TEB PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS SECEPTED). BY JOHN W. FURNEY. DEFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. WHE DAILY CRESS, PIFICEM CENTS PER WHEE, payable to the carrier, mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVER DOLLARS PER ARBUM, TERBE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX

THE TRI-WELKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four DOLLARS

CARPETINGS. REMOVAL.

PER ARREN, IN Advance.

stitute a sounte

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

HAVE REMOVED FROM #19 OHESTNUT STREET,

NEW WAREHOUSE, 904 OHESTNUT STREET, En the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 OHESTNUT STREET. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JAMES H. ORNE,

CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET. BELOW SEVENTH STREET, I have received.

BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE. ▲ large assortment of NEW STYLES CARPETING, deing some new kinds of goods never before offered in this country, for parlor furnishing. Included in our variety will be found the

FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS: ALSO. FRENCH VOLANTE. TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING.

CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES TRY Do R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do. With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING.

MENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-ble reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE,

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. W. BLABON & CO.

MANUPACTURERS OF OIL CLOTES. No. 184 MORTH THIRD STEER, PHILADELPHIA, FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW 884-2m SHADES.

GLEN ECHO" MILLS,

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

GERMANTOWN, PA.

OIL OLOTHS; &O: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

A ROH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. All the leading styles of

WELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Mow in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, J. BLACKWOOD,

832 ARCH STREET self-im Two Doors below NINTH, South Side WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

YAENS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

DIL CLOTES, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS, &o.

318 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts.

WHITE & PECHIN, 1863. NO. 423 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BROOMS, CEDAR WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS, OORDAGE, de 0. *HALEY, MORSE, & HOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WEINGER," THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE, se8-km



SEWING MACHINES. Long-Looked for COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLOBENCE SEWING MACHINES

. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor). when all persons interested in sewing machine witedto call and examine this wonderful Machi It has been the object of the FJOHENGE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the djections attached to other first-class machines, and afterthe patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expediture of capital in securing the first moderance is also, their efforts have been crowned with success and they me now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its manisdvantages over all other machines, may be memically iond i makes four different stitches on one and the lat imakes four different stitches on one and the lat imakes the cach witch being perfect and alike on cooling the fabric 2d. Okanoing from one kind of stitch to another, as wells the length of the stitch, can readily be done while lee helm is in motion.

The helm is in motion.

The description of the cooling the cache and stitch to another as an agency and uniform, combining elasticity, strangth and nd sveryustica is perfect in uself, making the seam ceets and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and bear?

if these the reversible feed motion, which enables the person to run the work to either the right or left, or by any part of the seam, of fasten the ends of seams wholl turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

b. If the most rapid senser in the world, making is attached to each revolution, and there is no other spine which will do so large a range of work as the typerson.

TREMOR
h. It does the heaviest or facest work with equal fasty, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
h. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and
shers and sews on a raffic at the same time.
th. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to
orate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are
after springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to
a kinds of eloth-work, from thick to thin, and is atopt notices. noteless.
The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal.
beauty and style. and must be seen to be appre Jail and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT freet, up stairs.

4014

LIARD TABLES HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—

2000 dozen cans fresh Peaches.

2000 do do do Brawberries.

500 do do do Brawberries.

500 do do do Brawberries.

500 do do do Whortleberries.

200 do do do Oherries.

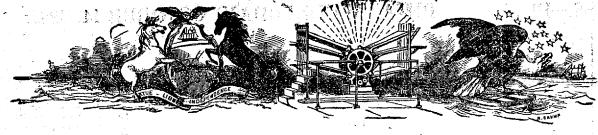
4:000 do do do Oherries.

4:000 do do do Tomatoes, &c., &c.,

2n hand and for sals by

RHODES & WILLIAMS. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street,



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863. VOL. 7.—NO. 64.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. TAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. WOS. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE.

PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-tive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS: MERRINACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,

To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF JASH BUYERS. CHOICE FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS. ROBERT POLLOCK & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. No. 311 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy DRY GOODS,

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

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

CASH HOUSE. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET HAVE NOW IN STORE, DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS,

RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold FALL STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO. sei-im No. 395 MARKET STREET. FALL 1863

DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheet-ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines,

Ginghams, and SEASORABLE DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a great saving by sxemining our immense stock of CLOAKS and MARTILLAS, of the newst FALL ABD WINTER STYLES, before making their purchases, as doing business at a very small expense, and exclusively for cash, we can sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house.

M. E. corner of MINTH and CHEREY Streets.

CHAS. LEWISSON. 3

D. WATKINS. 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE; Are invited to examine our

MERINÓES POPLINS, BLACK SILKS,

FANCY SILKS, irish linens, white goods, DRESS GOODS, and other articles adapted to the season. JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILES AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 517 OHESTNOT and 514 JAYNE Street, Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods

Have no..
viz:
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
EEPS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,

Also, A large assortments, BALMORAL SKIRTS, LINENS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS, Nos. 40 and 48 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

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

 $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{N}}$. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., N. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.,

(501 MARKET STREET,) INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,

SILKS. SHAWLS, &c. Cash Buvers will find it to their Interest to Examine our Goods.

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.

CEOTHING RETAIL DRY GOODS CLOTH HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS'

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

A NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA PAUL ANDRIOT. (of Paris.) late Principal Gutte nd Superintendent of Granville Stokes.

JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of D. GORDON YATES. A holes stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. sel7-3m

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1033 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 BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.60, At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
mb24-tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AN HLEGARY ASSOCIMENT OF

JENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

G. A. HOFFMANN.

W. KNIGHT,

W. W. KNIGHT,

VERY IMPORTANT

OFFICES.

