...Press.

...TURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

...TOR OF THE PRESS will be grate- ...his personal and political fully obliged to ... State if they will friends throughout the ...llligence of the telegraph him the earliest inte... their results of Tuesday's election in the respective counties.

The End of the Campaign.

The end of the campaign is near, and if at this late day the vast majority of the people are not convinced of the disloyalty of Democratic candidates for the Government ...ple then evidence and argument ... of the one essential proof of his ...ernorship, ...tion is wanting, and ...re vain. Not Government only ...ympathy with resistance to ... his opposition to the ...wants the stamp of open ... of the disloyalty of Mr. Justice WOODWARD in his own speeches and letters, and have found in them the strongest argument against his election. In words that cannot be recalled, he counselled national dishonor. He defended the right of rebellion... He declared slavery a divine institution. He said that if the South was resolved to leave the Union, it should be permitted to go in peace. His creed is that of CALHOUN, of the fierce and treacherous South; it is absolutely opposed to the faith of the old Democracy, to the teachings of JACKSON, and JEFFERSON, and WEBSTER, and CLAY, and DOUGLAS; to the traditions of the Republic, and to the principles which WASHINGTON bequeathed for its preservation. His spirit is hostility with the North, and in amity with the South. His declaration, that the fanaticism of the North caused the rebellion, is a direct insult to Pennsylvania, and a miserable echo of the doctrine by which the leaders of rebellion justify their crime. Thus, affirming the divinity of slavery, the right of rebellion, the responsibility of the North for the war, he is unfit to be the Governor of a free State, unworthy of the trust of loyal men, deserving only of defeat as overwhelming and humiliating as his principles are odious and his purposes pernicious.

True to the Union, unconditionally for the Union, working for the Union with zeal and energy which no man has surpassed, hating rebellion with all the earnestness of his earnest nature, resolved that it shall, with the help of God and the American people, be forever suppressed, caring only for his country, without one stain upon his record, ANDREW G. CURTIN appeals to the loyal voters of Pennsylvania with a personal and national right to their support. Governor of this State during the three years of the most dangerous war America has ever known, and bearing a heavier responsibility than that of any of his able predecessors, he has fulfilled his duty. Pennsylvania stands foremost in the line of the loyal States with this man at her head, who, if re-elected her magistrate, is pledged to make her future as glorious as her past. What he has done for the Union all the North and South knows; his is no doubtful record, it is inseparably united with that of this loyal Commonwealth, and one with that of the patriotism of America. He has never spoken of slavery as divinely sanctioned, blamed the North for the war, or defended the right of secession. It was not he who advised the Government to permit the Southern States to break up the Union peaceably. Believing that in time of war it is the duty of Americans to support the American Government, and convinced that the Union is worth fighting for, he has energetically given his aid to the prosecution of the war, and, with the vast majority of his countrymen, is determined that the war shall only end with the submission of the South, and the restoration of the old Republic.

In the bright light in which the candidates stand before the people, the contrast between their histories, their principles, and their aims is deepened, and as the great campaign is closing, men cannot fail to see in what antipodal opposition they stand. Between loyalty and disloyalty we must choose, and the fate of this nation may depend upon the issue. If Pennsylvania elects GEORGE W. WOODWARD, she commits herself to his principles, and gives her great influence into the hands of men hostile to the Government. But if she maintains ANDREW G. CURTIN in the high office which he honors, she pledges herself to the defence and vindication of the Government, to all that has made this country free, and all that will keep it great. Earnestly as we love America do we hope for his election; then will great principles, true patriotism, rule our future; then will the end of the campaign be a glory for the friends of the Union, a terror to its enemies, for it will mean the end of the rebellion.

Bishop Hopkins.

Probably the most discreditable exhibition of the present most discreditable opposition to the war for the maintenance of the Federal Union, is the last letter of JOHN H. HOPKINS, "Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont," in reply to the protest against his first letter on the Bible view of slavery, signed by the Rt. Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., and a large majority of the clergymen of his diocese. This last demonstration of JOHN H. HOPKINS appears in the advertising columns of our morning edition, and it shows that whom the gods desire to destroy they first make mad. Because, while that letter establishes the monstrous unfairness and indecency of this Bishop HOPKINS, its reproduction in the columns of THE PRESS is the result of the decision of the Copperhead leaders in the present campaign. We should have voluntarily given it to our readers as one of the most effective weapons in favor of the cause in which we are engaged, and we are therefore, naturally not sorry to lay it before them under the sanction of the paid and recognized authority of these same leaders.

