"FIFTHER CERTS PER WERE, DAYABLE to the carrier; challed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars Green Annus; There Dollars and Fifth Cents for Standard ONE Dollar and Seventy-five Cents for Monthes; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents for the time or where Monthes, invariably in advance for the time or lered. onstitue a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars FER ANNUE, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CLOTHS! CLOTHS! WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE. No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

FRESH STOCK EADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR. NEW STYLE COAT-BASKET,
FANCY MIXED,
BEAVERS,
PILOTS,
CASTORS, &c. ESQUIMAUX, SCOTCH TWISTS,

Our stock is full of the very choicest styles in the contry. With this lot we close our supply for the sea on. Come promptly, as the best will soon be exhausted THE ARMY AND NAVY continues to receive our special attention. We now have in store all shades and grades. no2-tud24 THE ATTENTION OF

THE TRADE OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS, Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS. "PREMIERE QUALITY," Square and Long Shawls,
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls,
BLAOK COTTON WARP CLOPHS,

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz. FANOY CASSIMERES AND SATINEITS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades. DED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4.
OOTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES,
SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 0023-fmw2m 32 South FRONT Street

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS, All Linen, weight 20 ounces. The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market. BURLAP BAGS, Of all Sizes, for Corn. Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent, No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story).

Late of 219 Church alley.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

RAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND, BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

CARPETINGS. ARPETS! CARPETS!!

WOOL SACKS FOR SALE

James H. Orne; CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET,

BELOW SEVENTH STREET, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Included in our variety will be found the FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS;

FRENCH VOLANTE.

WEW STYLES CARPETING,

TRY Do. A. OROSSLEY & CO. 5 celebrated BRUSSELS Do.
With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and
TAPESTEX CARPETING. MENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS.

With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Kagrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-ticle reduction from last season's prices.

James H. Orne, CHESTRUT STREET, DELOW SEVENTH STREET.

A ROH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. MEW CARPETINGS. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Now in storer and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES.

two Doors below NINTH, South Side. GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. Modallum & Co.;

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DRALERS IN CARPETINGS,

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

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. CHANDELIERS

Also, French Bronse Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DRUGS.

ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPOETERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOWAND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS POR THE OBLEBRATE FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of goods, from the sheapest Brown Stock to the finest M. B. CORMER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. M. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA FIRS of every grade.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. Mo. 361 SOUTH SECOND STREET, in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are new manufacturing a superior article of

AND NOW - vis:

MERINOS,

COHURGS,

REPS,

ALPACAS,

DELAINES,

PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,

FANCY AND BLACK SILKS, BILLIARD TABLES. cand have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. Thick are pronounced by all who have used them to be expected 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 model. NEW CURRANTS, CITRON, AND Lamon Peel. Sardines—4 and 4 boxes.

Lowest 107 South WATER Street.

Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET PRIOES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS

E. M. NEEDLES,

LACES OF ALL KINDS.

Coiffures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES.

Collars, Bets, Bands, Flouncings. Infants' Waists

and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled

Lace, 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 t

sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's

SKIBTS: SKIRTS: SKIBTS:

M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OVER THE WAX FIGURE

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK.

The Largest Assortment of

BLANKETS.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

IS RECEIVING DAILY

ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES

OF THE

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

Desirable colors at the right prices.
French Poplins, bought early—prices low.
Cheap plaid and plain Poplins.
S1½ cent Magenta plaid Keps—a-bargain.
Black Alpacas at 3 to 75 cents.
Just opened Auction lots at 4; 50, 62, and 75 cents.
\$1.00 double widths Lupins Black wool Del sins arvery fine and heavy.
COPERIS CONARD,
oc30 tf
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths, Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths, Bark Brown and Mode Cloths, Fine Black Broad Cloths, Superb quality Scarlet Cloths, Chinchilla Cloakings,

JOHN H. STOKES,

JOHN H. STOKES,

702 ARCH Street.

N. B. — Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.

A new involce just received.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TO

AY

Extra quality and newest designs.
Rich figured French De Lainss.
Rich figured French De Lainss.
Robes de Chambre fine quality.
Bright De Laines, for Children
Wide and fine new Plaid Cashmeres.
Rich striped Skirtings for Dresses.
Plain De Laines, all colors and qualities.
French Rep Poplins, colored, at \$1.
Sik faced Epinglines, very rich.
French Merinoes in very large stock.
Valvet, Beavers, for Ladies' Glosks.
Wide Black Velvets, for do.

EIGHTH and CHESTRUT Streets.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SRCOND Street, would call the attention of purchasers to their stock of Colored and Black Moire Autiques. Colored and Black Corded Silks. Black Armures and Venittenne. Black Taffetas and White Silks. Fancy Silks, Brown Figured Silks. Black Figured Silks, and Gros ce Rhines. Garnet, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks, White Corded Silks.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

CHOICE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 211 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

OWN IMPORTATION,

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

M. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.,

LEVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

HAVE NOW IN STORE,

dress goods,

THOS MELLOR & Co.,

IMPORTERS.

We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SIT CHRETHUT and 614 JAYNE Street,

Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods.

Also, A large assortment v.

HAWLS,

HAWLS,

WHITE GOODS,

LIMENS,

EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

\*t the

44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.

EMBROIDERIES.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

TRENCH MERINOES .-

OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

RE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 M. EIGHTH STREET,

Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-t23

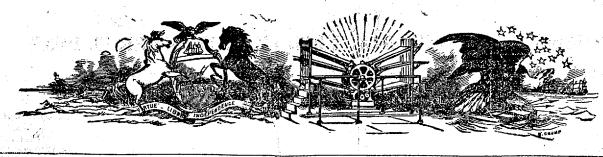
and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles.

TALL TRADE.

Vells, Capes, &c., in all varieties.

and Linen: 200 different styles.

Can only be found at



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

sand Strong, at Gordonsville.

Forces to be Recalled from East

Tennessee.

VOL. 7-NO. 89. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

ONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED

1024 CHESTNUT STREET, PLORENCE SEWING MACHINES. No. 630 CHRETHUT STREET, Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, con all persons interested in sewing machines are in eall and examine this wonderful Machine. sing all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premin he offers considerably below present market rates.

loned;
lst. It makes four different stitches on one and the ame machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on oth sides of the fabris,
ld. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as veil as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while he machine is in motion. sently
4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables he operator to run the work to either the right or left, is stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the febric or stopping the machine.

