-satuth-4m

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO., NO. 248 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS.

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

Can be seen at No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor), vited 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 their the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capitagin securing the first mechanical talent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memitioned: many advantages over all other machines, may be memioned:

lat. It makes four different stitches on one and the ame machine, each eitten being perfect and alike on both sides of the fabric one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily he done while the machine is in motion.

3d. Everylatich is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty it. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables ine operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seems without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

5th. It is the most rapid sever in the world, making the stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the filly, without change of tension or breaking of thread. The it hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and gathers and sews on a ruffie at the same time.

3th. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are so thus springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is allowed.

9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-ad in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-T. Stewartiof Philadelphia. visted.
Only and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT auxo-sm MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM-MENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machizists and Boller Makers, No. 1210 CALLOWHILL Street, Fulladolphia.

The street, for the Hinterious engravings and for the London News of the World of the 27th cit. They ar-rived by the Persia.

Bishop Hopkins' Last Letter.

NEW YORK CITY. pondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, October 9, 1868. THE FOREIGN FLEETS. The price of Gream of Tartar has undoubtedly advanced since the arrival of the Russian fleet in our harbor; and the officers are still continuing to create a decided sensation in the community. Scarcely had the Common Council expended them selves in the arms of the Russian eagle, than private itizens seized upon admirals, captains, lieutenants,

and middles, and indeed upon everybody whose name ended with a 'koff or a 'ski, and seduced them, one and all, to private dinners and wine-parties; and after pledging everybody in generous wine, all the way from Siberia to the Sudetic mountains, handed them over to be waltzed with by all aspiring female relations. These private ovations are borne with much good grace by the Mosco-vites, who seem thoroughly determined to find enthusiastic erjoyment in everything.

Jenkins has been after them, note book in hand, sounding them diplomatically, but thus far without any positive result. The last new speculation regarding the cause of their visit is, that the Emperor desires to have his fleets safely moored in neutral waters, in an icipation of a war with England and France. Such an idea seems highly rational, and the autocrat will probably follow out this policy, by sending all his armies and munitions of war after them, so that they may be out of harm's way when hostilities actually commence. Another explana-tion is more complicated. The fleet is here at the request of Mr. Lincoln. The Anglo-rebel rame, when they escape from England, are to make a fu-rious raid upon New York harbor. They will enter he port without molestation, when suddenly the ron-clad Roznoke appears blocking up the entrance, be Russian vessels, near which the rams are conidingly moored, suddenly open fire, according to the stipulations of a certain private treaty, offensive and efensive, the rams are beaten to pieces before the crew can get to quarters, and virtue is to triumph over all her foes. As in the specifications of this grand combat, nothing is stated as to what is to become of the city during the fearful broadsides, it may be safely said that the story is not very generally credited. Singularly enough, however, the

former speculation seems to be accredited by numbers, and the story can be heard rehearsed over and over again, upon the west-side ferry boats. The joint committees of the Common Council have not as yet decided upon the date of the banquet and ball, which they propose giving in honor of our illustrious visitors. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the city, that the latter will be foregone altogether. Municipal balls are an insult to the recipients; at least, as they are given in New York. The Japanese ball was beneath the contempt even of the poor Pagans whom it was intended to honor; the ball was crowded with old political files, respectable cartmen, and the entire street-inspector's department. Naturally enough, none of the better class patronized an entertainment given under such questionable auspices, and the miserable idolators wandered around in the last stages of debility and gloom, vainly endeavoring to understand the famiar speeches of the aldermen, through the exertions of an interpreter who only understood English and Japanese. With this for a precedent, it will not be hard to judge of the impolicy of dragging the Russian officers into an affair of such questionable

have tendered hospitalities to the officers of all the foreign fleets. Under existing circumstances it is roposed to substitute these commissioners for the egular Ball Committee of the Common Council. COURT NEWS. Court business affords about the only interesting items that we have at present. The cases of the rioters are coming up before the Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. In the latter court, Justice Barnard, while sentencing one of the Governor's "friends," made the following pertinent remarks, which created quite a sensation among the "roughs" who were congregated in the court-room:

were congregated in the court-room:

"This riot, in which you were engaged, was one of the most outrageous affairs that have ever diagraced this country. In cases growing out of it, no leniency ought to be shown, unless strong mitigating circumstances appear.

"Will say that in all cases of riot tried before me during this or any other term of this court, wherever the evidence will justify it, the offenders will receive no light sentences, but will meet the full penalty of the law, which may be imprisonment for a series of years and perhaps for life."

It may not be imperiment here to conjecture that It may not be impertinent here to conjecture that the justice will hereafter receive no political support from the Gubernatorial party. der of Miss Clementine Anderson, was commenced. Brown is an abortionist, and the facts of the case will be readily remembered. The young lady, who was respectably connected, was brought home to her father's house, in a dying condition, on the evening of the 19th November, 1862, after having been absent only a month. The evidence against the risoner is strong and well substantiated, but he vill, as is usual in cases of this nature, escape with a light sentence. -

The Forrest divorce case, which is as interminable as that of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, is again before-the Superior Court, in another of its peculiar phase. This time Mrs. Forrest sues the sureties of Edwin, o. an appeal bond, and has secured a verdict for the asignificant amount of \$45,200.65. It is said that this aum would be sufficient for the sup-port of a small family with meek ideas of life, for several years.

A singular case of manslaughter has just been made public. A lad, named Snooks, was assaulted threat into his eves, mouth, by two women, who thrust into his eyes, mouth, and nostrils a quantity of cayenne pepper, which, producing scute inflammation, caused his death on the 18th of last mone. The assailants have been arrested and committed to answer the charge.

Mrs. Henry Wood's New Novel.* Gray, the post, had a pleasant notion of passing his time lounging on a sofa and reading sternal new French romances. That was over a century ago, ere novel-writing and novel-reading had b Fielding, and Sterne, were almost the only English story-tellers of any popularity or merit. Had Gray lived now, he would have been puzzled what to read -so many novels does each week produce. Mrs. Henry Wood is "good" for three or four every ear, and other authors are nearly as rapid. She has the ear of the public, however, and we are glad report that this success has not made her careess. Indeed, though there are some powerful cenes in "East Lynne," Which is essentially a ensationistory, "The Shadow of Ashlydyat" is reatly superior to it in most respects. The idea of this fearful Shadow, which is connected with the fortunes of an ancient and honorable race, was evidently suggested by the awful steps in the Phont's Walk, at Chesney Wold, in Dickens' "Bleak House." This is the only thing in the tale not wholly original. Mrs. Wood, it seems, cannot write a story without introducing crime and criminals. Here, it is less repulsive than usual, but we sigh for the old novels of society, which did not perpetually remind us of the Newgate Calendar. The black sheep here is finally put in the way of retrieving character and fortune in another and distant land, The death of Maria Godolphin, in one of the penultimate chapters, is exceedingly impressive. Indeed, Magazine where it has appeared as a serial, for everal weeks. The American publishers assure us.