47 North Eight Street,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR

VELVETS,

SILKS,

CLOTHS,

MERINOES,

DELAINES,

Merinoes,

DELAINES,

Act.

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 MOVELTICS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
if Four doors below the Continent

ia21-tf TOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

SIVE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS.
Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS

WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c. And sold at the most moderate prices PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE, FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PAPER HANGINGS

AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of
goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest
hearystions. N. B. CORDER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-PERS of every grade. sell-2m GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO., OHANDELIERS

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

Please call and examine goods SILVER-PLATED WARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY.

CASTORS WAITERS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Medium and Fine, very light and clean. In store, and daily arriving, consignments of Tub and Flace, from new clip. WOOLEN YARNS. 18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand.

Mo. 6 to 30's, of first-class makes, In Warp, Bundle, and Cop. M. B.—All numbers and descriptions procured at once on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,

COTTON YARNS.

18 North FRONT Street. ansi-mwaftf SPECIAL NOTICE. HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS.
NEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.
AMERICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADES.
BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.
B-tdesi No. 13 North FIFTH Street. te26-tde31 TO MANUFACTURERS.

A GAST-IRON HEATER PIPES, of various sizes, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. W. & J. F. STARR, oct 1<u>m</u>*

No. 185 South THIED Street.

and the standards of

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE. to. 34 South SECOND St., and 23 STRAWBERRY St.

ARMY CLOTHS. NAVY CLOTHS. NOBBY COATINGS. VELVET CLOTHS. FROSTED BEAVERS. BILLIARD CLOTHS.

BAGATELLE CLOTHS, &c. oc1-124

A FULL STOCK OF

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Are now opening their FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

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.

RAY AND SCARLET TWILLED FLANNELS,
JAGONETS,
CAMBRICS,
CHECKED MUSLINS,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
NAINSONS,
SWISS MISLINS,
MUIL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITY,
TARLETONS, &c.
ADIES' AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
ANKETS IN BIL Sizes and Qualities.
CHARLETONS SETING MEDIUM, AND
DISS WIND SETING, MEDIUM, AND
DISS WIND LINERS, TABLE CLOTHS AND
MASKS, NAPKINS, DOYLLES, AND TOWKLS,
AASH, HUCKABACK, &c.

PURNISHING GOODS. Russia Crash from 14 to 25 cents,
Loom Huckaback Toweling,
Loom Table Linens from 75c to \$1.00.
Huckaback Towels—ine assortment,
White Flannels of every description,
Bed Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Six lots of Fine Nepkins,
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
JOHN I.

Thirty Places of Kussia Diaper. at JOHN H. STOKES, JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH Street.

N. B.—One lot of French Scarlet Cloth, for Cloaks, tuperb article. 822-tf. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK-The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at this old and favorably known establishment. With an experience of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing FIRST 1 OUR LINE. BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO., 47 North EIGHTH Street CKIRTS: SKIRTS: SKIRTS:

M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

MOURNING CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c., At the MEW MOURNING STORE, 120 M. & A MYERS & GO. sel9-lm JUST OPENED, AT REDUCED PRICES,

EMBROIDERED CLOTH CURTAINS For Dining Rooms, Libraries, &c. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL
CLOTHS. and WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. IE. 'corner ELEVENTH' and MARKET.
Streets, will open, this morning, from auction, Ingrain
Carpets, wool filling, at 37, 45, 50, and 62 cents; Ingrain
Carpets, all wool, 62, 75, 57, and 81; Imperial Three-ply
Carpets, at \$1.00; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87 cents;
Rag and Hemp Carpets, at 25, 37, 60, and 62 cents; Floor
Oil Cloths, 37 to 75 cents; Gill Bordered Window Shades,
75 to \$1; Stair Oil Cloths, 25 cents; Buff and Green Window Hollands, 57 to 62 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

New Pall Delaines, 25 to 28 cents, rich Plaid Dress
Goods, 31, 37, and 50 cents; Stella and Blankst Shawls,
\$3 to \$40; Brown, Drab, and Black Alpacas, 31 to 75
cents; Black Silks, \$1 to \$1.75; cheap lot of Linen.
Handkerchiefs, 10, 12, and 16 cents; Coats Whites Spool
Cotton, 3 cents; Pine, 5 cents; Hooks and Eyes, 3 cents;
Window Soap, 6 cents.

Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH
and MARKET Streets.

TDDWIN HALL, & CO. No. 26 SOUTH

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the

Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
Figured Mohair Heps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fancy styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alspacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS:

WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, &c., &c. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & S')B. Have now open a sholce assortment of Strees,
FALL AND WITHE DRHSS GOODS.
Plain Silks; choice colors, \$120 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, 50c to \$2.50.
Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all'solors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Mertinoes, choice colors. \$1
lot Plain French Mertinoes, choice colors. \$1

COMMISSION HOUSES. ARMYSTANDARD ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,

ocl3 12t Nos. 230 and 232 CHESTNUT Street. BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND. BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO., NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS. CABD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

PHILADELPHIA.

AL BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH SE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863. THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

REBEL DESIGNS IN THE REAR OF CHATTANOOGA.