6th. It is the most rapid sense in the rowald, making twe atterheat to each revolution, and there is no other OR. does the heaviest or finest work with equal is

51 NOISCOSS.

The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalin beauty and sivis. and must be seen to be apprereal and see the FLOERNCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

FINE CLOTHING. OAK HALL.

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market.

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

DOWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY, TAILORS,

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other irst-class establishment. octo-tf BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 704 MARKET Street STACK CASS PANTS 85 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.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. se24-6m MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY, 725 CHESTNUT STREET A LARGE STOCK OF STRAW AND FELT GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS,

MRS. M. A. KING HAS CON-STANTLY on hand a beautiful assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at 1026 CHETNUT O029-1m\*

MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Philadelphia. Mourning Bonnets made at the shortst notice: Bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered the latest styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Caps, &c., always on hand. Orders from country Milliners and others solicited and promptly atended to. FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS,

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S, No. 789 CHESTRUT Street, below Eighth. LADIES' FURS. LADIES' FANCY FURS.

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

LADIES' FANCY FURS. My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, and embracing every variety that will be fashionable during the present season. All sold

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

. R. DAWSON. ......O. BRANSON. ..............................J. G. BONGARDNAR. self-um LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS, CASH HOUSE. Which will be sold at the FURSI gi. L. Hallowell & Co., GEORGE F. WOMRATH,

1863.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, A FULL ASSORTMENT SHAWLS, BALMORALS,

RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4 YARNS.  $\mathbf{W}$  o o  $\mathbf{L}$  .  $\hat{}$ 

On hand, and consignments daily arriving, of Common to Full Blood, choice and clean. WOOLEN YARNS, to 30 cuts, fine, on hand, and new supplies coming daily.

Nos. 6 to 30s, of first-class makes, In Warp, Bundle, and Cop. N. B .- All numbers and descriptions procured at once, on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 18 North FRONT Street,

COTTON YARNS.

no9-mwftf Philadelphia. CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. SPECIAL NOTICE.

HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS.

MEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADES.

BRAUTIFUL FERNERIES.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,

26-14-31 RO. 13 North FIFTH Street, #626-tde31 Andreas Commence of the commen

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

NEW YORK OITY. (Correspondence of The Fress. ]

NEW YORK NOV. 12, 1863.

HOLIDAY TIMES The city begins to assume its used holiday appearance. The sky is overcast with opaque, steely clouds, from which, now and then, a few dry feathers of snow slids down. Noses have already put on their autumnal tints; muffles and arrouts make their appearance upon Broadway, and what, with the peculiar dry stagnation of the atmosphere, we have the first scene of the comedy which ends with the carnivals of Christmas and New Yaar's, Every thing is hurry scurry. Publishers are preparing those literary apples of Sodom known as gift books. which, to alter the simile, always seem like Chatham street Jews decked out in military uniform— all gilt and glare outside, and a very mean, pinched

up little thing inside. The importations of toys have been large this year, and, during the coming month, will probably increase in ratio. From all appearances, the holidays are to be kept in the prodigal style of old times. Our store windows fairly glitter with the knick knacks intended for dissemination. Such signs surely letoken either vart commercial and business prosperity or a desperate hallucination among the people. It, with such a war on our hands, we can sflord to keep the ultimate lestivals of the year in such a manner, we are nation of well-to-do people, or of blockleads; and the jormer idea is the more charitable anddiverting The winter season promises to be one if peculiar gaiety. A vast number of "sociables" are "hops" are already underlined in fashionable dictes. Private theatricals, which became so topular last winter, taking the place of the study tableaux and charades, which had previously absorbed the histrionic talents of young swells and the Flora MacFlimseys of the avenue, will be the peculiar rage of this season. The presence of the Russian fleet in our harbor will afford an excelent pretext

for an increased number of private bills masked and unmasked. On dit, that masked palls are becoming extremely popular in the best society, and fancy dresses a positive rage. Spearing of the latter recalls the sensation of last squan, which was this: At a Fancy Dress a woodmen appeared, rolling before him a many log, which consisted of a miserable but ingenious youth, well wrapped in flaunel and painted cloth. A past board cap, ap proprietely decorated, covered his head, and per-orations allowed free scope for the necessary functions of seeing and breathing. The ingenious ides created a great deal of good humr among the bon vivants; but, unfortunately, a cirtain gentleman, nder the ples of fatigue, took a seat upon the log. This example produced the utmost lassitude among nate log was covered with weavy youths, who clus tered upon it like turtles upon's smooth stone at high water. Throughout the remainder of the sea-son, when fancy dresses were discussed, the inevita-ble question was raised. Who is to be the log? I believe that there is a local ordinance which forbids masked balls in this city, at least such as are public. In private circles, however, they are not obnoxious to the law, or else society, as ustal, is bent on having its own way, all ordinances to the contrary

LAVATER REDIVIVUE A queer story is in circulation, regarding a member of the police force, named Wells. For some time past this gentleman has rendered his name historic by his perverse efforts to break up the mock-auction ness in the city. The Peter Functionaries, who road and steamboat termini, were the special objects thy auctioneers. The Messrs. Funk, growing irate, ffered him fabulous sums if he would bardage his ever after the manner of the Demogratic instice who stands on the pinnacle of the City Hall, and, in the alternative, threatened his life, limb, and the purproving futile, they had recourse to the friendly jusders of arrest. But all in vain : Peter had to go. departed. To-day scarcely one can be found in the as resigned. It now turns out that he is a pro-

of perfecting himself in his science, by the study of fact, that members of the force can venture singly foot without danger to life and personal chattels, for such is the wholesome horror with which the Metropolitans are regarded by the jail birds and ined the heat means for carrying out his studential plans, and has probably a portfolio of villations physiognomies equal to that which his great prede essor. Layater, secured in his world wide wanderings, and his patient study of physiognomical lines in coaches, wherries, and in the slums of European apitals. The fact, if fact it be, merits a place in the biographical annals of genuine, go-ahead Yankees. STUYVESANT.

lovelists. We have several new books in that line to report on. From the untiring pen of Mrs. Southworth we have "The Fatal Marriage," which Peterson & Brothers will publish on Saturday. It is a story, the scene of which is mainly taid in Maryland, the time commences in 1755, after Braddoch's defeat, and the nero is Lieutenant Orville Deville, of Braddock's army, a young gentleman with two wives, by each of whom he has a child, and both children are lost and found,—it convenient ly happening that each mother brings up her rival's daughter. The story has great unity, being confined to one set of dramalis personæ, and is written with even more than Mrs. Southworth's passionate intensity. While, like Rob Roy, her foot is on her native heath, she rarely blunders; but here, as in her former novels, when she ventures upon English subjects she is usually wrong. She makes a lady (p. 86) read the tragedy of 'Fazio, or the Italian Wife's Revenge," in the year 1817. Also, in 1755, she introduces the Morning Post, Times, and Court Journal, as English newspapers of the time, whereas the first was not established until