nd his whole career is traced with very great skill. This novel will not be completed in the London nd we know it to be a fact, that it is "Printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets, purchased by no from Mrs. Henry Wood, and tasted fiere in advance of the publication of the work in Europe." We see no objection to this announcement on the cover of the book, but submit that it is out of place on the title page. To our certain knowledge, many persons put Mrs. Wood's novels in library binding, and to them this dollar-and-cent notice on the title-page must be, and is, a surplusage and disfigurement. We object, too, at the suggestion of many correspondents, to Messrs. Petersons' practice of commencing their books, not with page one, but with page seventeen. This omisand indefensible—the only apparent object is to aug ment the nominal number of the pages. Thus, this book, is represented as consisting of 448 pages, whereas it contains 432, which is quite long enough or any work of fiction. "The Shadow of Ashlydyat" will be published

to-morrow. *The Shadow of Ashlydyat, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "The Castle's Heir," "East Lynne," &c., pp, 432 : octavo. Philadelphia : T. B. Peterson & Brothers MR. HAFLEIGH'S NEW STORE .- The magnificent "Burd Building," Chestnut and Ninth streets, is an event in the mercantile progress of Philadelphia that we are proud to chronicle. Mr. Hafleigh, as our readers are aware, is the successor to L. J. Levy & Co., the wreck of whose business he reorganized in the spring of 1861, and by skilful generalship he has succeeded in securing for the house even more than its former fame, having conducted it to a business success that could not be better expressed than Mr. Haffeigh has himself expressed it in his removal to his present stately warehouse, and his grand "opening" on Monday last, in which our citizens participated with more than the ordinary interest and pleasure of such occasions. The "opening" was a triumph, and the modest young proprietor of the house has reason to be proud of it as such. Of the stock of goods to which he invites the ladies in his new quarters, we do not purpose to speak, more than to say that it is richly "equal to the situation." We feel assured that this fine addition to our business establish. ments will be hailed with pleasure, alike by our merchants and citizens, as it is a gratifying indication of mercantile vitality. We wish Mr. Hafleigh the highest success in his new location, and, if he' covers that distinction, that he may become the A.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We are indebted to the attentive kindness of Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chest. nut street, for the Illustrated London News of Sen-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. prevailed since.

To the Editor of The Press:

Siz: The manly, Christian protest of Bishop Potter, and other clergy in this diocese, against the letter of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, in defence of slavery, it eccess, has called out another letter from the latter, it reply. This letter I have just read with grief a preply of the letter of the latter of latter of latter of the latter of latter of latter of latter of latter o

while Bisnop dopania page of such a man as the s

The influence of the course of such a man as the Bishop of Vermont cannot but be injurious to the cause of Christianity. Its tendency is to undermine a belief in the Bible. Let him succeed in convincing men that the Bible sanctions American slavery, and, therefore, the rebellion which is its fruit, and the way is well prepared for the utter rejection of the volume which sanctions such wholesale corruption and villainy. jection of the volume which sanctions such wholes sale corruption and villainy.

I sincerely hope that Bishop will see his error, and repent before he leaves the world, and thus remove, in some degree, the harm he has done and is doing.

I am respectfully yours,

PRESBYTER.

A Copperhead Rebellion Threatened!

A Copperhead Rebellion Threatened!

(From the Lancaster Express, October 9, 1)

For some time past the more outspoken newspapers and speakers in the interest of the Confederate sympathizers, have been intimating that if they are not successful in electing Woodward on Tuesday next, then their next remedy will be revolution, or rebellion against the Government. This declaration, in various shapes, has been made on more than onc occasion by some of the Prominent speakers and acknowledged organs of the Woodward party in this city; and we now notice that this monstrous revolutionary scheme has been publicly proclaimed by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, as attested by the following certificate from a responsible party:

BRUMPIELDVILLE, Berks-county, Pa.

SIR: Mr. J. Glancy Jones, Buchanen's minister to dustris, in a speech to the Democray in mass meeting as sembled, at the Yallow Hones, Amity townshio, Berks county, Saturday, October 3d, used these words: "If we cannot carry the election, this fall, then there is nothing for us bur rebellion.

Repetially, yours.

Assistant Surgeon 21st Pennsylvania Civalry.

Mr. Jones, it will be remembered, stands high in the personal and political confidence of ex-President Buchanan, Judge Woodward, and other leaders of the so-called Democratic party. What he said, as above quoted, merely confirms what Alexander Harlis, Eq., of this city, has frequently asserted in conversations with different persons. Mr. Harris is one of the schowledged leaders and organs of the followers of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Jantice Woodward. All through the present campaign he has been one of their "shining lights," speaking from the same stand with Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, W. W. Brown, William R. Wilson, Eqs., Captain John Wise, et al., and during Judge Woodward's late visit to this ofty Mr. Harris was accorded the distinction of walking arm-in-arm with the Judge in one of his tours of the inland city. More recently still he has published an elaborate treatise on modern Democracy, entitled "The Cause of the war Show,"

what he has to say of the principles and designs of that organization.

The following are extracts from conversations he has held with different parties, some of them delegates to the State Convention which nominated. Judge Woodward for Governor. They are authenticated by a responsible party who heard the conversations, and took notes of them; and they will be attested under oath, if Mr. Harris, or any one else, should call their authenticity in question: "The Administration and the Republican party little now the terrible abyss which is ready to open at their The Scuth would then units with the Government established at the North, and tren there would be peace and a Union restored.

"I care not to be called 'a traitor.' I glory in ill. What sin is there in treason? There is no sin in treason to this wicked minorily Government. The President's the bloodiest villain, the most deeply-dyed tyrant, that the world ever saw. I would hang him as high as Laman, and all his aiders and abottors.

"There is more honor and loyalty among the releisoldiers than can be found in the Pederal army, and the sime is near, when it will be a disgrace to be a United States soldier—when a man will blush to say thather once belonged to the Union army.

"Lefferson Davis wages a righteons war. He is loyal to the United States flag. I would consider myelf highly honored to be invied into his parlor. He reresents the real Union. The name of Davis will descent to posterity coupled with that of Washington.

"The working classes of Pennsylvania, the fighing men, are ready to spring to arms to crush this Almitistration, and we, the leaders, have been obliged to two them down to prevent them from rising in force; thut after the electron we will come out and no longer risist their wishes, but assist the Democracy in assering their rights by force of arms. We care not for proparmarshals. Let them take care! Those that have lean wounded in the field may be again wounded at hhas, and he that has lost an arm may lose another, of his life."

and he that has lost an arm may lose another, of his life."

