RETAIL DRY GOODS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

ualled to Subscribers, Five Dollars Per Annum, i

VOL. 8.-NO. 99.

Jadies Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
'wiss Watches,
'old Vest Chains,
'd Neck Chains,
'd Neck Chains,
't Pencil Cases,
Pens,
'Voothuis'

Pens, Toothpicks, d Thimbles,

d Thimbles, i Armiets, s, s, d Bosom Studs, d Bosom Studs, d Bosom Studs, i Hoseve Buttons, i Watch Keys, i Pins, Genis', i Pins, Missee', i Pins, Missee', i Pins, Chatelaine, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Charms,

lver Thimbles, lver Napkin Rings, lver Fruit Knives,

Balt Stands, Soblets.

Silver Fob Chains, Silver Vest Chains, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

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606 CHESTNUT street.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. GEN. GRANT IN THE NORTH.

HIS ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA. ENTHUSIASM OF OUR CITIZENS.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL'S RECENT

VISIT TO NEW YORK

Yesterday morning General Grant arrived in Philadelphia. Having private business in this city, he remained at the Continental until eleven o'clock, when he proceeded down Chestnut street in company with Col. Badean, of his staff. General Grant was habited in citizens' dress, the outer gar. ment being a rough overcoat, with outside pockets, into which his hands were thrust. He wore a milltary slouch hat, with the front part of the brimdrawn down over his brow, so as to throw his eyes into a deep shade. He was smoking a cigar. The General passed along Chestnut street like "any other man," and he was not identified until reaching the front of the Tax Receiver's office, where he was recognized by a returned soldier, who exclaimed, "My G-d, there is General Grant." This was disputed for the moment, but the soldier, who had followed the lead of the General in the West, advanced, and saluting with military etiquette, the General extended his hand, which was eagerly grasped by the veteran soldier. In a moment the word passed through the street as quickly as " meditation on the wings of thought." and shout after shout made the welkin ring and echo with the name of General Grant. It was high "lunch time," and in a moment the many public houses, restaurants, cellars, and saloons that abound in that vicinity were relieved of their visitors, who fed themselves on the excitement of

the moment. It was a curious scene. The people

of all ages, colors, complexions, joined in the ava-

lanche of humanity and pushed on amid the wildest

commotion, shouting themselves hoarse and to the

The great "flanker" was flanked; he was beseiged; he could not "stir a peg;" his lines of retreat were intercepted; the crowd in front, and all around him, augmented very rapidly. Those nearest General Grant hugged him, shook his hands, caugh hold of his coat, seized him by the lower extremities, and were about to carry him in the most summary manner into Independence Hall. Three cheers for the " Here of Vicksburg" were given with enthusiasm. Cheers for the "Hero in Virginia," "the army," "the great flanker," and cheers for almost everything were given. All this was the work of only a few moments. Officer Carnes, of the Reserve Corps, being near the scene, rushed into the crowd and made his way up to the General, and succeeded in freeing him somewhat from the pressure of the people. By hard work the crowd pushed on towards Fifth street, and by a pretty good movement General Grant and his staff officer were conducted into the local telegranh office, where they both breathed freer. He was decidedly cool amid all the excitement. About twenty persons succeeded in getting into the office, and the outsiders made desperate attempts to get through the windows. While all this was going on the people were enthusiastically cheering, amid all

of which the great General, turning to his staff officer, said: "John, give me a cigar." This was responded to and the smoke thereof curling from the mouth that has commanded in many heroic and victorious battles, exhibited to the poetic eve "how empires rise and fall." At this time the lieutenants of police were in the upper story of the City Hall, and it being reported to Chief Ruggles that General Grant was down stairs besieged by the people, he immediately descended, and in a few moments the General and Colonel Badeau were conducted to the Mayor's private office. A lady and gentleman were present on private business. General Grant was formally introduced by the Chief and salutations were exchanged, and the Lieutenant General, having introduced Colonel Badeau, both were invited to seats on a sofa. The lady stepped forward and shook hands with the great hero. General Grant said that he was in town on private business, and it was absolutely necessary that he should attend to it. The question arose how to accomplish his retreat This was left to the discretion of Chief Ruggles. A carriage was procured, and ordered to proceed t the south gate of Independence Square. A police officer mounted the box, with the driver, and drove down Fifth street. The ruse succeeded. mass of people rushed pell-mell down the street,

