THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCRITED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTERS CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carries. THERE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. inta a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. A UTUMN. 1863. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.. M. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS., (501 MARKET STREET.)

THATE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS. SILKS, SHAWLS, &co.

Cash Buyers will find it to their Interest

OHOICE FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO., IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS, NO. 311 MARKET STREET.

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 alsowhere All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. oc6-2m

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863. DRY GOODS

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchauts will dud it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before gurchasing slawhers, as we can offer them inducements

qualled by any other establishment to Philadelph THOS. MELLOB & Co.,

IMPORTERS, Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, REMOVAL. LINEN CAMBRIC HORFS., 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS, sell-3m

FALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W LITTLE & CO.

se6-2m Eo. 225 MARKET STREET. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO.,

INPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILES AND PANCY DBY GOODS. SIT CHESTRUT and 614 JAYNE Street, have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods

EAVOURD VIE:

MERINOS,

COBURGS,

REPS,

ALPACAS,

DELAINES,

PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,

FANOY AND BLACK SILKS. Also, A large assortmen.

CHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., 615 CHESTNUT STREET. HAYR NOW IN STORB

- DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought exclusively for each, and which will be sold at a small advance. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WHITE & PEUHIN, 1863. SO. 435 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES O.O.B.D.A.G.E., & 0.

**HALEY MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,

**HE MORT RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE,
19-7m FANCY BASKETS,

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARMS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WAEE, BRUSHES, &c., SIO MARKET STREET,

CAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 AROH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES.

FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

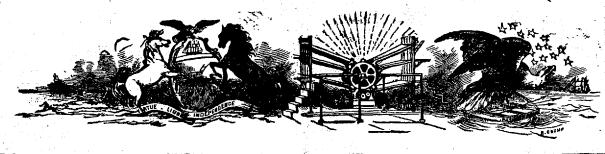
Flease call and examine goods DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTEES AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. ne'24-8m CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MODEE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.



VOL. 7.—NO. 82. PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY GOODS. A BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

431 MARKET STREET. RIBBONS, BONNETS, VELVETS, BONNET-SILKS, MISSES' HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. to which we invite the attention of the trade. oc7-1m FALL,

WOOD & CARY, * 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF STRAW AND FELT GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of

THE TRADE. EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE We have received from the late New York and splping actions the following most desirable and able goods at very reasonable prices: at Bonnet Velvet, at 83 per yard, do. Lyons width and quality, \$4.50 per yard.

LEATHER-COLORED VELVET.—Uncut Velvet, Corded Silk and Bonnet Silk, all of the most beautiful shades, with Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers, to match.

BLACK BONNET 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 place. BLACK, DRAB AND BROWN FELT HATS, from the languacturers direct. All the new shapes for ladies' and anniactives of circu. At the new stapes for tables and tildren's wear, very cheap.

A complete assortment of Black English Crapes, pur-ased before the late heavy advance in gold, from 65 chased before the late heavy advance in gold, from co-cents a yard upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS in endless variety. Velvet Rib-bons, black and colored, the best make imported, at a great reduction. Trimming Ribbons, every shade; and every other article used in making or trimming a bon-net, or that can be found with us at less than wholesale

A liberal reduction made to wholesale buyers.

Gountry orders promptly attended to. SICHEL & WEYL, No. 107 North ElGHTH Street.

MRS. M. A. KING HAS CON-STANTLY on band a beautiful assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at 1026 CHE-THUT MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND MRS. K. DILLUUN, PANUE AND TRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Phi-Indelphia. Mourning Bonnets made at the short-ice: Bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered street styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flow-bbons, Caps, &c., always on hand. Orders from y Milliners and others solicited and promptly at to. 221-1 m*

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS.

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Bighth.

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED PROM CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their NEW WAREHOUSE,

104 CHESTNUT STREET, PALL STOCK OF NEW CARPETINGS.

904 CHESTNUT STREET. A ROH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. All the leading styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN

CARPETINGS. Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, for Cash. J. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET. Two Doors below NINTH. South Side. GLEN ECHO" MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & CO.,

EAMUPACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &O.

WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JAMES H. ORNE, OARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET,

BELOW SEVENTH STREET, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

MEW STYLES CARPETING, lomprising some new kinds of goods never before offered Included in our variety will be found the FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS;

FRENCH VOLANTE. FEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. UROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-With a large variety of other makes of BEUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING.

WENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American manes or caree sale ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considerable reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. GRNE,

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET.

G. W BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTES, 9. 184 WORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS. REEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

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

Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and fea Ware. Also, Tollet Sets, in great variety, some rery elegantly decorated.

Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, expressly for 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.
as satult-im

NEW CURRANTS, CITRON, AND Lemon Peel. Sardines—1% and 1% hoxes. RHODES & WILLIAMS, 0026-if 107 South WATER Street. oc26-tf LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, from the Amygdaloid Mine. in store and for sale in the sal

RETAIL DRY GOODS. VERY ELEGANT

LACE CURTAINS. THE RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED. lso, a large assortment of the Finest and Richest

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, o3-St tuth&s 1008 CHRSTNUT Street TALL TRADE.

> E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, compr ing all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premius

he offers considerably below present market rates. LACES OF ALL KINDS. Coiffures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs,

WHITE GOODS. Jaconets, Cambrica, Nainsooks, Mulls, Swiss Checks

and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles. EMBROIDERIES. Collars, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waiste and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss and Linen; 200 different styles. HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled ace, Printed bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentle men, and Children, comprising every variety, including many new styles not heretofore in the market. N. B.-A liberal discount to those who purchase

sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-t23 CLOAKS AND BONNETS.

FOR MOURNING. M. & A. MYERS & CO., No. 926 CHESTNUT Street Have just received an assortment of

MOURNING CLOAKS. MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, Together with a full assortment of MOURNING BONNETS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

POPULAR DRY GOODS.

FINE FRENCH MERINOES, FASHIONABLE POPLINS. 4-4 CLOAK VELVETS, \$17, POPULAR STYLE SHAWLS, VELVET FROSTED CLOTHS POPULAR STYLE CLOAKS WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, POPULAR JOUVIN GLOVES,

RICHEST SILKS, and KIRTS: SKIRTS: SKIRTS M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT ian only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OVER THE WAX PIGURE. NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT. 17 N. EIGHTH STREET. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. BLANKETS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

> IS BECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

EMBROIDERIES. WHITE GOODS EANDKERCHIEFS.