1772, the second in 1785, and the third in 1826,—she leaves out the final consonant in the word Edinourgh,—and she speaks of a lady being dramatically natructed, about the year 1765, "by the celebrated Mrs. Bracegirdle, then in the zenith of her fame," whereas Mrs. B. died in 1748, at the advanced age of 55. Before Mrs. Southworth goes to press, her manuscript should be corrected by some person lowever, with all its faults, " The Fatal Marriage It is neatly printed and well got up. "Pique" is a republication, by Mr. Loring, of Bos-ton, of an English novel, which does not belong to the sensational school. It is a tale of aristocratic life, the treasurent of the subject and development of the characters reminding us of Miss Crusten's

Miss Anna H. Drury, a rising young English novelist, is author of "Deep Waters," published by Mr. Burnham, of Boston. This is a great improve ment on her preceding stories, and, indeed, is one of the best-sustained fictions of the season.

Bayard Taylor, whose publisher is G. P. Putnam New York, (to whom the book is dedicated,) appears, after a long silence, as the author of an American novel. It is entitled "Hannah Thurston; a Story of American Life." The author "does not rest the interest of the book on its slender plot, but on the fidelity with which it represents certain types of character and phases of society." He has produced a book, notwithstanding this modest disolalmer, ing out of the circle of ordinary probability, and its "racy of the soil," which will greatly increase its

"Mrs. Olifford's Marriage," a short tale which late-ly appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, has been re-Sir Charles Coldstream said of the volcano, "There's

"Fanchon, the Cricket," translated by Matilda Hays from the French of Madame Dudevant, Library, a series which, so far, has been successful sometimes go to theatres will recollect that Misses Charlotte Thompson and Margaret Mitchell have severally performed the character of Fanchon, in dramatic adaptations of this tale. It is one of the literally a charming pasteral, full of grace and na-

Very different from any of the preceding, yet in

many points surpassing all of them in interest, is a volume, by an anonymous American writer, published by Dick and Fitzgerald, of New York, entitled "Strange Stories of a Detective; or, Cyriosities of Crime." It consists of some two dozen striking nar ratives, professing to give some of the experiences of a New York Detective, and bearing internal evidence of being, at least, "founded on fact." In most of the novels of the day, it has become the prevailing practice to introduce a great deal of oriminal adventure. Miss Braddon and Mrs. Henry Wood could do nothing, in their stories, without a large infusion of criminal action, but here are incidents aurpassing, in probability and in interest, all that even their fertile fancy could imagine. "The Absconding Debtor," the story of "The Iron Glove," and "Oaught in his own Trap," are even dramatic in their phases. The same publishers announce eleven volumes of new Detective Stories. We take leave to ask why, omitting the first sixteen pages, the title occupies the seventeenth page? There cannot be any justification for this.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Westminster Review, October, 1863, and Blackwood's Magazine, for October, (the New York)

Magazine, for October, (the New York)

Let all the people say, Amen.

The Murderer Rotteron.—We record with satisfaction (the more intense because of the howlit will raise in Yankeedom), the fact of the arrival in Richmond, yesterday, of Col. J. W. Sotheron, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, who riddled a Yankee lieutenant's heart for intrusion upon his plantation; and enlisting his negroes for Lincoln's service against his consent. Col. Sotheron is accompanied by his son, who escaped with him. Thus perilas all who insult Southern sentiment and honor, and degrade themselves by a mook elevation of the negro. It appears the Lieutenant (White) was accompanied by a battalion of negro soldiers, and not four or shot White, his son fired a double-barreled gun into the negroes, and they, dropping their guns, ran like a flock of sheep. This enabled the gentleman to escape in scarriage to the Potomac, where he crossed and found friends and succor, —Richmond Examiner; 28(k). most of the novels of the day, it has become the pre-vailing practice to introduce a great deal of oriminal

reprints.) from W. B. Zieber. The Eccetic Magazine, October and November, with portraits of Captains Speke and Grant, discoverers of the source of the Nile, and of the Archduke Maximilian, also The Main Rebel Army, Thirty Thoufrom Mr. Zieber.

Journal of the Franklin Institute; Medical and Surgical Reporter; Dental Cosmos, for November; Atlantic Monthly; American Lawells; gister, October; Rebellion Record, Parts 20, 27, from J. K. Simon; and New England Historical

Genealogical Register, October. This is published, in his peculiarly neat and well known style; by J. Munsell, of Albany, appears quarterly under the direction of the New England Historic Genealogical Solicity and cal Society, and is the only periodical of its class published in English. The present Number com pletes Volume XVII., and a very interesting history the work is given in the Preface. As a work o eference, its value will be constant and increasing. John Ward Dean was editor for 1863, and the Prefs

The Contrabands in Mississippi. A committee appointed by the Chaplain's Associa-tion at Vicksburg have made a report of the numbers and wants of the contrabands to the Government Commissioners and citizens of Vicksburg. Disease, from poor food, poor shelter, and the ma-larious waters about the Mississippi, have been initions waters about the Mississippi, have been thinning their numbers:

Not less then thirty-five thousand are gathered on the banks of the Mississippi, from Helena to Natchtz. Of these about ten thousand are within twelve miles of Vicksburg, of whom only five hundred are men, except those enlisted in the army, the beisnee being women and children, who are entirely dependent upon Government or charity for support. The able bodied being enlisted in the army, or employed as cooks, grooms, and teamsters, is the cause of this inequality. Of the line thousand near Goodrich's Landing,

Of the vine thousand near Goodrich's Landing, Louisians, seven thousand near Goodrich's Landing, Louisians, seven thousand near Goodrich's Landing, Louisians, seven thousand near Goodrich's Landing, is considered plantations. The Government agents cultivating these pay the men ten dollars a month, including three dollars in clothing; the women seven, two of which in clothing; of the women seven, two of which in clothing; of the women the ages of twelve and fifteen years, half price; rations provided for all. Those under the age of twelve are not required to work in the field, but are to have the privilege of schools. Rebel raids on the lessed plantations hat 'une 'destroyed the crops of many planters, and consequently the uncertainty of, securing their crops did not justify the promise of larger wages at present, or such as will gladly be paid when these calamities are past. Besides these thousands under the supervision of Government genfs, there are many trying to support themselves, living as they can in vicant houses and hovels.