through the main vestibule of Independence Hall and avenues leading through the east and west wings. The scene in the Square that ensued defies description. In less time than it takes to write about it, several thousand centred about the south gateway, where the carriage had already stopped They awaited the arrival of the distinguished guest, and, as the crowd increased every moment, the parties began to spread themselves along the main walk, as the most probable course the General nut street.

would take to reach the carriage already on Wal-By this movement of Chief Ruggles the crowd diminished in front of the City Hall. A carriage having been procured, it was driven to the front door. It was fortunate that the lieutenants of police were present. The doors being opened, they marched out in double file, then broke right and left, and pressed the people back. The orders were given by Chief Ruggles, and the movement was so well done that the General exclaimed the single word-

"capital!" General Grant and his attendant staff officer were accompanied to the door of the Hall by Mayor Henry. The enthusiastic cheers attracted the attention of the immense crowd who had been drawn away by the ruse above noticed. They came rushing back in the wildest confusion, but it was too late; the carriage containing the General had by this time reached the Continental. The only accident that happened was the breaking of a pane of glass of the carriage. As a police officer was closing the door, the crowd pressed around and pushed his elbow through the glass, slightly cutting his arm. The whole affair, from the time of the identification of General Grant until he reached the Continental, did not occupy more than twenty minutes. The crowd followed the carriage to the Continental, called for a speech, but got none. A considerable number of persons lin-

gered about the hotel, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the great General who wears the honors of a Washington. On last Friday the Lieutenant General passed hrough this city on his way to Burlington, When he arrived there he was recognized while passing along the street, and the news immediately spread through the usually quiet city. A great gathering was the result, and the General was compelled to seek refuge in his own house, where he was called on by numerous visitors. On Saturday morning he vent, together with his family, to New York, and took rooms at the Astor House. The Post of yesterday gives the following account of his stay in

that city: Of the object of his visit nothing can be said, except that it was not merely for pleasure. His presence here was not noticed by the newspapers, beuse he wished to escape any general attention He attended the serenade, however, given on the evening of his arrival to Governor Fenton, in the large saloon of the Astor House.

About eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Governor, he entered the saloon, when the whole com-pany, recognizing him, broke forth with the most vehement cheering. There was a momentary lull, vehement cheering. There was a momentary lull, and the cheering rose again, to be many time fepeated. The General and the Governot cook seats which had been placed for him on a dais erected at one end of the rom. As soon as stience could be restored, General Sickles rose and said:

"General Sickles rose and said:

"General Grant desires me to thank you for this enthusiastic welcome. He must postpone until a future occasion the pleasure of addressing you, yielding, as he does, to a reserve imposed by his official responsibilities, the propriety of which you will appreciate. You will agree, I am sure, that if any man can afford to be stient it is General Grant. His deeds speak for him—deeds more eloquentthan the words of any orator." [Great

nore eloquent than the words of any orator." [Great pplause.] The Lieutenant General retired soon after General Sickles' speech was made.
The General had some interesting interviews in he course of his short sojourn in the metropolis. Ie was occasionally recognized and given an impromptu reception.
General Grant breakfasted Monday morning with
his former aide de camp, Col. Hillyer, at his house
in East Fifteenth street. The party was entirely priate.
In the course of the day he visited Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, accompanied by General Van Vliet. The two officers had a short but most van viiet. The two omcers had a short but most interesting conference. When General Grant arose to go General Scott gave him a copy of his autobiography, and wrote on the fly-leaf: "From the oldest to the ablest general in the world.—Winfield Scott." Scott."
At two o'clock yesterday afternoon General Grant left New York. The hour of his departure was not generally known, and he took the cars almost unobserved, and without giving the slightest opportunity for any public demonstration. The annexed incidents of his visit to New York will not be found uninteresting: At the Astor House serenade a number of persons present called out "Rise up, General, we want to see you." The General rose howed and sat down and criss from "Rise up, General, we want to see you." The General rose, bowed, and sat down amid cries from all parts of the room of "God bless you, General; God bless you!"