The Recent Skirmishes and Captures-

Changes in Bosecrans' Army,

A Fight Among the Rebels. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12,-The plan of the enemy appears to be not to make an attack in front, but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga by simply holding us in our present position, with their army in our front, annoying us with their artillery, and creaking our lines of communication by cavalry alds in our rear. The last part of this programme is now being carried out by the Wheeler Cavalry, which managed to cross the Tennessee at Cotton

After crossing, the main body moved right on in a northerly direction. A part of the force fell in with the train of the 14th Corps, near Anderson, in the Sequatchie Valley, atampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons, about thirty of which were loaded with ammunition, and he remainder with clothing and supplies. The mules they could not run off they shot, to the umber of several hundred. As they were leaving the scene of destruction, Col. ---, commanding cavalry division, came up with a part of his command, consisting of the 24 Indiana, lat Wisconsin and 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, attacked them a once, and had a running fight with them to Dunlap, in which one hundred and twenty rebels were killed and wounded, and sixty of our men, including nine

officers, were killed and wounded. Our men used their sabres alone. GENERAL ORDERS. On the 7th a general order was issued, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, consolidating the 20th and 21st Corps into the 4th and 21st Corps into the 4th and 21st Corps into the 4th and 21st Corps in the Market Constitution of the 1th and 21st Corps in the orps, and ordering their commanders, Generals icCook and Crittender, before a court of inquiry McCook and Crittendee, before a sourt of inquiry at Indianapolis.

The same order announces Major General Reynolds as chief of staff in place of General Garfield, who vacates the positios to assume his seat in Congress. All the divisions of the army will be consolidated into six, to form the 14th and 4th Corps, with Generals Thomas and Granger as commanders. The three under the former will be commanded by Generals Baird, Davis, and Rousseau, and those under the latter by Generals Wood, Sheridan, and Palmer. General Brennan will be chief of artillery.

Gen. Rosecrans denies officially to have brought any charge against Gererals McCook and Crittendeen. It is generally believed these officies will show a much better record than the reports circulating in regard to them warrant.

With the assistance of reinforcements already arrived movements will soon be made that it is hoped will drive the enemy from our front.

The army is still well supplied with everything but clothing and blankets, the want of which in the unusually cold weather causes considerable suffer.

All the wounded able to bear removal have been All the wounded able to bear removal have been sent North. The casualties in the late battles will not be less than 15,000.

On Thursday the rebels from the opposite side of the river fired into our wagons and ambulance trains passing over the Valley Road, wounding two men, and killing and wounding several mules. They seem determined on embarrassing our transportation in every possible way. tion in every possible way. MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The forces of Wheeler, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Colonel Crook, not far from that place, on Wednesday. We killed 120 of the enemy, took 300 prisoners, and three pleces of artillery.

The rebels were pursued by our forces in the direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners lost by them. At last accounts they were making their way into the interior, closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded sufficient to take eare of them. Deserters who have come in confirm the statement

result indicated.

The lines of battle and the flash of the guns could be distinctly seen from the mountain tops. It will be remembered that this occurred at the time of their cannonading on Monday, by which we concluded this was the nature of their trouble.

Union rights, and must be drushed into subjugated provinces.

But this General Meigs has arrived at Rosecrans' headquarters, "has examined his position, and declares it cannot be taken short of a regular siege!" Now that's a consoling and flattering account to send back to the North, of the condition of the grand army which, less than two weeks ago, was on its triumphal march to take possession of the Empire State of Georgia and the adjoining Commonwealth of Alabama. The grand army routed from Georgia by "old granny Bragg," as Rosecrans called him before Chickamauga, has burrowed itself in the earth at Chattanooga, and the best engineer in Lincoln's service is able to telegraph him the cheering intelligence that it will hold it unless ousted by regular siege. But if Rosecrans sticks to Chattanooga mud, how is he going to subjugate! The Georgians won't be subjugated at his orders, issued at such a distance.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE FIGHTING ON SATURDAY AND Desperate Bravery of Kilpatrick's Cavalry.

FOUR HUNDRED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN. Lee's Plans Defeated. The following particulars are obtained from particles from the front:

On Saturday the rebel General Stuart crossed Robertson's river and captured nearly the whole of the 106th New York, who were doing picket duty, but the 6th Michigan Cavalry made a charge and recaptured most of the prisoners. Soon after A. P. Hill's corps passed our right fishk, and we fell back to James City and held the rebels in check with artillery. with artillery.

On Sunday morning our whole reconnoiting force commenced failing back towards Culpeper, our rear being covered by artillery. General Buford's cavalry fell back, as it happened, faster than Kilpatrick, who brought up the rear, so that the latter was out off by Stuart getting in his front and on his right and left flanks. A charge was ordered, and General Custer's brigade gallantly drove the enemy into a thicket of woods, from which they however recharged in larger number, and our cavalry then made a grand charge in their front and flanks, cutting their way through and joined Buford. Our artillery was brought into play during the day in covering our rear, and with terrible effect. In one instance the rebels charged upon one battery (M, 2d Artillery), when the cannoniers mounted their horses, repulsed the charge, and returned to their guns, and gave the retreating rebs canister, killing and wounding many of them:

In this combat, our cavalry performed the uppreguns, and gave the retreating rebs canister, killing and wounding many of them.

In this combat our cavalry performed the upprecedented feat of making successful charges simultaneously in three directions.

General, Kupatrick led the charges with reckless gallantry, cutting his way through several platoons of infantry drawn up in the road, in the midst of a fire arom artillery on each finals.