Facts coming to our eyes and ears lead us, in reply to questious coming daily from the benevolent at the Korth, to appeal to them, and to the agents, military and civil, of our Government, to meet these wants at once, by sending to them.

Suitable and strong garments for women and children, under and outer, including shoes, strong and new.

2. Providing them houses or tents that will shelter them from the cold 2. Providing them houses or tents that will shelter them from the cold. 3. Healthful and nutritious food, adding to the Government rations, that the sick and infirm may need, as a donation, or by sale to such as can buy.

4. Send them physicians, who love their souls and know how to minister to their bodies, well supplied with medicines, from Government or otherwise, especially with simple herbs, on which they have so long relied, and which they crave as the miser does 5 Preachers, school teachers, and primary schoo

5 Preachers, school teachers, and primary school books, are an absolute necessity for the mental and moral training of those whose yoke God has broken by his own strong hand, and has committed to the care of the lovers of their country and their fellowmen; and now, pointing to them, afflicted, tossed, fairting, dying, says: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor;". "The poor ye have always with you;" and commands, "Feed my sheep;" "If ye love me, feed my lambs;" and will say, "Insamuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS—GREAT SUCCESS OF HIRED LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.—The following report has been received from Adjutant General Thomas:

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15, 1863.—Sir: I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, Louisians, 50 miles above Vicksburg, one of my purposes being to ascertain the condition of the head plantations to what extent the cultivation of cotton had been carried, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freemen as by slaves. The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result. But the facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment as previously reported. The season had advanced fully two months from the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, though the system was put into operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible. The lessees, therefore, labored under great disadvantages in this respect, for most of them had first advantages in this respect, for most of them had first to run the furrow to plant the seed, then plant ther corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and extermiground between the furrows of cotton and extermi-nate the weeds.

The necessity of withdrawing the troops from nate the weeds.

The necessity of withdrawing the troops from Louisians to augment the forces operating against Vicksburg kept the line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection when the rebels made the attack on Milliken's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on the plantations, scattering and driving off the negroes and stock. This occurred at the time when it was important to cultivate the crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected and be induced to recommence work. The consequence was, fully one-half of the crops were not worked at 211, and in other cases, where some work was done, the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weed overtopping the cotton plant. The army worm attacked all the late sotton, destroying from one-fourth to a third of the crop. Still, under all these dissidvantages, not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit. I know that they are satisfied with the experiment; all desire the release for snother year.

The negro lesses, of whom there are some fifteen, will make from four or five bales up to, in one case, 150, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher realethan that of the white teases.

will make from four or five bales up to, in one case, 150, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, while others have employed their fellow-freedmen. The freedmen have all worked for wages according to a scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Guif—They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the lessees have felt it a dury by every proper means to elevate this unfortunate race. As a general rule, they greatly prefer working with Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even their former owners, and I hazard nothing in saying that the net proceeds on a crop by a Northerner who has paid his hands wages will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases. Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to future elevation of character. and look forward with hope to future elevation of character.

The experiment, adopted hastily and from necessity with many misgivings, I now regard a complete success. The number of bales of cotton raised on these plantations will not much, if any, fall short of 8,000 bales, giving to the Government some \$150,000 of revenue. The lersces will also pay to the quartermaster's department, for mules, utensits, etc., 'urnished or found on the places, some \$100,000. The charge in lieu of rent is \$2 a bale, making \$316,000. The Government share on some few plantations abandoned by the lessees may sell for \$150,000. I desire this money, or as much as may be necessary, set aside as a fund necessary to pay the expenses of this year, and of the year commencing January 1, 1864.

1864.

It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by leased plantations, extending for seventy-miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population. loyal population.

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Scoretary of War. To the Editors of the Evening Post :

In your paper of the Evening Post:

In your paper of the 5th you have an editorial headed "Maryland and Liberty," in which you rive historical facts in relation to the Maryland Abolition Society, formed in 1789. Permit me to lay before your readers some reminiscences of other similar acoteties at the South. A Virginia Abolition Society was formed in 1791. Delaware also had a society of this kind. Both the Maryland and Virginia societies had auxiliaries in different parts of those States, and at an early day sent up memorials to Congress. Other States had kindred societies. In 1794 ten of them met in Convention in Philadelphia, and continued to meet annually for a number hia, and continued to meet annually for a number phis, and continued to meet annually for a number of years afterwards.

Men of eminence were members of these societies. I will name only the following: Samuel Chase, Luther Martin, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Rush, John Jay, Carar A. Rodney, James A. Bayan Miessrs, Ridgley, Buchanan, and Wilkinson of Maryland, and Messrs. Pleasants, McLean, and Anthony, of Virginia.

The Virginia Society, in addressing Congress, 88v: The Virginia Society, in addressing Congress, say:

"Your memorialists, fully aware that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that slavery is not only an odious degradation, but an outrageous violation of one of the most essential rights of human nature, and utterly repugnant to the precepts of the Gospel, which breathes "peace on carth and good will to men, lament that a practice so inconsistent with true policy and the inalienable rights of men should subsist in so enlightened an age, and among a people professing that all mankind are, by nature, equally entitled to freedom."

In the debates in Congress on the presentation of memorials from these societies it was said:

By Mr. Parsons, of Virginia—"I hope, Mr. Speaker, the petition of these respectable people will be attended to with all the readiness the importance of its object demands; and I cannot help expressing the pleasure I feel in finding so considerable a part of the community attending to matters of such a momentous concern to the future Hon. John Mason Williams: expressing the pleasure I feel in finding so considerable a part of the community attending to matters of such a momentous concern to the future prosperity and happiness of the people of America. I think it my duty, as a citizen of the Union, to espouse their cause."

By Mr. Jackson, of Georgia. "It is the fashion of the day to favor the liberty of the slave."

By Mr. Madison, of Virgiola. "It is to be hoped that by expressing a national disapprobation of the trace (African slave trade) we may destroy it, and save our country from reproaches, and our posterity from the imbecility ever attendant on a country filled with slaves."

The framers of the Constitution and the people of the United States, by whom it was ratified, expected that American slavery would soon die out as incomistent with the principles on which the Government was established, and with the rights of human nature. The country and the world have been defrauded of this well-founded expectation by the love of gain, the love of power and the love of beastly sensualism on the part of the slaveholders, with the connivance of their confederates in the free States.