It will not be forgotten that the so-called Democratic State Central Committee circulated the first letter of this Bishop HOPKINS under their solemn seal, and it is in simple consistency and character with this act that they disseminate and endorse his second and if possible his more scandalous justification of his atrocious opinions on the grave and momentous question involved in this mighty struggle.

If the Episcopal clergy, without distinction of party, and with one or two now notorious exceptions, revolted from the letter of Bishop HOPKINS, written in 1861, and hastened to rescue themselves and their church from the sin and shame of being held responsible for that extraordinary paper, what will they say for the new and insolent and shameless justification of that production? We have little time, and less room, to point out the monstrous fallacies, not to say falsehoods, in the second letter of the Vermont Bishop; but what will the intelligent and Christian reader think of such a sentence in this letter as the following? He says: "My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time *when no one could anticipate* the form of government which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in reference to their secession." It is a sad sight to see one of the chiefs of one of the most powerful Christian churches in the world uttering what, unless he has sunk into dotage, or has become the slave of treason, is a bald and reckless falsehood. Did not this man know that the whole object of the Southern traitors was to establish and to "adopt a form of government" not simply at variance with and in violation of the Federal Government, but based solely upon the institution of slavery?—and yet he tells us, while the evidences of this intention on the part of the rebels had been scattered all over our legislative and party history, even as late as January, 1861, "no one could anticipate the form of government which the Southern States would adopt." More shameless than this is the spectacle of a Christian leader repeating the lowest calumnies against the people of the Eastern States, of one of which he is a safe and heretofore prosperous resident. What shall we say of his deliberate omission and refusal to denounce the authors of this war, the slaveholders themselves? Of his criminal silence in regard to their ingratitude, and perjury and bloodshed? The ill temper of his second letter, republished in this morning's PRESS, its superfluous adjectives and its vulgar epithets, while they ... how utterly lost to decency and ... prove even an assumed teacher of ... decorum become when he offers ... the Gospel must of slavery against ... himself as the ... Bishop POTTER ... freedom, should ... who have ... and the good ... against ... united wi... the first ... and pure men ... him in protesting ... letter of Bishop HOPKINS, ...scending to a reply.

WE COPY this morning, from the Lancaster *Express* of last evening, ... an editorial article which adds another to the many proofs of the deliberate disloyalty of the Copperhead leaders of Pennsylvania. This article is the more significant inasmuch as it shows that there is or has been a concerted movement to resort to rebellion in this State should Justice WOODWARD not be elected Governor. We must not reject such evidence as this, when we remember that the darkest anticipations of loyal and patriotic men in regard to the intentions of the betrayers of the Democratic party and the would-be destroyers of the country have been too frequently realized.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of that discreet and statesmanlike paper, the New York *Daily Times*, is doing effective service to the friends of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. The speech at the hall of the National Guards was fittingly and eloquently followed by another fine argument before the assembled Democrats of Philadelphia at Chestnut Hill yesterday evening. There is something in the style and in the utterances of Governor RAYMOND, which, added to the fact that he is at the head of a great newspaper, entirely independent of party patronage, and therefore able to speak his real feelings, that gives signal value to his sentiments in this momentous crisis.

Mr. F. W. Hughes and the Army.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I observed in *The Press* of to-day, a letter purporting to be written by me, detailing a conversation with Mr. F. W. Hughes, Esq., in relation to the present war.

I was surprised at seeing such a letter in your paper, as I did not write it, nor did I authorize it to be written—nor do I know who wrote it.

The conversation, as stated, did take place, and my impression is essentially, I mentioned it to several persons engaged in the transaction, to show the humor of Mr. Hughes upon the subject of ameliorating the condition of drafted men's families.

But no person had any authority to write you that letter in my name, without my consent.

I beg you to publish this statement in your next paper. Your obedient servant,

JNO. BANNAN.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 8, 1863.

[We regret, for the sake of Mr. BANNAN, that any person should have used his name, even as an authority for a disloyal sentiment of Mr. HUGHES. The letter came to us signed with the name of Mr. BANNAN, and knowing him to be a prominent citizen of Pottsville, we printed his communication. We make this correction in behalf of our correspondent, and are only sorry we cannot make a similar correction for the sake of Mr. HUGHES.—ED. THE PRESS.]