On Saturday our loss was but slight, but yesterday, in killed, wounded, and missing, General Kilpatrick lost about one hundred and fifty men. Capt. Oliphant, of the same regiment, was wounded; Capt. Oliphant, of the same regiment, was wounded; Capt. Hastings, of the same regiment, was wounded; Capt. Hastings, of the same regiment, is missing and supposed a prisoner; Capt. G. M. Dutcher, aid to Gen. Kilpatrick, was slightly wounded; Major Pauldi, of 1st Michigan, and Lieutenant Colonel Sawyer, of 1st Vermont, are also slightly wounded. Yesterday about 400 prisoners, mostly of General Fiz Lice's division, were brought into headquarters. At five o'clock yesterday there was considerable skirmishing going on between the opposing cavalry and artillery, but it was thought that the enemy would fall back during the night.

About two o'clock to-day a train came down from Rappahannock Station, bringing about 32 wounded, mostly of the 5th Michigan Oavalry.

The reports aftoat that Meade was compelled to destroy a large amount of commissary stores, on Saturday, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, are untrue. Soldiers, when about to leave a camping ground, will invariably make a bonfire of all the camp rubbish; and thus it was that on Saturday night the camping-ground of the army to be vacated presented numerous fires, giving the idea of a pretty extensive confisaration; but as already stated, very little of value was destroyed; and fifty bales of hay will doubtless cover the extent of our losses.

The idea held out by the sensation reports afloat in town, to the effect that Meade is retreating precipitately to wa

THREE CENTS.

orought here by correspondents of the Northern press:

General Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the southern bank of that river.

The enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry under Buford crossed at Germania Ford, and took possession of the earthworks abandoned by them. When our force was all across the enemy came against Buford in great force, drove him across the river, without time to destroy the crossing, and purrued him to Rappahannock Station.

Kilpatrick, with a force of artillery and cavalry, which had made a reconnoissance near Madison Court House, was cut off yesterday afternoon en ine 703d 12 Culpeper by A portion of Ewell's corps, which were formed across the only road by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into the cui de sac here made by the enemy's formation. He led the charge in person, telling his men they must do or die.

The cavalry cut their way through under a concentrated file such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear, with his artillery, retired through Culpeper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to one hundred and fifty.

General Meade is said to have displayed good

Supernatural Signs and Omens.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 6.1

But, as to vindicate the poets and supernaturalists, the attention of the credulous has been called of late to two very extraordinary and apparently unaccountable occurrences. Mrs. Temperance Carter, of the town of Marietts, Georgia, or elsewhere, being to all intents defunct, was made ready for burial, when suddenly she rose from the dead, and inquired the latest news of the war. The reply was, that Bregg was still retreating, that the Court of Inquiry in the Vicksburg disaster had been dismissed, and that Pemberton was to be restored to his command; whereupon Mrs. Temperance Carter again, and without reluctance, died, permanently it is suppored, since no tiding of her second resurrec-

sgel females of both series introductor, which is thus related:

During the afternoon of September's Mr. Moses Dwyer, an honest, responsible, and unimpeachable faimer, Mrs. Percy, "who seemsto have a very clear head," two other ladies, a youth almost grown, and a servant gill, all saw on the side of a hill or mountain, ten miles west of Lewisburg, on which the sun was shining with full power, "something" which they were not able to describe with "clearness and accuracy," ableit Mrs. Percy's head was probably as clear then as it ever was. They declare, nevertheless, that this "something'" was masses or bodies of vapor, mist, or something else, of a whit tish-green color, five or six feet high, and two or three feet wide, which floated above the tree tops in a perpendicular position, moving on in a line, with the utmost regularity and precision, then passing through the tree tops, without having the line broken or disturbed, and then passing off in the distance. If this whitish-green vapor, or mist, or something else, had done nothing more, the exhibition might have been regarded as a common freak of vapor on a mountain side; but "then came a countless multitude of men, dressed in white, marching in column on the ground, through an open field, up the mountain slope, at a rapid pace, quicker than doublequick time;" the men seen "not only as a whole, but the individual parts—heads, arms, lege, and

frequent calls of their attention to religious observances rather than to the just appointment of them, and the light application of measures to the accomplishing of ends, in which only human agencies are involved. or need to be invoked. Many pretend solutions of the Greenbrier riddle have been furnished by Southern visionaries, the latest of whom "hopes" that the northward movement of the whittle green spectres without arms, prognoaticates the appeady return of the vandals, deprived of their means of destruction to their own homes. It is fortunate for the propoundar of this sage interpretation, that the vapory, or misty, or something else bodies in Greenbrier, were without weapons, for George Cruikahanks, the comic artist of London, has just published a book to prove that, since the days of Pliny the Younger, nobody has pretended that armor, implements of warfare, shovels and tongs, or any formation of iron or brass, has a soul, and consequently that the ghosts of such things could not be.

As much might be declared of the ready made clothing furnished the Yankee army, which, far from having a spirit, has scarcely any body, if we may trust the newspaper distribe against "shoddy' and "sheddy contractors." It will be prudent, therefore, to maintain, in spite of the versaious Mr. Moses Dwyer, the dear-headed Mrs. Percy, and the "youth, almost grown," that the greentsh-white visions witnessed by them appertain more to their excited optics than to the realm of departed spirits, and that, as a general thing, it would be safer for the country to trust to good generals, plenty of gunpowder, and strong armies, than to greenish-white existed optics than to the realm of greenish-white the cuestion, after all, rests with Mrs. Temperance Carter, who may emerge any day from the tomb, and be as anxious to impart information from the other world as she was some time ago to take it from this.

the other world as she was some time ago to take it from this. GOVERNOR PIERPONT'S AID-PARTICULARS OF HIS COPTURE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.]