The Times states that on Sunday afternoon te said to a gentleman with whom he was conversing: "The Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it. I am sure of it. It is a hollow shell, and General Sherman will prove it to you."

The calm, modest consciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words themselves converged to his visitor an unqualified convic-

of being treated as robbers.
"John S. Moseby,
"Lieut. Col. Commanding. which this was said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks. In an awer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety days would bring the end, he said, with a grim smile, "I am not a ninety-days man, but we shall see what will happen in six months." The significance of these words from the Commander in the of our armies, with the sense of his knowledge of and power over the whole subject, which his man-ner imports, cannot be underrated. Epigrams. For The Press.] UNCLE SAM AND NEPHEW PHIL.

Nephew Phil, your shortcomings I must chide se verely: You rose up so late that we lost a day-nearly ! Yes! shortcoming 'twas, Uncle Sam. Why, so surely

The late hour for once was too soon for one Early! THE MOVE. "Which route will mysterious Sherman take?" Why the route which will end in The Davis last ditch!" о н. о. р.

SOLDIERS' CEWETERIES. THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT CHATTANOOG 1—
PLOWERS FOR ITS DECORATION.

A little couth and east of the village of Chatta-

> ley thought himself clear of all suspicion. On the occasion he referred to, however, a friend had informed him that heavy orders for goods had been given him, with the intent, when he should return with the goods, to hang him and confiscate his goods. Of course, he did not return. A SHORT WAY TO THE IDAHO GOLD MINES-THE RIVER MEVER BEFORE STIRRED BY A STEAM. The "Idaho Flect," of which we gave some ac.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT OHATTANOOG—

PLOWERS FOR ITS DECORATION.

A little south and east of the village of Chattanoog More, is a gesutie, rising eminence, with an undulating cutace, unscarred by the plough, and never poken up by rifle-pits or fortifications. The spectage standing upon it, and looking towards the town, seez on his right, the long line of Mission Ridge, stretching up to its intersection with the Tennessee, and following the serpentine course of the forts, with which all the hills of Chattanooga are crowded, shutting out here and there the river, till tewespediow behind Cameron Hill, striking the base of Lookout, Miountain, which towers upon the left, where, with a rebound, it turns almést uponitself around Moccasin Point, and in the distance breaks through the nearow gorge between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge. Upon one side of the spectator passes the carriage road leading through the hills about Rossville to the bloody fields of Chickamauga, and upon the other, at some little distance, the railroad leads out with a sweeping curve, passes under Mission Ridge, and stretches along to Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaoa, Kenessw, and Atlanta. This point, with admirable taste, has been chosen as the final resting place of the heroes of these many fields. Under the energetic superintesedence of Chaplain Thomas Vani Horre, who has been assigned to this work by Major General Thomas, the grounds are already surrounded by a neat and substantial stone wall, the slopes of the hill lad out not graceful sections, separated by broad avenués and carriage drives. Many ornamental trees have already bean planted, and ultimately the summit is to be crowned with a monument worthy of the place and its treasures. The dead from the temporary burlal places about Chattanooga have already been removed to this cemetery; those killed in action at the battles of Lookout Mouitialn and Mission Ridge, and those who have dided in heaptlasts at Chattanooga, are here interred. Many have been transferred from Clickamauga THE ATLANTA CEMETERY.

