THE WAR PRESS; (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and n no instance can these terms be deviated from ford very little more than the cost of the paper... Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, a extra copy of the Paper will be given. VOL. 7.—NO. 75. CARPETINGS SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. THOS MELLOR & Co., CARPETS! CARPETS!! Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM BUROPE, A large assortment of MEW STYLES CARPETING Comprising some new kinds of goods never before offe In this country, for parlor farnishing.
Included in our variety will be found the TRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS; FRENCH VOLANTE. TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. GROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-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 n goods, all of which can be offered at considera-luction from last season's prices. JAMES H. DENE, CHESTAUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. A RCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. All the leading styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, gow in store, and selling at THE ERDUCED PRICES. J. BLACKWOOD, 882 ARCH STREET Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL. J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED PROM 519 OHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their NEW WAREHOUSE. 904 CHESTNUT STREET, In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their TALL STOCK OF NEW CARPETINGS. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

G. W. BLABON & OO. MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTES, Mo. 184 WORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTES, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW Sec-2m "GLEN ECHO" MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA. MOCALLUM & CO. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, OIL OLOTHS, &O: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTES, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, ULOCKS,

FANCY BASKETS, &c.

518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts.

WEITE & PECHIN, go. 488 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOLEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROUMS, CEDAR WARE, WIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES,

FANOY BASKETS, COBDAGE, GG. ## Agents for HALRY, MORSE, & BOYD, SN'S PATENT SELF-AD-HALRY, MORSE, & BOYD, SN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WEINGER," THE MOST RELIABLE WE!. NGER NOW IN USE, 166-18.

> J. H. COYLE & CO., CARPET CHAIN. WOODEN WARE,

SEWING MACHINES. TONG LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES, SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED PLOBENCE SEWING MACHINES No. 489 CHESTMUT STREET (second foor).

plere, all persons interested in sewing machines are in fed to sall and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the object of the FLURBNCE SEWING ACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-claus machines, and ther the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal appenditure of capita lin securing the first mechanical aleal, their efforts have been growned with success, and hay are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT EWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be mem-thought.

15 It thakes four different stitches on one and the game machine, each sitch being perfect and alike on Soil sides of the fabric.

2d. Thanging from one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

2d. Everytetich is perfect in itself, making the seam seeme and uniform, sombining elasticity, strength and Deauty. Sd. Everyistich is perfect in tastf, making the seam seeme and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty.

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

5th R is the most rapid senser in the 2007ld, making five sittones to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the BLORENGE.

5th It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread. The it hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and gathers and sews on a ruffic at the sametime.

8th: Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are no fine springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to-thin, and is all the Each and the Each and selected. sin rings of con-work, from thick to thin, and is de-bacet sociation.

Sth. The FLORENGE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-ied in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-ciated.

Gall and see the FLORENGE, at No. 439 CHESTRUT Street, up stairs. G25. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels.

Blind Trimmings.

Military and Dress Trimmings. Ribbons, Neck Ties.

etc., etc.

my7.6m

TAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, from the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in WOMRATH'S 1830-50-2



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

CLOTHING.

OAK HALL.

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

formerly chestnut above seventh,

Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other

D. GORDON YATES.

BLACK CASE. PANTS, 80.00, At 104 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

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM.

431 MARKET STREET,

RIBBONS, BONNETS, VELVETS,

BONNET-SILKS, MISSES' HATS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY,

o which we invite the attention of the trade. oc?-im

WOOD & CARY,

125 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF

STRAW AND FELT GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, RIBBONS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE,

We have received from the late New York and phia Auctions the following most desirable and ble goods at very reasonable prices:

lle goods at very reasonable prices:
Bonnet Velvet, at \$3 per yard.
do. do. Lyons width and quality, \$4.5

BLACK, DRAB AND BROWN FELT HATS, from the lanufacturers direct. All the new shapes for ladies' and

A liberal reduction made to wholesale buyers. Country orders promptly attended to.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING.

McIntire & Brother,

No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-

The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and to order.

FINE SHIRT AND WEAPPER DEPOT.

AN RENGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SENTS, PURNISHING GOODS,

AT MODER ATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

HAS NOW IN STORE

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a Superior Manuer by HAND:

Pine SHIRTS and COLLARS.
Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Heavy Red. twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The SHIKI MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.

Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also. sonstantly receiving
MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

NO. 814 CHESTRUIT STEET,

Jam. 11 Four doors below the Continguate.

- Learning to the contract of

Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

And sold at the most moderate prices.

Clath TRAVELLING SHIRTS

TOHN C. ARRISON,

G. A. HOFFN TANN,

Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STEA BT. 606.

007-8m

ARCH STREET. 606.

SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.

Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.

An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.

Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety

GEORGE GRANT,

Of his own impertation and manufacture. His celebrated

Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT,

No. 107 North RIGHTH Street

THE TRADE.

MILLINERY GOODS.

A NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO.,

DDWARD P. KELLY,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES'

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

FALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO. 95-2m WO. 375 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTERS,

TAMES, KENT, SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, Nos. 339 and 341 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RAUS.
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK POREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS: Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRIMES. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ASH BUYERS, 2030-200 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO., MPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILES AND FANCY DRY GOODS. 617 CHESTMUT and 614 JAYNE Street. Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods.

PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS, FANOY AND BLACK SILKS.

Also, A large assortion.

SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c. LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

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

PHILADELPHIA. their advantage to sall and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducements unequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphia sel2-2m

оногов 1863. 1863. TALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

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

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fansy and Staple DRY GOODS, OWN IMPORTATION,

Incuding the latest Styles in SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.

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

1863. 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,

SHAWLS, &c. Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes

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

HAVE NOW IN STORE

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, BIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'8 INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation Luown. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, til find it the best article know on Gementing the Channels, as i wood to without delay, is not affected by a vy change of temperature. JEWELERS. Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, a s has been proved.