These, it must be remembered, are the real suffiments of Mr. Harris, and of those "we, the leading," for whom he speaks. He speaks out a little planer, and more in detail, than Glancy Jones, but themeaning is the same: "If we cannot carry the eletion this fall, then there is nothing left us but rebellon!" And the other night, at the Democratic meeting, at Swilkey's, Capt. John Wise, in the course of his remarks, declared that "if Woodward is not eleted, it will be owing to Federal interference, and ten I am for revolution." it will be owing to Federal interference, and ten I am for revolution."

Now, why should these acknowledged exposents of the Woodward party, speaking at different times and places, agree in declaring a Democratic lefest at the polls a cause for rebeilion, if such is not the programme, as Mr. Harris says, of "we, the leaders?" All three of these speakers draw thir inspiration from Mr. Buchanan, who, in his laterancial message, gave the key-note to the Secsioniets, by declaring that, "after much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that me such power [to force a seceding State into submission] has been delegated to Congress, or to any teparament of the Federal Government."

Are the people of Pennsylvania ready, to vote with a party of men who, like the traitore of the South, declare that if they are defeated at the ballot box, they will rise in rebellion against the constituted authorities, and thus inaugurate civil war at our own doors? That momentous queation, aust be answered at the polls on next Tuesday.

Hunting Conservate with Placed pounds.

Hunting Conscripts with Bloodhamlds.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

Statements come from men whose honor is unimpeachable, whose word has never been broken, whose faithful oaths are registered in heaven. The enforcement of the odious, accursed, thricehateful conscription law is the prolific source of all these horrors. A scapegrace styled Lieutenant Davis, a recutiful officer for Bragg's division, at the head of forty cavalry, part of a largo mounted detachment, detached fon the same purpose, is harassing the county of Attala and contiguous counties, and hunling down the unfortunate subjects of the conscription law with bloodhounds—actually with bloodhounds. Our informant had a rephew who, was conscripted. Upon extempting to escape he was pursued and captured by the aid of bloodhounds. An indicant relating to the use of dogs occurred in Attala county. A lady, whose husband and son west in the army, was drying some beef upon a scaffold when she heard the baying of a pack of hounds. Determined to have her revenge, even though see lost her meat, she sprinkled strychnine over it. The dogs came up. Their owners there wover has scaffold that the dogs might feed. Thirteen of them died on the spot. The riders, in their wristh, burned the woman's house and property, and left her there with the dead dogs.

The conscripts who are hiding in the swamps of Pearl river adopt the finesse of the remaining negrees, in putting spirits of turpentina, onions, red pepper, &c., in their shoes to conceal the scent from the dogs. Hunting Conscripts with Bloodhounds.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—A woman, supposed to be dead, was removed to the hospital of Blidah, in Algeria, for the purpose of being subjected to a post-mortem examination, her disease having appeared inexplicable to the medical men who had attended her. As the surgeon was about to make use of the scalpel and commence her dissection, the supposed corpse uttered a loud shrick and sat up. She had been in a state of lethargy and awoke only just in time. Abbe Prevost, the author of "Manor Lescaut," was less fortunate; it is known that he died from wounds indicated by the dissecting knife under similar circumstances.

Signs of Collision—Re-enlistments, &c. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct -During the last twenty four hours there have been some indications of a collision between the two armies; but I doubt if any will speedily occur.

Our forces now at the front thought yesterday and the night before that there was danger of an attack, and made preparations to meet it, but quiet has General Elliot, lately commanding the third divi-sion of the 3d Corps, has accepted the position of chief of cavally on the staff by General Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga. I'do not know who is to be his successor.

The aimy has been paid off up to September i, and wast amounts of money are being sent home by the troops. The Adams Express Company, for the last two weeks, have received and forwarded from their office in Culpeper, over one hundred thousand dollars daily, besides which large amounts are transmitted by mail. dollais dally, besides which large amounts are transmitted by mail.

Qaptain A. J. Russell, the photographist of the War Department, has arrived here with his extensive apparatus, to take instantaneous views. Many consider this advent ominous, as it is observed that the cepartment only sends out its 'artists' just as a great battle is expected.

The best of feeling prevails in the army, and reenlistments for two years are going on rapidly under the recent enactment giving four hundred dollars bounty to old soldiers. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the Army of the Potomas will recentled.

General Warren, commanding the 2d Corps, left for Washington yesterday. A GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAG ON OUR

A gallant general commanding a division in Gen.

Meade's army, a life-long Democrat, writes from
the front, where his men are picketing the Rapidan,
as follows: the front, where his men are picketing the Rapidan, as follows:

"We are anxiously awaiting the result of your election... All are Curtin men at my headquarters, and so are nine-tenths of my command. I think as much depends on the election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York; as on any battle that could be gained in the field. The defeat of Gov. Curtin I should consider one of the greatest disasters that could befal the Union cause at this time. I trust there is no danger of such a result."

Guerilla Outrages in Tennessee. The Memphis Bulletin of the 26th ult. gives a most lamentable picture of Henry and the surrounding counties, in this State, and especially one from a well-informed gentleman realding at Paducah, Ky, we have statements of the outrages committed by guerillas in these parts well calculated to arouse the fiercest passions of wrath and revenge. No less than thirty citizens from Henry county. Tenn., are now at Paducah, fugitives from rebal violence. these outrages, but the mischief already done is irremediable.

This is the second or third raid into Henry county since the 1st of September, and the unfortunate citizens whose devotion to the Union flag has rendered them obnoxious to the rebels, or who are singled out as victims to the conscription for the Confederate army, have as often fied before them.

Outer Foster was killed by the guerrillas at Corrysville at their last visit to that place. He was mundered after his surrender. Many persons from Henry and Weskley counties have recently been conscripted. Among them we name James Snider, Joreph Spence, John Booth, and Thomas Snow.

A more desolate country than Henry county, as described by our informant, can scarcely be imagified. "The inhabitants are absolutely rained. Many have left, many more are proparing to go. In the county seat, Paris, there will soon be no one left to tell the tale of its former beauty, wealth, and prosperity." The writer adds: "I would to God my family were in the wilds of Africa rather than in that abandoned and desolate region." family, were in the wilds, of Africa rather than in that abandoned and desolate region."

The Bulletin affirms that these conscripting raids are made for plunder, and in order to obtain good fat ransoms for the conscripts. It says it is absurd to suppose that the rebels can take their captives three hundred miles, within our lines, and through a hostile country, and it asks if one of those scoundrels in Henry county, who is engaged, at the head of a band of marauders, in dragging busbands, sons, and brothers from their homes, is caught, ought his mere possession of a recruiting commission to save his miserable neck?