WE ASK attention to the advertisements of the Union League. They refer to important matters.

Gen. Gadsden's Letter to Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following letter, from General Gadsden, of South Carolina, was found among the captured correspondence of Jefferson Davis. It will be seen that he therein made important suggestions as to a great Federation of West India islands, and profited in their prosperity and advancement by African slavery, as now existing in the Southern States, etc.:

[PRIVATE.]

MEXICO, 19th July, '54.

General Davis—Dear Sir: I have only time before the express leaves for a very brief note. The affairs of this Republic are in a hopeless retrograding. The Treasury minus. The possible replishing by the Treaty already anticipated in contracts to build up a military and naval power. The latter is an absurdity. The former a necessity to sustain the army which Santa Anna weekly spares to. If he can command a Revenue he may have a brief triumph. But the ignorance of himself and Cabinet is not yielding to the spirit and progress of the age, and in vainly hoping that they can sustain the antiquated policy of monopolies and restrictions, abandoned by every enlightened country, will prove the downfall of centrality and of tyrannical exaction.

Guerrero maintains her independence, Michioean is following suit, and the recovery of State sovereignty by those two States, open to the Pacific and adjacent to our commerce, will enable them to sustain a separate nationality, or to force back the federation of States which has been absorbed under one imperial City. If the leaders of Guerrero and Michioean understand the trumps of State Sovereignty they will achieve a victory, and either remain as separate republics or reunite with the old members under a new federation. It is generally understood that the States along the Rio Grande, with Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango, are in a feverish state, and that most of the exiled republicans are in wait on the frontier, prepared to take part in the first explosion. Information to-day from Vera Cruz reports dissaffection in that quarter. It has always been a Republican State, and its pronunciamentos generally endorsed by Puebla, the most powerful of the old federation. So, you may rest satisfied of one fact, that the political elements are convulsed, and an explosion will upset centralization and restore the federation, and with success spread Santa Anna to another successful retreat into exile, unless, profiting from experience and the indications around, he could come to terms with the Republicans, and disarm the monarchical influences which have thus far misled and controlled him. Rumor gives him the credit of endeavoring to fraternize with the Republicans or Moderados, now in conciliation with the Puros. This (if they will trust him) is his only safety-valve.

You will see from the proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba, that my speculations on the policy of Spain, in relation to that island, were not extravagant. If you will compare this document, which you can see in the *Intelligencer* of the 16th of June, with the decree of a previous date on the propagation of African slaves, that they are in harmony. The statesmen of the world are awakening to the great truths which the Harpers and the McDuffies of my little State first foreshadowed as to African slavery. The subservience and the dependence of the inferior to the superior cast, and the convictions on the part of the ultra abolitionists, have only been the exact fulfilment of rabbidness, while the work will go on and the designs of Providence be fulfilled. Cuba, whether annexed or remaining a separate sovereignty from Spain and the United States, and carrying out that policy of humanity which Pezuela has proclaimed for securing the "maintenance and prosperity of the existence of slavery," will prove the beneficiary of its restoration in the other islands, which by an opposite and mistaken policy are rapidly lapsing into barbarism.

Have you ever, in your visions, dreamt of a great federation of West India islands, stimulated in their prosperity and advancement by African slavery? A new existence in the Southern States! History has never recorded such a commercial and naval Power as Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, united under one federation, could rear up. The movements in Cuba make it no longer a dream of the imagination; and if the United States, true to her own interests, would take the initiatory to protect the white race in St. Domingo, and give them the opportunity of recovering their power in that Gardden of Eden, from whence French incendiarism drove its Adams and its Eves, Hayti and St. Domingo would sing anthems to her deliverers from barbarism, and her regeneration under the restoration of African slavery.

As startling as may seem the speculation, it is a work more easy of accomplishment than the vain efforts to Free the Black Man and to regenerate them under an African empire. It is with consideration, however, and becomes particularly interesting to the Southern States of our Federation. Without annexation, and free from those conflicts at Washington, to check southern expansion, here the Southern Planter of enterprise would find space enough and inducements enough to seek new homes for himself and domestics in the most lovely domain of God's creation, and all united in harmony under one homogenous American system. I must again, therefore, invite your consideration to the suggestions in my last, and of the agency I would be pleased to exercise in the examination, if not promotion, of these hallucinations. I should judge, from the movement of Senator Douglas, that the report of General Cazeno must have been favorable, and from his letter to the *Evening Post*, he seems deeply impressed with some views I have detailed, and which, I presume, must have been the objects of the commission.