IT IS RSPA CIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER, and we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patch, and Linings to Boots and Shoe, sufficiently strong without stitchin s. IT IS THE ONLY It is a Liquid. LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending

Meh.

FURNITURE,

CHOCKERY,

TOYS,

IVORY,

-ho' And articles of Household use REMEMBER. **Eliton's Insoluble Cement** Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CHMENT Is insoluble in water or oil. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres elly substances

Supplied in Family or Manufactu-rers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 MILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors,

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Agents in Philadelphia-LAING & MAGINNIS. SPECIAL NOTICE. HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS,
NEW CAPSULE-FRUIT JARS
AMERICAN AND PRENCH GLASS SHADES,
BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES,
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
B-tdon No. 13 Noth FIFTH Super.

Finis.

##26-tde31

WANAMAKER & BROWN. CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT TINK CLÓTHING. No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

None genuine unless stamped M. A. JONES' ME PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. RIGHTH STREET. 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

OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

1084 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

WHITE GOODS. HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c. 1034 CHESTNUT STREET. ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.

EMBROIDERIES.

Elack Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Broad Cloths,
Somerb quality Searlet Cloths,
Chinchila Cloakings,
Also Cloths, Ossimeres, and Satinets for Men Boys.
Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
TOO ARCH Street,
N. B.—Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.
A enw invoice just received. SHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TO-

AY

Extra quality and newest designs.

Eich figured French De Luines.

Eich figured French De Luines.

Robes de Chambre, fine quality,

Beght De Laines, for Children.

Wide and fine new Plaid Gashmeres.

Eich striped Skirtings for Dresses.

Flain De Laines, all colors and qualities.

French Mes Poplins, colored, at \$1.

Silk faced Epinglines, very rich.

French Merinoss. In very large stock.

Velvel Beavers, for Ladies' Gloaks.

Wide Black Velveis, for do.

EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SOM.

H. STEEL & SOM.

Nos. T13 and T16 North TRNTH Street.

Have now open a choice assortment of

PALL AND WINTER DERSS GOODS.

Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1 25 to \$2.

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Plain Black Silks, 90c to \$2.0.

Figured Black Silks, 7 sney Silks.

Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all solors.

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Pigured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

1 tot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

AT RETAIL No. 70 FORTH FOURTH STREET.

Has now in store an excellent assortment of DRESS GOODS, &c., consisting in part of Black Silks, Alpacas, from the lowest to the finest quality, Merinos, Wool de Laipes, Plain and Striped Poplins, choice style Plaid Cashmeres, Reps. Shawls, and Scarfs. Also, a full line of Fiannels, including Silk Warp, Shaker, &c., &c., To which the special attention of the retail trade is invited.

LADIES' FURS. ADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET. BELOW RIGHTH, Importer and Manufacturer

LADIES' FANCY FURS. My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Chil

OPENING OF FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH, Has now open a splendid stock of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

Which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT '

SICHEL & WEYL, MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Philadelphia. Mourning Bonnets made at the shortest notice; Bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered to the latest styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Caps, &c., always on hand. Orders from Country Milliners and others solicited and promptly attended to. LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. PAPER HANGINGS. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW STYLE HATS, JUST OPENED AT HOWELL & BOURKE, THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S,
No. 789 CHESTRUT Street, below Highth.

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the trade a large and elegant assertment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest N. B. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS.

N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA PERS of every grade. SILVER-PLATED WARE. SILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY. TEA SETS,

CASTORS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS, \$25 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, - IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &o. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATEI

FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers suppried at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CHINA AND GLASSW ARE.

KERR'S Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, is the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as-WHITE, PRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY. Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FERNCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assoriment of Fashionable

CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware. Also, Toilet Eets, in great variety, some very elegantly decorated. Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, ex-HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS. French China decorated to order in any pattern.

Initials engraved on Table Glass.
China and Glass packed in a proper manner.
se6-satult-4m

REMOVALS. REMOVAL:—JOHN C. BAKER,
Street. Particular attention is asked to JOHN C.
BAKER & CO.'S COD-LIVER OIL. Having increased incitations. In the second incitation in the second incitation in the new establishment for mannfacturing and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years' experience in the business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies are obtained from the sheerles, fresh, pure, and avecas, and receive the most careful personnic attention of the original proprietor. The increasing demand and widespread market for it make its figures low, and afford great advantages for those buying in large quantities.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

A Word of Encouragement. To the Editor of The Press: nust go on. The people, actuated by the sinceres ns of loyalty, are determined that it shall be osecuted to a triumphant close. Even the oppos on vote conveys at least a partial support of this ition, for no one is willing to believe that all, r any considerable portion of this vote, represent vaunted idea of peace. The strongest argumen that Geo. B. McClellan could offer in his letter favor ing the election of Woodward was, that he underood him to countenance a vigorous prosecution of the war. But for the prevalence of this belief, the suffrages given in his behalf would have fallen far date and his supporters cannot ignore or deny this To say that the Government in its mighty work

the people, is but repeating an oftmade remark, and asserting a well-settled conviction. No doub any continue its opposing clamor and varied da tical proof, that the men who coincid the ewith are but a handful compared with the true, the loyal, and devoted friends of the Government. The one strong arm, stretching over land and sea, is sustained by thousands of strong arms; and the hearts of the great multitude beat responsive to the mighty heart of the nation. Such a proud fact as this is of itself a sure guarantee of success ooked dark. Every wind that blew seemed to be vital with echoes from the enemy in the rear. The ountenance of him of little hope wore an aspect of gloom, and even the most sanguine could not repel the feeling of alarm that invaded his breast. But all this is changed. The Copperheads of the North are becoming more cautious, and less to be feared, day after day, whilst their number is constantly diinishing. Their journals either renounce the er ror of their way, or quietly expire; and in a little while it will be as difficult to keep in them the reath of life, as to "create a soul under the ribs of death." At the same time they are looked upon by

FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. the loyal with increasing odium and contempt. Eventually they will find themselves utterly power-PAUL ANDRIOT. (of Paris.) late Principal Cutte ad Superintendent of Granville Stokes. less, even for missible; poor, weak, abject creatures objects of scorn and contumely, and of no more ac-JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of ount than a last year's bird's nest. What a sorry them, concerning their position and efforts in the A hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand: French and German spoken. sel7-3m The grand idea that gives inspiration to the hour and the work is steadfastly marching on. The noble spirit of freedom is destined to find that place in the BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. erican mind which the fathers in the begin BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 704 MARKET Stree BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street

nservative basis, now stand firmly on the platform of liberty, and give their voices and their votes in its behalf. From the very midst of slavery have sprung some of freedom's worthlest champions, whilst, with eager cars and approving looks, the gathered masses in her dark dominions have listen to the words of eloquence that have fallen from the lips of her foes. The old cry of "Abolition," in its vulgar and anathematizing sense, has disappear ed almost impercentibly. None but fools and assessinguige in the ancient slang. This ordeal of fire and blood through which we are passing will crystalize the national thought, and lift us to a higher level. Every true American wishes to see his country still advancing towards the greatness which it is possible for it to attain.

tency as a mighty teacher. It has proved a wonder ful upheaver of old prejudices, banishing long-existing opinions, changing the direction of naera in popular sentiment. With it began the revogo on till every mind that cherishes an approval of slavery will become illuminated by the radiant

beams of interty.

We must hope on, and hope ever, for the triumph that awaits the just cause. And all must act. An earnest word, wherever spoken, an act, however ample, is not without weight. Work cannot aconflict lasts, when we may safely been ent, or withhold our aid, be it ever so slight. Above all, never let us entertain the thought of failure We must succeed. Hope in one begets hope and championship. All things tend to inspire faith in a glorious result, and the time will surely come when the enemies of our country will be stripped of their

power, and the bright day of victory dawn in the power, and the bilgur and land. I am; sir, very respectfully, yours, J. K. W. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1863. Opinion of a French Engineer on Torpe-does and their Future Use. To the Editor of The Press: per yard.
LATHER COLORED VELVET.—Uncut Velvet. Corded Silk and Bonnet Silk, all of the most beautiful shades, with Ribbons. Feathers and Flowers, to match.
BLACK BONDET RIBBONS.—A splendid line, from 16 to 44 cents per yard. At the latter price we sell a very wide and heavy Ribbon.
Extra heavy, all boiled Ribbons, narrow and wide, lower at retail than they can be bought else where by the piece. pedo, the papers have often spoken of different inernal machines employed by the rebels. With torpedoes they have destroyed several vessels, and stopped the first expedition against Charleston. Ac contrivance, named very improperly The Devil, was at great expense to be opposed to these machines of destruction. It proved, however, a complete failure. The idea of a torpedo, which one nannfacturers direct. Ant the new chapter of bildren's wear, very cheap.
A complete arsortment of Black English Crapes, purchased before the late heavy advance in gold, from 65

night say to have been borrowed from the Greeks is a weapon that will terminate maritime wars and stop those extravagant and ruinous construction covered with iron, under the name of monitors, iron clads, gunboats, &c. The strongest vessel would not be able to resist a torpedo in good condition and well directed. But the essential part to saure its destructive effect, is to fix it to the vessel that one wishes to blow up. At the time of the revolt of the Greeks against the Turks, after the massacre on the Isle of Chio by the Ottoman squadron, the famous Canaris swore to avenge the death of his countrymen by burning the fleet. With this intention, he thought of mean vessels, so as not to leave anything to chance in the execution of his project. Thus he, with several

machines in the midst of the enemy's fleet, and Canaris himself attached his torpedo under the going to be avenged; Capitan Pasha, (Turkish admiral,) I shall burn thee, Kerrata," (a very abusive Greek word.) Pronouncing these words of death A moment after the coast was covered with wrecks and mutilated bodies, and Canaris, arriving on the shore, contemplated his work of destruction, ac-complished by four men and simple torpedoes, on a

During my sojourn in Greece I had the opportunity of seeing Canaris, and of obtaining from him some precious information on the composition of torpedoes and the infallible means of assuring their The Government of the United States was on th point of possessing these means of making a naval war with few men and little material. It had even made arrangement on this subject to destroy the Merrimac, before the disastrous affair of Hampton plicable cause interfered, and the means necessary Union, these means have thus far remained secret. few vessels to blockade the ports. The expedition of Canaris might have been renewed here more than once. The daring expedition of Lieutenant Classett, with a simple torpedo against the formida ble frigate New Ironsides, is one evident indication of it. When the art of constructing and fixing tor-pedoes becomes known, the blockade of ports will

be an impossibility. This, sooner or later, torpedoes are destined to accomplish. I am, sir, very respectfully yours, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1863. Mr. Sumner's Speech. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, now in England, writ as follows, in exception to certain passages of Chas. nmner's recent speech on "Our Foreign Rela-

I regret deeply that so able a speech as that of Senstor Sumner should have been marred by its partiality, and by its almost overlooking the friend-liness of the friendly here, and ignoring the mitigation of even the Government's course, to be found in the course of our own Government in the beginning of the war, for it comes here at a time when an important reaction has begun. The Confederacy has evidently worn out its welcome here. It now comes out that the late-departed ambassador was in social oatracism; many of the very men who hated the North being unwilling to associate with the author of the fugitive-slave law. And some of the papers here which have been bitter against us, such as the Daily Telegraph, give him a kick as he goes.