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Spirit of the Rebel Press " HOARDING." [From the Richmond Whig. October 1.] Throm the Richmond Whig. October 1.1

Nothing is more easy than to accuse poor Mr. Memminger of bringing all our trouble upon us. It is not our part-to aggravate these accusations by charging him with great but misapplied abilities. He has done all his knowledge enabled him to do. A second-rate lawyer in Charleston, famous for the energy and persistence with which he collected small bills and dunned petty debtors, his elevation to the head of the Treasury was a stroke of fortune which must have astonished the good man very much. He has done his best, but he has been overtasked—that is all. head of the Treasury was a stroke of fortune which must have astonished the good man very much. He has done his best, but he has been overtasked—that is all.

But take Confederate money at its market value to day, and see whether it is Mir. Memminger's fault that the cost of living is so ruinous. A Confederate dollar is worth, say ten cents in silver or gold. Therefore, ten Confederate dollar is ought to buy as much as a gold or silver dollar in old times. But will they? Let us ree. In old time a gold dollar would buy ten pounds of sugar or coffee, or ten yards of calico." Nowadays ten Confederate dollars will buy about three pounds of sugar, a pound and a half of coffee, and a yard and a quarter of calico. So there is something more than deprectated currency at the bottom of these ruinous prices.

"Things are scarce." Yes, but not so soarce as producers would have you believe. The Government wanted to buy bacon in Georgis. None to be had. Sugar was offered in exchange, and bason came in plentifully. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in Vicksburg after the garrison had surrendered, on the 4th of July, for the want of something to eat.

The fact is, there is such a thing as hoarding. Hence, an artificial scarcity; hence high prices; hence a salary of \$1,500 a year barely lays day-board, leaving nothing for room-rent, fuel, lights, clothes, taxes, doctors' bills, and other incidentals. Hoarding! Could a human being hoard the necessaries of life when his fellow-men are struggling for existence? They say so. They say sait was hoarded last spring and will be again this fall. They say farmers are hoarding their wheat at this moment, and compelling poor people to pay \$45 and \$60 a barrel for flour, when they might get it for \$25, if the wheat were sent to the mills. They say there is a man in this city who has a few barrels for misses for flour hoarded in cellars and garrets. They say that these merciless auctioners can always find somewhere "a friend" who has a few barrels from the secret and inexhaustible st

PROPOSITIONS OF PRACE. (From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 1.]

We notice that recent propositions have been made in several of our State Legislatures for negotiations with the enemy and suits for armistice. These deserve an unqualified condemnation. They are generally made in artful language; they are very innocent on their face; they are always accompanied by certain protestations that the interest of the South is not to be sacrificed; that the object is an "honorable" peace, and that the negotiation is to be an essay on Christian charity. There is no possible truth in such protestations. They are convenient covers of traitorous designs, or of cowardly acquiescence in the failure of our struggle.

It is not wonderful that these suggestions in our State Legislatures of pacific negotiations should be invariably interpreted by the North as covert propositions of reconstruction. To every candid mind in the Confederacy they can mean nothing else. In what other possible sense can negotiations be extended to the enemy, in the face of increased Republican majorities in the North, and the recently aggravated demands of its Government, its press, and every organ of public opinion, for the conclusion of the war in our entire subjugation? In the face of these facts negotiation can only mean our surrender, and the solicitation of it is the mean and cowardly signal of our defeat.

It is useless to say that these propositions are only and the solicitation of it is the mean and cowardly signal of our defeat.

It is useless to say that these propositions are only experimental, and that they can only prove harm-less concerties with the enemy, for as such they are undignified and indecent. But their real inspiration is deeper than that of a capricious experiment. Those who desire a suggestion of peace to be made now to the North, know very well what its price would be, and not a few of them are already fully prepared to pay it by the art of a "National Convention," and with the decency of diplomatic indirection.

vention," and with the decency of diplomatic indirection.

We congratulate the Legislature of this State on the signal rebuke it has given to two attempts at peace propositions in that body. It has shown a spirit worthy of the ancient and honorable common wealth of Virginia, and one that should be inculcated in the war. It is that of resolution to prosecute the war, without being turned aside by useless and impatient speculations of peace; expecting that blessing only in the sustained and increased success of our arms, and awaiting it with a calm and intelligent confidence in the progress of events.

STUART'S CAVALEY.

of our arms, and awaiting it with a calm and intelligent confidence in the progress of events.

STUART'S CAYALRY.

[From the Richmond Whig, October 2.1

A special despatch to the Richmond Enquirer, dated Orange Court House, September 22, 1862, says:

"A censiderable cavalry fight occurred to-day, beginning near Madison Court House. Our forces fell, back some three or four miles." True, in this instance, "we captured '00 Yankees," and there may have been good reasons for "falling back." But this tune of "Our Cavalry Fell Back," is becoming too familiar in the Army of Northern Virginia. Nobody expects "our cavalry "now to to anything but fall back.

Time was when Stuart's cavalry was the pride of the country. It was never dreamed that the clumsy Yankees, unused to horseback, could rivel, much less surpass it. But such is the lamentable fact. Since Kelly's Ford and the great review at Culpeper Court House for the benefit of the laddes, our cavalry has gone under, and we have been forced to the shameful admirsion that Yankee, tailors and shoemakers on horseback are superior to the cavaliers of the last aix months have ended with the same old songs, "Our Cavalry Fell Back."

The cause of this deterioration is unknown to us. It is alleged that the enemy's horge is invariably supported with artillery and infantry; but this is denied by competent authority in regard to the most famous cavalry "fall back." of the war—that from Middle by competent authority in regard to the most famous cavalry "fall back." of the war—that som Middle by competent authority in regard to the most famous cavalry "fall back." of the war—that from Middle by competent authority in regard to the most famous cavalry artillery, comprising some of the best batteries in the service, connected with our cavalry, and the artillerists fight bravely—so much so, indeed, that their guns are captured for want of support. end the artillerists fight bravely—30 much so, indeed, that their guns are captured for want of support.

If this painful-state of things be not past cure, we
suppose the commanding general will apply the
necessary remedy without delay, else our cavalry
will soon become a disgrace to the country, and be
scoffed at by the people, as they now are by the infantry. What makes our mornification over these scoffed at by the psople, as they now are by the infentry. What makes our mortification over these innocent "fallings back" tenfold more acute is the fact that the yest majority of the cavalrymen are Virginians.

Later accornate go to show that the despatch of the 22d, to the Enquirer, was based upon misrepresentations of cowardly fugitives, and that our cavalry acted well, all things considered. Still there was a "falling back," in spite of the fact that Gen. Lee knew the attack was going to be made, and was "wide awake." It has been long since we heard of anything brilliant achieved by our cavalry, and now would be a good time to give the country a pleasant suprise.