VEILS, &c., &c. 1024 CHESTNUT STERET. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call the attention of pur-

chasers to their stock of
Colored and Black Motre Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Silks.
Black Armures and Ventiteune.
Black faffetas and White Silks.
Fancy Silks, Brown Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks, and Gros e Rhines
Garnet, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks,
White Corded Silks TAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT Street,
Have just opened several lots of Merinos, in medium
and superfine qualities, which, together with their full
lines of Merinos, Reps. Poplins, and other Staple Dress
Goods, they offer at low prices. SILKS.

BLACK SILKS, in all widths and qualities.
COLORED TAFFETAS, do.
COLORED OTTOMANS and ARMURE SILKS.
RIGH FIGURED and DOUBLE-FACED SICKS.
1BISH POPLINS and CAMEL'S-HAIR POPLINS. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No 727 CHEST SUT Street SHAWLS.

Open centre Broche Long and Square Shawls, of superior quality and rich designs, together with a variety of Black Thibet and Colored Woolen Shaws, for sale by JAS. R CAMPBELL & CO. 727 CHESTNUT Street. TRENCH MERINOES .-

Desirable colors at the right prices.

Cheap plaid and plain Popilins.

37% cont Magenta plaid Reps - a bargain.

Black Alpaces at 31 to 75 cents.

Just opened Auction lots at 44, 60, 62, and 75 cents.

\$1.00 double widths Lupins Black wool Delains are yery fine and heavy.

GOOPERIS GONARD.

cest if S. E. corner NINTH and MARKEP VELVET BEAVERS.— Good Frosted Beavers at \$2 25.
Extra fine Frosted Beavers.
Ladies' Cloak Cloths of every kind.
Fancy Cassimeres for business suits.
Water Proof Cloths, '\$2.25 per yard.
Fine black Cloths and Cassimeres.

GOOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths, Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths, Dark Brown and Mode Cloths, Fine Black Broad Cloths. Superh quality Scarlet Cloths,
Chinchilla Closkings,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeret, and Satinets for Men and

Boys.
Vestings, in Great variety, at
Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
TOWARCH Street,
N. B. —Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid
A new involce just received. CHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TO-

Extra quality and newest designs.
Rich figured French De Lalass.
Robes de Chambre, fine quality,
Robes de Chambre, fine quality,
Fight De Laines, for Children.
Fight De Laines, for Children.
Rich and fine new Flaid Gashmeres.
Rich and Fine a Ciprings for Dresses.
Plain Le Toplins, colored, at \$1.
Selk faced Echaglines, very rich.
French Bertness in very large stock.
Velvet Beaveres, for Ladies' Gloaks.
Wide Blaveres, for Ladies' Gloaks.

EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON, Mos. 713 and 715 North TENTH parest, may now open a choice assortment of Plain Silks, choice calors, \$1 \$5 to \$2. Plain Mist, choice calors, \$1 \$5 to \$2. Plain Moire Antiques, expige chades. Plain Black Silks, 80 to open sades. Plain Black Silks, 80 to open silks, Figured Black Silks; Fargy Silks, Figured Black Silks; Fargy Silks, Plain Silk and Wool Beps, all colors. Plain Silk and Wool Beps, all colors. Plain Silk and Wool Beps, all colors. Plain Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins, Plain French Merimoes, choice colors, \$1.

GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

Manufacturer of cords. Fringes. Passels. and Furniture cortain Loops, Centr. Passels. Billed Trimmings. and Draws Traimings. Ribbons, Neck Ties. 7 and Draws Traimings. Ribbons, Neck Ties. 7 and Draws Traimings. Philadelphia.

Letter from Secretary Chase. FINE CLOTHING. AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN STAM. OAK HALL July 29, 1863, as follows: S. E. Corner Sixth and Market. -CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

oc24-tjl EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY.

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

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 first-class establishment. RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

A 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street.

SLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.60, At 704 MARKET Street.

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

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

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

JRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

REMOVAL LINFORD LUKENS HAS REMOVED No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT, Where he now offers a LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Embracing all the latest novelties.

PRICES MODERATE. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. oc28 3m

CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. MCINTIRE & BROTHER No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET. AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK. SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c. AG Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.
AG An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.
AG Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.
AG The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and nade to order.

GEORGE GRANT, NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. Eas now ready

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of his own impertation and manufacture. His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Eaunfactured under the superintendence of JOHN P. TAGGERT, (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,

акон втвет. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

BENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICE FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN,

Successor to W. T. AMER. 606. JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, HAS NOW IN STORE

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR. Fine SHIRTS and GOLLARS.
Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Heavy Red twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. inckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.
And sold at the most moderate prices. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite atteition to his IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRS, which he makes a specialty in his busiess. Also, conwhich he means a speciment which he means a speciment which we have a speciment of the house of the speciment of the specimen

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

(o. 439 CHETTAUT STREET (second floor where all persons interested in swing machines as in vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING
ACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from
the objections attached to other first-class machines, and
after the patient, untring isbor of years and a libera
spenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical
selent, their efforts have bees crowned with success, and
they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its
many advantages over all other machines, may be memtloosed.

searce and uniform, emizating elasticity, stringth and sales its property of the search of the the most register in the world, making stin. It is the most register in the world, making the settlenes to each revolution, and there is no other two stitches to each revolution, and there is no other than the search of the searc sost notselias.

9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalised in beauty and style. and must be seen to be appre-Mated. Call and see the FLOREYCE, at No. 630 CHESTMUT PAPER HANGINGS.

DHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE, FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the tride a large and elegant assortment of goods. from the cheapest Brown Stock to the fluest Decorations.

N. R. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B. Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA. COPARTNERSHIPS. NOTICE-THE COPARTNERSHIP JOHN P. PERSCH is this day dissolved.

FRED. STEEB.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1863.

PRICADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1863. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1863. NFORMATION WANTED _INFORmation concerning the family of RICHARD McOOR-KELL. who died about the year 1831 or '52, would be gladly resived by ROBERT COUHRAN, Ithacs, Tomp-kins county, New York: SCOTCH WHISKY -GRAHAM'S lebrated Scotch Whisky for sale, in bonded ware-by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS. 120 WALNUT, and 31 GRAMITE Street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. GIFT TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM AN Rev. D. B. Bradley, of Bangkok, Siam, a self-suporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, addressed the treasurer of that society, July 29, 1863, as follows:

I wish you to devote \$300 of the enclosed draft as a small item of aid to our Government in carrying on the war for the crushing of that most atrocious rebellion. I regard the war on our part as one of ithe most righteous that was ever waged, and I see the hand of God in it so distinctly, and his merciful purposes for those millions of our enslaved brethren at the South so gloriously fulfilling, that my whole heart ascends to God in prayer continually for our cause. And while I pray, I feel that I must also contribute what I can from my small rescurces to the millions of money that will yet be needed to complete the great and glorious work of our Government now in hand. Please, therefore, to payover to the department, as soon as you well can, the sum above named. The Treasurer transmitted the money to the Seretary of the Treasury, and received the following

terrible pangs. er, regards \$300 TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Oct. 31, 1863. TREASURY DEFARMANT, Vot. 31, 1983.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 20th instant, covering your check as Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for \$300, "being a gift from Rev. D. B. Bradley, D. D., in aid of the expenses to put down the schelling." the rebellion."
This noble expression of love of country in an American missionary, who, out of the earnings of himself and family, at his self-supporting mission in the far-off kingdom of Siam, sends so considerable an amount to the Treasury of the United States, fills me with admiration, and inspires me with confidence that a people whose sons in remote regions exhibit such devotion to their country cannot fall in the speedy suppression of a rebellion the most unprovoked and the most iniquitous recorded in history.

unprovoked and the most iniquitous recorded in history.

I beg you to present to Rev. D.: Bradley my asknowledgments for the gift he has sent to the Treasury by you, and which has been placed to the credit of appropriations made for the army of the United States.

With great esteem and respect,
S. P. CHASE, Scoretary of the Treasury.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Eaq., Treasurer of American Missionery Association, New York. The Election in Maryland. LETTER OF GOV. BRADFORD TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 31, 1863,
To his Excellency President Lincoln:
Sir: Rumors are to-day current, and they reach
me in such a shape that I am bound to believe them,
that detachments of soldiers are to be despatched
on Monday next to several of the counties of the
State with a view of being present at their polls on
Wednesday next, the day of our State election.
These troops are not residents of the State, and
consequently are not sent for the purpose of voting,
and as there is no reason, in my opinion, to apprehend any riotous or violent proceedings at this election, the inference is unavoidable that these military detachments, if sent, are expected to exert some control or influence in that election. I
am also informed that orders are to be issued
from this military department on Monday, presenting certain restrictions or qualifications on the
right of suffrage—of what precise character I am
not apprised—which the judges of election will be
expected to observe. From my knowledge of your
sentiments on these subjects, as expressed to Hon.
R. Johnson, in my presence, on the 22d instant, as
also disclosed in your letter of instructions to Gen.
Schofield, since published, in reference to the Missouri election, I cannot but think that the orders

ject to your attention, and invoking your interposition to countermand them. I caunot but feel that to suffer any military interference in the matter of our election, or to prescribe any test of oath to voters when all the candidates in the State—with the exception, perhaps, of two or three in one Congressional district—are all loyal men, would be justly obnoxious to the public sentiment of the State. There are other reasons why such proceedings would appears as an offensive discrimination against our State. Our citizens are aware that highly important elections have recently taken place in other States, without, as it is believed, any such interference by the Government authorities; and if votes by hundreds of thousands have been allowed to be east there without objection, ave been allowed to be cast there without object with no limit upon the elective franchise

least, of the candidates so supported was considered so hostile to the Government that for months past he has been banished from the country, certainly any such interference between the loyal men now candidates in this State would, under such comparisons, be more justly objectionable, and finds nothing in the present condition of things here to justly it. I rely, therefore, upon your Excellency for such an order as will prevent it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
A. W. BRADFORD. REPLY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GOVERNOR WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1663.
Tokis Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:
Sir: Yours of the 31st ult. was received yesterday about noon, since then I neve becausiving most earliest attention to the subject matter of it. At my call General Schenck has attended, and he assures me it is almost certain that violence will be used at the control of the voting places on election day unless

me it is almost certain that violence will be used at some of the voting places on election day, unless prevented by his provost guards. He says that at some of those places the Union voters will not attend at all, or run a ticket, unless they have some assurance of protection. This makes the Missouri cise of my action, in regard to which you express your approval.

The remaining point of your letter is a protest against any person offering to vote being put to any test not found in the laws of Maryland. This brings us to a difference between Missouri and Maryland, with the same reason in both States. Missouri has, by law, onevided a test for the voter with reference is to a inherence between missions and maryland, with the same reason in both States. Missouri has, by law, provided a test for the voter with reference to the present rebellion, while Maryland has not. For example, General Trimble, captured while fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland. Even Gen. Schenck's order admits him to vote, if he recants was called the control of the co

Gen. Schenck's order admits him to vote, if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and General Schenck's order here, reach precisely the same end. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal mea, and whether a man is loyal, each allows that man to fix by his own oath. Your suggestion, that nearly all the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life, I cannot so confidently rely on those whose election may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true, but much yotes are given them in the expectation that whose election may have depended upon disloyal yotes. Such men, when elected, may prove true, but much votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false. Nor do I think that to keep the peace at the polls, and to prevent the persistently disloyal from voting, constitute just cause of offence to Maryland. I think she has her own example for it. If I mistake not, it is precisely what General Dix did when your Excellency was elected Governor. I revoke the first of the three propositions in General Schenck's general order number 53, not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, of necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse. For the revoked part I substitute the following:

abuse. For the revoked part I substitute the lowing:

That all provost marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polts, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whateever.

The other two propositions of the order I allow to stand. General Schenck is fully determined, and has my strict order besides, that all loyal men may vote, and vote for whom they please.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States. Banquet to Governor Curtin.

Banquet to Governor Curtin.

An entertainment was given yesterday afternoon by General Busteed, at his residence, in New York, in honor of Governor Curtin. Among the guests present were Major General Dix, Major General Sickles, the Hon. John W. Forney, Governor Randall of Wisconsin, Colonels J. H. Campbell and R. B. Roberts of Pennsylvania.