GORDONSVILLE, Va., Oct. 5, 1863.

I saw, this morning, at Orange Court House, Col. Dulaney, who is an aid to Gov. Pierpont. He was arrested, a few days ago, a short distance this side of Alexandria, by Moseby and his gallant band. Major. Moseby, having ascertained the Colonel's heacquarters, rode up at night with a few of his men and inquired if that was Col. Dulaney's headquarters; that he had a despatch for him. The Colonel came to the door and remarked that he was Colonel Dulaney. Moseby then introduced himself as Major Moseby, and told-the Colonel that he was a prisoner. Colonel Dulaney was en route for Richmond, under charge of his son, who is a member of Moseby's command.—He seemed exceedingly cheerful, and talked fluently about "old times;" but when asked by a friend why it was that he remained in the Yankee army, when his son, his brother, and all his relatives and friends were South, his only reply was, that he did not care to talk about the war. Moseby's men destroyed, on the same trip, a bridge on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, within two miles of Alexandria. All quiet on the Rapidan. There is no news from the army of any interest which can, with propriety, be communicated. MEDICUS.

A PASSPORT FOR NON-COMBATANTS.

The Columbia Carolinian vouches for the following "Case."

Case."

A lady presented herself at Branchville to enter the car for Charleston. The sentinel told her it was contrary to law, and she could not go. She ordered him twice to take down his musket, which barred the entrance. He refused. She drew a revolver and pointing it at him, threatened to shoot him if he persisted in excluding her. With some surprise he demanded, "Are you a man in woman." clothes?" 'No," was the reply, "I am a woman." "Then come in," said the sentinel, "for hang me if I fight a woman, or be killed by one; you can't be classed with non-combatants, and they are what I am ordered to keep from going to Charleston." She was recognized as a belligerent power, and allowed to pass.

The Monigomery Advertiser has a specimen of okraseed, ground and parched, which had so much of the appearance and odor of the genuine coffee that, notwithstanding our prejudice against substitutes, we had prepared in the usual way, and found it as good as the best. We do not believe anybody could discover the difference. There is no reason why okrascoffee should not be a most wholesome drink, as it certainly is a most pleasant one to our palate. It was certainly used in this country as early as 1821, and it may be even at an earlier period. Parch the seed slowly and carefully, so as not to burn them; then prepare the decoetion properly, and, our word for it, you have as good a cup of coffee as anybody but a Confederate quartermaster, a successful blockade runner, or a sugar speculator can afford to drink. [From the Richmond Weekly Dispatch, Oct. 2.]

We have conversed with two prisoners by the last flag-of-truce boat, one of them—Alexander Wiel, of the 2d Louisiana—was from David's Island, New York, and the other—Thomas J. Grant, of the 13th Alabama—from Harrisburg and Baltimore. David's Island is a place of about ninety acres, eighteen miles from New York, and the wounded prisoner is fortunate who gets there. Some of our wounded were carried there from Gettysburg. Upon their arrival all of their clothes and blankets were burnt, and new and comfortable clothing furnished them. Mr. Wiel says the clothing was of the most comfortable character, though the coats, which are United States regular coats, have the tails all cut off before they are given to the prisoners. The men put them on and thus, according to the jokers among them, become members of the "bot-fail battalion." The food is excellent, and many delicacies are provided by the kindness of some Isdies from New York, who have established three kitchens, independent of the hospital cooking apparatus. These lagies are very kind to the sick, and furnish them almost any sort of food they ask for. The 20th Indiana Regiment was recently on guard there, and proved the members to be an unmitigated set of brutes. They were succeeded by the 1st Massachusetts, who were entirely different, and very kind in their treatment of the men whom they were guarding when our wounded officers were sent from

Dodge, acting major 6th Miledigan, was killed; Oaph. Oilphant, of the same regiment, was wounded Caph. Hastings, of the same regiment, was wounded and of the same regiment, was a building of the same regiment, was a building of the same regiment was recently one guard there and the same regiment, was a first properly of the same regiment, was a first properly of the same regiment, was the same regiment of the same regiment, was the same regiment, and the same regiment of the same regiment was recently and the same regiment of the same regiment was recently one guard the same regiment in the same regiment was recently one guard there, and to be bruiss. They were deceded by the lart of the same regiment was recently one guard the same regiment to the same regiment to the same regiment was recently one guard the same regiment to the same regiment to the same regiment to the same regiment the same regiment to the same regim

The state of the s

force through Thoroughtare (Tap, and rumor has it that the enemy has already appeared there, but in this case rumor must be considerably ahead of the fact, and, in any event, Meade has the shortest line and the contempts of the fact, and, in any event, Meade has the shortest line and the contempts of the fact, and, in any event, Meade has the shortest line and the contempts of the fact, and, in any event, Meade has the shortest line and the contempts of the fact, and, in any event, Meade has the shortest line and the fact and that there is no indication that appearance, if, indeed, the latter is not already sking the back track, finding his plane defeated.

The following is the substance of information prought here by correspondents of the Northern press:

General Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahanancek, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force solot hair a mile from the many made a feind of moving up the valley on the couthern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry under Buford crossed at Germania Ford and took possession of the earthworks shandoned rank the river, without time to destroy the crossing, and pursued him to Rappahanancek Sailon.

Kiphartick, with a force of artillery and cavalry, court House, was out off control of the could refract in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to hange directly into the direct of the could refract in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to one hundred and fity.

General Meade is said to have displayed good generalship horizing the army back to the line of the could refract in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to one hundred and fity.