The grounds of the Atlanta Cemetery comprise The grounds of the Atlanta Cemetery comprise some ten acres, more than half of which is covered with the victims of war, Union and rebel officers and privates, all crowded together so close that their coffins must touch each other. The part used as the rebel burying ground is about four acres, and all the graves are marked, some with neat yet unassuming marble slabs. At least eight or ten thousand rebel dead must sleep in these narrow trenches. "In an obscure corner," says a visitor, "I found the plat set aside for deceased prisoners, and halting, I read upon the headboards many names of samilies from Maine to Nebraska, and, remembering that at home in the great North there membering that at home in the great North there are scores of crushed hearts who know not where their dear ones sleep. I felt that an hour could not be better spent than in deciphering the almost obliterated pencil marks upon the slabs. In every instance where the name of the sleeper is unknown. the inscription is not 'an unknown Yankee,' as for merly, but 'a Federal soldier, name unknown,' ''

Charleston and Fredericksburg-The Effects of War. Charleston and Fredericksburg are, to-day, two sad evidences of the desolation which the South has brought upon itself by its mad treason. Descriptions of Charleston have been given telling us of its desolation, of the grass that grows in its streets, of the fear the inhabitants constantly have of death from our shells, but a gentleman who has just arrived in New York furnishes a few facts, not exactly additional, but corroborative of the miserable con dition of the fallen "Queen City" of the South

The guns of General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren are heard night and day, with scarcely any cessation in their work of bombardment. The lower part of the city has become untenable in consequence of the delicate attentions of our shells. Broad street, East Bay, Meeting street, Hayne street, King street, below Society street, have become entirely uninhabited. All the houses in these localities have become more or less injured by the explosion of shells. The Court House, City Hall, Guard House, corner of Meeting and Broad streets, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Orphan House, corner of Calhoun and St. Philip streets, and several other public buildings, have been struck by shells, and numbers nearly demolished. But few fires have been occasioned by the bombardment. One of the shells fell and exploded within three doors of Hempstead Hall, in the extreme northeastern part of the city. Great numbers of shells have fallen and exploded as high up as Chapel and John streets. Few casualties have taken place; probably about 12 deaths in all. In one instance a shell struck a building near Charleston, jail, at the weatherned of the city, and killed three officers and one private of the 32d Georgia Regiment, and wounded one officer and one private of the same corps. Several narrow escapes are recorded, resulting from this bombardment. Shells frequently enter parlors and bedrooms, but in nearly all cases without doing any fatal damage. The middle and poorer classes of Charleston are in favor of peace on any terms; but the wealthy classes want a "vigorous prosecution of the war," and will never give up while a man and a musket are left.

But gloomy as this description is, a worse state of things is witnessed in Fredericksburg and vicinity. The guns of General Foster and Admiral Dahl. But gloomy as this description is, a worse state of things is witnessed in Fredericksburg and vicinity. but five miles from the Potomac river—the great highway of our power and wealth. A correspondent of the Mobile Register tells us:

ent of the Mobile Register tells us:

Fredericksburg is torn as by a hurricane. Much of it has been burnt, and the tall chimneys, standing all alone, tell a woful tale of ruin. Part of the town is destroyed by fires caused by shell, and part by the torch applied by Yankee hands. All the lower and the upper portion of the town have been so shattered as to be uninhabitable; the stores have been gutted of their shelving and counters to make dry places for the countless thousands of Yankees wounded at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania to lie on. The churches have been repeatedly struck, and so have most of the private dwellings. I counted twenty or thirty holes in the fine mansion of Douglas Gordon, which was nearly complete before the war broke out. A shell had passed diagonally through and through the house in which I stayed, and one had exploded in the parlor under the room in which I slept. Looking out of my bedroom window, I saw naked chimneys and deserted homes in every direction. I went over into Stafford county, opposite Fredericksburg, and there is a wide, wild scene of devastation—neither fences nor trees for leagues site Fredericksburg, and there is a wide, wild scene of devastation—neither fences nor trees for leagues on leagues; houses described and burnt, and so many roads to the enormous camps of Hooker, which extended inteteen square miles, that the oldest inhabitants are in danger of losing themselves in their native county. The Lacy House is a baronial pile in the extent of its buildings, and its terraced grounds and gardens are in keeping. Ruin reigns there also the walls of the large, old-fashioned rooms, and even the oillars of the porches, are scrawled and become the oillars of the proches, are scrawled and become the collars of the porches, are scrawled and become the collars of the porches, are scrawled and become the collars of the proches, are scrawled and become the collars of the proches, are scrawled and become the collars of the proches are scrawled and become the collars of the proches are scrawled and become the collars of the c even the pillars of the porches, are scrawled and be-scribbled with obscure Yankee names and obscene Yankee phrases and pictures. Further back, on a higher range of hills, commanding the whole country, are the walls of the Phillips House, which was burnt out of spite by Stoneman, because his brother officers