REBEL SLAVES SENT TO CUEA.—It is said that many rebels, in order to secure the value of their slave property, have quietly sent their chattels to Cuba. But this dernier resort has failed them, as, through the instrumentality of Mr. Savage, our able consul, many of these slaves have been set free. It is a law of Spain that any slave brought from the continent or adjoining isles becomes see the moment he touches the soil of Cuba. It is the same in the case of a slave being taken from Cuba to Spain, notwithstanding the colonial relations.

— THE COPPERHEAD PLATFORM.—The following are the principal planks in the Copperhead platform:

1. That the States have a right to seede.

2. That it is "unconstitutional" to suppress the rebellion:

3. That the States have a right to seede.

4. That goldiers in the army of the Union are not entitled to the right of suffrage.

Mr. Sumner's Speech in England. PERSONAL. The London Star of the 25th ult. publishes a very full sketch of the speech of Senator Summer on our -Mr. Willis occasionally in the Home Journa ence of his former London life. Here is a sketch o (De Bourbel, the famous gentle-man, who was so L utimate a friend of D'Orsay and

"Foreign Relations," and has a long cultorial; from which we quote:

The Hon. Charles Summer has not belied the confidence inspired by a long and illustrious career. He is as firmly as ever the friend of peace between Great Britain and America. His speech at New York on the 10th of September is indeed heavy with charges against France and England; but it is an appeal for justice, not an incentive to strife. It is a complaint of hopes disappointed, or friendship withheld, of errors hastily adopted and obstinately maintained. It is, however, an argument which does honor even to those against whom its surged, and which aims to establish future relations of the closest alliance. Senator Summer's olife reproach is thisthat we have acted unworthip of ourselves; unsaithfully to our deepest convictions and best memories. We can surely afford to be as severe in our self-judgment as he is in his sharpest aguastions.

The civil war had no sooner begun than we recognized the Confederates as beliggerents. In that we were certainly bimbeless, as a nation, of intent to injure or affront the Federal cause. The warmest friends of the Union acquiesced in it almost as a matter of course. We do not remember trat a single voice, among the many which have profested against the recognition of Southern independence, protested against the recognition of the South as an armed Power. Those to whom it was distascful, assented to it, as texiding rawher to soothe than to aggravate the strife.

It was commonly remarked among us, when we found it resented in the Joyal States, that we had done no more than the Federal Government itself. The officers of the Union recognized the officers of the Confederacy by their military titles, arranged with them for the exchange of pasoners, and acted generally in recognition of equality between the beliggerents. The Quien's proclamation of neutrality seemed the equitable and friendly supplement to that act.

Mr. Summer recalls a fact which we would gladly "Foreign Relations," and has a long cultorial; from which we quote: all the wits and bea utles of that period: "Count Wachtmeister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from t be King of Sweden and Nor-way, was married recen, by at the Swedish and Nor-wegian extessy, Londo to Mademoiselle Constance Georgiana Louise de Bourbel, youngest daughter of Harold Auguste, sixteenth Marquis de rbel, of Montpingon, Nor mandy. [The Marquis de Bourbel, in 1636-6, was I esident in London, a very intimate friend of Count D Orany—the two convery intimate friend of Count D "Orsay—the two constant companions being consider ed, by the frequenters of the St. James street Club, as the two most accomplished gamblers in the world. They were both, also, men of undoubted genius, a ad though both French noblemen, they shone as bri Utantly in English conversation as any of the wits (h. loore, Bulwers and the state of the looped to be believed. Disraeli, Horace Smith, &c., &c.), who habitually met them at the uneurpassed table of La dy Blessington. With the famous leaders of society of that period (Mrs. Leicester Stambope, Lady Dufferin, Mrs. Norton, Lady Seymour, Lady Dudley Stuart, &c., &c), de Bourbel was the confidential .'ntimate -as sincerely admired a mon, probably, by t. lented ladies of fashion, as London society ever saw. He

was, with his many successes and accomplishments, the model for the hero of a nove; and was doubtless the original of many of the sketchings of his friends Bulwer and Disraeli. His figure was slightand tall; and he dressed with studied plainness; his ligerents. The Queen's problemation of neutrality seemed the equitable and friendly supplement to that act.

Mr. Summer recalls a fact which we would gladly forget, as one for which we can offer no excuse. The recognition was hurried even to the verge of bad faith. It bears date so early as May 1881; only two months after President Lincoln was inaugurated, and a few weeks after the fall of Fort Sumpter. Immediately that the rebellion broker out, and before the National Government had put forth its strength in a single act of repression, we active whedge the equality of the new Government with the old, of an inciplent insurrection with a majestic and friendly Flower.

In the Cabinetit was delicer at Jupon and decided with a full consciousness of what it implied. It was purposely premature. It was in itentionally offensive to the one party, and pleasing to the other. Mr. Adams came—bearing a name that was in itself a credential to all free English hearty—to find; to first bitter corprise, that the Government represented, the Union of his proud allegiance, was placed upon a level with the mushroom republic that had suddenly grown up on a slave plantation.

Is it any marvel that loyal Americans have remembered with bitterness an incident as mortifying Is it not rather a proof of substant is a good will and almost invincible amity that the intercourse of the two Governments has been uninterrupted and even friendly?

But the recognition of belligerency has neverthefeatures most intellectually regular; complexion pale as marble, and eyes most impressively dark and large. Though not strikingly hendsome to an indiscriminating observer, yet the self-possession and unpresuming coolness and gentlemanliness of his manner and bearing, were, to men and wome alike, irresistibly winning. At the time we speak of, he was apparently from 28 to 30 years of age."] - In course of some conversation at the War Department, at Washington, on Tuesday, on intelligent Tennessean said: "The way to nettle all questions in my State, between us and the rebels, is to enlist every able-bodied shave in Tennessee." This ntleman further said that Major Geo. Li. Stearns had brought half of Tennessee to a horse-laugh, by taking Mrs. Felicita Grundy Porter's stately manaion "for an office to recruit niggers," as the barroom jesters phrase it. The Major, he added, had a camp one mile from the city, where he has recruited thousand men within four weeks. This won-

erfully energetic Yankee, he says, is doing a world of good, and doing it with a tast and sweetness of temper which daily makes friends in the midst of two Governments has been uninterrupted and even friendly?