The complaints of British, subjects who have suffered at the hands of the Confederacy have excited

the last hope of recognition here has faded, these things will come more thickly. We may be sure that in the end just claims for losses by the neglect of the English Government will be satisfied. The party in favor of remuneration is already large and growing.—At this moment it is a terrible high and America, and one that can serve the purpose of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone, if we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone, if we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone, if we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone, if we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone, if we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone, if we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling poals of rebels alone. If we have any spare feeling give a victory to any party, I made the change of commander for the department. I now learn that we commander for the department. I now learn that we can story to any party, I made the change of the can.

If a terriform Richmond, under date of July that the situation of the system mentioned, beyond what is contained in the private letter, afterward surreptitiously published, in which I directed him to act solely for the public good, and independently of both parties. Neither anything you have prepared upon that the treatment she has has neither eaten nor her health, and that "she has meither eaten nor her health, and that "she has neither eaten nor her health, and that "she has neither eaten nor her health, a

ring of Land Sept Designer, Standard Francisco (California)

of Edgar Allan Poe.

MISSOURI. The Entire Letter of the President to the

Schofield-Mr. Drake's Introductory. In placing the President's letter before the "Raical Union Men," Mr. Drake makes the follo In connection with the remarks of the President concerning General Schofield, it is due to myself, and the delegation, and necessary to the truth of history, that I should make an explanatory state. 1. Imbediity.
2. That General Schofield, on purpose to protect to Lawrence murderers, would not allow them to pursued into Missouri.
3. That General Schofield has purposely withheld 3. That General Schonicki has purposely withheld rottetion from the loyal people, and purposely fallitated the objects of the disloyal. When I say to you that no such charges were nade, either in the address of their Delegation, or in he letter of—the—Executive—Committee, (both of which have been published), and that I heard no und charges made by any one in our interview with the President: you will understand my surprise at the President: you will understand my surprise at

he President; you will understand my surprise at is selectores to them; For myself. I seel bound in opor to say, thus publicly, that I have no know-edge which would lead me to make or believe any ledge which would lead me to make or believe any of these obarges. A proceeding the Delegation and Exceutive Committee, and as the author of the address of the former and letter of the latter, I felt justified in urging sgainst Gen. Schofield, I am responsible; but for no more. I felt justified in assailing his administration of the Department of the Missouri on the grounds stated in twose documents; but not in laying to his charge any of those three enumerated points. And I am unable to say with certainty whence those charges proceeded. Of course they were before the President, or he would not have noticed them. You will observe that he refers to four documents submitted to him on the ad of October. One was the letter of the Executive Committees, to the swere statements made out by sub-committees. others were statements made out by sub-committees of the Delegation, from three Congressional disthe Delegation, from three congressions dis-tricts, and supposed to embody merely representa-tions of the condition of things in those districts; at least; that was the object of the Delegation in au-thorizing their preparation.

Those three documents were not submitted to the

delegation of the executive committee. One of them I read; the others I did not. That which I read contained no charges of the above description. I am, therefore, led to the conclusion that those charges were embraced in one or the other of the papers which I did not read. If so, the author of the papers which I did not read. If so, the author of the papers which I did not read. Mr. Drake regards the following as the official statement of the delegation:
We stated to him that a pro-slavery policy dominated Missouri, and that General Schofield had made himself a party to that policy; but the President did not see it, though his hope of support for his Administration is in those with whom is the anti-slavery sentiment of the country.
We set forth that General Schofield had identified himself with Governor. Gamble's pro-slavery administration; but the President did not heed his friends on that point, though he had yielded to the demands of those who are in resulty, and will ere long show themselves to be, his opponents, and removed from his department General Curtis, who would not identity himself with that adminis-Mr. Drake regards the following as the official

tration.

We represented that General Schofield had shaped his policy to conform to Governor Gamble's proslavery, conservative views; but the President does not reply to that, though General Curtis was displaced in consequence of his refusal to suffer Governor Camble to character policy. praced in consequence of his recussive supercrovernor Camble to shapethis policy.

We altege that General Schoffeld had subordinate Federal authority in Missourt to State rule.

We asked the President not to allow the enrolled militia to be supported at the expense of the United States, because it was addously conscripted into service without lawful authority; because its existence is a hardship to the loyal men of Missouri; because its add in carrying out the measures of the depart. its aid in carrying out the measures of the depart its aid in carrying out the measures of the department commander in some points, against disloyal persons, had been denied by Governor Gamble's orcers, and because the power in Governor Gamble's orcers, and appointing the field officers of that force is used to prosoribe radical Union men, and appoint in their places men of doubtful loyalty, and, in some instances, men who, in the former stages of the rebellion, were violent Secretionists; but the Presidents. lent in his letter does not deem these points worthy of remark.

We declared that, from the day of General Scho-field's accession to the sommand of this depart-ment, matters have grown worse and worse in Mis-souri, till now they are in a more terrible condition

souri, till now they are in a more terrible condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion; but this does not seem to have arrested the President's notice.

And finally, we entreated him to observe—what our address abundantly showed—that in our ill-fated State the conflict is between loyalty and disloyalty; that every radical Union man is wholly and truly loyal, while the great mass of the conservatives are, and have been from the rise of the rebellion, notoriously disloyal.

The only point in which our mission was a success is that of the order of the President to General Schofield, concerning elections in this State; which you will have noticed with gratification has already been complied with, by the issue of General Order No. 120. It is only justice to General Schofield to say that he issued that order after a conference with a committee of radical Union men, in the course of which he exhibited every disposition to do all in his legitimate power to secure a fair election; readily acopting a surgestion from them, and afterward adopting an additional safeguard, which had not occurred to them. This result, of itself, compensates for the visit of sur delegation to the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER EXBOUTIVE MANSION;
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1863.
The Hon. Charles D. Drake, and others, Committee: The Hon. Charles D. Drake, and others, Committee:

Gentlemen: Your original address, presented on
the 30th ult., and the four supplementary ones pre
sented on the 3d inst., have been carefully considered.
I hope you will regard the other duties ciaiming my
attention, together with the great length and importance of these documents, as constituting a sufficient apology for my not having responded sooner.
These papers, framed for a common object, consist
of the things demanded, and the reasons for demanding them.

for it; and,

3. That at elections persons may not be allowed to vote who are not entitled by law to do so. to vote who are not entitled by law to do so.