General Meade is said to have displayed good generalship horizing his army back to the line of the could refract in twelve tranks, with the could refract in twelve tranks, and the could refract in twelve tranks, with the could refract in twelve tranks, with the could refract in twelve tranks,

Important Speech of Earl Russell on American Affairs. On the 26th of September Earl Russell was enrtained at Blairgowrie, Scotland, by a number of is friends, and made a speech of interest and im-ortance on the foreign relations of Great Britain, d especially on her relations to the United States: ENGLAND AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

ENGLAND AND THE MENICAN QUESTION.

Gentlemen, there is another question concerning our foreign relations on which a great deal of misapprehension has at various times and very lately prevailed—I mean the question of Mexico. It has been said that there has been intervention in Mexico, and that we in some degree took part in the intervention. Now, that word intervention is unluckily employed with a great deal of license and confusion to express a great many different kinds of proceeding. There is an intervention certainly when a Power, the subjects of which have been wronged, asks redress for these subjects. When their property has been unjustly taken, when the persons of their subjects have been injured, that is an intervention quite justifiable and often indispensetly necessary. [Hear.] There is another kind of intervention against which I have often protested, which I think is on very rare occasions indeed to be justified, and which generally finds its condemnation in the consequences which follow from it—I mean the forcible intervention in the internal affairs of another nation, to prescribe its government and dictate who shall be its rukers. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, in the former kind of intervention we took part, but immediately the latter kind of intervention were concerned in these hostilities in Mexico, we at once parted company with our ally, and have since taken no part in the affairs of Mexico. [Hear.] Gentlemen, parted company ware part in the affairs of Mexico. [Hear.] crememons such is our condition at the present moment. If the such is our condition at the present moment. If the such is our condition which is the such is our condition which is the such is companied to the such is the su part in the dyarts of mexico. [tear.] Gentlemen, such is our condition at the present moment. If the people of Mexico approve the intervention which has taken place; if they like to set up a monarchy in Mexico, and if they all willingly obey it; if they are enabled to establish peace and order in Mexico, on these conditions, I say, with all my heart, let them have it, and I wish them success. [Cheers.] But if they do not choose it; if the people of Mexico wish for the form of government which for many years they have adopted, why, then, I again say we have no business to contradict them in that respect; and that, with the people of Mexico, however inregular their form of government has been, fand however the country has been deformed by acts of robberly and violence, yet I do not think we ought to interfere about their own choice of their own form of government. [Cheers.]

The Rebellion in America.

Well, gentlemen, I come now to another question,

Well, gentlemen, I come now to another question, a question interesting to us all, a question on which I must beg for your attention, because I wish to explain some circumstances in which the character of this country, I think, has been maligned. I am speaking of what has occurred in what a few years ago were the United States of America. A few years ago we were exulting in the prosperity of that country; we were happy to saa a paople, derived from the same ancestors as ourselves, enjoying free institutions, enjoying apparent harmony among one another, and with whom we had, at least just before the civil war broke out, hardly a difference—a difference only with regard to the small island called St. Juan, and which we had proposed to refer to the arbitration of the Swiss republic. This was the state of affairs when that, which we certainly had no part in, broke out; when, if I remember rightly, nine of the Southern States of America declared that they would form an independent republic. Our course

of affairs when that, which we certainly had no part in, broke out; when, if I remember rightly, nine of the Southern States of America declared that they would form an independent republic. Our course on the subject has been attacked and blamed in the hitterest terms—blamed sometimes by the Federals, and sometimes by the Confederates. The first offence was icit by the Federals. They said we had no right to grant, so far as we were concerned, to the Confederates the rights of belligerents. Well, now, gentlemen, that question of the rights of belligerents is a question of fact. I put it to you whether, with 6,000,000 people—6,000,000, I mean, of free men, declaring themselves in their several States collectively an independent State—we could pass over that as a petty rebellion? Our adminals asked whether the abips they met bearing the Confederate flag should be treasted as pirates or no. If we had treated them as pirates we should have been taking part in that contest. [Cheers] It was impossible to look on the uprising of a community of five millions of people as a mere petty insurrection—[hear, hear]—or as not having the rights which at all times are given to those who by their numbers and importance, or by the extent of the territory they possess, are entitled to these rights. [Cheers.] Well, it was said we ought not to have done that because they were a community of slaveholders. Gentlemen, I trust that our abhorence of slavery is not in the least abated or diminished. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] For my own-part, I consider it one of the most horrelle crimes that yet disgracts humanity. [Cheers.] But, then, when we are treating of the relations which we bear to a community of men, I doubt whether it would be expedient or useful for humanity that we should introduce that new element of declaring that we will have no relations with a people who permit slavery to exist among them. We have never adopted it yet, we have not adopted it in the case of Spain or Brazil, and I do not believe that the cause of humanit mere fact of rebellion is not in my eyes a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and communion and all relationship with those who have been guilty of rebellion. [Loud tcheering.] But, certainly, if I look to the declarations of those New England orators—and I have been reading lately, it not the whole, yet a very great part, of the very long speech by Mr. Sumner on the subject, delivered at New York—I own I cannot but wonder to see these men, the offspring, as it were, of three rebellions, as we are the offspring of two rebellions, really speaking like the Czar of Russia, the

