WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

THE NEWS. At a late hour we have received interesting and important information, upon which present comment must be brief. It is not officially, but is reliably, announced that General GRANT has been appointed to the command of the Armies of the Cumberland. Ohio, and Kentucky, with the full powers to which he is justly entitled by the splendor of his past achievements. This appointment is welcome; it will satisfy the best friends of the cause, and cannot offend the warmest admirers of the General superseded. General Rosechans has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and is succeeded by General THOMAS, that brave and skilful soldier, who, at Chickamauga, with his own corpspalone, repelled a far superior force of the enemy, and saved the rest of the army from great disaster. No one can doubt his fitness for the command. The military changes in the West will be somewhat startling to the public, but are demanded by the highest interests of the

The proclamation of Governor SEYMOUR. appealing to the people of New York to answer the call of the President for volunteers, is earnest, and therefore worthy. He clearly shows the necessity that the army should be thus strengthened, and speedily have been put down; English how, in justice to the cause, to the soldiers who are now fighting for the Czartoryski may make, will prevent Eng-Union, all loyal citizens should promptly answer. We regret that he should ligerents." England, a coward to the strong, state dangers that do not exist, and that his language gives the false impression that men are needed to sustain a failing cause, not to strengthen one which is triumphant. Nor can we approve of his unnecessary and ingenious reference to the "inequalities and sufferings of the draft," The support he gives to the Government at a moment the danger of which he exaggerates, should not be qualified by uncalled-for opposition.

A report was circulated in the city last evening, that another raid into Maryland, and possibly into Pennsylvania, was anticipated. It is impossible to trace it to any trustworthy source. No information of any danger was received in Harrisburg at a late hour, and no fact is known which gives the slightest probability to the rumor. On the contrary, all the known facts flatly contra-

The "Belligerent" Question. The latest news from Europe includes an item to the effect that "Prince CZARTORYSKI is taking formal steps, in the name of the National Polish Government, to obtain from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a belligerent nation." Before offering any remarks upon this subject, it may be proper to state who the person is thus reported to be acting for the

Polish Government. The Prince WITOLD CZARTORYSKI is the son of the late Prince ADAM CZARTORYSKI, a descendant of OLGERD, the founder of the Jagellonian dynasty of Poland; was educated in England, where his liberal opinions were confirmed, and fought against Russia in the war opposed to the second partition of Poland in 1793. Subsequently, he held high office in Russia, successively under the one in nine is likely to cast a vote for any Emperors Paul and Alexander, and from 1803 to 1821, was also curator of the Universities of Wilna, where he constantly labored to keep alive a spirit of nationality. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he heartily joined it, was made head of the Provisional Government, and summoned a National Diet, which met, and, in January, 1831, declared the Polish throne vacant, and elected Prince CZARTORYSKI head of the National Government, with the understanding that when Poland was liberated he was to be made King. At once he devoted one half of his large estates to the public service, and used every practicable effort to resist, baffle, and defeat the power of Russia, and to engage the active co-operation of Europe, on the side of freedom. "He labored, "meliore spe quam fortuna," with better hope than fortune, for the Poles were crushed, and the Czar Nicholas specifically excepted CZARTORYSKI from the amnesty, besides confiscating his estates in Poland. Fortunately, however, the Prince also had large possessions in Galicia, (a part of the Kingdom of Poland that was transand the revenue of these enabled him to live in Paris, according to his high rank, affording counsel and relief to his less fortunate co exiles and countrymen, and ever the centre of their hope of a revived nationality. In 1846, having sanctioned the revolutionary movement which sought to drive the Austrians out of Cracow, his Galician estates were confiscated, but were restored in 1848, in which "year of revolutions" he issued a proclamation calling on France and Germany to unite in an effort for the restoration of Poland, and, at the same, time liberated the Allies to identify the cause of Poland with that of Turkey. His death is comparatively recent. His eldest son, Prince Wr. truth is sufficient. Nor, indeed, can the Paris, in the same style of almost regal

would be chosen King. It is probable that NAPOLEON would be willing to accede to the desire of the Poles, | people have said more in his favor, and said and immediately acknowledge them as belligerents; but here, unfortunately, he would be met by Earl Russell's deliberate decla- of his administration is more than any ration, in the House of Lords, last August, other approval; their refutation of the and subsequently in public speeches, that | slanders of his enemies makes other argu-England would not take part, under any ment unnecessary; theirs is the highest circumstances, in the contest between the tribunal to which he could appeal for a Czar and his Polish subjects. Yet, with his vindication of his course, and its decision is accustomed feebleness' of purpose, (like | final and conclusive in his favor. Still, we MACBETH's letting "I dare not" wait upon | are glad to give prominence to this able "I would,") this same Earl Russell stated, in his latest attempt at speech-making, at difficulties with which the Union party con-Blairgowrie, on the 26th of September, that tended, and the great service which Gov. Russia should be wise in time, and take care | CURTIN himself rendered to the Union how, by ill treatment of the Poles, he pro- | cause. No candidate ever asked his fellowvoked Europe into a general rising in their | citizens for their support with more dignity behalf, and significantly suggesting whether, | and candor than he. He had no principles by failing to carry out all the stipulations of no purposes to conceal, but fully declared the Treaty of Vienna, Russia had not vir- all that he believed, all that he disbelieved. tually forfeited all right to possess Poland. | all that he had done, and all that he wished As Russia is a powerful and progressive to do. His friends found that the best arempire, governed by a man with brains in | gument in his favor was his own honest his head and a heart in his breast, Lord | pledge, that in his future administration Russer L will never go against such a Power | he would support the Government as thowith any more formidable weapon than an roughly as he had done in his past, and insolent harangue. When any thing like his faith that the best way to serve the anger is exhibited, because of his imperti- State was to aid in saving the Country. mence, he will back out, and say, "England Our distinguished correspondent has embowas the best friend Russia had; she sym- | died in forcible words the loyal answer of pathized with Poland; she wrote heaps of the people in response to this loyal appeal, endless despatches and protocols about Po- and his tribute to Gov. Curtin is identical land; but she brought a man to trial and with theirs. condemnation for trying to enlist recruits in England for the Polish army, and, above all, she steadily refused to acknowledge the Poles as belligerents." A great nation, such as England pro-

the idea that, if Poland were liberated, he

fesses to be, and as England undoubtedly is, ought not to be guilty of any petty meanness, of any palpable inconsistency. But her conduct has been mean and inconsistent as regards Russia and the United States. The Southern rebellion, accomplished by the vilest treachery, was utterly causeless—a violation of the Constitution. wholly unprovoked and unwarranted. For the Polish rebellion, on the contrary, there was only too much cause. Ninety years original movement from south to north, ago an unholy trinity of nations-Russia, Prussia, and Austria—fell upon Poland, as mumbling and subsiding noise towards the highwaymen might suddenly fall upon a Gulf of Mexico. defenceless traveller, and divided its territoleft untouched, and that little was seized and appropriated twenty years later. The Poles ever protested against this; they never submitted to it. They have constantly endeavored, more particularly those under

have, for the most part, been much misgoverned; and, when they broke into revolt, last February, it was because the Czar's officials had acted more cruelly than before. The Czar himself, we believe, means well, and is humane, but bad acts have been committed in his name. What he should have tried to accomplish was to incorporate Poland with Russia, just as Wales was incorporated with England, by being granted equal rights and equal laws. That the Czar will eventually endeavor to do this, few can