Among the reasons given, enough of suffering and wrong to Union men is certainly, and I suppose truly stated. Yet the whole case as presented fails to convince me that General Schodeld, or the enrolled militia, is responsible for that suffering and wrong. The whole can be explained on a more-charitable, and as I think, a more rational hypothesis.

We are in civil war. In such cases there always is a main question; but in this case that question is a perplexing compound—Union and Slavery. It thus becomes a question, not of two sides merely, but of at least four sides, even among those who are cor the Union, saying nothing of those who are against it. Thus, those who are for the Union with but not without slavery—those for it with or without, but prefer it without, and those for it with or without, but prefer it without. Among these again is a sub-division of those who are for gradual but not for immediate, and those who are for immediate but not for gradual extinction of slavery.

It is easy to conceive that all these shades of opin

It is easy to conceive that all these shades of opinion, and even more, may be sincerely entertained by honeat and truthful men. Yet, all being for the Union, by reason of these differences, each will prefer a different way of sustaining the Union. At once, sincerity is questioned, and motives are assailed. Actual war coming, blood grows hot, and blood is spilled. Thought is forced from old channels into confusion. Deception breeds and thrives. Confidence dies, and universal suspicion reigns. Each man feels an impulse to kill his neighbor, lest he be killed by him. Revenge and retailation follow. And all this, as before said, may be among honeat men only. But this is not all. Every foul bird comes abroad, and every dirty reptile rises up, These add crime to confusion. Strong measures deemed indispensable, but harsh at best, such men make worse by mal-administration. Murders for old grudges, and murders for pelf proceed under any cloak that will best cover for the occasion.

These causes amply account for what has occurred in Missouri, without ascribing it to the weakness or wickedness of any general. The newspaper files, those chroniclers of current events, will show that the evils now complained of were quite as prevalent under Frémont, Hunter, Halleck, and Curtis, as under Schofield. It the former had greater force opposed to them, they also had greater force with which to meet it. When the organized rebel army left the State, the main Union force had to go also, leaving the department oommander at home relatively no stronger than before. Without disparaging any, I affirm with confidence that no commander of that department has, in proportion to his means, done better than General Schofield.

The first specific charge against General Schofield is that the enrolled militia was placed under his command of General Curtis. The fact, I believe, is true; but you do not point out, nor can I conceive, how that did or could injure loyal men, or the Union cause.

You charge that upon General Curtis being superseded by

To restrain contraband intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes, had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont. When system of searches, seizures, permits, and been introduced, I think, by Gen. Frem Gen. Halleck came he found and contin

been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont. When Gen. Halleck came he found and continued this system, and added an order, applicable to some parts of the State, to levy and collect contributions from noted rebels, to some parts of the State, to levy and collect contributions from noted rebels, to compensate losses and relieve destitution caused by the rebellion. The action of Gen. Fremont and Gen. Halleck, as stated, constituted a sort of system, which Gen. Curtis found in full operation when he took command of the department. That there was a necessity for something of the sort was clear; but that it could only be justined by stern necessity, and that it was liable to great abuse in administration, was equally clear. Agents to execute it, contrary to the great prayer, were led into jemptation. Some might, while others would not, resist that temptation. It was not possible to hold any to a very strict accountability; and most readily for them, and would seize property and collect levies in the aptest way to fill their own pockets. Money being the object, the man having money, whether loy al or disloyal, would be a victim. This practice doubtless existed to some extent, and it was a real additional evil that it could be, and was, plausibly charged to exist in greater extent than it dud.

When General Curtis took command of the department, Mr. Dick, against whom I never knew anything to allege, had general charge of this system. A controversy in regard to it rapidly grew into almost unmanageable proportions. One side ignored the swessive and magnified the system: and it is hinted there are others. The harbor pilot of the Anglo-Saxon, who was detailed by the Florida many days from his affairs and lander at Brest, has filed his complaint. Now that the hings will come more thickly. We may be sure that in the end just claims for losses by meet of the English Government will be satisfied. The party in favor of remuneration is already fied. The party in favor of remuneration is already fied. The party in favor of the monet this a terrible in takke to fan any inflammation between English and America, and one that can serve the purla, and and America, and one that can serve the purla, and and America, and one that can serve the purla, and and America, and one that can serve the purla, and and America, and one that can serve the purla, and and America, and one that can serve the purla, and she had an end in the same proportion as the other. Plainly the irritating system was not to be perpetual; and it was plausibly urged that it could be made the constant of the same proportion as the proposition of the english Government will be satisfied. The party in favor of remuneration is already fied. The party in favor of the month of the same proportion as the proposition and very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the other. Plainly the irritating system was not to be perpetual; and it was plausibly urged that it could be made to the very nearly my patience also, in efforts to convict the other. Plainly the irritating system was not to be perpetual; and it was plausibly urged that it could be made view, and not to ban or brand Gen. Cu

THREE CENTS.

might have repeatedly done on their respective raids, had they chose to incur the personal hazard, and possessed the fisadish hearts to do it. The charge is made that General Schofield, on purpose to protect the Lawrence murderers, would not allow them to be pursued into Missouri. While no punishment could be too sudden or too severe for these murderers, I am well satisfied that the preventing of the threatened remedial raid into venting of the threatened remedial raid in souri was the only safe way to avoid an indi miniminate massaore there, including probably more mocent than guilty. Instead of condemning, I herefore approve what I understand General Scholeld did in that respect.