objected to his using it as his private quarters. What a picture of ravaged beauty is to be seen from the height on which this house stands! Operations of a Government Spy—Inter-view with Moseby. The Washington Chronicle has a narrative of the experience of Pardon Worsley, the chief witness for the Government in the trials of those persons charged with furnishing goods to him as a blockade runner. While engaged in peddling fruit around the camps within the defences of the Potomac he was approached by several Southern ladies who had for a long time earnestly desired a pass through our lines, and, although their application to the authorities was backed by some of the first citizens of Washington, it failed of its purpose. Mrs. Chancellor, one of the lacies alluded to, by dint of strong promises to introduce him to Moseby, induced Worsley to consider her proposition. Worsley was permitted to take the ladies through the ley was permitted to take the ladies through the lanes. This, Worsley says, was in April last, and was his first passage through into rebel territory. He accomplished his purpose safely, failing, however, to see more than a purpose safely, failing, however, to see more than a purpose safely, failing, however, to see more than a purpose safely, failing, however, to see more than a latt, on the representations of Mrs. Chancellor, who was grateful for the safe convoy home, her husband, who was post guard of the town of Middleburg, used Worsley with kindness and gave him and his driver the following mass:

"Mr. Pardon Worsley and James Sloan, the owners of the team in their possession, came to Middleburg as an accommodation to bring two Southern ladies, one of them my wife, the other a lady from Rappahannock country, Virginla, from Washington, who had procured passes to come home. These gentlemen, I have every reason to believe, are citizens of Washington, having no connection with the Fewho had procured passes to come home. These gentlemen, I have every reason to believe, are citizens of Washington, having no connection with the Federal army, and I hope will not be molested by any Southern soldiers whom they may chance to meet, as their trip here was one of accommodation to Southern ledies Southern ladies.

S. A. GHANCELLOR.

"MIDDLEBURG (Va.), April 30, 1864."

Worsley returned to Washington, reported progress, and was permitted to proceed as best suited him, until he had gained an interview with Moseby. Taking with him articles he knew he could sell, he made another trip, arriving in Middleburg May 7th, 1864. Immediately on his arrival, he disposed of all his wares, and was urged to continue his trips.

his wares, and was urged to continue his trips. Moseby being again absent, Mrs. Chancellor had used her influence with him to the extent of getting him to name a day on which he would meet Worsley; meantime he instructed his adjutant to issue a pass to Worsley, which was worded as follows:

"Mr. P. Worsley and James Sloan have permission to bring out goods from Washington, and sell to the citizens of Fauquier and Loudoun counties.

"J. H. BLACKWELL.

"By order of Col. J. S. Moseby.

"May 7, 1864."

"May 7, 1864."

Taking with him orders for a variety of goods, he returned to Washington, obtained another lead, and arrived at Middleburg on the day appointed; met Moseby, who not only received him cordially, but invited him to a dinner, at which two hundred but invited him to a dinner, at which two hundred of his men participated, and upon which occasion. Worsley was, by Moseby, appointed as sutler to his battalion. At the same time the following pass, which Worsley has since used on every trip he made, was given to him by Moseby:

"HEADO'BS 43D VA. P. R. BATTALION, MAY 23, '64.

"Mr. Worsley, having obtained permission to import goods into this section from the Federal lines, all Confederate soldlers and citizens are forbidden to interfere with him in any manner, under penalty of being treated as robbers.