I presume if diplomatic relations with St. Domingo are opened, that the General and Mrs. Flora Montgomery will return and have charge. My views were not to supercede those individuals who so merit the confidence, but only to be a general inspector through all the islands named, extending to the minor, if deemed advisable, so as to be well informed as to their state and condition, and the interests of those who at present direct their destinies. The resident at St. Domingo might consult with me in his negotiations, and both comprehending and favoring their policy, act in concert to advance. We cannot begin the work too soon, and a most important preliminary would be, as in Japan, to secure a coal station at Samana. A Rendezvous of American steamers at that point would not only afford us the means of protecting American commerce in the Indies and on the coast of South America, but to guard and watch with a faithful eye interests which are growing up in that quarter, and which seem to have excited no little emotion in the United States. If the President may construct record to my views and wishes, all that will be necessary will be to put at my disposal the Fulton, to be at Vera Cruz in November, so that we may have the winter months for examination, &c., &c.

Let me hear from you as early as practicable, so that I may go to work to prepare for the Inquisitorial Cruz. If aught can be done here to enlighten these people and make them understand their true interests as identified with the American system, will engage my unceasing vigilance. But the Church, the old Spaniards, the monarchical influence, with that of those Monied Changers whom our Saviour drove from the Temple, are so predominant in power that I almost despair of any regeneration in the cause of free trade as antagonistical to monopolies, restrictions, church temporalities, and all the plunder involved in that policy.

Yours, J. G.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1863.

General Rosecrans' Army.

It is ascertained that none of General ROSECRANS' very latest despatches, which are to the evening of the 5th instant, mention anything relative to the situation in the locality of Chattanooga, all of them referring entirely to military details. The other despatches, however, recently received by the Government, speak of events in that quarter, and are from General MEIGS.

Suspension of Sentence.

The sentence of death, by court-martial, which was to have been executed upon Private BROWLEY, of the 122d New York Volunteers, in the Army of the Potomac, to-day, was suspended by order of President LINCOLN, providing that the culprit would agree to make up the time he was absent by desertion by continuing in the service after the three years' term of his regiment has expired.

Thanksgiving Day in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Governor Yates has appointed Thursday, the last day of November, as a day for thanksgiving in this State.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

The Artillery Firing at Chatta...

ROSECRANS' POSITION ... IMPREGNABLE.

The Pontoons Safe—Telegraph Re-Established.

Official Advices from Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Government has official advices from Chattanooga down to the 6th inst. On the 5th the rebel batteries opened on Gen. Rosecrans' position at long range, the longest being three miles, the shortest about two and seven-tenths of a mile. The firing was not very rapid.

A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, dated the 6th, says:

"Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday. Our men are not annoyed by the long-range firing in the least, and keep about their work the same as ever. The negro boys continued to play marbles while the bombardment was going on, which is some evidence that a very extensive alarm did not exist."

The *Republican* extra says: "Other despatches go to show the impregnable position of General Rosecrans."

There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that one of General Rosecrans' pontoon bridges across the Tennessee river had been carried away by the freshet and another been submerged.

The telegraphic communication broken by rebel raiders between Nashville and Stevenson, Alabama, has been re-established.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President received advices from General Rosecrans yesterday, and they were encouraging. Private advices from the Army of the Cumberland state that the rebels had made a reconnoissance in force upon the flank of our army, and had discovered one important fact—the character and number of General Rosecrans' recent reinforcements. General Hartsuff is here direct from Eastern Tennessee. He speaks hopefully of Gen. Burnside's position.

It is the opinion of some of our military leaders in this quarter that Lee is sending off another division of his army to Bragg, though this is merely conjecture.

HOPES OF THE REBELS.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, speaking of the success of the rebel arms at Chattanooga, says: "We shall now be recognized. Our securities will rise. *Vallandigham will be elected.*"

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

A Junction of Rebel Forces—Raid into Arkansas and Missouri—General Blunt's Staff and Body-Guard Captured—The Rebels Moving on Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Leavenworth, saying:

Intelligence having reached Fort Scott of a threatened attack on Fort Smith, General Blunt left the former post for the latter one on Sunday last.

The rebel General Cobell, with about 10,000 men from General Cooper's rebel force, crossed the Arkansas river east of Fort Smith, on the 1st instant, and joined General Coffee at Crooking Prairie, Missouri.