Poland, which has been in arms against Russia for the last nine months, has not yet been acknowledged as "belligerent,", by England. That is, England virtually holds that the Poles are mere rebels who ought to be chastised into submission. The gallant stand they have made against the gigantic power of Russia counts for nothing with England, looking through the minifying spectacles of Earl Russell. "Let the Poles win, if they can," his Lordship stammers out, "we won't admit that they are anything but vile rebels, until they achieve independence."

small Earl towards the United States. As soon as the first rebel shot was fired at Fort Sumpter, there was an eager alacrity and an impatient rapidity in acknowledging the Secessionists as "belligerents"—which, at once, gave them a status before the nations, and, as regards their ships, deprived them of their true character and responsibility as pirates, elevating them into regular vessels of war sailing under a national flag. Had England, at the commencement, withhold from acknowledging the Secessionists as "belligerents," the Rebellion would policy has maintained it. That same policy, despite all efforts that Prince land from acknowledging the Poles as "belis afraid of quarrelling with Russia, but believed that the United States had got into a trouble likely to resolve the Union back to its first elements of separate States, and therefore, very magnanimously, hastened to side with the South. That is the key to England's conduct as regards this country and Russia.

Mexico. MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, has given a wise, but embarrassing reply, to the deputation from Mexico which offered him the newlydeclared empire. I will accept the throne, he said, if my brother allows me; if the leading European Powers will guarantee my being maintained on the throne; and if, the principle of universal suffrage being put into practice, the general voice of Mexico call me to govern that country.

France, alone, among the leading Powers of Europe, is likely to take any active step towards maintaining the new Emperor on the throne which NAPOLEON has erected for him. But the cost of supporting a large French force in Mexico will be heavy on that country, and the presence of such s force there may be unacceptable to the Mexicans. The leading European Governments will recognize the new Emperor, of course -seeing that Austria, France, and England lead off-but will they keep him on the throne? will find him several thousand miles from Europe, and he may be deposed or dead weeks before the trans-Atlantic inhabitants

ever learn the facts. As for the plebiscite which he desires, it is a new feature in European history to find a member of the House of Hapsburg desiring to appeal directly to the masses of the people, for he does so by requiring to be elected by universal suffgage. There are nearly nine million of inhabitants in Mexico, but not person in the election of Emperor. The part of Mexico actually occupied by the French is the District of Mexico (containing the capital) and portions of the provinces of Puebla and Vera Cruz. Wherever the French soldiers are, votes for MAXIMILIAN may be expected; where they are not, there will probably be no voting at all. Will this satisfy MAXIMILIAN? Does this resemble his idea of being chosen by the spontaneous

voice of the whole nation? The Mexican deputation will come home to get up a pseudo-election. Exclusive of the Territory of Lower California, the Republic of Mexico consists, by the Constitution of 1857, of twenty-four States. The French may get up the shadow of a plebiscite in three of these; but will the remaining States, or any of them, vote for NAPO-LEON'S nominee? Out of 9,000,000 Mexicans, at least 2,250,000, or one-fourth, ought to be able to vote, under a plebiscite. It will: surprise us, when the votes are counted, if even 300,000 be cast for MAXIMILIAN. This not representing the voice of the whole nation, will MAXIMILIAN accept the throne? ferred to Austria in the partition of 1773,) He is said to be a liberal man-a true gentleman, with high feelings of honor-can he, as such, consider a few votes, given under French influence, as expressing the spontaneous opinion of the whole of Mexico? His conditional acceptance of the throne is based on his being called to it by the gene-

ral wish of the nation. A Worthy Tribute to Gov. Curtin from a Distinguished Statesman. We do not consider ourselves at liberty to publish the name of the writer of the communication signed "A Pennsylvanian," all his serfs in Galicia. During the Crimean | in another column, but it is one justly rewar he ineffectually endeavored to induce | spected by the loyal. No name, however, could add emphasis to the few, strong, sincere words spoken for our Governor; their TOLD CZARTORYSKI, born in 1824, lives in | praise of any man, however high his position, however dear his services to his counmagnificence, and is understood to cherish | trymen, equal that last noble compliment paid to Andrew G. Curtin by the Union men of Pennsylvania. In re-electing him to the Chief Magistracy of the State, the it more eloquently, than any of the eminent orators of the campaign. Their approval letter, especially as it so clearly shows the

Singular Earthquake. A great earthquake has recently shaken the ocean-bedded foundations of Old England. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS describes it as "a singular heaving motion, exactly as if some great beast had been crouching under the bed, and was shaking itself and trying to arise." It had an undulating movement from east to west. It is remarkable that an earthquake equally startling has of late shaken the foundations of America, and its motion is also exactly like that of a great beast trying to rise, but held down by some superior strength. But, unlike the English earthquake, ours had an now reversed, and passing away with a

ry between themselves. A little was then THE incompleteness of the official returns

THE strength that lies in a name is show by the fact that thousands of votes were cas in opposition to Democratic principles. be cause the disloyal leaders in Pennsylvania usurped the Democratic title. A correspondent of the Evening Post justly says on this subject: "The cause of the country is the cause of the true Democracy. In that enemies have perverted the name and the organization of 'the party' to their own ends, in the dissolution of the Republic, is good reason for rescuing both the name and the Government from parricidal hands. The people have nobly rescued the Government: it remains with the papers to rescue the name, not so much for home influence as foreign reputation. Monarchists and aristocrats are prone to mock at the De-

They may learn that the voice of the people and the voice of the Republic are one before the world, to defend the country against all its enemies at home or abroad.' THOSE kind gentlemen who have at empted the ungrateful task of showing why Mr. Justice Woodward was not elected, and how he ought to have been, are Very different was the action of this same not very ingenious. Can we not have something profound and philosophical, instead of the pitiful old story of false returns, and fearful bribery, and intimidation of voters by an armed and ferocious soldiery at the polls? If Copperheadism were candid it could easily account for its defeat by its own disloyalty. The Union victory in

mocracy, while they respect the Republic.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

Pennsylvania is not anomalous; it but re-

peats the triumph in Maine, Vermont, Cali-

ornia, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20 Rumored Retreat of Lee. There is nothing known here to confirm the re ington correspondent of the New

York Evening Post. Cheering Advices from Gen. Burnside. The Government has official advices from Gen. BURNSIDE, stating that his marches and victories in Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia are satisfactory. He says, in almost every case, the enemy has been whipped and routed.

General Burnside declares that there is not nore loyal people living than he found in East Bounties for Recruits.