After justice had been done to the sumptuous viands, General Busteed referred to his distinguished guest, Governor Curtin, to which Oolonel Forney responded, referring to the great struggle through which Pennsylvania had just passed, and the triumphant issue. us have shed their benefactions upon us by the good works they have done. Let us all this day resolve, by their good works let us all this day piedge our-selves to imitate their illustrious example. Specches were also under by Garcai Sickies, Dedication of the National Cemetery. Dedication of the National Cemetery at The idea of establishing a National Cemetery at Gettysburg originated with Governor Curtin. His Excellency, immediately, after the great sturgeles which took place in that violaity in July last, between the rebel invader and the Federal protectors of the sdil of the State, visited the locality and discovered that immense numbers of our gallant dead had been indifferently interred, many of the bodies being exposed to the sun and rain, and all in such a condition as to demand some immediate action for their depent interment.

their depent interment.

On the 10th inst the first formal proceedings will be had in the dedication of the ground salested for the pirposes of a National Countering. President Lincoln, with members of his Casager, Gov. Curtin Lincoln, with members of his Cakinet, Gov. Curtin and members of the State Government, with the Executives and high officials of other States, will be present on the occasion. In addition to these, many of the war-worn veterans who participated in the memorable light at Gettysburg, will also participate in the dedicatory proceedings, so that we may safely anticipate a display and a ceremony of unusual grandeur, glory, and interest.—Harrisburg Telegraph, 3d inst.

The Americans in China.

The Americans in China.

(From the Overland Chins Mail, Angust 12)

Of the rebels we have some news. Gordon gained a victory on the 27th inst. (which would be important under other circumstances than those now existing), in the capture of Wutkiang, a walled city 15 miles south of. Scoohow, and interrupting the communication between that stronghold and Hangehow, as well as with Shanghae, the source whence the rebels still draw large supplies of arms and merry but the victory is more than counterbalanced by the scoesion of Burgevine to the rebel ranks, with, it is said, five hundred rowdies of all nations, chiefly American, who have been conveyed in batches to Soochow. Burgevine's designs were openly discussed in the settlement for upwards of a week before he actually left the place, and having reached the ears of the Chinese authorities, they called upon the American consul to prevent his default. As was expected, however, nothing of the kind was done, and Burgevine openly left Shanghae, on the 29th of July, and, on the 2d of August, succeded, by a coup de main, in carrying off the Chinese attander Kow-jow, from Sunkiang, just as shorey at the latter place, on her return from Shanghae.

Rurequipe has been elevated to the rank of Wang, Shanghae.
Burgevine has been elevated to the rank of Wanc, with the title kieet, or honorable, by the rebel chieftain, and although neither his own military capacity, nor the prowess of his tag-rag and bobtal rew of rowdies need inspire apprehension, he is dangerous, owing to the influence he is supposed to retain among a portion of Major Gordon's force.

THE SOUTHWEST. GENERAL BURNSIDE TO BE AT-TACKED IN FORCE, THE SITUATION BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

AN OMINOUS ARTICLE AN OMINOUS ARTICLE.

For a long time the importance of East Tennessee to the Confederacy seemed to be unappreplated. Not until that country fell into possession of the enemy was its incalculable value realized. Except what was furtively obtained from Kentucky, the whole army supply of pork came from East Tennessee and the contiguous counties of adjoining States. The product of corn in that region was very heavy, and no portion of the Confederacy, equal in extent, afforded as large a supply of forage and winter pasturage. The occupation of East Tennessee by our own armies was not only important in itself, but it was important also in respect to the contiguous country which it protected. A great line of railway was secured, continental in its dimensions and in its value. The sailnes and lead mines of Virginia, walse. The salines and lead mines of Virginia, which produce all the salt and lead used in the Confederacy, were protected so long as East Tennessee But the evacuation of that region, and its surren-der without a single battle to the enemy, has lost us all these advantages. The railway is broken up,

and there can be no communication between General Jones, at Bristol, and General Bragg, at Chickamauga, who are less than one hundred and fifty miles apart, except by a circuit of twelve hundred miles, through Petersburg, the Carolinas, and Augusta. The hogs of East Tennessee, affording twenty five millions of pounds of pork, are now being slaughtered for the Yankee armies. The vast corn crops and forage supplies of that department, sufficient to winter all the live stock of the Confederate armies, are being fed to the fifty thousand horses and mules belonging to the forces of Grant. The salt and lead works of the Confederacy, and the numberless caves of Southwestern Virginia, from which immenses supplies of saltpetre are obtained for the ordnance department, are now luminently threatened by the close presence of hoatile armies, requiring the presence of heavy forces of our own for their protection.

ened by the old e presence of hostile armies, requiring the presence of heavy forces of our own for their protection.

The task imposed by the loss of East Tennessee upon Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding in Southwest Virginia, is onerous. Between the Yankee generals, Averill in the direction of Cheat Mountain, and Burnside threatening from Knoxville, he has a line of more than six hundred miles to guard. The task is rendered doubly arduous through the thorough disorganization of the Kentucky and Tennessee cavalry, who have been carousing, pilfering, and skulking in Southwestern Virginia, under the non-discipline of the Kentucky generals, to whose tender mercies the people of that country have been turned over ever since the war began.

Though the Kentucky generals, who were entrysted with the pretection of that important country, gave it to the Yankees without a battle, and although Cumberland Gap was surrendered without a shot by a Mississippi brigadier, of West Point training, the country, we are glad to believe, is not lost. At the last moment the Government seems to have awakened to some sense of the importance of East Tennessee; not merely as the back door, in the Yankee phrase, of the Confederacy, but as the only adquate source of supply for meat, and as a very important one for grain and forage. We believe that in a few weeks more the enemy will have been driven out of East Tennessee. Indeed, it is highly probable that the work would have been accomplished by the present time if the movements of our armies had not been retarded by the want of shoës.

probable that the work would have been accom-plished by the present time if the movements of our armies had not been retarded by the want of shoes. While our brave troops are waiting, as late as Octo-ber, for shoes, the enemy is consuming ten times the value of these necessary articles in corn, pork and forage; but we have reason to believe that East Tennessee will soon be recovered, even although this should be after all its supplies are exhausted by the Yankees.

DEFORE CHATTANOGA.

ATLANTA, Friday, Oct. 30.—No new reports from above by telegraph. The following has been received by mail:

Missionary Ridge, Thursday, Oct. 29.—The enemy have crossed a division at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanoga, and are in possession of Raccoon Mountain, which they are apparently fortifying. A rapid shelling of our camps on the west side of Lookout Mountain was kept up by the enemy to-day, our batteries replying. ny 10-03y, our patternes replying.

No casualties reported.

Heavy skirmishing anticipated on the left.

A special to the intelligencer, of the same date, says: "Two divisions, Howard's and Hooker's, came down yesterday from Bridgeport to Lookout provocation could disturb.