The charges that Gen, Schofield has purposely withheld protection from loyal people, and purposely scilitated the objects of the disloyal, are altogether tevond my power of helief. I do not arraign the

is a littered the objects of the disloyal, are altogether beyond my power of belief. I do not arraign the veracity of gentlemen as in the facts complained of, but I do more than question the judgment which would infer that these facts occurred in accordance with the purposes of Gen. Schofield.

With my piecent views I must decline to remove. Gen. Schofield. In that I decide nothing against Gen. Butler. I sincerely wish it were convenient to assign him a suitable command.

In order to meet some existing evils, I have addressed a letter of instruction to General Schofield, a copy of which I enclose to you. As to the "enrolled militia," I shall endeavor to ascertain better than I now knew, what is its exact value. Let me say now, however, that your proposal to substitute national force for the "enrolled militia," implies that in your judgment the latter is doing something which needs to be done; and if so, the proposition to throw that force away, and to supply its place by bringing other forces from the field where they are urgently needed, seems to me very extraordinary, whence shall they come? Shall they be withdrawn from Banks, or Grant, or Steele, or Rosecrans?

Few things have been so grateful to my anxious from Banks, or Grant, or Steele, or Rosecrans?

Few things have been so grateful to my anxious feeling, as when, in June last, the local force in Missouri aided General Schofield so promptly to send a large general force to the relief of General Grant, then investing Vioksburg, and menaced from without by General Johnston. Was this all wrong? Should the enrolled militia then have been broken up, and General Herron kept from Grant, to police Rissouri? So far from finding cause to object, I confess to a sympathy of whatever relieves our general force in Rissouri, and allows it to serve elsewhere.

general force in Missouri, and allows it to serve elsewhere.

1, therefore, as at present advised, cannot attempt the destruction of the enrolled militia of Missouri. I may and, that the force being under the national military control, it is also within the proclamation with regard to the habeas corpus.

I concur in the propriety of your request in regard to elections, and have, as you see, directed General Schofield accordingly. I do not feel justified to enter upon the broad field you present in regard to the political differences between Radicals and Conservatives. From time to time I have done and said what appeared to me proper to do and say. The public knows it well. It obliges nobody to follow me, and I trust it obliges me to follow nobody. The Radicals and Conservatives each agree with me in some things, and disagree with me in others. I could wish both to agree with me in others. I could wish both to agree with each other, and would be too strong for any foe from any quarter. They, however, choose to do otherwise, and I do not question their right. I, too, shall do what seems to be my duty. I hold whoever commands in Missouri or elsewhere responsible to me, and not to either Radicals and conservatives. It is my duty to hear all: but

elsewhere responsible to me, and not to either Radicals or Conservatives. It is my duty to hear all; but, at last, I must, within my sphere, judge what to do and what to forbear.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN. INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SCHOFIELD.
[Copy.]
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1983. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1863.
Gen. John M. Schoffish. There is no organized opposition to the General

Gen. John M. Schopield: There is no organized military force in avowed opposition to the General Government now in Missouri, and if any such shall reappear, your cuty in regard to it will be too plain to require any special instruction. Still, the condition of things, both there and elsewhere, is such as to render it indispensable to maintain, for a time, the United States military establishment in that State, as well as to rely upon it for a fair contribution of support to that establishment generally. Your immediate duty in regard to Missouri now, is to advance the efficiency of that establishment, and to so use it, as far as practicable, to compet the excited people there to leave one another alone.

Under your recent order, which I have approved, you will only arrest individuals, and suppress assemblies or newspapers, when they may be working papable injury to the military in your charge; and in no other case will you interfere with the expression of opinion in any form, or allow it to be interfered with violently by others. In this you have a discretion to exercise with great caution, calmness, and forbestance.

With the matters of removing the inhabitants of extent equations. With the matters of removing the inhabitants of certain counties en masse, and of removing certain individuals from time to time, who are supposed to be mischievous, I am not now interfering, but am individuals from time to time, who are supposed to be mischievous, I am not now interfering, but am leaving to your own discretion.

Nor am I interfering with what may still seem to you to be necessary restrictions upon trade and intercourse. I think proper, however, to enjoin upon you the following:

Allow no part of the military under your command to be engaged in either returning ingitive slaves, or in forcing or enticing slaves from their homes; and, so far as practicable, enforce the same forbearance upon the people.

Report to me your opinion upon the availability for good of the enrolled militia of the State. Allow no one to enlist colored troops, except upon orders from you, or from here through you.

Allow no one to assume the functions of confiscating property, under the law of Congress, or otherwise, except upon orders from here.

At elections, see that those and only those, are allowed to vote who are entitled to do so by the laws of Missouri, including as of those laws the restriction laid by the Missouri Convention upon those who may have participated in the resellion.

So far as practicable you will, by means of your military force, expel guerillas, marauders, and murderers, and all who are known to harbor, aid, or abet them. But in like manner you will repress assumptions of unauthouzed individuals to perform the same service, because under pretence of doing this they become marauders and murderers themselves.

To now restore peace let the military obey orders;

selves.

To now restore peace let the military obey orders; and those not or the military, leave each other alone, thus not breaking the peace themselves.

In giving the above directions, it is not intended to restrain you in other expedient and necessary o restrain you in other expedient and necessary natters not falling within their range. Your obedient servant. A. LINCOLN.

AGRICULTURE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.—The following is a mmary statement of the amount of the crops of 1862 and 1863, both summer and fall, of the loyal States, as returned to, and estimated by, the Agricultural Department, and furnished to the press generally by the Commissioner of Agriculture in dvance of his monthly report for September: State was added. One fourth of the returns for Mis-in the census was struck off for the returns for Mis-souri and Kentucky, on account of the war. Thus

souri and Kentucky, on account of the calculated, the crops of 1862 were made TOTAL, 1863 Rye, bu. Barley, bu. Oats, bu. 20,789,287 15,780,697 174,858,187 TOTAL, 1867 21,254,956 17,781,464 172.520,997 189, 993, 500 *1,074,739 | †456,609 *1ncrease. † Decrease. †1,020,867 ***2,327**,170

The fall crops of corn, buckwheat, and potatoes for 1862 and 1863 are as follows: Decrease...... 137,540,580 1,529,762 Decrease.