"I JOHN S. Mosery,

"Lieut Col. Commanding."

From that time forth, and for several trips, Worsley was not molested, though not altogether untuspected. In fact, he was told that watches were set to detect, if possible, by what routes he came within their lines with his goods. Thereafter he left Washington at midnight, and traveilling by the most unfrequented routes by night, and hiding in the woods by day, he succeeded in cluding the vigilance of the rebels. Another plan for his detection was then arranged. An application for a safe conduct through the Federal lines was applied for by Fanny Noland, a sharp-witted, daring, and malignant rebel. As Worsley had carried other women through previously, he could not refuse her without being suspected; so he consented at once to do so, and brought herthrough to Washington, where she had many friends; and doubtless some who read these lines will remember her introduction of Worsley to them as her tried and trusty friend. From that time he was almost overwhelmed with letters from Washingtonians and others to be carried to their friends in rebeldom. Fanny accompanied him on his return trip; and he says it was the most hazardous one he ever undertook, never once appearing on a travelled road; he kept in by-paths and on roads made through the woods by wood-choppers, until he struck the Middleburg pike, where they heard, that Federal scouts were approaching. Middleburg by the Leesburg pike. He whipped his

horse into a gallop, and arrived in Middleburg a few minutes ahead of the scouts. Upon their arrival they proceeded to arrest many of Moseby's men, but, knowing, Worsley, they foolishly passed him and his goods by untouched. No sooner had they departed from the town than one of Moseby's officers went to Worsley, as he sat upon a piazzal'and, calling him a "spy," seized, him by the throat, and told him to prepare to die, charging him with pre-arranging the descent of the scouts upon them. It was in vain he protested his innocence; the threat was about being carried into execution when Fanny Noland interposed to save Worsley, asserting his entire ignorance of the affair, and telling the officer that he would have to shoot Worsley through her body. The officer finally granted a brief respite, that she might go and see Mosby, which she did, and so satisfied that personage of Worsley's innocence that he went and released him, and apologized for the rough treatment of which he had been made the victim. After that, and until the last trip he made, Wors-

The Idaho Fleet. EXPLORATION OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER-

count last spring, has returned to St. Paul, after a most successful trip. The expedition was got up by a company called the "Idaho Steam Packet Com. pany," organized by some steamboatmen, in St. Paul, last winter. They purchased the steamers Chippewa Falls and Cutter, and advertised to take passengers up the Missouri, right into the miregion, in ninety days. The boats had their loads made up with very little delay, their loads made up with very little delay, and on Monday levening, April 18th, they started from La Crosse. The Chippewa Falls was commanded by Captain Hutchison, and was the flag-ship of the fleet. The cutter was in command of Captain Frank Moore. The two boats had about 250 passengers, with a large amount of plunder aboard. The fleet proceeded without any incidents as far as Fort Randall, where General Sully, on May 19th, impressed the Chippewa Falls to carry supplies for his expedition. Her passengers and freight were transferred to the cutter, which proceeded on her way to the Rocky Mountains. The cutter was thus heavily loaded—too heavy, in fact—but as she was a stainch and light-draught boat, was enabled, by good management, to succeed in her journey. She finally arrived at Fort Benton, several hundred miles beyond the mouth of the Yellowstone. Her crew and engineers ran off to the gold mines, and the cutter was tied up to the bank under the fort, where she yet remains. In the spring an effort will be made to bring her down.

The first service of the Chippewa Falls was to go down the river, light off a steamer loaded with expeditionary stores, which was on the way up to General Sully, and join him at Fort Randall, when he at once moved on the east side of the Missouri. The Chippewa Falls followed near him along the river, until the expedition reached a point near the Cannon Ball river, when the Falls ferried the troops across, and then started for a point designated by Sully, on the Yellowstone river, where there was an old trading post. The Chippewa Falls was to carry provisions and forage to this point, in company with a steamer called the "Alone." Sully had with him an Indian guide that knew the way perfectly. Very much depended on the boat reaching the point named, as they could not carry with them many rations or much forage, and should they fall to connect, the effect would have been disastrous to the expedition. and on Monday levening, April 18th, they

fail to connect, the effect would have been disastrous, to the expedition.