Rev. Dr. Waddington read an address to Mr.

below Chattanoga.

"Jenkins' division attacked the enemy at two o'clock this morning, and captured a number of wagons and twenty-five prisoners. The enemy now occupy the west side of Lookout creek, and Longstreet's forces the east side."

The Daily Bulletin, which was formerly published at Winchester, Tenn., but since the evacuation of that section by General Bragg, has been published at Newman, Ga., has the following concerning "the situation in front:"

"With terrapin like tenacity, Rosecrans is holding on to the very strong position of defence at Chattanoga. We have all been expecting that he would evacuate the position after having been so badly defeated at Chickamauga, and his best and only means of transportation cut off—that is, the Nashville and Chattanoga Railroad, the southern or southwestern end of which is perfectly commanded by our guns, that Rosecrans seems fully to understand that where there is a will there is a way?

"Some of the enemy's pickets have come over to ours, and offered the most unheard-of prices for something to eat, even proposing to give a fine horse for a busher of meal, or a fine overcost for something to sustain life for a few days. Such acts, while they so to roove a wonderfull fidelity as their horse for a bushel of mesl, or a fine overcoat for something to sustain life for a few days. Such acts, while they go to prove a wonderful fidelity on their part to the hellish cause in which they are engaged, also exhibit the fact that starvation, at present, is closer upon the heels of that army than upon ours. And so Rosecrans holds on, defying any attack from Gen. Bragg, or any fiank movement. How long he will be able to thus defy us remains to be seen, but surely not long."

surely not long." CHARLESTON. Details of the Bombardment of Sumpter.

At date of Oct. 30, the Herald correspondent writes:

The batteries now pounding the fractured walls of Sumpter are not those that began the work of destruction and left the gorge wall a mass of ruins some weeks since, but are new ones, constructed since we gained nossession of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg. It will not be regarded as contraband to state that General Gilmore has availed himself of the rebel works which fell into our hands to cover his men and gures, and to turn them to his own use. Both Wagner and Gregg are now so attered and changed that they have become as valuable to us for offensive purposes as they were as defences to the rebels. The faces of the works have been turned, and the people of Charleston, and the garrisons of James and Sullivan's Islands may now look into the mouths of our guns without the least trouble, if they are curiously inclined. Beauregard would hardly recognize the batteries now, either as to their outlines or armament. The old capacious' bombproofs might be found affording better protection to Union soldiers than they did to the rebel garrisons, and in every way would that chieftain discover the and in every way would that chieftain discover the improving touch of our engineers' skilful hands Besides the rebel works, new ones have been constructed, which are practically as strong. In these with which we may hold Charleston at our mersy. Time alone can develop their capabilities, and we on afford to await its revelations.

On Tuesday morning fire was again resumed, the guns being directed against the southeast face of the work which had been a good deal shattered and torn by our previous bombardment. This face had no protection in the shape of heavy shields of manager and barriendess sand-bags, which had proved. no protection in the shape of heavy shields of masonry and baricades of sand-bags, which had proved
so effectual on the gorge wall. Our projectiles soon
began to tell on the masonry, as the face-line of fire
was nearly direct and the range short. With the
naked eye huge flakes of masonry could be seen to
detach themselves from the parapet and face of the
wall, and go crashing down to the water's edge, enveloping the fort in a cloud of dingy reddish dust,
which was slowly swept away by the wind, and settled upon the water, leaving ragged gaps in the wall
and revealing the arches and a portion of the piers.
The face of the wall fell into ruins very rapidly.
Firing was continued during the day, and throughout the night it was maintained from a portion of
the guns, meriely to harass the enemy and prevent John Stuart Mill was invited to take part in the great meeting at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening, but was unable to do so in consequence of his absence from England. He wrote the following let-"Avignon, Oct. 19, 1863.

Fring was continued during the day, and throughout the night it was maintained from a portion of the guns, mcrely to harass the enemy and prevent them from working, either to construct a work within or to repair damages.

And here it may not be inappropriate to give the reacons for the recommencement of the fire upon Fort Sumpter. Information had been received from time to time from deserters and refugees from the enemy's lines that the rebels were mounting guns on the channel faces of the work, and also constructing bombproofs to protect a garrison. The information came so direct, and seemed to be so well confirmed, that Gen. Gilmore determined to completely knock down the southeast face of the fort, and effectually prevent any efforts to place the work in any condition for offensive operations. So he ordered the batteries to be opened, which was done, as I have before stated, on Monday last.

During the bombardment of Sumpter the rebel flag was twice shot away, and again hoisted. That ragged ensign must have fallen to the ramparts at least six times since Gen. Gilmore's batteries first oppnet, yet it flaunts defiance to us yet. From the New York Times J
We have private advices from Morris Island, of a
nature improper for publication, but which inspire
the very highest hopes of the success of the new attack on Charleston. The nature of the obst-uction, is
now throughly uxderstood. Our ignorance on this
point has hitherto been the main difficulty. The ob-This of course possible that we may lose one or two of these vessels in the attempt, but there is very little doubt of its success. Gen. Gillmore's bombardment of Fort Sumpler we take to be merely least, the island on which Sumpter is built), previously to sending in the iron clads, as, in case of the disabling of any of our vessels, this would afford a convenient refuge. We have not hitherto taken a very jubilant view of the prospects before Charleston, but the facts now in our possession make them much brighter than they have thus far appeared. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. DEFARTMENT OF THE SUDTH,

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,

FOLLY ISLAND, S. U., Oct. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 94—1. Medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston, will be awarded by the Commanding General to a number of the enlisted men of this command, not exceeding three

listed men of this command, not exceeding three per cent, of the present aggregate strength of those regiments, companies, and detachments that have been in action or on duty in the batteries or tronches. Candidates for these honors will be nominated by company offleers, acting for their respective companies in the capacity of a board. The recommendations of these hoards will be forwarded to the post commanders, through the usual channels, accompanied by remarks of approval or disapproval of the intermediate commanders, set opposite the name of each candidate. The list thus obtained will be examined and pro-The list thus obtained will be examined and pronounced upon by boards convened by post commanders, and composed exclusively of field officers, and will then be forwarded to these headquarters.