But the recognition of belligerency has nevertheless proved fruitful of evil. The commanders of the Nashville, the Alabama, and the restof that vulture brood, would have been, in the eye of interretional law, the pirate captains that they are in fact. Their burning of ships at sea would be simple felosy and arson. It has been alleged as, the justification of these acts that the Confederate cruiser has naport into which to take his captures—no prize court to pronounce. That is precisely the reason why he should upon them be reckoned as an ocean belige-irent. -Lord Cockburn mentions an old lady who kept up the custom of salting an ox at the beginning of the winter, and systematically eating it up from nose to tail. He tells of her inviting a friend to come to dinner next Sunday, while there should yet be some of the winter provision left, saying, "We're terribly near the tail, too!" This is somewhat analogous to the arrangement of Lord Polkement, who, when he had killed a calf, "ate just up one side and down the other," the household subsisting ent.
There runs through the whole of Mr. Sumner's gi-

wholly on veal till all was consumed:

—Dr. George Hayward, an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, died suddenly of apoplexy on Wednesday, at the age of 72 years. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the medical school of Harvard College, which chair he held until 1849. He was for several years president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

— Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who was at first opposed to the emancipation proclamation, in a speech in Butler county, Ohio, last week, declared himself convinced that the President was right, and heard only one complaint in Tennessee, and that was, "some of the people are sorry the President did not include that State also." The proclamation best wissies of hosts of friends. had made the negroes our "true friends, and their friendship is much better than their enmity." - Jenny Lind Goldschmidt seems to prefer Eng land to her native land, as a place of residence. In city and in country, and always pleasantly and agreeably, we are in the constant habit of hearing of her, enjoying herself, and giving pleasure to all around her. She and her husband, Otto Gold-

schmidt, have been taking a prominent part in harvest festival, held at Little Houghton, in North amptonshire. After the sermon, M. Goldschmidt took his seat at the organ, and Madame Goldchmidt, standing by him, sang a harvest hymn from -President Lincoln has been presented with a handsome and exceedingly substantial cane, made from live oak of the old ship Constitution. The wood is the finest oak, and beautifully polished. wood is the nnest oak, and beautifully polished. The head of the cane is of polished iron, the material being a position of a bolt taken from the original Monitor, which was broken by the first shot she received from the rebel Merrimac. On top of the head

are the words "Constitution" and "Monitor," and the dates "1812" and "1862." These form a circle, and in the centre is engraved an anchor-the en -Col. Percy Wyndham, who only a few days ago resumed command of his brigade of cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Po-- A Democratic President and a Democratic At-

torney General decided that there was no power under the Constitution to prevent the Southern States from seceding. Perhaps this is the reason why the self-styled Democracy of the present day has taken such a fancy for the Constitution, and asumed to be its especial champion.

Thoughtful men, regardless of party, will ponder the following truths:

1. The Woodward party say that "the Constitution as it was" must be restored; and yet, when they were in power, they declared that there is no principle of self-preservation in the Constitution 2. The prempt and patriotic action of that party would have saved the terrible sacrifices that have since been made to re-establish the Governmen that was broken down under the last Democratic Administration. 3. The election of Woodward would prolong the war, and forever render our country subject to the convulsions that desolate the republic of Mexico. 4. Under the Administration of Andrew G. Curtin, the honor and the credit of the State have been

maintained, while during the last year alone, the State debt has been reduced \$954,720,40-almost - WHO ARE PROLONGING THE WAR?-The Copperheads complain that the Administration has purposely prolonged the war that slavery might be abolished, and yet they uniformly oppose all and every measure—complain of taxes, discourage enconscription, confiscation, emancipation, and every-thing else that tends to bring the war to a close! A great and unprecedented meeting was held on ningham, of Beaver, for many years an active, pow ful, and influential leader of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania, proclaim to the peop his determination to stand by and support the Government of his country against the treason of armed rebels in the South and the infernal machinations of their sympathizers and conspirators in the North. Over three thousand persons from the -The Reading Journal, in speaking of the real emocrats of the country, who are everywhere leaving the Copperhead party by scores and hundred and ranging themselves on the side of the Union says it is so even in old Berks. In every district in

the county there are a number of patriotic Demo-crats who utterly repudiate the Copperhead organi-zation, and avow their intention of voting for Curtin. We might name many leading men, were it advisable to do so, who never before voted any other ticket than that labelled "Demogracy," wh now say they can't swallow Woodward, Though most of them are quiet, their votes will tell on elec-tion day. Those who count on 7,000 rebel majority in Berlis this fall will and a monstrous big flea in . their ears the morning after the election. their ears the morning after the election.

GOVERNOE CURTIN'S PROBABLE MAJORITY.

The Union State Committee have made up their table of probable majorities upon data furnished by reliable parties in the different counties. In their calculation, Berks is seadown at 6,000 majority for Woodward (more than she can give); Schuylisill, 3,000; Montgomery, 1,200, &c. Philadelphia, 6,000 for Curtin; Lancaster, 5,500; Allegheny, 6,000,&c. The result foots up about 80,000 majority for Curtin in the State. Our own impression, judging from the signs of the times, is, that Curtin's majority will not be less than 40,000, and it may be half as much again. The tide is setting strongly in the right quarter, and is gaining impetus, every day. The election, of the UnioniState ticked by a large majority in boyond; all doubt.—Columbia Republican.

UnioniState ticked by a large majority is beyond all doubt.—Columbia Republican.

THE COMEDIAGE THE TWO DROMIOS.—The mindle of the "Two Dromios" is revived. There are two Horatic Ssymours. Both aspire to teach the Democracy of distant States the rudiments of political science; both get invited to address the faithful, thousands of miles from horze; both write letters as similar in style as to decays the most accomplished experts. How are the people to know "which is which?" When we see, a letter going the rounds, surporting to have been written by "Hon. Horatic, Seymour," how are we in know whether it was penned by his Excellency or, by "hat other man," whose style is such a counterpart of his, whose sentiments are so entirely in unison with his, whose every mental sign and gesture are so faithfully a reflex of him, that even the wary Journal of Commerce is taken in? By what mark are we to distinguish the genuine from the sparious. What letts are we to apply to determine which is the original and which is the "counterfeit presentment?"

This matter is getting serious. There is some talk of running one of these gentlemen for the Presidency. There may be a split in the party. These may be a row in the Cancenton. Some may insist that they voted for one, and some that they voted for the other. Who is to determine? How is it is true—auprose "the other man" should claim that he was the man run, and insist on being President? Imagine a suit for ejectment commenced by Horatic Seymour, claimant, vs. Horatic Seymour, occupant, of the White house!—Albany Journal.

How Bhave Men Supers and Dire—In his report of the Chicksmaugs battles, B. F. Taylor re-

the market compared with the isovening:

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Tennessee 6s. 68

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Tacoff chain 185

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Hudson River 1384

Harlem Preferred 137

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Harlem Preferred 139

Reading 181

Michigan Central 1824

Michigan Southerman 183

Illinois Con. Scrip 1274

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THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THREE CENTS

The money must always accompany the orde in no instance can these terms be deviated from, a ford very little more than the cost of the paper. ES Postmasters are requested to set at Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given. Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 9.