An amended circular has been sent out from the set Marshal General's office, by which it appears that to every recruit who is a veteran volum teer a bounty and premium amounting to \$402 will be paid. To all other recruits, not veterans, \$302, for the old organizations. The object is to encourage volunteering, as those who are drafted receive only \$100 bounty. Men enlisted under this order will be permitted to select their regiments, which, however, must be one of the old regiments in the field Appointment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BOYNTON, late the United States Attorney for the Southern district of Florida was to-day appointed judge of the same district, is place of Marvin. The adjudication of prize cases has been delayed by the vacancy, which has fo several months existed. Generals Grant and Rosecrans. There seems to be a well-founded belief that i

any change shall be made, Gen. GRANT will be the

ssor of Gen. ROSECKANS Proposals. There were thirteen bids in response to proposal for furnishing the Government with mules, the offers ranging from \$118.95 to \$147. Contracts were awarded to-day, as follows: 500 at \$118.95; 500 a \$122; 500 at \$124; and 500 at \$127. PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR

Our Armies Declared Imperilled, and th People Called upon to Volunteer. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY,

The President of the United States has called upon me, as Governor of the State of New York, to furnish its quota of 300,000 men, to recruit the volunteer forces of the United States, which will be largely reduced during the coming year by the expi ration of the terms of enlistment. are menaced by a superior force, the Army of the Oumberland is in an imperilled condition, and the military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military

nower, and are threatened with serious disaster. In this emergency it is the duty of all the citizens to listen to the anneal sent forth by the President and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our armies. hattled so heroically for the flag of our country, the Union of the States, and to uphold the Constitution, that prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of their peril. They went forth in the full confidence that they would at all times receive from their fellow-citizens at home a generous and efficient support. Ever emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by volunteering and cheerful contribution of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.
The President also advises the citizens of the several States that, in the event of the failure to raise the quotas assigned to them, a draft shall I made for the deficiency, to commence on the 5th day of January next.

Not only does duty to our soldiers in the field and the honor of the nation demand that we shall continue to fill our armies by voluntary enlistments. but the interests of all classes in society will be pronoted by the success of that system. The unequal burden which conscription unavoidably afflicts on a portion of society not only causes great distress and injury to individuals, but one more hurtful to the whole community than the equalized distribution of the cost and sacrifice of clunteering, which more perfectly adjusts itself to the condition of all classes. The bounties which will be paid by the Genera Government are extremely liberal, and much larger than those heretofore given. They will aid the volunteers who shall enter the service to make im

mediate and ample provision for those depende upon them, I expect all classes of our citizens to assist in re ruiting the volunteers called for from this State. by their influence and by liberal contributions, and I call upon all State officers to give every assistance in their power to promote enlistments into our armies, and thus save our citizens from the inequalities, irritations, and sufferings of the draft, and at the same time animate our soldiers by a exhibition of sympathy and patriotic devotion, and give strength to our armies in their battles for the preservation of the Union.

Bermuda. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Bermuda dates have been ceived to October 13. The British steamer Plove arrived at Hamilton on the 5th from off Charleston The Plover did not communicate with Charleston all intercourse.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The rebel steamer A. D. Vance arrived at St. Georges, Sept. 26th, with 530 bales of cotton from Wilmington, N. C., and cleared on the 7th for Nas-The British steamer Del'arrived from Londo the 26th, probably a blockade runner. The rebel steamer Alice, with seven hundred and eighty-two bales of cotton from. Wilmington, N. C., arrived at St. Georges on the 12th. A person styling himself Colonel Wheeler, of the

rebel army, sailed from St. Georges for Halifax on the 10th, in the British brig Princess Royal. Newfoundland-Movements of Steamers. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 19.—Theisteamship Alpha sailed to-day for Boston, via Halifax, with the Boston passengers and most of the Boston cargo of the

steamer Africa. The steamer Merlin follows to-morrow, with the Halifax passengers and cargo.
Halifax, Oct. 19.—H. B. M. steamer Vesuvius sailed from here at 7 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, with the Africa's mails, and may be looked for at Boston ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 19 .- The steamship Euro

na, from Boston, sia Halifax, for Liverpool, was parded off Clane Race at I o'clock A. M. on Sun day, and advices from New York to Saturday were ut on board. A steamer hove in sight half an hour afterwards no doubt the Scotia, for New York, and will be due there on Wednesday morning. She could not be inercepted, though she came close in.

From Halifax.
HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The steamer Vesuvius, with the Africa's mails, arrived here, and sailed again for Boston to-day. The Alpha, with the passengers and freight of the Africa, is expected to arrive to-

The Osprey sailed for Bermuda this afternoon, The Portland Harbor Detences. PORTLAND, Oct. 20.-General Dix was received at the City Hall this afternoon, by the city Govern-ment and citizens. He pronounced that the harbor defences were in a satisfactory condition. He leaves here this evening. Fire on the New York Central Railroad.

UTICA, Oct. 20.—Seven car-loads of freight, chiefly general merchandise, were destroyed on the Central Railroad, at Jordan, this morning. The fire was caused by the sparks from the locomotives communicating with the vapor from petroleum, with which one of the cars was loaded. Break in the Delaware Division Canal. EASTON, Oct. 20.—A bad break has occurred in the Delaware Division Canal, five miles below Eas-

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Oct. 20.—The United States steamer Shawmut, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York, passed here this afternoon, in tow of a

on, which will require two weeks to repair.

New York Loyal League Convention. UTICA, Oct. 20.—The Loyal League Convention deavored, more particularly those under Russian sway, to throw off the yoke. They

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Grant in Command of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio.

General Thomas in Command at Chattanooga, and Gen. Rosecrans Ordered to Report to Washington.

GREAT REVIVAL OF UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS.

FIGHTING IN WEST TENNESSEE.

FROM CHATTANOOGA. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20 .- Major General Grant asumes command of the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio and Kentucky, with plenary powers. He left for Nashville this morning, to assume the lirection of affairs at Chattanooga. General Thomas takes command of General Roseorans' army, Rosecrans being ordered to Cincinnati, to report by letter to the Adjutant General at Washington. Ge nerals Garfield and Stedman arrived to-night. ARKANSAS-THE REBELS SCATTERED.

direction, and an extraordinary revival of Union sentiments taken place among the Poople. Over 1,000 men joined the Federal army at Little Rock. and the people are coming in daily and taking the The official report of the capture of Confederate steamers on the Red river will not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed. FROM MEMPHIS—THE REBELS DEFEATED Sr. Louis, Oct. 20.—The steamers Anglo-Saxon and Sunny Side arrived yesterday with 250 bales of cotton from below.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20 .- Little Rock advices to the

14th may that the rebel army is scattered in every

The Memphis Bulletin of the 17th inst. gives additional particulars of the military operations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Our force at Colliersville was less than 500, and without artillery, commanded by Lieut, James, of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, a member of General Sher man's staff, and not General Sherman himself, as previously reported. Opposed to us were eleven rebel regiments, unde Chalmers and Richardson, numbering, it is said, 8,000 men, with 9 pieces of artillery. Our loss was

14 killed and 90 wounded and missing. The rebel loss was about 150. During the pursuit of Chalmers by Colonel Hatch the latter came up with the former at Ingraham's Mill, three miles south of Bayhalia, where, after two hours' fighting, the rebels were dislodged from a very strong position, their guns being advan-tageously posted and their infantry well covered. The position was carried by Colonel Phillips brigade, the 7th Illinois and 7th Kansas lead ing. In the charge the enemy lost upward of fifty killed and wounded. They then retreated thirty miles south to the Tallahatchie, where they took a strong position at the little town of Wyatt. A deep trench had been made entirely und the town, and reinforcements had arrived The enemy occupied the river side with 3,500 to 4,000 men, and nine pieces of artillery.

Col. Hatch had about 2,200 men, two brigades nder Col. Phillips, and eight pieces of artillery in the centre. The enemy made two desperate charges n our right and left, which were repulsed with con iderable loss, they leaving their dead in our hands Night coming on the battle ceased, and about 9 clock Col. Hatch charged on the town, drove the ebels panic stricken in the river and across the bridge, leaving in our hands about 300 rifles and 75 risoners. The town was afterwards burned. During the six days fighting, from the battle of Collieraville to the last affair, about 600 rebels were killed, and a large number taken prisoners, and

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19.—Lieutenant Colone M. Taylor left here last evening, under orders to eport elsewhere for duty. He leaves many friends

erable quantity of arms captured.