II. In honor of some of the brave men who have fallen on Morris Island during the present campaign, the following names are adopted for the works herein below designated, viz.:

The work at Cummings Point will be known as Fort Purnam; that next to it, on Morris Island, as Battery Chatfield; Fort Wagner, as Fort Strong; the new work near the south end of Morris Island, as Fort Shaw; that on Oyster Point, as Battery Purviance; and that on the north end of Folly Island, as Fort Green. By order of Major Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.

W. L. M. Burger, Asst. Adjt. Gen. ISRAEL SEALY, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Gilmore's Operations. From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.] From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.]
Official information has been received that the enemy design to make immediately a grand combined and simultaneous attack upon Savannah, Pocotaligo and Sullivan's Island. It is thought probable that only heavy demonstrations will be made against Savannah and Pocotaligo, while the real attack will be made upon Sullivan's Island. Still it is necessary that Gen. Beauregard should be prepared for resistance at either or all points. Upon THREE CENTS.

Sullivan's Island are Battery Bee and Fort Mccitrie, and should the enemy succeed in taking it there will be only the guns of Sumpter to hinder the monitors moving up and dearing the obstructions from the harbor, whilst the guns of Ree and Monitie will be turned against that sizeost dismantied fortress at the distance of only a mice. But Beautregard is ready and prepared for the sontest, let it be opened where it will, and there is every reason to hope it will end as did the grand navai attack upon Sumpter. At Savannah and Poostaligo the luckiest of our generals is fully prepared to exceed the enemy.

VIRGINIA.

"On to Richmond" by a New Route. From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.1

It is reasonable to believe that the war in Northera Virginia is over. The country between the Eapidan and the Potomac is a desert. Repeated experiments have proven, if anything can be proven, that dan and the Potomac is a desert. Repeated experiments have proven, if anything can be preven, that
a march from Washington to Richmond in that direction is impracticable. It is equally certain, from
the test of experience, that an advance by the
Peninsula, of the James and York, or by the
"mail route" from Aquia creek and Fredericksburg, is impossible and absurd. But one read to
Richmond has been untried by the enemy. It is
that of Norfolk and Petersburg—the south side of
the James. Some insignificant experiments and
explorations have been made in the counties which
intervene between the cities of Petersburg and Norfolk, but no reconnoissance in force. That nothing
can be done on the lines of Soott, McDowell, Meade, explorations have been made in the counties which infervene between the cities of Petersburg and Norfolk, but no reconnoissance in force. That nothing can be done on the lines of Scott, McDowell, Meade, Pope, Burnside, or McOleilan, seems now to have been established as admitted truth in the Yankee mind, and it has begun to consider whether Suffolk and the Blackwater offer better opportunities. Those localities were the scenes of Longstreet's failure and discomfiture, and so far furnish encouraging reminiscences to the enemy. Other routes are known, this one only is unknown. The others are filled with predestined defeats; this one has, at least, no Manassas or Fredericksburg on the way. If another made to proceed "on to Richmond" is attempted, it may, with reason, be supposed that it will be made on the south side of the James. But that it will be shortly attempted, even there, is more than problematical. The United States have met with a sufficient number of disappointments as to Richmond to discourage even the perseverance of Yankees. It is more probable that they will absandon the vain endeavor to capture this capital, and concentrate their forces on the West and the South.

General Beauregard's Greek Fire. A DISCOVERY IN FORT WAGNER.-The following an extract from a private letter to a gentleman o is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman of New York, dated

"FORT WAGNER, October 19, 1663.
"I opened one of the unexploded magazines, and dug out a lot of as 'villainous compounds' as Mr. Beauregard ever complained of. First, was a little box containing, sulphuric acid, in tubes about six inches in length by one third of an inch in diameter, and by it a box marked 'fire bottles,' on the inside of the cover of which was a card of 'directions.' Taking one of the bottles, and preparing it according to the direction, I pitched it at something hard.

"The experiment was perfectly successful. The bottle burst, the contents were ignited, and burnt for about ten minutes. The bottles evidently contained camphene, gunpowder, and chlorate of potsch. To-day I found another of their 'fire bags,' which consists of a tin can holding about a quart, in the centre of which is suspended a smaller can. The inner can coptains powder, and the 'space around it is filled with cotton and turpentine. A time-fuse communicates from the outside with the inner can. Being a little suspicious of the fuse, I first emptied the fluid by means of a small opening at the top, and commenced my investigations by 'regular approaches' from the bottom. Cutting through this, I seized the 'little joker' and twisted off its neck. Finding that the tuse left plenty of margin for dodging, I brought one out and got up some fire-works at rebel expense. It exploded, throwing the cotton four or five yards around, and covering the ground with fire. I don't see how Mr. Beauregard can complain of 'Greek fire' after this."

Mr. Beecher in England. AREXELL REPARFAST IN LONDON-NON-CONFORM-IST ADDRESS TO MR. BEECHER. the great movement of which he was an ardent sup-order. Mr. Beecher had been for many years a prave advocate of the oppressed, a manly patriot, and he had shown, during his stay in England, a poldness not easily daunted, and a good temper that no provocation could disturb.

Beecher, expressive of sympathy with the cause he bad at heart, and of warm admiration of him as a man and a patriot, and full of fraternal expressions MR. BEECHER'S FAREWELL REMARKS. Rev. H. W. Beecher, who was received with great applause, responded at considerable length. He said he felt that he could speak with perfect freedom in that assembly as to what he believed to be the interposition of Providence on his behalf since he had been in this country. When he came from the continent he had been for more than twenty the continent he had been for more than twenty weeks without speaking, and was quite out of training; and after speaking in Manchester, Ediaburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, his voice completely failed him. He was afraid he would not be able to speak in Exeter Hall. When, however, on Tuesday morning he spoke to himself, he found his voice as clear as a whistle. Some might say that his recovery was owing to the remedies he adopted, but he was disposed to think that in their use he had the direct interposition of the Almighty. Only last night he received by the mail some very important documents from America which throw considerable light on the state of public feeling in New York in retard to the negro. The late riots were really the work of the Irish population.

Mr. Beecher then read numerous extracts from the report of the committee appointed to relieve the colored people, showing the sufferings which the negroes had endured at the hands of the mob, and the energy with which the merchants and religious congregations were setting themselves to work to compensate them, as far as possible, for their sufferings. The reply to this report, a document admirable for excellent composition and noble sentiments, was signed by twelve or fiteen colored men, who were gentlemen, scholars, and Christians. It was said that the colored man was worse off in New York than in South Oarolina; but, having been in the latter State, he could bear testimony to the contrary being the fact. Hundreds and thousands of emancipated negroes were being educated by white people, who asked for no other return but board and lodging. The Christian Church of the North was fully conscious of its duty in regard to the black man.