General Cobell was determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri.

On the receipt of this intelligence all the Federal cavalry in the Kansas district, and a battery, were sent to Fort Scott.

A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 7th instant, says:

"Lieutenant Tappin, of General Blunt's staff, has arrived here. He reports that all Blunt's staff and body-guard have been captured by the rebels, and also the command under Lieutenant Pond, at Baxter's Spring.

"General Blunt had succeeded in getting ten miles away, but it was uncertain whether he had escaped or not.

"The rebels were under Quantrell, Hunter, and Gordon, and were moving towards Fort Scott.

"There was no danger of Fort Scott being taken, it being abundantly strong enough to resist any attack."

THE REBEL RAID INTO CENTRAL MISSOURI—UNION FORCES PRESSING ON THE ENEMY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Information has been received at headquarters here of the rebel raid of Coffee and Cobell into Central Missouri.

From Warsaw the rebels moved east, with the suspected design of striking the Pacific Railroad at Lawrie Bridge, burn that structure and destroy the road.

General Brown, commanding the Central District, was at Clinton, Henry county, yesterday, moving in pursuit of the rebels. There is also a force moving up from Springfield, and another from Lebanon, which will press the enemy so closely that they can hardly do much mischief.

General Totten left here last night for Jefferson City, to take command of a portion of the force intended to meet the rebels.

DEPARTMENT OF EAST VIRGINIA.

Official Despatch from Maj. Gen. Foster—Successful Raid by Gen. Wistar into Mathews County, Va.—Many Rebel Boats Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Oct. 9.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday, under General Wistar, to break up or capture the guerillas and boat crews organized by the enemy in Mathews county has returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, twenty men, and twenty-five head of cattle belonging to the Confederate Government, together with horses and arms, are the results. Large numbers of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss is one man killed. General Wistar reports the 4th United States Infantry (colored) making thirty miles in one day with no stragglers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Franklin and Washburne Beyond Brashear, La.—Rebel Raids—An Expedition Against Galveston—Capture of Union Prisoners—The Rebel General Logan—A Force of the Enemy Concentrating at Liberty, Miss.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The steamer Locust Point has arrived at this port, with New Orleans dates of the 1st inst.

The headquarters of the 19th Army Corps, under General Franklin, and part of the 13th Army Corps, under General C. C. Washburne, were at Camp Bisland, fifty miles from Brashear City. As yet, they had met with no enemy. Their foraging parties had gathered up large quantities of mules, horses, and cattle. The plantations were generally found to be deserted by their rebel owners.

The advance of the army was delayed on account of the obstructions in the Bayou Teche.

These obstructions were blown up, and Bayou Teche is now open for steamers to New Iberia.

On the 23d of September, at one o'clock in the morning, a raid was made on the telegraph office, situated opposite Donaldsonville, by a band of guerillas, and fourteen men of the 14th New York Cavalry, and a telegraph operator, Mr. Allen, of Illinois, were captured.

In consequence of this raid, and reports of bands of guerillas being in the vicinity of Donaldsonville, an expedition of 1,000 strong was set in motion to clear the country in that neighborhood.

This expedition left Carrollton on the night of the 26th of September, under the command of Brigadier General Burbridge. He reconnoitred the whole country to Amite river, without meeting any enemy, and returned to Carrolton, on the 28th, without casualties.

Lieutenant Earl, of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, in command of a squad of forty cavalrymen, marched from Baton Rouge, on the 29th of September, as far as the Amite river. He captured 14 prisoners, their arms, horses, and equipments. Among the prisoners were the notorious guerilla chiefs, Colonel Hunter and Captain Perry.

It is known that the rebel General Logan is on the east side of the Mississippi, seven or eight miles below Bergmann's Bend, with 2,500 men and four pieces of artillery. He is supposed to be marching to Liberty, Mississippi, where a rebel force is concentrating.

ORDERS—GUARDING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The important general orders have been issued by General Banks. The first sets forth, that in consideration of the fact that the Mississippi river has been opened, that it is the duty of the people of Louisiana to assist in guarding it. All persons liable to do military duty have been enrolled, and are liable to be called on at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be designated. In the meantime, officers have been charged with the duty of raising volunteer regiments for the defence of New Orleans.

EMPLOYMENT OF NURSES.

The second provides for the employment of female nurses in the hospitals, to relieve the soldiers who are now detailed for that duty.