HAMPTON HOSPITAL cis Bennett, 152d New York, died Oct. 9. John Carter, 152d New York, died Oct. 10. Jesse Ames, 16th N. Y. Battery, died Oct. 17. CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL. Silas Nichols, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 9. O. F. Wolfcam, 16th New York, died Oct. 10. C. H. Isbam, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 11. J. W. Woodward, 1st New York, died Oct. 13. Curtis Spencer, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 14. G. W. Hubbard, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 17.

BALFOUR HOSPITAL J. Q. Adams, 1st United States, died Oct. 12. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- A rumor has been curren for some days that General Rosecrans is to be re-lieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, but inquiry of those presumed to be best informed on the subject has failed to elicit either an affirmative or negative response.

GEN. ORITTENDEN TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY OORPS,
OHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10, 1863.
To the Officers and Soldiers of the Twenty-first Army
Corps. The Officers and Solders of the Twenty, has Army Corps.

The general commanding announces with sorrow that the name of this corps has been stricken from the army rolls, and that he has been relieved from duty and ordered to report to Indianapois, that his conduct in the late battles of Chickamauga may be investigated.

The general commanding regrets the separation from his command—not the tivestigation. Investigation, the closest scrutiny, however it may affect him, can only brighten your fame. Your-deeds at Chickamauga, as at Stones River, will hand down to posterity your honored names.

You have honored me! The mighty hand of the Twenty-first Army Corps has graven the name of its You have honored me! The mighty hand of the Twenty-first Army Corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past. And the slanderer's tongue cannot revoke the past. Future honors await you. May God's blessing attend you! T.L. CRITTENDEN,

Major General U. S. Volunteers.
P. P. Oldershand, Captain and A. A. G.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Blunt Superseded by Gen. McNell; Sr. Louis, Oct. 20.—General Schofield issued an rder relieving General McNeil of the command of he district of Southwest Missouri, and placing him command of the district of the frontier, vice Gen. Blunt, who is ordered to report at Leavenworth. General Sanborn takes command of Southvest Missouri, and General Ewing of the district f the border, extended so as to embrace the entire State of Kansas.

Reported Flight of the Rebels-General Meade in Pursuit, NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- A special despatch from Washington, to the Evening Post, says that General Meade's army is in hot pursuit of the rebels, who Later from Charleston.

Port Royal on the 16th, has arrived. She reports ll quiet at Charleston. BOSTON, Oct. 20.-J. D. Bates, the head of a wellknown mercantile house in this city, died in Europe lately.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The transport Thames, from

Non-Arrival. Boston, Oct. 20.—The steamer Vesuvius, with he Africa's mails, was not signalled at 7 o'clock o-night. She will probably not arrive before to-The Quota of Massachusetts. BOSTON, Oct. 20 .- A despatch from Washington.

husetts, under the new call for volunteers, is 15,120 Active and liberal measures are being taken to inluce volunteering all over the State. Non-Arrival of the Hibernia. ST. JOHNS, N. S., Oct. 19.—The ateamship Hi-bernia, from Galway, with Liverpool dates of the

13th is now due here, but has not yet made her an Ship News. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Arrived, bark George W. Horton, from Aspinwall.

Markets/by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Flour scarce; sales of 500 carrels Ohio at \$4.93@4.95. Wheat dull, with a deline of 30; Kentucky white, 93@95. Corn dull white, \$1.05@1.08. Whisky dull and unsettled; Terrible Accident at Troy, N. Y.

TEN PERSONS KILLED, AND OTHERS WOUNDED A sad accident occurred in Troy, yesterday, by he giving way of the bank of a sewer which was course of construction on a principal street. The The state of the disselvent to these shores of the disselvent to the state of the s imes BAVB: "The first evidence of the disaster to those above ground was a sharp report, caused by the snapping of a brace and plank. Another gave way, then another, followed by the dull roar of the ground as

Andrew G. Curtin and the late Canvass. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Persons in other States are not aware of the ficulties attending the late contest in Pennsylvania, nor of the decisive character of the victory gains by the Union party, composed as it is of loyal men of all political parties; the only question asked being, Are you willing to sustain the Government in this ighteous war to put down a causeless and accurse rebellion? The so called Democratic party, having he machinery of an organization which had usually controlled our elections, and which last year had elected their candidates, at a State Convention held at Harrisburg in the middle of June, nominated

George W. Woodward, a judge of the Supreme

Court, a man of excellent private character and unuestioned ability, and who had of late years been emoved from the turmoil of party politics. This was a fermidable nomination, and his party were thus nearly two months ahead of their antagonists in preparation for the ensuing contest.
In August, the Union Convention at Pittsburg cominated Governor Curtin, with barely two months o prepare for the election in October. The only advantage Governor Curtin had, was his faithful administration of the affairs of the State, his known and devoted patriotism, his hearty and vigorous and able support of the National Government in the prosecution of the war, his unwearled and untiring levotion to the comfort of our soldiers, and his noble conduct in the two rebel raids into our borders, cul minating in a glorious victory at Gettysburg.

For hix weeks Governor Curtin traversed the en tire State, addressing large collections of his fellow citizens, declaring openly his opinions on all the great questions of the day, discussing them frankly and freely; and with peculiar abnegation of self asking their votes-not on his own account, but for the sake of that beloved Union for which he was ready to lay down his life. His task was a hercu

who accompanied him. -The nature of the campaign demanded this thorough ventilation of the issues involved, and there was no man in the State, within our knowledge, wh sould have undergone the bodily and mental fatigue and have displayed the same talent as a publi neaker, and nowers of persuasion, as Governor Curtin did on every occasion. The election could not have been gained without such a canvass, and here was no one to make it but Governor Curtin, the idol of the Pennsylvania soldiers. It is clear, then, that Governor Curtin's was the nomination that could have been made with any fair prospect of success. The policy of it is en-

lean one, demanding great mental, moral, and phy-

sical exertion, and he maintained his vigor unabated

up to the very close, tiring out, and leaving by the

Whilst giving this just credit due to Governo Curtin, we cannot forget the services of our loyal editors; of the able and effective efforts of orators, statesmen, and generals, of this and our sister States; of the patriotic adhesion of loyal men, sink ing all party names and ties; and, lastly, the extensive agency of the Union Leagues, in diffusing light and information in every part of the Common wealth.

A PENNSYLVANIAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1863.

Mr. David Salomon. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: To the Educor of The Press:

Sir: I notice, in your valuable journal of this date, a well-deserved criticism on a certain David Salomon, who seems to have been instrumental in persuading General McClellan to stutify himself and mortily his true friends by the famous eleventh-hour election sand.

You say, very truly, that nine-tenths of the community never heard the name of this David Salomon, but so the writes has hanged to know and munity never heard the name of this David Salomon; but as the writer has happened to know something of his antecedents, it has been deemed beat to communicate them to the readers of The Press, that the public may be aware of them.

Mr. David Salomon is a Southerner, who came from Mobile, Alabama, some five or six years ago, with letters to one of our bankers from Mobile merchants. He was, up to the opening of the war, the agent of a Mobile house, and probably maintains that connection at the present time. He stated, on presenting his letters, that "he had MONEY, but wanted POSITION." It seems that the Democratic party have, for some ns, found it their interest to gratify him with SENEX. From a Sufferer by the New York Riots.