2 N Liberty Bank. 63 | 200 Schi Nav pref. b5. 23 | 3 Trenton R | 173 | 100 AEOS | 100 Schuyl Mav pref. b50. 26 | 100 Schuyl Mav pref. b50. 26 | 100 Schuyl Mav pref. b50. 26 | 100 do | 50 dys. 274 | 100 Meaning R | 611/2 | 100 Me

Weekly Review of the Phila. Markets, The produce markets have been quite active again this week, and for most of the leading articles prices favor the selfers, owing to the upward movement in gold. Quereitron Bark has advanced. Breadstuffs are also better, and for Grain of all kinds the receipts are light and prices on the advance. Coal is active. Cotion is bringing higher rates. Coffee. Sugar, and Molasses have further advanced. Foreign Chemicals are held higher. Fish are firm. Foreign Fruit of all kinds is very scarce and high. No change in Hemp, Hides, or Iron. Lard is advancing. Naval Stores are scarce, and Rosin has advanced, In Oils generally the tendency is npward. Plaster is scarce. In Provisions there has been more doing at full rates. Rice is quiet. Salt firm. In Sreds the sales have been limited. Teas and Tallow are held firmly. Tobacco has materially advanced.

both foreign and coastwise ports, and vessels scar.

Dry Goods there are more doing, and prices of kinds are nigner and tonding up, with reduced scores on sale.

FEOUR.—There is more doing, and the market is firmer and the stock on sale light. The export demantize moderate, and the only sales reported are about 9,000 bbls, including old stock extra family, at \$6@5.50 \(\) bbl. ointed chief of staff to General Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga. He is a gallant soldier and high-toned gentleman. He carries with him the fresh ground at \$6.22@6.57%, and low-grade superfine at \$5@6 12%. There is a steady home-consumption de-mand at \$5@6.25 for superfine, \$5.0@6.57% for extras, \$6@7 for extra family, and \$7.25@8.25 for famey lots, according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet, and there is but little of either to operate in; we quote the former at \$5.50@5.75, which is an advance: PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1953, Gold was stronger to-day and opened at 146%, con-nuing without much fluctuation until the close, when 17 was bid. The doubtful situation of affairs in Tennesquote the former at \$5.50%5.75, which is an advance; and the latter at \$4.25 for Pennsylvania, and \$4.76 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are light, and it is in steady demand at full prices, with sales of 40,000 bushels ordinary to prime old and new red at \$4.35 to 1.40%1.66% bushels, chiefly at \$4.45, to arrive. White ranges from \$1.55 to 1.75. Bye if here would command \$1.12%1.15. Corn has advanced, with sales of \$5.000 bushels mixed at \$66%\$1, and yellow at \$580%1.12. Oats are scarce, and 25.000 bushels sold at a price to be fixed, equal to \$50%50 weight, which is an advance. Barley and Mait remain quite.

see, the coming election, and the general inactivity of our armies, cause a depressing feeling in money circles, and it is generally admitted that our affairs do not look and it is generally admitted that our shars do not look so promising as they did some time ago.

Covernment securities are in greater demand, 107-being paid for the seven-thirties and sixes of 1881 One-year certificates are considered a very fair investment at 99% @%. Sales of the five-twenties are progressing at the sales of a million and a quarter a day. Money is in good mand at 5, 6@7 per cent., according to the party and e collaterals. speculative shares are still tending upward. There was a strong movement in Schuylkill Navigation, which ada strong movement in Schryikill Navigation, which advanced to 25%, a rise of 1%; Reading also rose ½; Catawiesa preferred, ½; North Pennsylvania opened strong at 21; Luttle Schwylkill was steady at 42%; Philadelphia and Erie at 23%; Norristewn at 60; Minehill at 63; State fives told at 100%; Allegheny County sixes at 55; Pitts burg fives at 170; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 104; pour lives at 10; Finiadelphia and Ene sixes at 101; Penns. Railroad 2d mortgages at 105½; Lehigh sixes at 107½; Huntingdon and Broad Top first mortgages at 103; Union Canal sixes advanced to 25%; Chester Valley sevens at 42½; Morris Canal sold at 69; Susquehanna at 10½; Green and Coates passenger at 44½; Arch Street, at 24; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 57½; Consolidation 43. The popular location 43.

Press at Co. quote: Junied States Bonds, 1891. D. S. new Certificates of Indebtednass. U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness. United States 7-30 Notes. Quartermasters Vouchars. Orders for Certificatios of Indebtedness, Bark is unchanged, and there is very inthe doing in the article.

REESWAX is unchanged. Small sales of yellow at #2@46 y ib.

CANDLES.—There is more inquiry for adamantine, and 1,000 boxes, mostly city-made, were disposed of at 134,622c cash. In sperm there is nothing doing to fix prices. Tallow candles are firmer.

COAL.—The market has been unsetfled, in consequence of the advance in the toll, and the miners and dealers have put up their prices to correspond. We hear of a cargo sale of Schuylkil White and Red Ash, from on board at Richmond, at \$7.56, 55 per ton; and Lehigh, at Mauch Chunk, at \$2.59, 50, and but little of the latter offering. Sales of five-twenties to-day \$1,725,700.

Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street note foreign exchange per steamer City of Washing-n, from New York, as follows: Rio; Sic for Laguayra, and Sic for Porto Rico, cash and time COTTON —The market has been unsettled, and we again advance our quotations 526c 31 b. Sales of 300 bales, closing at 56292c, cash. for middling. A prize cargo of 56 bales sold by auctica at 5242922c—mostly at about 90c, cash. DDUES.—The advance in gold has caused a firmer feeling in all descriptions of foreign, chemicals; but there is not much doing faroung the siles, we notice some Caustic Soda at 72c, Alum at 33c, and East, India Castor Oil at \$1.90. Indiay is higher and scarce, FEATHEES are scarce, and good Western are worth 526350 25 ib.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

tion at 34. The market closed strong.

Drexel & Co. quote:

old..... Exchang

FEATHERS are scarce, and good Western are worth of 19350 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel continues limited, and most of the recent arrivals have been stored for higher figures. We must from the wharf at \$14301 for Ro. 1s, \$9.50 for No. 2s, 2nd \$5607 for shore and have seen as the store trates are \$1 above these figures. Codfish command \$8 \to \text{quintale} not along the sold at this figure. Pickled Herring are scarce and high.

FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare of all kinds of foreign, and the tendency is upward. A lot of Germag, prunes sold at 1250, and lemons at \$765 \to \text{box}. The season for peaches is over. Green apples are selling at \$2.5003 50 \to \text{box}. In Dried Fruit there is not enough, doing to establish quotations.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpeol and London there is not hing doing, and the rates are nominal. To the West Ludies there is very little movement. A brig was taken to Demarare at \$1 \to \text{bb} out. Coal vessels are in demand at foil rates. Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, October 7, 1863, and since January 1, 1368, together with corresponding period last Increase.

The inspections of Flour and Meel in Philautipum iuring the week ending Oct. S. 1863, wone as follows:

Barrels of supersine.