INSTRUCTING THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

The third authorizes the commanding general of the Corps d'Afrique to detail an officer of the rank of captain as instructor of the corps, and regimental officers to appoint competent officers from their respective regiments, as regimental instructors. These instructors are charged with the duty of teaching the negroes the rudiments of learning, and they are authorized to make requisitions for the necessary books and apparatus to enable them to carry this order into effect.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Johnston Reported at Canton with 15,000 Troops—Rebel Reports.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special despatch from Vicksburg, dated the 30th of September, which says:

General Joe Johnston is at Canton, Miss., with 15,000 troops. His supposed design is to prevent reinforcements going to Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has 4,000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg.

Gen. Johnston says their victories are useless unless they crush General Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

General Sherman, commanding the 15th Army Corps, reports to headquarters that many of the best inhabitants of Mississippi are now clamoring for peace, on terms acceptable to all who do not aim at the destruction of that part of the United States. He thinks, also, that no hostile army will be required to visit the interior of that State.

A Prize Fight in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Two steamboat loads of passengers started on Tuesday, from this city, to witness a prize fight in Solano county, between two pugilists named Dwyer and Walker.

The fight commenced on Tuesday night. After seventeen rounds had been fought, it was adjourned on account of the darkness.

The fight was resumed on Wednesday morning, and continued for three hours and twenty minutes, making in all forty-one rounds, in four hours' fighting. Dwyer was declared the victor at the conclusion of the forty-first round, and Walker was withdrawn from the field by his seconds, much against his will, although he was entirely blind.

The fighting is declared by all parties who witnessed it to have been "good."

CHARLESTON.

Firing Between the Batteries—A Cloud from ... Heavy ...

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The following has been received from the correspondent of the *American*.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, Oct. 9.—A monotonous activity continues to prevail here.

The rebel fire upon our working parties has slackened.

General Gillmore's works are rapidly progressing.

Our batteries now reply to the James Island forts, and occasionally shell the ruins of Fort Sumpter.

The health of the army and navy is good.

A heavy northeast gale set in last night, but our vessels sustained no damage from it.

FRIDAY EVENING.—There is considerable firing, this evening, between our batteries and the rebel works on James Island.

Fort Sumpter was also shelled for a short time this evening.

There is a heavy cloud of smoke floating over James Island, apparently from a fire in Charleston.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The United States transport Curlew, from Charleston bar on the morning of the 6th inst., has arrived here.

She left Fort Royal on the 4th inst., and towed the Weehawken to Charleston bar.

The Patapsco and Passaic were at work, but generally the navy was doing nothing.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Charleston bar on the 5th inst., says:

"All is quiet, except the occasional firing from the rebel forts.

"Gen. Gilmore's preparations are nearly completed, and active operations will soon be resumed.

"The steamers Tah-Kee and Commodore Dupont arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe."

The National Horse Fair.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Oct. 9.—The national horse fair, to-day, was largely attended. To-morrow, the match for $1,000 takes place. Several celebrated horses are entered.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

A Loyal Democratic Meeting.

Copperhead Disturbance, and the Rioters Driven Out.

The Right Kind of an Expression.

THE SEVENTH WARD SHOWS ITS HAND. At Nineteenth and South streets, last night, there was a general congregation of the people of the Seventh Ward. If all who were present vote for the Union, to count the votes for Mr. Vallandigham's friend, Judge Woodward, will scarcely be worth while. The grand ratification was in every way the largest we have ever seen in the Seventh ward. The platform was occupied by prominent citizens of all parties. Some of them still claim to be Democrats and defy the Copperheads to read them out of that party; but at this juncture they would be false to their conscience, they think, did they vote to strengthen the rebellion.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Elliott, Esq., on whose motion the following list of officers was adopted:

President—William D. Lewis, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

James C. Hand,	George Campbell,
Joseph B. Andrews,	Alexander Menah,
Joseph C. Grubb,	Attwood Smith,
Robert Campbell,	Ald. George Patchell,
D. O. Sigerfoos, M. D.,	John T. Shoemaker,
Wm. Mullin,	Charles Williams,
Moore Betty,	John W. Leigh,
Joseph Brady,	John Law.

SECRETARIES.

D. M. Mathieu,	Thomas H. Wilson,
John H. Geyer,	Lewis C. Heins,
Thomas Nutbell,	Thomas Mulleaux,
David Wilson,	L. B. Colburn.