We find now, among the incidents of the war to suppress the rebellion, that Maryland and the other slave States are reviving ancient preposessions in favor of "the cause of unconditional emancipation."

Let all the people say, Amen.

The Mundberge Sothernon.—We record with

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW. Read, Affirming its Constitutionality. The following is the opinion of Judge Strong, dissenting from that of Judge Woo dward published yesterday. Judge Strong's opinion is sustained by Judge Read :

General Averill's Victory at Droop Mountain Four Hundred Men, three Guns, and Arms and Equipage Taken. Correspondence New York Tribune. 1

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF, THE POTOMAC, Nov. 11, 1863.—On Sunday last, when our army was advancing, and was within a mile of Culpeper, the 3d Indiana and 8th Illinois Cavalry, both under Coi. Clendennin, of the 8th Illinois, leading the way, they came upon a body of rebel infantry. Major Porsyth, of the 8th Illinois, with three squadroos, charged them, and after a smart contest drove them off, with the loss of aeven wounded. The enemy's loss was heavier, we burying six of their dead. We then advanced again, and aoon encountered a whole rebel division, and were forced to retira, with a loss of three killed and eleven wounded, Our cavalry was supported by Battery G, of the Regulars, which had four wounded. The killed and wounded in this battle of Sunday zer as follows: Sergeant Sherman Horton, Company L, 8th Illinios, killed; Myron Hall, Company E, wounded; Lectus Company D, wounded; John Williams, Company I, wounded; Licut. J. A. Stevens, Compar' L, severely wounded; Julius Hewen, bugler, wounded; Gronge Huyler, Company B, wounded; Luctus B, badly wounded.

We brought of all our wounded. Supposing, from ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Fitch, Company L. slightly; Captain Butler, Estery B, badly wounded.

We brought off all our wounded. Supposing, from meeting this whole rebel division in force, that the enemy were about to meet us in battle, Gen. Meade massed four corps on Monday evening around Brandy Station, six miles south of the Rappasaunoch, and established his headquarters a mile from there. The next morning our whole army was put in motion, the cavalry leading.

On Tuesday noon our whole army was in motion after an invisible enemy, who was fleeing southward.

vard. We have the official statement that the number of rebel principers captured on Saturday last was 1.950. We also took seven guns, four caissons, nine colors, and 2,000 stand of arms, which were all good Springfield muskets, probably sent South by Floyd before The rebels have entirely destroyed the railroad for a distance of twenty three miles north of the Rappahannock, carrying of all the rails within three miles of that river. Seventeen miles have been plready relaid, and the remainder will be completed within a week; but so rapid was their flight south of the Rappahannock that not a rail has been disturbed, and they have just finished a new platform and other atation buildings at Brandy Station, now in our possession. ECSION.
[Correspondence New York Times.]
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—It is positively accertained that the whole rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reconnoiting bands of Stuart's Cavalry, covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapidan, which they are fortifying with care. with care.

The recrossing of the rebels was accelerated by Kilpatrick's Cavalry, who dashed upon the enemy's rear guard at Stevensburg, and after a brief fight drove them into their entrenchments across the Rapidan. He captured about fifty prisoners. Citizens in the vicinity of Stevensburg attact that the enemy's force engaged on this occasion was double ours in number, and their retreat was disgraceful.

The intention of the rebels to rendezvous this winter between the Rappahannook and the Rapidan, is established by the fact that from Brandy Station to the Rapidan, log huts, aspable of accommodating fifty thousand men, have been erected. The road to Stevensburg, on both sides, is fanked by these evidences of contemplated occupation, some of them very complete, and others unfinished. These cabins are not ordinary mud and wood hovels, but many are carefully toofed with pine planks. Nearly all of the officers' quarters were provided with chimneys of mud and brick, and other evidences of their intention to go into winter quarters. The main rebel sumy, it is positively ascertained, is ensamed

The camps proposed for the rebel winter quarters were connected by corduroy roads miles in extent, and of the most permanent character, vastly better WEST VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army, from General Kelly: CHARLESTON, Va., Nov. 11, 1863.-My informs tion from Lewisburg is that General Averill's victory was most decisive at Droop Mountain.
The enemy's force engaged was over 4,000. They cknowledge a loss of 300 killed and wounded. General Averili took over 100 prisoners, including field officers, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of arms, camp equipage, B. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen. The following order, issued after the battle of the Rappahannock, explains itself: Rappahannock, explains itaelf:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 8, 1863—10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—As an acknowledgment of
gallantry in capturing the battle flag of the 8th Louisiana Infantry, after a hand to hand conflict with
the color-bearer, Sergeant Ottis O. Roberts, Uo. H,
6th Maine Volunteers, will be permitted to preasnt
the flag inlperson to the chief of staff of the Army of
the Potomac, and his company will be sent with him
as an accort to the flag.

By command of Brigadier General Wright.

HENRY R. DALTON, A. A. G."

The Inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Office of the United States Marshal, Washington, November 10, 1863. WASHINGTON, November 10, 1863.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest to the marshals to be appointed, at my request, by the Governors of the several States, the propriety of adopting a uniform dress and badge to be worn by them upon the occasion of the inauguration of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, on the 19th instant, and to that end he would submit the following as a guide, with the expression of the hope that it will be complied with as nearly as possible.

1st. That the dress be a plain black suit, (frock coat being preferable,) black hat, and white gloves.

2d. A white satin scarf, five inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder, and carried across the breast and back to the left hip, and there fastened with a rosette, the ends to be fringed, and to extend to the knee. At the centre on the shoulder the sear should be gathered and mounted with a rosette.

3d. The rosettes for the scarf to be four inches across, raised in the centre, and to be made of black and white ribbon, and the outer circle only to be white. white.

4th. Each State marshal will also wear upon the left breast a national rosette of "red, white, and blue" ribbon, of the size indicated above, with the initials of each State in the centre. This will greatly facilitate the duties of the special aids of the chief distinguished.

5th. The marshals of the States will be required to furnish their own horses. On this point the undersigned would suggest that perhaps some arrangement can be made with the authorities of Pennsylvania to furnish enough horses for the marshals of the States at a much less expense than they could exthanylicable proporties. the States at a much less expense man may count otherwise be procured.

Special aids to the chief marshal, in order to be distinguished from the marshals of the States, will wear buff satin soarfs with mourning rosettes, as described above. In no other respect will their insignia of offlice differ from that recommended by the marshals of the States, with the following single exception—namely, that they will wear, in the centre of the national rosette on the left breast, the letters "U.S."