helions, really speaking like the Uzar of Russia, the Sultan of Tulkey, or Louis XIV himself, of the dreadful orime and guit of rebellion. [Loud laughter, and cheers.] well, gentlemen, there came another complaint, and the complaint came this time from those so called Confederate States, who said that we had, contrary to the Declaration of Paris, contrary to the general international law, permitted a blockade of 3,000 miles of the Southern coast of America. It is quite true welds so. It is quite true—and there, perhaps, there seemed atleast a plausible reason for complaint—that though this blockade was kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet these ships, many of them adopted into the United States navy and sent to sea in a hurry, and all-fitted for the purpose, did not keep up that blockade so effectively and so thoroughly as it must have been held an effective blockade required. But, still, looking at the law of nations, it was a blockade; it was a blockade which we as a great beliiquerent Power in former times should have acknowledged. We, ourselves, have had a blockade of upwards of two othousand miles, and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice to the Federal States of America to acknowledge the blockade. But there was another reason, I confees, that weighed with me—our people were ruffering, and auffering very greatly, for the want of the material which was the great support of their industry. It was a question of self-interest whether we should not break that blockade, but, in my opinion, the name of England would have hear ordered States. [Hear, hear] And, gentiemen, I am not speaking the sentiments which are peculiar to myself, or to those who have no immediate interest in the question, but these are, I am convinced, the sentiments of that noble-hearted people of Laucashire, who have lived and flourished by that industry, but who would not, I am sure, allow and cheers.] order to maintain that industry. I" Hear, near, and cheers.]
SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

Well, there came new complaints—a complaint on the past of the Federals that we allowed a ship to leave the port of Liverpool, which afterwards committed depredations on their commerce. Gentlemen, it would lead me far if I were to go over all the particulars of the question, but you must know that in order to prove an offence you require such evidence

THE WAR PRESE (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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n no instance can these terms be deviated from. Ford very little more than the cost of the paper MG Postmasters are requested to set as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the flub of ten or twenty, an are copy of the Raper will be given.

with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in wars in imes past, but they are themselves without any further

imes past, but they are themselves without any furtarmament, formed for acts of offence and war. The are steam rams, which might be used for the posses of war without ever touching the shores the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to per ships of this kind knowingly to depart from the country, not to enter into any Confederate point to enter into the port of a belligerent, wor as you see, expose our good faith to great spicion; and I feel certain that if, during it war with France, the Americans had sent in of battle ships to break our blockade at Bre whatever reasons they might have urged in support of battle ships to break our blockade at Breat, whatever lessons they might have urged in support of that, we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the two of nations requires, everything that our law, that the foreign entistment act requires. I am prepared to do, and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures. In short, to sum up, her majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires—everything that is just to afriendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done to ourselves. [Loud cheers.] But this will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield a jot of British law or British right in consequence of the mensees of any foreign Power. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] COMPLAINTS OF THE AMERICANS—ME: SUMNER'S

And now, reverting again to the complaints that have been made, it is singular to observe how jaundiced the minds of some of those who image in the New Degland Cleaves are on this subject of our conduct. There were some persons, members of the House of Lords, who thought fit to complain on an apparent case of grievance—and not one case, but many cases—of ships of ours that had been seized; ships in some cases passing from neutral ports; in other cases on the sea, but apparently on a legitimate voyage; and it was urged that we ought not to submit to have our vessels thus seized, and our commerce thus interrupted. I had to deal with that case, and my answer was, that according to the law of nations, if a ship had an ostensible voyage to a destination which was not her real destination—if she was bound, in fact, to an enemy's port with munitions of war, the belligerent had a right to stop that vessel on the high seas. I said the law had been laid down by Lord Stowell and other great English authorities, and that now we were neutrals. I did not think it if we should depart from a law we had laid down as belligerents. [Cheers] I said that in America, although there was some of the local courts which had not the authority of sueshmen as Lord Stowell and Sir William Grant, yet there was a Court of Appeals, there was a Suprema Court in the United States which contained, and had for many years contained, men as learned and of as high reputation in the law, and of as unsullied reputation for integrity as any that have sat in our English courts of justice, and that Mr. Sumner is so prejudiced that he brings these declarations of mine against me, saying that I diminished the seputation of the American courts, and that I showed myzelf biased against the Federal States by the declaration I then made in Parliament? [A gentleman from the Southern States, among the company, here cjaculated, "He is not to be believed."] I will not detain you further on these subjects; but one remark I m COMPLAINTS OF THE AMERICANS—ME: SUMMER'S that we have the same inheritance of freedom, that many of our institutions, as you may see by reading that excellent book of M. De Tocqueville on America, are identical; that the same spirit of liberty animates us both; that we, after our revolutions, chose a constitutional monarchy as the best form of government, and they, after their revolutions, chose a Republic; but that thus united having the same spirit of law, having the same spirit of iterature, having the same spirit of freedom, we ought, when this unhappy context is over, to embrace one another as friends, and that we in the Old World, and they in the New, ought to be the lights to promote the civilization of mankind. [Loud cheers.] Now, gentlemen, with these feelings I own I almost less my patience when I see men, in what is called an oration, heaping up accusation after accusation, and misrepresentation after misrepresentation, all tending to the bloody end of war between these two nations. I cannot but say, are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed in the last two years, with that field of, Gettysburg where 10,000 corpses of men, most of them in the prime of manhood, where left lying stretched on the ground? Are they not satisfied with that bloodshed, but would they seek to extend to the nations of Europe a new contest in which fresh sacrifices are to be made of human life, of human interest, and of human happiness? [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I trust that that will not hether sacches two nations, and to do everything which I think is just and right toward these people; and ready to meet attack if we are unjustly attacked; ready to beer our part in the contest, if contest there must be, but yet believing that we ought to make every effort that all these various everything which I think is just and right toward these people; and ready to meet attack if we are unjustly attacked; ready to bear our part in the contest, if contest there must be, but yet believing that we ought to make every effort that all these various conflicts may end in peace, in union, and in friendship, I shall at all events have the consciousness that I have done my best to preserve peace between there mighty nations. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, it is a great subject; it affects the people of this part of the world and of America; it affects the future stage of civilization; it affects the well-being of the black race, whom it was the crime of our ancestors of introduce to America, and who, if these matters end well, will be, as I believe they are fitted to be, peaceable and intelligent members of a free country [cheers.] on behalf of whose welfare we have been ready to make great efforts, and to sacrifice much. But we will not sacrifice any of those views of ours to mere pretence. We have as strong feelings for the good of mankind as any people can have; we must maintain our own position, and my belief is that the people of what were the United States, whether they are called Federals or Confederates, will finally do us justice, and that they will observe—as, indeed, they cannot help observing—that in this free country, where there is so much discussion and so much difference of opinion, there are parties, very considerable in number, who sympathize with the One or the other, we have all embracéd in our hearts that sentiment of justice—justice we will do to others, justice we expect for ourselves, and I hope I am interpreting the feelings of your minds when I say that justice ought to prevail.