The following is a quotation from a letter written w an intelligent and wealthy colored man, Mr. William P. Powell, a citizen of New York, who suffered greatly from the late riots, and was forced to feave his home. It is a singular and suggestive fact that no class complains less of wrong and is more nations with injustice than the free colored men of the North. Mr. Poweli's letter was not written for publication, and we are therefore the more pleased Sometimes I have felt quite cast down in view

"Sometimes I have felt quite cast down in view of my late misfortunes, occasioned by the riots of 13th July. The horrible crimes committed upon helpless, unarmed, innocent colored men, women, and children are unequalled in the history of atrocity. It almost makes the blood run cold in my veins. I believe that the tears, the groans, and prayers of my down-trodden race have ascended to Heaven. Methinks I hear them cry with a loud voice; saying, 'How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell upon the earth?"
"In God's name I ask, what has the colored man done, what is it he has not done, to merit this persecution? We have had no part in making the laws of the country. We are charged unjustly with being the cause of the war. Then, again, we are told that we are interlopers, and have no right to live in this country. Hence make slaves of us; hence beat, bruise, and murder our wives and children in broad noonday; hence exterminate us in the land. [O, God! how long dost thou not udge and avenge our blood?"

Public Entertainments. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—" Aspasia" was produced last evening for the second and, we hope, for the last time. "Edith," a dramatization from East Lynne, by Mr. Benjamin Edward Wolfe, is approunced for this evening. It is a pleasure to no-tice this change of performance. The audience last night was very slim, and thereby paid a great compliment to itself. The exquisite wit contained in the remark "ma foi" requires a microscopic intelligence to perceive it; and the overflowing humor with which the Duc de Belegarde (Mr. G. Johnson) delivered it is equally

intelligible. No one unbiased, unprejudiced, can concede to Miss Heron the position which she claims. Her reason in this city has been one dead. failure, and it is to be hoped all future seasons will continue to be so whilst she continues to represent in so repulsive a manner such plays as "Aspasia" and "Camille." We believe that this representation is conscientious, and that she thinks she does justice to the heroines. Yet the heroines themselves are not worth the representation of an actress of the first order of talent, and they should never be represented as they have been before the audiences which Phile. delphia assembles to witness them. With full confidence in Miss Heron's talents, we look for a success in "Edith."

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. Birgfeld, whose able management of the business interests of the German Opera, last winter, aided its success so much, announces that the new season will begin on Monday, November 2, at the Academy of Music. This seaso will far excel the last in merit and popularity, and Mr. Anschutz has done all in his power to establish the German opera permanently in this country upon a first-class basis. Last year it was an experiment; this year, we believe, it will be a complete

and unqualified success. It will have a director of eminent ability, himself an artist; an orchestra unequalled in power, a perfect chorus, a fine ballet corps, new and beautiful scenery, and singers who, in voice and method, are worthy of the noble works o be produced. We do not intend to speak positively of the artists till we hear them, but we have good musical authority for encouraging the highest expectations of the public. We call attention to the terms of subscription announced by Mr. Birgfeld. and shall soon speak more fully of the opera and the artists. GOTTSCHALR'S CONCERTS IN PHILADELPHIA,-Mr. Gottschalk's first concert of the season, in New York, on Monday night, was a great success, and the distinguished planist had an enthusiastic welcome from the musical and fashionable worlds. So long have we been without music that it is an espe

cial satisfaction to know that Mr. Gottschalk will appear before our public, at the Musical Fund Hall. next week. He will be assisted by Madame Amelia Strakosch, Signor Carlo Patti—brother of Adelina and Carlotta, a young and talented violinist-Mr. Wolfsohn, and Mr. Behrens. Several entirely new mpositions will be produced by Mr. Gottschalk, and the musical season in Philadelphia will doubtless begin with brilliancy.

MADAME VESTVALL—Mr. Palmer, of the Academy of Music, New York, having entered into an engagement with the celebrated lyric and tragic artist, Madame Vestvali, we are authorized to announce that she will make her first appearance this city on Monday evening next, at the new Chestnce that she will make her first appearance in nut street Theatre. The play selected for her debut was translated and adapted from "La Triense des Cartes," by Matilda Heron, and is entitled "Gaméa, or the Jewish Mother." It is understood to be from the pen of Mons. Mosquard, secretary to the Emperor Napoleon. It was first produced in Paris three years ago, where it ran for nine consecutive months, to crowded house, which is a fair evidence of its inherent attractiveness. The incidental music arranged for Vestvali, includes "The Mystic Chant," "The Mother's Prayer," "The Gradle Song," and Rondo-"Silvia is Mine Again." Madame Vestvali will be well supported, and should e greeted with a hearty welcome in this city. CONCERTS IN AID OF THE FIFTH BAPTIST

ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT.-The follow ng table represents the aggregate of the report of the report of the report of the week ending October 17, 1863 sectived at the Medical Director's office on Girar HOSPITALS. islington lane..... Fibert treet...... West Philadelphia Nicetown.
Broad and Cherry streets.
Broad and Prime streets.
Chestnut Hill....... 147 130

THE MONEY WARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1865 Gold was comparatively quiet to day, nothwithstand ing the efforts of certain operators to circulate "bull" rumors. They would not take. Opening at 149½ this morning it fluctuated between that figure and 148½. closing about 148, with moderate sales The money market continues to be well supplied, and rates are unchanged This ease will be likely to continue, the only an-tagonist it has being the late fifty-million operation of Secretary Chase. Novertheless, it is asserted that the natalments will be freely paid; not the slight theonvenience is apprehended. The National bank issue will soon be out, and still further clog the market, and, perhaps, some of the interest-hearing legal-ter ers may be ventilated outside of the thre ities-bank-combination. So it is not likely that there will be any stringency for some time to come. Government securities continue in steady demand the overbment securities continue in accay demand, the operations at the five-twenty-loan office, No. 114 South Third street, monopolizing the business in them.

The speculative feeling at the Stock Board seemed to come to a halt to-day, and prices were burely maintained. Sixes 1831 sold at 105%; seven-thirties at 103%. State fives sold at 100%; the coupon sixes at 108. Reading bonds and Pennsylvania Railroad bonds were steady; Camden and Amboy Railroad cixes 1821 sold at 04.4; Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens at 108.4. Union Canal sixes rose to 27; Morris first mortgages to 105; Schnylkill Navigation sixes 1832 to 91%. Philadelphia and Kr e Bailroad sold at 28%, a decline of %; Catawissa preferred at 27%, a decline of %; Reading as stronger and rose 1/4; Little Schuylkill sold at 49: 4; the preferred was steady at 291/@%; Union prefe

old at 4: Morris at 69%; Lehigh Navigation at 58%, the rip at 49; Arch-street Passen Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, uote foreign exchange per steamer Persia, from ndon: 60 days' sight. Sales of five-twenties to-day \$2,364,400.
The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, October 17,

Undrawn De Including the exchanges between the banks through ne Clearing House, and including, also, the Sub-Trea he general comparison with the previous weekly report,

c. ined gradually to 149. Exchange has rold at 185½ and closes duil at 180.

The lean maket is active at 6@7 per cent. with more doing at? The bear operators, who have urged that the Western demand for currency to may be produce would cause tempore a deficiency as a which reads the Western demand for currency is coming into the city than its leaving it, and the tendency at present is towards accumulation rather than depletion. The banks of this city hold as much currency is coming into the city than its leaving it, and the tendency at present is towards accumulation rather than depletion. The banks of this city hold as much currency to day as before they paid the first instalment of the fifty million loan, while in the Sub-Treasury there is a great increase.