WARD H. LAMON.

Chief Marshal.

(From the New Bedford Mercury, Nov. 6.)

We are permitted to publish the following letter, written by the venerable Jossiah Quincy, now ith his tenth decade, to our venerable townsman, Judge Williams, who is in his nint decade, acknowledging the receipt of the pamphlet recently published by the latter upon the nullification and compromise of 1833:

Hon. John Mason Williams:

Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 30th ult., with its accompanying pamphlet, with the feelings natural to old age, when the shadowy recollections of former friendships are revived by the sudden respectance of still surviving realities. I accept and reciprocate all the expressions of kindness and respect your letter contains. Your pamphlet I have read with great interest and sense of obligation. It revives facts, opinions, and feelings which the lapse of time had obliterated, but which are suitable to be revived at the present crisis. The memory of regret and indignation at the pretention of Jaskson's spirited constitutional resistance to the insolent, rebelliques demonstration of South Carolina, in 1633, still excites my mind, accompanied with a sense of shame and sorrow at the mean and tame spirit of concession and submission which succeeded his vaporing spirit of resistance. My feelings at his tergiverating policy your interesting treatise recalls. My opinion coincides with yours, that if the spirit of rebellion in South Carolina had been put down by a military force, it would have prevented the occurrence of that under which we are now suffering. But I see, or think I see, the hand of Providence in the acquiercence of the country in Jackson's vaciliating policy. A decision by the military arm at that time would have been only that of a side issue, the forced obedience of the rebel State to the principle of tariff protection, and would have left the the forced obedience of the rebel State to the principle of tariff protection, and would have left the real cause of rebellion untouched and unsettled. The real source of rebellion was then concealed, and is now brought into full sight. The opportunity to settle fully, ultimately, and forever, the question of slavery, is the gift of Providence. If we fail to coperate in this policy of Heaven, and fight till His purposes are effected, ours will be the shame, the sorrow, and loss.

Truly and thankfully yours.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1863. BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

GENERAL GARFIELD.—Your correspondent telegraphed you a few days since that General Garfield was mobbed at Chestertown, by a few Copperhead and slaveholding ruffians. The General has since returned to Washington, and it appears that the first account which reached here of the affair was incorrect. One scounded threw a bad egg at the General, whereupon he turned in the direction from which it seemed to come, and very coolly remarked that a few weeks since he was face to face with the companions of the miscreant on the field of battle. "They carried more dangerous weapons," said the General, "and as I did not run there, it is not probable that I shall run now; and as I to goth then, if necessary, I can fight now!"

I do not pretend to give the exact language used by General Garfield, but this is its substance. The audience were delighted with his pluck, and chesred him lustily. They then turned upon a fellow in the crowd, who was suspected of throwing the egg, and gave him a severe punishment. It turned out afterwards that the wrong man had been whipped, but the performance had an excellent moral effect upon the Copperheads present. The meeting was a great success finally, as nearly all the emancipation meeting ings in Maryland have been during the past six Weeks.—Post.

THREE CENTS. Dissenting Opinion of Justices Strong and

Strong, J.—The complainants having been en-rolled and drafted, under the provisions of the act-of Congress of March ad, 1863, entitled "An act of enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for enrolling and calling out the national 10:00s, and for other purposes," have presented their bills in this court against the persons who constitute the board of enrolment, and against the enrolling officers, praying that they may be enjoined against proceeding under the act of Congress, with the requisition, enrolment, and draft or oit.zens of the Commonwealth, and of persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens under and in universance of the laws to perform compulsory. wealth, and of persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become oftizens under and in pursuance of the laws to perform compulsory military outy in the service of the United States, and particularly that the defendants may be espoined from all proceedings against the persons of the complainants, under pretence of excenting the said law of the United States. The bills having been filed, motions are new made for preliminary injunctions, until final hearing. These motions have been argued only on the part of the complainants. We have, therefore, nothing before us but the bills and the special affidavite of the complainants.

It is to be noticed that neither the bills nor the accompanying affidavits aver that the complainants are not splicet to errolment and draft into the military service of the United States, under the act of Congress, if the act be valid; nor is it asserted that they have been improperly or fraudulently drawn. It is not alleged that the defendants have sone anything, or that they propose to do anything, not warranted or required by the words and spirat of the concentment. The complainants rest wholly upon the assertion that the act of Congress is unconstitutional, and, therefore, void. It is denied that there is any power in the Federal Government to compel the military service of a citizen by direct action upon him, and it is insisted that Congress can constitutionally raise armies in no other way than by voluntary enlistments.

The necessity of vesting in the Federal Government tary enliatments.
The necessity of vesting in the Federal Government

declared to be for "common defence." Indeed, such a power is necessary to preserve the existence of any independent government, and none has ever existed without it. It was, therefore, expressly ordained in the eighth article that the Congress of the United States should have power to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, have answered all the purposes for which the Government was formed. It was intended to frame a government that should make a new member in the family of nations. To this end, within a limited sphere every attribute of sovereignty was given. To it was delegated the absolute and unlimited power of making treaties with other nations—a power expiicitly denied to the States. This unrestricted power of making treaties involved the possibility of offensive and defensive alliances. Under such treaties the new government might be required to send armies beyond the limits of its territorial jurisdiction. And, in fact, at the time when the Constitution was formed, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was in existence between the old Confederacy and the Government of France. Yetmore. Apart from the obligations assumed by treaty, it was well known that there are many cases where the rights of a nation and its citizens cannot be protected or vindicated within its own boundaries. But the power conferred upon Congress over the militia is insufficient to enable the fulfilment of the demands of such treaties, or to protect the rights of the Government, or its citizens, in those cases in which protection must be sought beyond the territorial limits of the country. The power to call the militia into the zervice of the Eederal Government is limited by expess terms. It reaches only three cases The call may be made "to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions," and for no other uses. The militia cannot be summence for the invasion of a country withbe summaned for the invasion of a country with-out the limits of the United States. They cannot be employed, therefore, to execute treaties of of-fensive alliance, nor in any case where military power is needed abroad, to enforce rights necessa-rily sought in foreign lands. This must have been understood by the tramers of the Constitution, and ers to raise and maintain a military conferred upon Congress, in addition to those which were given over the militia. By the same section of the eighth article of the Constitution, it was or

tion that appropriations of money to the use of raising and supporting armies were forbidden for a longer term than two years. In one sense this was a practical restriction. Without appropriations on army can be maintained, and the limited period for which appropriations can be made enables the people to pass judgment upon the maintenance and even existence of the army every two years, and in every new Congress. But in the clause conferring authority to raise armies, no limitation is imposed other than this indircot one, either upon the magnitude of the force which Congress is empowered to raise, or upon the mode in which it may be employed, or upon the mode in which the army may be raised. If there be any restriction upon the mode of exercising the power, it must be found elsewhere than in the clause of the Constitution that conferred it. And if a restricted mode of exercise was inof exercising the power, it must be found elsewhere than in the clause of the Constitution that conferred it. And if a restricted mode of exercise was intendee, it is remarkable that it was not expressed, when limitations were so carefully imposed upon the power given to call forth the militia—and, more especially, when, as it appears from the prohibition of appropriations for the army for a longer time than two years, the subject of limiting the power was directly before the minds of the authors of the Constitution.