The monthly report of the Department, in September, shows that the smount of wheat and flour exported to all countries, in the year ending September ist, 1863, is 40,686,308 bushels, and of corn, 11,680,343 bushels. The domestic consumption, then, is as

Domestic consumption.
The exports and domestic consumption exhibit he relative magnitude of the foreign and domestic

the relative magnitude of the foreign and domestic markets.

The report examines the probable foreign demand for breadstuffs during 1864, and shows that the principal portion of our exports of breadstuffs are purchased in the English markets; that the average critical interpolations of all grains with Great Britain and Ireland are 94,278,949 American bushels, but in 1860 the importation was 135,886,444 American bushels, and in 1861; 142,529,106 American bushels; that it was as great in 1862, but not so large in 1863; that from the present condition of the crops in England, the demand for 1864 would return to the general average, rather than to the great amount since 1860; that the home demand for 1864 would be at least equal to that for 1863, and that the condition of the currency would remain as favorable as it now is; that hence the amounts of wheat and corn for 1864 would be as follows:

Bushels. 41,761.047

125,860,238

been gathered before the frost of September 18th, and seventy-five per cent. more ground had been planted than in 1852.

The hay crop of 1862 is estimated at 21,603,645 tons; that of 1863 at 19,80,482 tons, a decrease of 1,623,163 tons. Its quality is good.

The meteorological division of the report is much longer than usual, giving a full description of the frosts of August 30th and September 15th. The monthly report for September is much the beat yet issued, and will soon be distributed. The Party of the Union. We take the following suggestive passage from an able speech delivered in Chicago, by Mr. Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago Evening Journal:

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THE DAILY PRESS.

dered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Size

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars PRE Annum, in advance. Great Union Mass Meeting in Camden, PRECHES BY HON, JAMES M. SCOVEL, ADJUTANT GENERAL HARRINGTON, MR. A. G. CATTELL, MR. BROOKS, AND OTHERS—THE LARGEST MEETING EVER HELD IN THE COUNTY. The political canvass in Camden county is being argest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in he county took place at the Camden Court House last Friday evening. The meeting was presided over by Sinnickson Chew, Esq., of the West Jersey ress, and after the arrival of a most imposing de gation from South ward, was eloquently addressed by Adjutant General Harrington, of Delawars, a mere synopsis of whose speech would do inju Mr. A. G. Cattell, president of the Philadelphia

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOWIGITEEMSOF CAMDEN COUNTY: I heard once an aneadote of an honest old countryman who had come to market with his wagon filled with produce, and having disposed of it, and on his return home having taken a little more of the ardent than was good for him, fell asleep. The horses, left to their own guidance, took to the roadside. Some wags, well acquainted with Dominick, took the horses from the wagon, and placed them in some remote nosition, where he with Dominick, took the horses from the wagon, and placed them in some remote position, where he could not see them. Waking up after a while, he looked out for the horses, and finding none attached to the wagon, turned and looked at the wagon, and then, rubbing his eyes and endeavoring to regain his consciousness, said: "Well, if this is Dominick, he has lost a pair of horses; if he is somebody else, he has found a wagon." When I arrived at my office this morning, I found myself something like Dominick; for, looking at the Ledger, I saw myself described as the young, able; and eloquent advocate of Union, of Delaware. Think of it! The idea of my being the young, able, and eloquent orator from Delaware! Now. I don't object to being talled young.

of them. [Applause.] Now, you will permit me to say, if this was simply a political meeting, if the questions to be discussed to-night were whether one political party was to succeed and another to be deleated, you would not find me here on this platform; but there is a higher issue than that of party in Now. It is the simple question whether we love our country and Union, and whether we are prepared to sustain the brave soldiers who are fighting the battles of the country in the field. [Appleaced to the country in the field. [Appleaced to the success of this war, just as much of the success of this war, just as much of its speedy determination, just as much of a speedy return of peace rests upon the question whether we at home support the Administration, and send into our legislative halls men who will sustain the Administration in the vigorous procession of the war. And this is just the question now brought before you to be settled. And it remains to be seen whether you are to be found in all this array of loyal States from Maine to California; whether you are to be true to the Administration upon whom the terrible responsibility of conducting this war rests. During the canvass of Pennsylvania, a man asked another, "Are you going to vote for Woodward?" The other turned to him and said, "I have a son in the army. I am not going to hitch a pair of oxen to the tongue of my cart, and then pat my best pair of horses to the other end, whip up the team, and pull the machine to pieces." Homely as was the illustration of our honest friend, we may apply it to the present contest. If we wish this war to be prosecuted with the right spirit, with energy and power, it is just as important to send men who will give encouragement to the Administration as it is to put men after the eloquent discourse which you have heard from General Harrington to enter into any kind of argument to endeavor to prove to you the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of this war. Nothing left to us but to conquer a peace. Teget if from the bayonet

way to peace but by the vigorous prosecution of this war. Nothing left to us but to conquer a peace. Te get it from the bayonets of the moble men fighting is the field for their country and their flag. It is the field for their country and their flag. It is the field for their country and their flag. It is the field for their country and their flag. It is the field for their country and their flag. It is the field for their country and their flag. It is the field for their country of the privileges you enjoy. Think for a moment upon the privileges you enjoy. Think for a moment that the men who govern you are the men of your choice. That it is a pure democracy that we live under; that we are entitled to ear choice and the expression of our opinion; that the humblest among us is as competent in the selection of his rulers as the proudest and mightiest. It was said, a few days ago, by some man in 'Ohio; when all their as the proudest and mightiest. It was said, a few days ago, by some man in 'Ohio; when the your of the country, returned to his home to vote at the recent election, that "his coachman's yote would kill Mr. Chase's." It is agreat bleading that such is the fact. We are a demour.