North was fully conscious of its duty in regard to the black man.

He read other extracts from reports and other documents to show that in 1861 and subsequently nearly all the Christian churches in Americs had deciated against slavery. In the North and West all the most intelligent laymen and ministers of religion had, as a body, settled down in the immovable conviction that the war must go on until the rebellion was crushed and slavery destroyed. Let England give them credit for having sufficient reason for that determination and for differing from those who urged peace. So far as the influence of England was felt on the other side of the Atlantic, it had been all against liberty and for slavery, though he did not mean to say that was what she meant. He hoped, therefore, they would not consider it an unreasonable request if he asked them to revise their opinions on the subject, and in doing so not to allow them selves to be influenced by commercial interests nor by unprincipled newspapers.

MR. BEGGER AND THE NON CONFORMISTS. MR. BEECHER AND THE NON CONFORMISTS. MR. BESCHER AND THE NON CONFORMISTS.

On Thursday evening, October 22, Mr. Beecher was entertained at a sorre, and presented with an address by the students of five of the Non-conformist colleges in and about London—namely, the Independent colleges of St. John's wood and Hackney, the Countess of Huntingdon's College, at Cheshunt, the Baptist College, Regent's Park, and the Presbyterian Theological Hall, Queen's square. The place of meeting was the Independent College, known as New College, St. John's wood, and the number of students assembled was two hundred and fifty.

JOHN STUART MILL AND THE MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

John Stuart Mill was invited to take part in the

"Avignon, Oct. 19, 1863,
"Dear Sir: Your note concerning the meeting
to be held to morrow, reached me to day. I regret
my insbility to attend the meeting, and also, that I
was unable to give you the immediate answer you
requested. The meetings which have been held for
the purpose of hearing Mr. Beecher have been very
satisfactory, and his addresses must have done
much good. I am, &c., J. S. MILL.
"F. W. Chesson, Eq., Hon. Secretary of the
Emancipation Society." Lord Lyndhurst and Hon. Josiah Quincy. To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

An article which was copied into your paper of yesterday, would lead to an Inference that Lord Lyndhurst and Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sr., were born on the same days. Such, however, is not the fact; but so near were the dates of their birth that, as Mr. Quincy has been often heard to asy, the same nurse was able to give her attendance successively to the two intants. Mr. Quincy, it is well known, was born on the 2st of Mrs, 1772, just three months and seventeen days later.

John Singleton Copley, as Lord Lyndhurst was called in his earlier days, was the son of the eminent historical and portrait painter who bore the same name, and who was born in Boston in 1788. His mother, Susanna, was the daughter of Edward Winslow, of Boston. His grandfather, Richard Copley, was a noted tobacconist, who kept his store, in the surviving him, died in Boston 29th April, 1789 1789, and was the father of Lord Lyndhurst and two daughters. Before the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he visited England, and in 1774 he left Boston for Italy, where he remained Hill 1776, when he joined his wife and children in England, they having left Massachusetts from Marbichead therbor on the 24th of May, 1776, in the Milnerva, Captain Callahau, arriving at Dover on the 24th of the Revolution, he visited England, and in 1774 he left Boston for Italy, where he remained Hill 1776, when he joined his wife and children in England, they having left Massachusetts from Marbichead therbor on the 25th of September, 1815, aged about 76 years.

Lord Lyndhurst's decease is reported to have coursed on the 12th of October, 1863. Lord Lyndhurst and Hon. Josiah Quincy.

years.

Lord Lyndhurst's decease is reported to have oc-curred on the 12th of October, 1963. eurred on the 12th of October, 1823.

EARL RUSSELL'S BRAVERY.—The London Spectator. in an able and just article on the seizure of the rebel rams, thus speaks of Earl Russell's action:

"Earl Russell has seidom done a wiser, never a braver, public act than the stoppage of Mr. Laird's steam rams. He knows, no man better, how great will be the annoyance of the friends of the South, how easy it is in England to get up a clamor against any act, however inevitable, which bears, or can be made to bear, an appearance of submission to pressure from without. To stop the rams was to defy three-fourths of the Conservative party, to irritate the whole shipping interest, to hazard a defeat in courts of law, and to risk an explosion of nationality like that which in 1853 hurled Lord Palmerston from his place. The Foreign Secretary has dared it all, and in daring it has saved the country from a blunder, the consequences of which might have affected her position for generations to come." A SUGGESTION.—Professor Goldwin Smith makes this pertinent suggestion through the columns of the London Daily News:

"Sir: The Attorney General admits, as a notolious fact, that 'the Confederate States have endeavored to make this country to some extent the basis of their maritime operations."

"If this be the case, I submit that the main remedy is not against Mr. Laird, and that all difficulties as to the construction of the Foreign Enlistment Act and the collection of legal evidence are at an end. an end.

"To call the Confederate States promptly to account for the violation of our neutrality which they bave committed, and are still attempting to commit is the manifest duty of those who are responsible for the honor and safety of this country.

"I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH."

THE WAR PRESS: (PUBLISHED WEFKLY.)

arger Clubs than Ten will be charged; at the same

in no instance can these terms be deviated from, afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. attra copy of the Paper will be given.

Inauguration of the Great Organiat Boston. [From Boston papers, Nov. 3]

The Music Hall was completely filled last night by an audience that probably was the most brilliant ever assembled within its walls, comprising our most explicant eitzens, together with mentions of the litterati, musicians, professional and amateurs, comsseura; and (many strangers from distant places, ong whom were the officers of the Italian rigate among whom were the officers of the Italica frigate San Giovezni, which has just arrived in port. At a few minutes past the appointed hour slight prelude was played, but, as the audience were not yet scated, the buzzing of tongues was still active, and the heavy curtain not lowered, these preliminary strains were quite lost upon most of the company. As they died away, Dr. Upham led forward Kiss Cushman, whose appearance was the signal for hearty applicate. With exceeding skill she proceeded to recite the dedicatory ode, from the pen of an anonymous "lady of the otty," which was well

THE ORGAN.