Mr. Wm. D. Lewis, on taking the chair, said, in substance:

My friends and fellow citizens: While our brave soldiers are confronting armed rebels in the field, we are called upon to confront their traitorous allies here, more despicable than the unfeathered wretches who hazard their lives in striving to overthrow the beneficent Government bequeathed to us by the Revolutionary fathers. Our efforts will be led, in the great contest in which we are about to engage with the peaceful weapons of the ballot, by a tried patriot, who, amid the clamorous clamor of this accursed rebellion, has shown himself on all occasions worthy to be at the head of this great Commonwealth. In the course of the present struggle he has proclaimed on our National flag, and in our valleys, in villages and in cities, everywhere, to thousands upon thousands of his admiring countrymen, his devotion to the free institutions under which we have prospered, and his determination to concealed as well as open enemies; and his readiness to stand or fall on our Union platform.

By every loyal opponents, the Copperhead legions, marshaled for the coming encounter! The vigor of their leader is down, and his unscrupulous followers profess to be confident of his defeat. Every man and woman in Philadelphia should see these stoves in operation at Mr. Spear's warerooms, No. 1116 Market street.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED TO THE SLOAT ELLIPTIC FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The late State Agricultural Fair, which closed at Norristown on Friday last, paid the highest compliment in its power to the "Sloat Elliptic Lock-Stitch improved Sewing and Braiding Machine, which was there exhibited in competition with all the first-class Sewing Machines of the United States." Observations on Diseases of the Ear," can be consulted on all maladies of the EYE and EAR. Years of experience, with an extensive practice, have enabled for him the reputation he enjoys as the most successful Oculist and Aurist Surgeon. Numerous acknowledgments of cures, from persons well known throughout the country, can be examined at his office, 1027 WALNUT Street.

oct10-6t*.

DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILL.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!
Dyspepsia cured for $1, or $1 returned!
Dyspepsia cured for $1, or $1 returned!
Dyspepsia cured for $1, or $1 returned!
Dyspepsia cured for $1, or $1 returned!

Wishart's Great American Dyspeptic Pill is a positive cure for Dyspepsia. I warrant it in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing, or the money returned. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail free of charge on receipt of the money. 11*

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN Dyspepsia Pill and Treatment a Positive Cure for Dyspepsia. Dr. Wishart has treated, in the past two years, (9,590) nine thousand three hundred and ninety patients for Dyspepsia, in its various forms, with entire success. The medicine will do all he has directed, it made a perfect cure. A number of the above cases had been treated by the most eminent physicians in this country and Europe. He invites all persons suffering from the above disease to give him a call. Office and Store, No. 10 North SECOND street, Philadelphia, Pa. 11*

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, AND ALL diseases of the air passages, most successfully treated by DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, 1027 WALNUT Street.

oct10-6t

CONSUMPTION CURED.—IN SECOND STAGES, and later, *without medicine or pain*, by Dr. BOYNTON'S PATENT INHALER. Call and obtain references, *gratis*. oct3-tf

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST Styles, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. ONE ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.

GEO. W. HOOPER,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
oct10-3m

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, Oculist and Aurist, graduate of Vienna, author of "Guide to Diseases of the Eye," "Observations on Diseases of the Ear," can be consulted on all maladies of the EYE and EAR. Years of experience, with an extensive practice, have gained for him the reputation he enjoys as the most successful Oculist and Aurist Surgeon. Numerous acknowledgments of cures, from persons well known throughout the country, can be examined at his office, 1027 WALNUT Street.

oct10-6t*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND ALL DISEASES which the Ear or Eye is heir to, successfully treated by Professor J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 924 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain or operation, and can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secret in his mode of treatment. Artificial Eyes inserted No charges made for examination. se22-w3m

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

The fame of these instruments has extended to every part of Europe. We find on the programme of the Philharmonic Concerts in Bremen and Brunswick a note stating that the grand piano fortes used were "from the manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York." We also see by a London paper, noticing the fact of WILLIE PAPE playing before the Prince and Princess of Wales during the bridal festivities, that "the piano used at the concert was one of Steinway & Sons' New York, which took the prize medal at the World's Fair."

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street.

s26-6w if

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.

CHESNUT STREET, August, 1863.

MR. J. E. GOULD, *Seventh and Chestnut Sts. Philada.*: Having had frequent opportunities of examining the Pianos made by Messrs. GEORGE STECK & Co., New York, during the past few years, in the practice of my profession as Tuner, I pronounce them the most perfect instruments I have ever seen.