In an any such different of the North, and bathes to the sunny saths? Was there ever such a land as the United States? Look but for a single moment: like a mighty giant, it pillows its head in the anow-capped mountains of the North, and bathes its feet in the tepid waters of the Rull; it stretches from the stormy waters of the Atlantic to the sunny sands of the Pacific. That all is fertility of soil; its mounts in chains, its mighty rivers, its imperial lakes, populated by twenty millions of freemen. Then look at every other country of the globe, if you please, and tell me where the sun looks down upon any such other? And shall we, when the institutions of this country are attacked by rebellious traitors of the North, simply because they are warning to thilustration of the North, simply because they are warning to the war as a

know that among the most loyal men is the honorable gentleman heading the ticket for the county of Camden. [Applaue.] In this great struggle, is which this nation has been engaged for its life, he forgot his party for the sake of his country. All honor to such men, who joined this great party for the sake of the Union, for they are entitled to it. I am told that this ticket is composed of reliable, loyal, Union men; men who, if they are elevated to office, will use the influence of that office and the power it brings with it for the good of their country and for sustaining the 'Administration in the prosecution of this war. Among them happens to be a gentleman whom I personally know. I mean the gentleman nominated for the office of surrogate of this county. I tell you, gentlemen, that he has two sons that have been in the Union army, and that one of them has found a soldier's grave. Truly they have proved their loyalty and love of country. [Applause.] [Applause.]

1 beg you, then, in the canvass which is now going on, and in the election which is so soon to take place, that you will carry with you this conviction, that it is not a mere political campaign in whith you are engaged, but as Onio, Indians and Pennsylvania are keeping step to the music of the Union, I trust in God that New Jersey will be found keeping step with them. (Mr. Cattell retired amid creat anniance.)

Pennsylvania are keeping step to the music of the Union, I trust in God that New Jersey will be found keeping step with them. (Mit. Cattell retired amid great applause.)

Loud calls being made for Hon. James M. Scovel, nominee for State Senate, he briefly addressed the meeting as follows:

FRLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN: You have henored me with your nomination. If I have deserved it, the fidelity with which you have sustained me, the unanimity of sentiment which marked the Convention that made me your standard-bearer, instead of the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Dayton) who bears a name honored at home and respected abroad, teaches me to thank you heartif—to thank you all.

I am glad that the nation, animated by the spirit of liberty, is rising above the spirit of inction, and the leason to be read by the election fires of Ohio and Pennsylvania—the leason to be taught our children—is, that when our country was in peril of life, her children, laying saide their ignoring thrift about measures and men, denoted the leason, that the supreme law of the land to be obeyed by rebels and drain—is of leasily that a listening world could have mistake the leason, that the supreme law of the land to be obeyed by rebels and drain—is if the safety of the Republic.)

Wo shall ever tell us the joy which filled the hearts of freemen on the morning of the l4th of October—ajoy shared it may be by the few timed and longing Union hearts in the Seuth—when we knew that a nation had not ceased to remember its manhood and the simple virtue of self-respect!

In New Jersey, what is the issue! The basest position to which a State can descend is the position who for our years have first deceived and then betrayed us. It we are true, their triumph is passed, and a better day dawning for gallant New Jersey.

Point me, if you can, to the battle field where our sons and our brothers ever faltered in face of danger. No! From Roanoke to Gettysburg we can count our dead, who died wpon the field of nonor Bayard and Kearney have gone into his

for the right.

Mr. Scovel's brief but eloquent remarks were frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic apfor the right.

plause.

Mr. Brinck said:
I propose to add but a few words, by way of exhortation, as we hiethodists say, to what has been so truthfully and foreibly spoken to you this evening. We have come from our homes for what? Simply to pass away an idle hour, that we find hanging heavily on our hands? I trust not, but that some higher and nobler motive swells the breast of every man here, and that we shall leave this place not to folget the momentous truths uttered, and amidst surrounding excitements lose sight of the great principles for which our beloved country is and has been for years struggling, but that we shall go away to work and contribute by every means in our ower to accomplish results commensurate with the great interests involved. But, to the main point:

Your delegates in Convention assembled have placed in nomination good, true, reliable Union mean for the different offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

They are, all of them, men that have been tried so

ior the different offices to be mised at the ensuing clection.

They are, all of them, men that have been tried so far as their loyalty and ability is concerned, and hou know the interests committed to them will be aithfully discharged without wavering or trimming to every adverse influence that may be brought to lear, but like the "beaten anyil to the stroke" they will stand unmored, and as did the earnest Jas. ht. Scovel, who heads the ticket. If you had stood

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drew Shuman, of the Chicago Evening Journal:

"And now, in conclusion, it may be asked, upon what general basis, or in what form of organization, should loyal men combine for united political action in the present national emergency? I would say, let the beautiful and loved flag of the Union be our banner, and let our organization be called the Party of the Union. Thus would we have the Dectaration of Independence and the Constitution and the laws of an undivided Republic, as our platform, the Nation colors as the insignia of our faith, and "The Union; it must be preserved," our railying cry. What a noble party, that would be! A party of patriots, marshaling around the standard of their feountry, with one common impulse and purpose—for the preservation of the National unity and honor—casting saide all mere partisan names, feelings, and prejudices, in their devotion to, and support of, an imperilled and prectous nationality—having but one eremy, and that one the armed or conspiring enemy of the Republic, and but, one object, and that one the salvation of the Union of our loves, our loves, and our interests.

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