Letter from Minister Adams:

"Legation of the United States, London.
"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States has received the resolutions of the Trades Unionists, adopted at their meeting held at St. James' Hall, London, on the 26th of March last, and heretofore transmitted to him through the medium of this Legation. I am directed to request you to say to them on his behalf that he is profoundly impressed by the liberal sentiments which they have expressed in regard to the United States, as well as by their good wishes for the restoration of their internal peace upon the only sure foundation of national integrity and union. The President, moreover, appreciates the earnest desire which pervades the address of the Trades Unionists for the preservation of peace and harmony and mutual affection between Great Britain and the United States. That desire is viewed by him as just, natural, wise, and humane; while it is in exact accordance with the earnest wishes of the American people. The President willingly believes that in these respects the Trades Unionists have spoken the voice of the people of Great Britain, and in the same rense he responds to it on the part of the people of the United States, with equal directness and not less earnestness.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servit, "CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

Trade on the Mississisppi. Letter from Minister Adams:

written by Gen. Grant to Mr. Chase, in July last, is of itself an answer to Gen. Blair's abusive remarks. This excellent letter is as follows, at date of July 21st:

"My experience in West Tennessee has convinced me that any trade whatever with the rebellious States is weakening to us of at least thirty-three per cent. of our force. No matter what the restrictions thrown around trade, if any whatever is allowed, it will be made the means of supplying to the enemy what they want. Restrictions, if lived up to, make trade unprofitable, and hence none but dishonest men go into it. I will venture to say that no honest man has made money in West Tennesses the last year, while many fortunes have been made there during the time.

"The people in the Mississippi valley are now nearly subjugated. Keep trade out for a few months, and I doubt not but that the work of subjugation will be so complete that trade can be opened freely with the States of Arksnass, Loudians, and Mississippi—that the people of those States will be more anxious for the enforcement and protection of our laws than the people of the loyal States. They have experienced the misfortune of being without them, and are new in a most happy condition to appreciate their blessings.

"No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing, in good faith, any order I may receive from those in authority over me; but my position has given me an opportunity of seeing what would not be known by persons away from the scene of war, and I venture; therefore, to suggest great caution in opening trade with rebels.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient-servant."

Seizure of the Maryland Irgislature.

The following passage in the speech made by Hon. Henry Winter Davis, in New York, on Friday evening, was no doubt spoken in allusion to the resent disclosures as to the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature:

"No man will more promptly raise his voice—as has been proved against my own political friends—than I mine against arbitrary assumptions of power, but I will assert all the authority of the Government to stamp out treason. If anybody is hurt, let him come down to Congress next winter and attempt to impeach the President. Although I live right on the border of fisming war, where some people have been arrested, I have never yet heard of an error which picked up a man who was loyalito the United States and insarcerated him. There, perhaps, may have been some persons arrested who were not worth the while. I think, perhaps, after the Maryland Legislature had been for threamonths trying to hatch an agg, and could not do it, that it was not worth the while to arrest them. Talk about the arrest of that wretched trash saving Maryland! Why, the egg had long been added. I hardly think they were worth their bread and butter in Fort Warren. Yet they, themselves, had no right to complain. The error of the Government is on the side of leniency, and against the blood of our fellow-citizens."

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THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCES OF PRUSSIA.—At the dijeuner given by the Crown Prince and Princess at Potsdam to the members of the Statistical Congress, which has just met at Berlin, one of the English guests, says a Berlin letter, nearly succeeded in spoiling the whole affair. Animated, no coubt, by the most excellent intentions, but completely wanting as well in good taste as in a know-pletely wanting as well in good taste as in a know-pletely wanting as well in good taste as in a know-pletely wanting as well in good taste as in a know-pletely wanting as well in good taste as in a know-pletely wanted to propose his health. He had sufficient judgment to ask, with glass in hand, his Royal Higheness permission, and was told that of course the Euglishmar, might drink his health; but "no speeches," very earnestly added his Royal Highness. The statistician evidentity wanted to make a speech, and, baulked of thats, could only turn round to his friends and say to them, "The Prince says we may drink his health, but must make no Tolte;" and drink it they did in solemn silence.

A Western letter states that Gen. Blair's coarse abuse of Secretary Chase was most triumphantly refuted on Saturday evening by the Hon. Henry T. Blow, of the Second (Missouri) district. The letter