8.655
839 foll rates.
GINSENG.—There is nothing doing. We quote crude \$5@90c. Guano is selling slowly, at former rates; the emand is improving. HEMP is extremely quiet, and without sales to any extent.

HAY commands \$2@22 ton.

HIDES.—Prices are steady, but there is little or nothing doing, and but few here in first hands.

HOPS.—Prices are frim, but the sales have been only in a small way, within the range of 18@25c for old and\$ 923 29 \$411715 76

na small way, whilither range of 16925c for old and new.

LUMBER.—There is a good demand for all kinds, without much change in prices.

MOLASSES.—There is a steady inquiry, and prices. are 1626 better for all descriptions. Sales of Cata Murcovado at 48650c and New Orleans at 55665c for sweet and 49s for sour.

NAVAL STORIS.—The market is nearly bare of Rosin, and it has advanced to \$45660 7 bbl. Prices. of Tar and Pitch are nominal. Spirits of Turpentine is in limited request at the recent advance; small sales at \$2,50692. \$3.51S1,649 95 S,679 00 \$190,366 93 request at the recent advance; small sales at \$2.5022.85.
gallon.
OILS.—The tendency in Fish Oil is decidedly newards, and we notice sales of Crude Whale at \$1.65. Tanners:
Oil at \$1, and Winter Whale at \$1.102; 15, cash 103
bls Winter, Lcrd Oil, to arrive, sold at \$1.5, and a small lot at \$1.06. Innseed Oil continues in active request, and is selling feely at \$1.85, cash. In Coal Oil there is very little doing. Small sales are reported, at \$5256 for Crude, \$2545 for Refued in bond, and \$3565 gallon for free, according to quality.
The following are the receipts of Crude cnd Refined at this port during the past week;
Crude.

\$2.23 barrels.
Refined.

\$4.699 barrels. uffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland sizee September 1, 1869: Fiour, bbls. ..184, 190 ... 2,318 ... 3,811 Meal, Wheat, 1,692,105 4,326,560 Increase..... 26,423 2,633,435 7oial, 1861...... 75.441. Total, 1860.....275,372 2,213 1,386,519 3,326,153 PLASTER is scarce, and soft is in demand at \$1.50 ton.
RICEs held firmly, and the stock is very light, with small sales at 71,2071c \$10.
RICEs held firmly, and the stock is very light, with small sales at 71,2071c \$10.
RICES and is jobbing out at 10 \$2 readed.

SALT:—No arrivals or sales of Liverpool. A. Cargo of Turk is lead is jobbing out at 10 \$2 readed.

SALT:—No arrivals or sales of Liverpool. A. Cargo of Turk is lead in the sales are light. Small sales are reported within the range of \$2.506.528 bush. Planothy is delta the late decline; sales at \$2.506.3 bush, chiefy at \$2.76. Flaxweed is in demand, and about all the crop is the late late of in demand, and about all the crop is the country leaded is in demand, and when the later rate demand has been very settee for both raw and reflect and with a further demand; so def and sterling exchange holders have but up heir prices; sales of 3.000 linds Culus at \$11.37.5612.75; Flort Nico at \$15.75613.50, and Havans at \$21.25603.56, on time.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are field higher and good demand for both. New, England Rum is worth, 616650. Which y is scarce and on the alwane; sales of table at 6660ce, now held at 2.4 inher figure, and drudge at 54.660c. 1,546,403 218,218 Nour, Wheat, bbls, bush, 12,987 122,830 122,330 122,330 228,862 2,891,401 64,428 The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The New York Roening Post of the day says:
Gold has been more firm to day. Opening at 14612, it
gradually advanced, on rumors from Rosecrans, to.
1473. As wago to press the quotation is 1463.
Exchange is dall at 162.
The loan narket is very quiet, and at the prominent tastitutions the demand from the Seating brokers is very,
light, 6 per cant. being the current rate. We learn hat
everal good lots of paper have been sold this morning
at 53 per cent. eversi gad, iots of paper have seen sold this morning at 5½ pez cent. The Stock market is strong and excited. A considerable at by per cent.

The Stok market is strong and excited. A considerable number of new buyers are reported, and the preciacts of the Stock Exchange were growded at an early bour. Governments are scarcely so buoyant as vesterday, as the heaviest and must persuptory orders from abroad heaviest and must persuptory orders from abroad heaviest and reversement coupons are wanted at 1835-(1854) and five twenty reprintered at 1835-(1864) and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1889/1854, and coupon fives of 1854 are held at 1855 are held at 1854 are held at 1855 are held at 185 for blacks and greens. Any there he a steady deliants for blacks and greens. To BACCO.—The markethas been somewhat mastited, and quotations for both teaf and Manniactured have advanced, but buyers hold off-and purchase carefully. A portion of the stock of the formosphes been withdrawn for the present. 100 causes Feanavivania Seed Fast, which is in good request, sold a light 32s, short time. WiNES are firm, but no sales, are reported. WOOL.—There has been more active manufacturers, since our last, and a good denand from manufacturers, with light receipts and stocks to operateful; prices tend noward. Sales of 50,000 ftg are reported within the range of 60,000 making and fine fleece and in he cash.

New York Markets, Oct. 3.

ASKES are scarce and firm at \$7.62½ for Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

Beraderuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is (@le better, but only moderately, active at the advance. dvance.
The sales are 15,000 bbls at \$5.05@3.40 for superfine tate: \$5.50@5, 76 for extra State: \$5.12@5.40 for superfine tichieze, ladiana, lowa Ohio, &c. \$5.76@6.25 for extra State: holding shipping brants of round-keep Ohio at do including shipping brands of round-koop Ohio at \$8,5 (%), 90.

Southern Flour is firm, and more active, with sales of 1,000 bbis at \$8,1007, 10 for subscales Baltimore, and \$7,1508,80 for extra do.
Canadian Flour is 6001c higher, and in botter demand; cales 800 bbis at \$5,7509,95 for common, and \$6,5006,75 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour-remains firm, at \$500,65 for the range of fine and superfine.
Corn Meal is scarce and framer.
Rye is firm but quiet, at \$1,120,118.
Barley is 1022 better, with rales of 6,000 bush Chicago at 51,50.
Oats are 504 cents better, and the market is excited, with sales at 70050 cents for Canada; 77090 cents for Western, and 78080 cents for Canada; 77090 cents for State.
Corn is 203 cents higher, and in active speculative request, with very excited market. The sales are 2000,000 bushels at \$100 to rprime Western mixed; afost and in store at 98008 for Rasten.

Tallow is firmer and in good request; sales of 500 bhds prime city at 11% cents.
Gerass.—We notice sales of 100 tieres at 10 cents.
Whissy is in fair demand and higher; sales of 1,004 bbls at 82085 cents.