There are larger organs—instruments with ipes—but excellence does not consist in nu ipes or stops alone. The great organ at U learly one hundred stops; the organ of Y thedrai has eight thousand pipes; but for complete-neness, power, capacity, and purity of tone they are surpassed by this instrument. The York organ is inferior to many others in England. The Harlaem organ is ancient, and is wanting in stops of modera invention, which give vigor, richness, and sweet-ness. The foundation stops of an organ are the principals and dispasons. What in this country is called the open dispason, in Germany is called the principal, and the stopped dispason is called the sedeckt. hedral has eight thousand pipes; bu

will forever declare its glory! THE DEDICATION ODE. the ode: Bring the wood of choicest grain.
Dyed with hues of richest stain,
Oried the builder old;
And choose a worthy architect,
Whose eye can skilfully select sculptured frame. Art-brothers then in answering concord came, With fancy glowing in the flame, And flashing upward to their high intent, Vhere Beauty's hand her influence lent, Intil hard lines by him were blent, and fluted columns lightly sent

lost in the convolutions of his work, We seem to hear the stir of summer wind, or rustling birds who lurk n hidden nests we seek, but never find. In hidden nests we seek, but never find.
Another, of sihletic mind,
Brought two strong sons of Atlas, doomed to stand
Forever holding up with strained hand
The world of varied pipes and carvings rare;
Caryatids, gloomy-browed,
By bis power were allowed
Again to leave the silent halls of Greece
And listen in their toil to Music's voice of peace,
And many were the figures from his soul
Which field to form and answered his control;
Chief of them all, the master soul of song
Follows with jealous love the keys along.
Last, higheat, as if just alit,
See divine Cecilia sit;
She has found our far dominions,
On her wide melodious pinions:

Let the musician come, Fresh from that star where Genius has its home, Whose sympathetic soul Sways, like the wind swept grain, HIS HAND SHAIL VIORAGE THE PESPONSIVE STRINGS,
Rising on supernal wings
Of Music's wondrous mystery;
NOW, at his touch, unveiled are hidden things,
NOW falls oppression, now decay false kings;
Phrough all the tones the voice of Freedom rings
One choral chant, one song of Praise—A NATION'S
VICTORY.

BROUGHAM'S OBJECTIONS TO THE PROCLAMATION.—Lord Brougham, in his speech on American affairs at the opening of the Social Science Convention, made an excellent detence of the semantipation proclamation, when he thought he was offering the most serious objection to it. He said:

"When I heard of North America issuing a proclamation to emancipate the slaves, I knew very well before they confessed it that it was not for the sake of emancipating the slaves [hear], but for the sake of emancipating the slaves [hear], but for the ester of beating the whites, not in order to liberate the blacks, but to restore the Union. [Cheers,] The Union, and not thenegro, is the object of the emancipation proclamation, and to that proclamation, therefore, I could not give any kind of support."

That is the precise truth. Emancipation is a war

pedal;
1. Allegro moderato. 2. Adaixo. 3. Allegro Bach.
By John K. Paine, Organist at the West Church, Boston.
and Busical Instructor at Harvard University;
Grand Fugue in G minor.

Back.
By W Engene Theyer of Worcester.

Grand Double Chorus: "He led them through the
deep," and Chorus: "He led them through the
deep," and Chorus: "But the waters overwhelmed their enemies;" from "Israel in
Egypt."

THE ORGAN.

There it stands, twenty-four feet deep, forty-eight wide and sixty feet high-spacious enough for a boarding house! It will not seem so large to the beholder, because the Music Hall is so spacious. The great metallic pipes in front do not appear to be very large, yet they are twenty-two inches in disameter and thirty-two feet in length, independent of the foot, which is between seven and eight feet in length, making the entire length of the tube about forty feet. The metal is an eighth of am inch thick at the top and a half inch at the bottom.

The interior of the instrument is exceedingly complex. At the base, in the recess formerly occupied by the old organ, are the lungs—six pairs of bellows and a buge wind chest. To produce a steady, even flow of air, a series of compensating beliows are introduced, regulated by springs and weights, which give an unvarying pressure. There is a forest of pipes, standing in ranks like soldiers at review, that callest and largest is thirty-two feet high and two feet square, and the smallest three-eighths of an inchile in length, and as small are a quill from a chicken's in length, and as small as a quill from a cheeken's wing!

There are five separate organs, which can be used separately, in part, or together, to make up the grand instrument. There are eighty-nine stops, hesides sixteen couplers, and several pedals for crescendo and tremulent passages. There are four two thousand vibrations a second.

The pipes are of many forms—plain, straight tubes—some trumpet ahaped—tubes with bell-shaped mouths, elliptical mouths—mouths stuffed with plugs of wood, as if, like-school-boys, they had violated rules and were gagged—others with fine sievas across their mouths, as if the sound was to be filtered—others with mouths half closed—some with

tered-others with mouths half closed-reds inside-some to growl angry thun-charm with dulect tones.

The stops are divided as follows:

gedeckt.

It is a work of art in which every lover of art the
world over—especially of America, and more especially of Boston—may take a just pride. But it
needs no praise from us; its own six thousand voices We have only space for the concluding portion of The subtlest curve in leaf, and branch, and wave,

l'o greet the upper air, Frowned with the forest's leafy hair

From her rapt lyre it seems she drops Sweet wandering notes to guide the swelling stops While circle into circle breaking, White thirtees and washing hear Every sphere can swinging hear The ripples of our atmosphere, The growing circles of our prayer; Circling beyond all time, all place, And breaking with its finite grace Upon dim shores of God's illimitable space.

established, and agitation has begun in Ireland, in Australia, in the Canadas, and in Eugland itself; and to-day we find that the British Government has upon its hands not less than three wars—of neither of which was there a sign, when the unnecessary and unjust neutrality proclamation was originally issued, viz: In India, where the natives have rebelled again, and are led by the sons of Dost Mahommed; in New Zealand, where the natives have risen against the coloniats, with a determination to exterminate them; and in Japan, where the hatred of the princes and people against the English apprears to be as implacable as in India, Ireland, and New Zealand.

tion, therefore, I could not support."

That is the precise truth. Emancipation is a war hat is the precise truth. Emancipation is a war hat is the precise truth. Emancipation is a war nearue, and not a philanthropic experiment. The nearue, and not a philanthropic experiment. The near of the Union. Except for military ends, the Government is as powerists to emancipate the Southern negroes as is Lord Propalam himself. But it will take British stundity several generations to understand this, and they will not get the first idea about it till emanipation becomes history.—Springfield Republican.

By D. S. P. Tuckerman, Organist of St. Paul's Church.

Destroitum in G. Lefebura Wely.

By John H. Wilcox, Organist at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.