In point of touch, equality, and *singing tone* they may defy comparison with any and all other makes, while in the upper two octave (treble notes) they are *incomparably* the finest I have any knowledge of.

C. E. SARGENT, Tuner of Pianos,
sel2-sw-tf 907 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—POOL.—At Frankford, on 5th ult., by Rev. T. W. Chambers, Wm. H. Martin and Lizzie Pool.

LEIBLEBRANDT—BECK.—At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 1, 1863, by the Rev. J. Kriel, Fr. Gerhard Leibrandt, Jr., to Miss Tillie, only daughter of Charles W. Beck, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

ROBINSON—POX.—On Thursday, Oct 8, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., by the Rev. John Patton, Wm. T. Robinson, M. D., surgeon of the 104th Regt. Pa. Vols., to Mary M., youngest daughter of Jesse Cox, Esq.

GOON—DEVIN.—On the evening of the 24th of September, 1863, by Rev. Francis C. Pearson, Mr. Frank H. Goon to Miss Lydia Anna, daughter of Thomas B. Doyle, Esq., of West Philadelphia.

PINKERTON—DOWNING.—On the evening of the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. E. Moore, John G. Pinkerton, of West Chester, to Sallie M., daughter of Richard J. Downing, Esq., of West Whiteland, Chester county.*

DIED.

SEVERSON.—On the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, James Madison Severson, son of James T. and Mary Ann Severson, aged 22 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, General Harrison Lodge No. 137 I. O. of O. F., United States Council No. 7 O. U. A. M., and the Shiffler Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, southwest corner Third and Wharton streets, on Sunday next, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FORD—On Thursday morning, 8th inst., Sarah A. Ford, wife of Josiah Ford, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 622 North Sixteenth street, below Brown street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BLACK AND PURPLE SAXONY PLAIDS.

Paris printed Mousselines, Poplins, Reps, &c.
Black and White Paris Mousselines.
Black French Merinoes.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Glossy Mohair Lustres.
Black Australian Crapes.
Black Bordered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Purple and Lead Kid Gloves.
Black French and Irish Poplins.

Just received by BESSON & SON,
oc10 Mourning Store, No. 918 CHESTNUT St.

BLACK MIXED WATER-PROOF CLOTHS.

Brown Mixed REPELLANTS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, have a fine stock of Sharps, Poplins, and Merinoes.
6-4 Scarlet Opera Cloths.
Purple Opera Cloths.
Blue Opera Cloths.
oc2

MR. A. L. VANSANT, the leading Confectioner in this country, Ninth and Chestnut streets, is now displaying on his inviting counters, in addition to an endless variety of other novelties, Sweet Jordon Roasted Almonds, Caromels, Bonbons, Jim Crows, Chocolate preparations in every variety, Crystalized Fruits, French and American Mixtures, Portuguese Secrets, &c., all brought on his counters *fresh every morning*. In hot-house and garden Fruits his store is a perfect Paradise.

NEW AND GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COAL OIL LAMPS.—Davis's patent "O. K." burner, to light without removing the chimney, is as easy to light as a gas-burner, gives the most brilliant light in use, and costs less than one-fourth the expense of any other light. Call and see it, together with the largest and handsomest assortment of lamps of every description, at M. B. Dyott's, No. 114 South Second street.

NEW FLOUR, fresh ground, from new wheat, best quality, now in store by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets.

"A WINTER'S TALE."—Snow is generally regarded as the emblem of purity, and yet it sometimes lies for days, may weeks together. The bleak winds, the harbingers of winter, are already sounding in our ears, admonishing us, "now or never," to make our selections of winter clothing. We notice that Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, has a stock now on hand surpassing any establishment in this city in point of variety, style, and price.

SOMEBODY "says," and what "somebody" says must be true, that the only day an American devotes to pleasuring is the day he takes a holiday. There is a good deal of truth in this, our bump of gonheadativeness being largely developed, especially in the art of dress, and in no other country on earth can there be found clothing to excel in excellence of material, moderation in price, and perfection of fit, those gotten up and sold daily to thousands at the Palatial Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

THE MAN WITH A FLEA IN HIS EAR.—The man with a flea in his ear will now rank in history by the side of the man in the iron mask, and the man who struck Billy Patterson. Mr. Mason is the most essentially snubbed