The stock market is stronger to day, but exhibits considerable irregularity. Governm be are steady, take stock a quiet, bank shares dull, and railroad bonds firm. Railroad shares orened ve y irrong, but closed with less animation. Harlem is the weakest on the list, and Michigan Southern guaran ied the strongest.

The spended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

These Mon. Adv. Dec.

112 Harlem 80%
Reading 122%
Wichigan Central 122%
Michigan Southern 60%
Michigan Southern 199
Illinois Cen. Scrip. 124
Cleveland and Pitts. 103% Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 20.

Reported by S. E. SLAYMANER, Philadelphia Exchange.

164, 337, 458 178, 650, 317 180, 037, 283 8, 249, 840 29, 091, 271 29, 327, 018

evening: Tues.
U. S. 6e, 1881, reg. 197%
U. S. 6e, 1881, cou. 106
U. S. 6e, 1881, cou. 106
U. S. 197, cor. 2064
U. S. 1 yr, cor. 2064
American Gold. 149
Tennessee 6e. 62½
Missouri 6s. 68

U \$7-30 Notes. 1052 107
Phila 6s. 1031 204
Penna 5s. 1032 104
Penna 5s. 100 1004
Penna 5s. 100 1004
Barrisbarg ... Wilmington R.
Reading R. 612 125
Penna R. 613 1105
P Do 6s 80 43.193 1105
P Do bds 70. 106 1065
Do 1st m 6s 111
Do 2d m 6s. 106 108
Do 1st m 6s 111
Do 2d m 6s. 106 108
Little Schuyl R. 49 492
Morris C'l consol 652 70
Do 1st m 6s 113 137
Do 6s 76. ... Phila & Eric 6s. 2312
Morris C'l consol 652 70
Do prid. 123 157
Do 6s 82. 91 912
Do bds. 76. ... Phila & Eric 6s. 2312
Blmira R. 38 39 800 bonds. ... Race ttreet R. 84
Do prid. 64 55 W Phila & Eric R. 572
Do bonds. ... 872

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphi There is a moderate business doing in Breadstuffs, br Jorn and Oats have declined. Quercitron Bark is in de mand, and very high. The Cotton market is firm, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Coffee is scarce, and firmly held. Fish are firmer, with a fair business doing. Foreign Fruit is scarce and high.
Apples are plenty. Provisions are firm, but there is very

IZ W DDL.

FEATHERS —Good Western are worth 522630 % ib.

GINSENG.—There is very little offering; we que GINSERG.—There is very little offering; we quote crude at 86093c, cash. GUANO.—There is very little demand; and the sales are only in a small way at former rates.

HOPS.—There is not much demand; small sales are making at from 186028c \$\mathbf{B}\$ ib, the latter figure for the new making at from 18@28c \$\mathbb{P}\$ ib, the latter figure for the new crop.

HAY is hetter, and selling at from \$20@23 \$\mathbb{P}\$ fon.

JUMBER is in hetter demand, with sales of Yellow Sap Board at \$22@23; White Pine at \$22@25 \$\mathbb{P}\$ M feet; and catheg at \$42.

MOLASSES.—The market is firm, but there is very little doing; small sales of Cuba Muscovado have been made at 60@ Fallon, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is firm, but there is very little doing; small sales of Cuba Muscovado have been made at 60@ Fallon, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is firm, but there is very little doing. Spirite of Turpentine has advanced, with small sales at \$3.10@3.20 Fallon.

OILS.—There is very little Lard Oil here, and Winter commands \$\mathbb{B}(0.06 \mathbb{P} \mathbb{B}) allon. Fish Oils are looking up, with sales of crude Whale at \$1.08, and bleached Winter Whale at \$1.37@1.40, cash. In Petroleum there is very little doing; crude is held at 38c; short 1,000 bils refined sold at \$2@\mathbb{B}(0.06 \mathbb{H}) and 62@66c \mathbb{F} gallon, free, set oquality.

RICE —There is very little here, and it is selling in a small way at 71%@73/c. cash.

SALT —About 5 000 sacks Livernool ground has arrived, but has not been cold.

EEEDS.—Clover is scarce at \$7 \mathbb{F} bris, and we hear of one slee; Timothy it salling at \$7.50.

SALT—About 5 000 secks Liverpool ground has arived but has not been sold.

EEEDS—Clover is scarce at \$7 \(\frac{2}{3}\) bus, and we hear of look ales; Timethy is relling at \$2.75; Flaxseed is in denied at \$7,1003 15 \(\frac{2}{3}\) bus, now held higher but firm, with inside ales; N. E turn is worth 700720; Whisky is rather lower, with sales of 500 bbls at 60\(\theta\) 66; and Drudge at 56\(\theta\) 68 pallon.

bUGAR—There is not much doing, but the market is very firm; about 400 bbls clube have been sold at 12\(\theta\). (23\(\theta\), and Porto Rico at 13\(\theta\) (23\(\theta\) or \$10. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. X@1/4c 3 lb.
TOBACCO.—Holders are firm in their views but

word. There is a good demand, and prices are firm. About 100, food the sold at 76@80c P fb, cash, for common and tub washed. CITY ITEMS. ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE AGE .t is seldom indeed that an invention of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unqualified triumph as has been realized by the celebrated Grover and Baker Sewing Machine. The card published by this firm today, on the first page of our paper, is a record of victories that may well make them proud, and the hundreds of thousands of persons who are using them, happy in the consciousness that in selecting this instrument in preference to all others they are iniversally sustained by the best judges in the land. That almost any machine should receive an award of some kind, by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited, is not surprising; but that a single sewing machine should carry off the palm. not only by the receipt of one, but more generally of three first premiums, in a dozen States of the Union, in a single season, is positively astounding. This the Grover and Baker machine has achieved, hav-

ng obtained the highest premiums for the best family sewing machines, the best manufacturing machines, and the best machine work, this year, in the State fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio; also, at the fairs held county, Vermont, Champlain Valley, Vermont. Queens, Washington, and Saratoga counties, New York. In other words, the Grover and Baker machine has taken the first premium wherever it has been exhibited, without a single exception. They can be seen in operation in all the various sizes and tyles, at their elegant warerooms in this city, No. 30 Chestnut street. GREAT OPENING OF LADIES' CLOAKS .-We invite the attention of the ladies to the attractive appouncement in another column of the first

special opening of Cloaks," by Messrs. Edwin Hall & Co., No. 26 South Second street, to take place on o-morrow (Thursday), the 22d inst. The house of Messrs, E. Hall & Co. has long enjoyed a first-class reputation for keeping one of the cho dry goods, for retailing, in this country, and they ave, for some years past, done considerable in the manufacture and sale of fine Cloaks. Never, until the present season, however, have they made this a prominent specialty of their business, and we need carcely add that their having undertaken to cater to the taste of our ladies in this branch of dress is a sufficient guarantee that it will be well done. Among the magnificent stock of cloaks to which they in vite the attention of the ladies on Thursday, will be found all the most desirable styles made from the popular frosted beaver cloths, chinchillys, moss beavers, tricots, plain beavers, water-proof cloths, scarlet and blue cloths, and other fashionable fabrics, made up to suit all tastes, for ladies, misses, and PERFECTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC

ART.—Mr. E. P. Hipple, our talented young artist townsman, No. 820 Arch street, has devoted himbranches of Photography, with what success his beautiful specimen gallery sufficiently attests. In the carte de visite, four quarter, imperial, and life sizes, Mr. Hipple has attained the highest eminence, his pictures, plain, being equal in brilliancy and softness to most pictures that have been expensively retouched by the artist. We would espec y recommend our art loving readers to visit Mr. Hipple's handsome ground floor gallery and exane his elegant specimens. His operating gallery, peing also on the ground floor, is a decided conven nce to the public.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS. There was much anxiety manifested in our city yesterday to learn the ground for the rumor that Gen. Rosecrans had been superseded in the command of the Army of the Cumberland. But the thing was toubt. The fact is there are many other things in doubt. Not so, however, as to the fact, that the best place in the United States to buy the best quality of Coal, at the lowest prices, is at W. W. Alter's, Ninth street, above Poplar. That is as clearly an ascertained truism as that the earth revolves on her axis. HOW TO SAVE MONEY IN BUYING CLOTH-

sell them so mainly, employ only the best workmen in having their clothing made up, and have only the most skilful and fashionable cutters in their customer department. All these are advantages which buyers ought not to overlook. Their present stock is a model of completeness, and, for the reasons here given, their prices are remarkably reasonable. NEW CARTES DE VISITE FOR THE AL-BUM, BY GUTEKUNST.—Mr. F. Gutekunst, the popular Photographer, 704 and 706 Arch street, has ust added to his great collection of fine card-pictures for the Album, those of Major General Hu phries, chief of Gen. Meade's staff; Brig. General Gregg, U. S. Cavalry; Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Alpany; Miss Annie E. Dickinson, Gov. Curtin, and many other distinguished personages, all in his

usual excellent style. RICH AND TASTEFUL CONFECTIONS. Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has constantly on his counters perfectly fresh Confecons, being brought from his manufactory every morning, which, with the fact that he uses only the best losf sugars and the purest and choicest ingredients, accounts for his preparations being the finest and most popular in America. His elegant store is a universal centre of attraction to persons of refined taste.

PREMIUM WHITE CLOVER HONEY. in boxes, for family use, a beautiful article. Fresh lot just received by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets MIESES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS and Caps; also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs, have just been opened in choice variety, by Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel. A SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-NISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture (including his inimitable Shirt cut by Mr. John F. Teggart), is now offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street. ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS will find everything necessary to their complete outfit, in the

best style, at Charles Oakford & Sons', under the Continental Hotel. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a very superior article of reah Canton Ginger in syrup. UPHOLSTERY.—W. H. Henry Patter lays Carpets, mends Furniture, reupholsters Mattresses at less rates than others; he commences a job forth with, and is likely to be done before Upholsterers of he present day have commenced it. W. HENRY PATTEN, 1408 Chestnut street.

0c20-3t · CARPETS LAID, and upholstering done at the shortest notice. Persons who want work done amediately can rely on W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestput street. No promises made which canno THE LAWS OF FASHION are as imperious as the laws of health—they must be observed. Who of our lady readers, when tall bonnets are the style, would be seen with one of season-before-last compressed ones?—and when the Fashion Books show us skirtz and cloaks embroidered all over, who will be without them? But it would be a cruel waste of time to do all this intricate and delicate work by hand when Grover & Baker's Machine, having fo the moment performed all the sewing to be done, stands, with uplifted needle, ready to commence its pleasant task of throwing off the most beautiful em-

broidery with an ease and nonchalance truly wonderul; and either sewing or embroidery comes just as easy and is performed just as quickly, one as the other, on this celebrated Machine. EPERAPH FOR A LAWYER.— "Here lies John Shaw. Attorney at law, And when he died, The devil cried, Give me your paw. John Shaw, Attorney at law."

"Here lies the body of Stainwick Oakes,
Who bought his clothes of Granville Stokes, And lived and died like other folks." The "Philadelphia Temple of Fashion" is at No. 609 Chestnut street. THE AMOUNT OF MONEY paid into the Government for exemption has already reached up-wards of nine millions of dollars, and it is expected that there will yet be ten millions more, which sum is going to be offered by the Government in the way of pay and bounty for the volunteers of the present call for three hundred thousand. This will enable, each volunteer this winter to leave a sum at home targe enough to keep his family for a year, and rurchase for himself a first class overcoat of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, where there is

now a large assortment, at low prices. Modern Economy One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1760, when Arkwright

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS IP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT B De Walden, N.Y ll, Zanesville, U forgan, Hightstown, NJ es Gregory, New York Hocker, New York ew York evin, bhippensburg

C Hook, USA
W 8 Dudley, New York
C J Battell, Maine
Mrs E Strause, Pottsville
Hon M Strouse, Pottsvills
W Cachran, New York r Stevens, Tranton
J M Robinson, Boston
T Breman, U S N
C F Breman
McIntirè, Kikton, Md
H Dickson, Dixon

Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets Continental—Nibth and Chestnut streaght
JB H Stoddard, New York
Jas Rdwards, New Jersey
Sami Hall, New Jersey
Sami Hall, New Jersey
G Adams, New York
L B Pike, New York
L B Pike, New York
Geo McGinnes, New York
D S Hall, Baltimore
John B Flagler, Boston
Wm L Belfenstein, Pottev of
J K Halp, Pittsburg
Henry McCrea & wi, Del
Geo Adams, New York
J K Rapp & wi, Wash
Miss N M Perkin, Wash
J K Rapp & wi, Wash
Miss N M Perkin, Wash
J B Rathbore & wi, J W York
J B Rathbore & wi, J W York
J B Rathbore & wi, J W York
J Wash
Morfon Chester, J. enver, CT M. Wash More Madylile, Pa Plea Woods
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New York
Dr Gardena & wf, N York
Both Handlerson, Glasgow winston, Kentucky
Bowen, Pawincket, R. I.
Ceknagee, New York
OF Clark, St Louis
iyte & wf. Boston
A Morsa & wf. Boston
Paul, Boston
William Boston
William Boston
William Boston
William Boston
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William Boston odnoonmaker
Warrick & Ia. N J
B Closs, Washington
B Conrad, Washington
Welsh

Terning Lie, Bristo Cormick, US A Valker & wf, Mass Foster, Massachusett V A Williams, Bosto Murphy, Pittsburg P Morong, US A Y L Doetler, Williamsport J C Vanderbeck & son, N J T W Newton, New York G W P Smith Jas Waesner, Reading N Hunter, Reading Alex Whiteside, Champlain Chas H Vaile, Boston American-Chestnut street, above Fith H McCormick, Altoona A Clark, New York M Dennis, New York P Benton wart Allan, New Jersey

Gwin & da. Blair co ck & wf. Bedford, Pa overt, Philadelphia

St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Ird. John M Holland, N J Copt G S Clark, Ft Delaware Geo Burns, New You John M Holland, N J