This part of the Constitution, like every other, must be held to mean what its framers, and the people who adopted it, intended it should niean. We are not at liberty to read it in any other sense. We cannot insert restrictions upon powers given in unlimited terms, any more than we can strike out restrictions imposed.

There is sometimes great confusion of ideas in the consideration of questions arising under the Constitution of the United States, caused by misapprehension of a well-recognized and oft-repeated principle. It is said, and truly said, that the Federal Government is one of limited powers. It has no other than such as are expressly given to it, and such as (in the language of the Constitution itself) "are necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the powers expressly given. By the tenth article of the amendments, it is ordained that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. Of course there can be no presumption in favor of the existence of a power sought to be exercised by Congress. It must be found in the Constitution. But this principle is misspiled when it is used, as is sometimes the case, to restrict the right to exercise a power expressly given. It is of value when the inquiry is whether a power has been conferred, but of no avail to attrip a powers given in general terms, of any of its attributes. The power of the Federal Government are limited in number, not in their nature. A power vested in Congress is as ample as it would be if possessed by any other legislature, none the lees because held by the Federal Government. It is not enlarges or diminished by the character of its possessor. Oongress has power to borrow money. Is it any less than the power of a State to borrow money? Because the Federal Government has, will it be contended that it cannot borrow money, or regulate commerce, or fix a standard of weights and measures, in the same way, by the same means, and to the same extent as any State might have done had no Federal Constitution ever been formed? If not, and surely this will not be contended, why is not the Federal power to raise armies as large and as unfettered in the mode in which it may be exercised as was the power to raise armies possessed by the States before 1787, and possessed by them now, in time of war? If they were not restricted to voluntary enlistments in procuring a military force, upon what principle can Congress be? In Gibbons vs. Ogden [9 Wheeton. 196.) the Supreme Court of the United States laid down the principle that all the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress are complete in themselves, and may be exercised to their numost extent, and that there are no limitations upon them, other than such as are preceived in the Constitution.

It is not difficult to ascertain what must have been intended by the founders of the Government when-they conferred upon Congress the power to "raise armies." At the time when the Constitution was formed, and when it, was submitted to the people of ne different States, and familiar to the people of the different States. vell as by voluntary enlistment, was well know wein as by voluntary emissionen, was well known, practised in other countries, and familiar to the people of the different States. In 1766, but a short period before the Revolutionary war, a Sritish statute had enacted that all persons without employment might be seized and coerced into the military service of the kingdom.

In 1872 the statute had been sent that the military service of the kingdom.

In 1872 the statute had been sent to the sample of the sample of the statute had been sent to the sample of the sampl

Letter from Humboldt. The following letter from Baron Humboldt to the late George Sumner, of Boston, is published by the Transcript of that city: Transcript of that city:

"I am very culpable toward you, Monsieur—culpable toward a traveller whose conversation, animated, varied, spirituelle, has left on me an impression which will not soon be effaced.

"The King of Prussia not arriving on the borders of the Rhine before the month of August, I have unexpectedly received orders to rejoin my King on the historic hill of Sans Souol." I write these lines in all the horrors of a departure and of prossic packing. the historic hill of Sans Souc. I write these lines in all the horrors of a departure and of prossic packing.

The critical remarks which you have been so good as to communicate to me on Aliaeus, Gerson, Oviedo, and Christopher Columbus are very precious to me, and if, notwithatsanding the impredence of the Cosmos, which I have taken upon my feeble shoulders, I am able before my death to publish the last volume of my History of the Geography of the Fifteenth Gentury, I shall profit by the notices which I owe to you.

"But what I have more atheart is that you should enrich the literature of your noble country by publishing fragments at least of your travels. I do not however, sake this except on the condition that you which many of your countrymen seem to be growing indifferent, either from the influence of social life in Europe, or under the pretext of exaggrated fears of radicalism. I desire also in your work, by the side of a love for the whites, some complaints at the ferocious legislation of the Slave.

"Receive, I pray you, Monsieur, the expression of the high consideration which I entertain for you.

"Paris, May, 19, 1845.

"Monsieur George Sumner, (of Roston.)

"PARTS, May 19, 1845.
"Moneieur George Sumner, (of Roston,)
415 Rue St. Honoré."

THE WAR PRESS: (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper..

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and ant to restrict its exercise to a solitary mode—that of voluntary enlistment, when it was known that collisiments had been tried and found ineffective, and that coercion had been found necessary. The members of the Convention were citizens of that access of the convention were citizens of that access of the convention were citizens of that access of the convention were citizens of the access of the constitution, the authority force by draft, a power which more than one of them had exercised. By the Constitution, the authority to raise such a force was to be taken from the States partially, and delegated to the new government about to be formed. No State was to be allowed to keep troops in time of peace. The whole power of raising and supporting aimles, except in time of war, was to be conferred upon Congress. Necessarily, with it was given the means of carrying it into fell effect.

Lagree that Congress is not at liberty to employ means for the execution of any powers delegated to it that are prohibited by the spirit of the Canatitution, or that are inconsistent with the reserved rights of a citizer. The means used must be lawful means. But I have not been shown, and I am unable to perceive that compelling writters served in the carrier of the canadicarries of the conselling writters served. rights of the States, or the inchenable rights of a citizes: The means used must be lawful means. But I have not been shown, and sam unable to perceive, that compelling will have sever unable to perceive, that compelling will have year on the United States, not by arbitrary conscription, but, as this not of Cougiers directs, by enrolment of all the able-bodied male' citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the sges of twenty and forty-live, (with some few exceptions,) and by draft by lot from those enrolled, infringes upon any reserved rights of the States, or interiers with any constitutional right of a private citizen. If personal service may be compelled—if it is common duty—this is certainly the fairest and most equal mode of distributing the public burden.