De G S Clark Ft Delaware
De G S Chark Ft Delaware
Of G Burns, New K
Donn Hawkins, N York
Of Hooper, Bodford, Pa
Of Hooper, Bodford, Pa
Of Gene, New York
Of Gene, New York
Of Belle, New York
Of Holland, N J
Of Holland, N M
Of Hol J Hussen, Bannaces
J C Hunt
J C Hunt
Thos Warhurst, New York
Geo Wileon. New York
Robert Priest, US N
Chas Thurber, US N
Robt Suy, New York ING.-Go to headquarters. Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chastnut street, under Jayne's Hall,

import their own goods, do an immense retail and who essale trade, buy all their goods for cash, and Merchants Fourth street, belowers he Bid Jasper, Allentown S Bader, Easton W Armstrong, Ohio Simon Ohlman, Penna R Officer & Gam, Pitteburg B Chesmanelt, US A John Duncan, Flence, Pa John A Lemon, Holldaysby J B Vogenitz, Oh S Ernst, Petersburg, O S Ernst, Petersburg, O M C & McMillin, Penna D Levi, Wheeling, Va J M Thompson, Centre oo D Levi, Wheeling, Va
JM Thompson, Centre co
W A Wallace & da, Penna
J D Pores, Latrobe, Pa
J A Cunningham, Penna
H Robinson, Clarksbyre, Pa
Lieut O Diviton, Bedford co.
Levit D P Jones & la, Pa
Lieut W Brown & wf. Pa
Miss W Carry, Summit Hill
Go W Himmelrick, Pa
JR Williams, Penna
S Hegarty, Penna
J Williams, Penna
S Hegarty, Penna
Log Robuck, Belphi
B Robuck, Delphi
B Robuck, Delphi

H Buser & la, luncy, Pa J Tolina
Miss A Rockafelly, Penns
B Karples, New Jork
B P Walling, Wah, D C
B P Walling, Wah, D C
B W Stein, Easton
F P Laubach, Catalungus
O Worman, French's, N J
H Rice, Columbia, 'a
E K Williams, Sombarg
J Fidler, New Yok
L C Franks, New Jork
W Smyth, Centrep LO ROUTCE, Delphi B Robuck, Delphi G Eby & la, Pennsylvania L K Bowen, Faltimore W Murphy Pittsburg S Strickiand, Reading C Laubach & la, Denville Miss M B Laubach, Penna Miss E A Laubach, Penna Capt T Young & laty
Geo K Schenberge, Pennas
J K Nichols, Elmin
C Graber & la. Schipl co
Mrs Spang & da, Redding
Lieut Potts, Pottatorn
J Alexander & wf. Pel City
Miss Alexander, Del City,
Stra Roberts

Lieut M Byres, U S A

J Addison Mcore, U S A

J Addison Mcore, U S A

J M Nichole, Elmin,
C Grober & La. Solve of Mrs Spang & da. Reding
Lieut Tonis, Pottatora

J C Croeby, Massillon. O

A L Croeby, Massillon. O

A C Croeby, M States Union-Market street, above Sixth. States Union—Market street, above Sixth,
John B Steward, New York
Mrs Mason, Washington
Miss Arnold, Washington
Miss Arnold, Washington
Miss Arnold, Washington
M Costello
J P O'Daniel, belaware
Samuel S Huyett. US A
W C Davidson, Milford, Del
Themas Duncan
J T Shindell
A Heffiey, Nebraska City
Jemes A Sulton, Delaware
T D Shaw Jr. Doytestown
George G Fisher
A Weamer, Indiana, Pa
M George & ton, Fenna
M George Ston, Fenna
M Georges, ton, States
Wm Pepples, Pennsylvania
J S Berkstresser, Fenna
Wm Pepples, Pennsylvania
J S Berkstresser, Fenna
Wm Pepples, Pennsylvania
J S Hongston, Millioneva
H B Broneman, Penna
H B Broneman, Penn W C Davidson, Milford, Del C S Husten, Williams Thomas Duncan
J T Shindell
A Heffley, Nebraska City
Jemes A Sulton, Delaware
T P Shaw Jr. Doyiestown
George G Fisher
A Weamer, Indiana Pa
M George & ton, Penns
M Sherk, Pennsylvania
J Medycai, Pennsylvania
J S Herkstresset, Penna
Wm Peoples, Pennsylvania
John Mowbray, Ohio

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine. Barley Sheaf-Second street, below VineSEly, New Hope
A B Stockton. Kew Hope
J Stopler; Monroe co. Pa
Jos Anthony, Monroe co. Pa
Jos Anthony, Monroe co. Pa
Jonas Miler, Monroe co. Pa
A Greex, Penna
H Servis, Doylestown
J Cyang, Monteomery of
Jonas Miler, Monroe co. Pa
A Cyang, Monteomery of
John Small. Luzerne co, Pa
John Small. Luzerne co, Pa
J H Bernsen, Monroe co. Pa
A R W Kowne, Luzerne co
A Kogers, Monroe co. Pa
A R W Kowne, Luzerne co
A Kogers, Monroe co. Pa
A R W Kowne, Luzerne co
A Kogers, Monroe co. Pa
J H Burkey, Penna
H Wanosdell, (arbon co. Pa
J H Bernsen, Monroe co. P Black Bear-Third St., above Callowhie.

J Kramer, Trexlerion
J R Wolle & s. Allemown
C Sarper, Jenkintown
W Herner, Pennaburg
P D Hensinger, Penna
H Schauf, Penna
J Farsh, Pennaburg
A Buckman & la. Penna Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race Anthony Singer, Ohio
IC Yocum, Maryland
Jse Simerson, Penna
H Mooney, Pottsville
As C Maguire
H L Arndt, Esston
Edw Kelley, Esston
Jse H Parker, Reading
D Perry, New York
P Bugbee, New York
P Bugbee, New York
M Wilson, Scranton
John Johnson, Iowa
Amos btair, Bucks co, Pa

Commercial-Sixth street, above Chester Commercial—Sixth street, above CheshautF H Lane, Huntingdon
R McDevitt, Hnatingdon
A J Ferguson, Fenna
J E Walton & Fenna
J E Walton, West Chester
C M Walton, West Chester
C M Walton, West Chester
C M Darlington, West Chester
J Darlington, West Chester
J Darlington, West Chester
J Darlington, West Chester
J C Covey
Wm D Klakk, Douglasville

J Shuttlewowth, New York
Hollon & wf. Wilm. Del
Geo Holton & wf. Wilm. Del
Geo Holton & wf. Wilm. Del
Geo Holton & wf.
Hiss Robecca Holton, Del
Hiss Chester, Penna
G W Kinaey, Easton
J So S Ely. Nowtown, Pa
J Das Crossman & wf. Penna
G K Mg-Jopald, Oxford
Wins Dropald, Oxford
Wins Pennach, Pennac National-Race Street, above Third.

have done in the same time in 1750, when Arkwright, took out his first patent. One man can make as much lace in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago. One woman can now make as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago, and scarcely more first-class wearing apparel was produced in the entire city of Philadelphia, sixty years ago, than is now produced by the single establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, The Rock of State of Philadelphia, sixty years ago, than is now produced by the single establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, The Race street, above Third.

**RTaylar, Wilkesburre | P. Mschweinhart, Leb co & G. L. Suhe, Allentown | R. Market, B. M. York, I. C. Miller, Allentown | R. Marley, Bucks co | D. W. Harley, Junista co | D. W. Harley, Junista co | D. W. Harley, Bucks co | D. W. Harley, Bucks co | D. W. Harley, Junista co | D. Heckimdorn, Penns | W. H. Forney & wf. Penns | Years | D. Heckimdorn, Penns | H. Gross, Danville | B. Drum, Pennsylvania | B. Drum, Pennsylvania | Migs Gninn, Danville | R. Taylar, Wilkesburre | R.