It was urged in the argument that coercion of personal service in the armies is on invasion of the right of civil liberty. The argument was urged in a trange forgetfulness of what civil liberty is. In every free government the citizen or subject surrencers a portion of his absolute rights in order that the remainder may be protected; and reveryed. There can be no government at all where the subject retains unrestrained liberty to ack as he pleases, and is under no obligation to the State. That is formed, the citizens of the different States owed it to the governments under which they lived, and it was exacted. The militie systems of the States then ascerted it, and they have continued to assert it ever since. They assert it now. No one doubts the power of a State to compel its militis into personal service, and no one has ever contended that such compulation invades any right of civil liberty. On the contrary, it is conceded that the right to civil liberty is subject to such power in the State government, and the history of the period immediately annecedent to the adoption of the Federal Constitution shows that it was then admitted. Is civil liberty now a different thing from what it was when the Constitution on was formed? It is better protected by the provisions of the Constitution, but are the obligations of a citizen to the Government any less any than they were then? This cannot be are the congations of a citizen to the Government any less now than they were then? This cannot be maintained. If, then, coercion, into mittary service was no invasion of the rights of civil therty enjoyed by the people of the States before the Federal Constitution had any existence, it cannot be already been shown that enrolment and draft are not fluegal; that to make them fllegal a prohibition must be found in the letter or in the spirit of the Constitution. Arbitrary seizures of private property for the support of the army are illegal and prohibited. Not only does the Constitution point out the mode in which provided by the problem of the constitution o emption from such acizures was always an asserted and generally an admitted right, while exemption from liability to being compelled to the performance claimed. There are, therefore, limitations upon the means which may be used for the support of the army, while none are imposed upon the means of Agan, it is said this act of Congress is a violation of the Constitution, because it makes a drafted man punishable as a deserter before he is mustered into service. The contrary was declared by Chief Justice Marshall, when delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in Houston vs. Moore, 5 Wheaton. Under the act of 1795 the drafted men were not declared to be subject to military law until mustered into service. This is the act of which Judge Story speaks in his commendaries. But in the opinion of Judge Marshall, Congress might have declared them in service from the time of the draft, precisely what this act of Congress does. Judge Marshall's opinion, of course, explodes this objection.

The argument most pressed in support of the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of Congress is that it interferes with the reserved rights of the States over their own militia. It is said the draft takes a portion of those who owe militia service to the States, and thus diminishes the power of the States over their own militia. It is said the draft takes a portion of those who owe militia service to the States, and thus diminishes the power of the States to protect themselves. The States, it is claimed, retain the principal power over the militia, and therefore the power given to Congress to compalanants, Congress may draft into their armits, and compel the service of a portion of the State militia, they may take the whole, and thus the entire power of the States over them may be annulled, for want of any subject upon which it can act. I have stated the argument quite as strongly as it was presented. It is more plausible than sound. It assumes the very matter which is the question in debate. It ignores the fact that Congress has also power over those who constitute the militia. The militia of the States is also that of the General Government. It is the whole ableboided population capable of bearing arms, whether organized or not. Over it certain powers are given to Congress, and others are reserved to t militae of the States. Taking a given number by draft no more conflicts with the reserved power of the States than does taking the same number of men in pursuance of their own contract. No citizen can deprive a State of her rights without her consent. None could, therefore, voluntarily enlist, if taking a militiaman into military service in the army of the United States is in conflict with any State rights over the militia. Those rights, whatever they may be, it is obvious, cannot be affected by the mode of taking. It is clear that the States hold their power over the militia, subordinate to the power of Congress to raise armies out of the population that constitutes it. Were it not so, the delegation of the power to Congress would have been an empty gift. Armics can be raised from no other source. Enlistments in other lands are generally prohibited by foreign enlistment acts, and even where they are not, they may, under the law of nations, involve a breach of neutrality.

Justly, therefore, may it be said the objection now under consideration begs the queatron in debate. It assumes a right in the State which has no existence, to wit: a right to hold all the population that constitutes its militia men exempt from being taken, in any way, into the armies of the United States. When it is said, if any portion of the militian may be coerced into such military service, the whole may, it is but a repetition of the common, but very weak argument against the existence of a power because it may possibly be abused. It might with equal force be urged against the existence of any power in either the State or General Governments. It applies as well to a denial of power to raise armies by voluntary enlistment. It is as conceivable that high motives of patriotism, or inducements held out by the Federal Government, might draw into its military service the entire able bodied population of a State, as that the whole might be drafted. We are not to deny the existence of a power because it may possibly be unwisely exercised, nor a perform it.

These are all the objections deserving of notice that have been used against the power of Congress to compel the complainants into military service in the army. I know of no others of any importance. They utterly fail to show that there is anything in either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution to to compet the complainants into military service in the army. I know of no others of any importance. They utterly fail to show that there is anything in either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution to restrict the power to "raise armies," given generally, to any particular mode of exercise. For the letter or the spirit of the Constitution to restrict the power to "raise armies," given generally, to any particular mode of exercise. For the act of Congress, under which these complainants have been enrolled and drafted, must be held to be such as it is within the constitutional power of Congress to enact. It follows that nothing has been done, or is proposed to be done by the defendants, that is contrary to law, or prejudicial to the rights of the complainants.

An attempt was made on the argument to maintain that those provisions of the act of Congress which allow a drafted man to commute by the payment of \$300 are in violation of the Constitution. But this is outside of the cases before us. By these provisions the complainants are not injuriously affected, and the bills do not complain of anything done, or proposed to be done, under them. It is the compulsory service which the plaintiffs resist; they do not complain that there is a mode provided of ridding themselves of it. If it be conceaded Congress cannot provide for commutation of military service, by the payment of a stipulated aum of money, or cannot do it in the way adopted in this enactment, the conceasion in no manner affects the directions given for compulsion into service. Let it be that the provision for commutation is unauthorized, those for enrolment and draft are such as Congress had power to enact. It is well settled that part of this act is unconstitutional. I think it might easily be shown that every part of it is a legitimate exercise of the power vested in Congress, but I decline to discuss the question, because it is not raised by the cases before us.

Nor while holding the opinions expressed, that no rights of the complainants are un a duty imposed upon them in plain terms by an act of Congress. Upon that subject I express accoping. I have said enough to show that the complainants are not entitled to the injunctions for which they ask, and I think they should be denied