Capt. Hutchison, of the Chippewa Falls, with 65,000 rations, and accompanied by the Alone, then started on up the Missouri, and soon reached Fort Union, which is a post at or near the mouth of the Yellowstone. He here left the Alone and his cargo, and started up the Yellowstone on an expedition. The Chippewa Falls was the first steamer whose paddlewheel ever stirred the waters of the Yellowstone! Her whistle was the first rude sound that ever startled those primeval solitudes. Thus, to Captain Abe Hutchison, a Minnesotian, and running a Minnesota boat; belongs the credit of exploring one of the largest rivers of the Northwest. The steamer, when light, draws about thirteen inches. Capt. Hutchison ran up only some forty or fifty miles on this trip, and inding about four feet of water, pronounced navigation on the Yellowstone practicable, and returned for his consort and freight.

of the Mississippi above the falls, or from St. Paul to Hastings, and about as crooked. It is not so muddy as the Missouri, nor so full of snags. It has some bars, but most of the obstructions arise from rocks, which, however, are not dangerous. In fact, in an average stage of water it is a fair stream to naviaverage stage of water it is a fair stream to navigate. It is bordered with heavily-timbered bottom lands, back of which are bluffs, which seem quite barren. The Yellowstone is fed with small streams, which are fringed with timber. It is probable that the Yellowstone is navigable for small boats up as far as the mouth of the Big Horn river, where acity is growing up. The last trip up the Ohippewa Falls drew thirty inches, and found some three feet water. Having leaded again, the Chippewa Falls, attended by the Alone, started up the Yellowstone. This time they ascended to the old trading post, 90 miles from the mouth, where they waited for the miles from the mouth, where they waited for the troops six days. The Alone grounded six miles below the post, and could go no farther. General Sully's guide struck the river at that point. His Sully's guide struck the river at that point. It is troops had been on half rations several days, and were overloyed to see the boats. The animals also were starving; many had been abandoned and killed. After-recruiting their strength. Captain Hutchison ferried them across the Yellowstone, and descended to Fort Union, where they soon ioined hm. The Chippewa and Alone then returned and descended to Fort Union, where they soon joined hm. The Chippewa and Alone then returned to Fort Berthold, and again joined, with Sully... Capt. Hutchison was finally ordered down the river, and released from service on October 23d. He then brought the Chippewa Falls to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he left her, and came home.

The Idaho expedition has demonstrated two important facts. First, the practicability of reaching a point on the extreme Upper Missouri by steamers of light draught, and second; that the Yellowstone can be navigated by small steamers. If the wagon an be navigated by small steamers. If the wagor road to the Missouri river or Big Horn City were completed, a great trade and travel must flow through Minnesota to that region, as passengers could reach Fort Rice quicker through Minnesota, by many days, than to take steamer at Omaha or Saint Joseph. The settlement of that region must, in the opinion of the St. Paul Pioneer, benefit Minnesota; there can be no doubt of it. It must accelerate the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Main branch of the St. Paul and Pacific and

cific railroad, and put St. Paul on the great chain of cities from the lakes to the Pacific ocean. THE RESEL PRESS. SOUTHERN SPECULATIONS AND OPINIONS ABOUT SHERMAN—THE ANTICIPATED ASSAULT ON RICHMOND—THE VALLEY.

The following interesting extracts are taken from the Richmond papers of last Saturday, the 19th SHURMAN'S DESTINATION BELIEVED TO BE MOBILE. There no longer remains any doubt that Sherman has torn up the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad,

has torn up the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad, boldly cut himself off from all connection with his base, and plunged headlong into the heart of Georgia, depending entirely upon the force he has with him and the weakness of the country through which he designs to pass. His aim is, beyond all question, to secure a position upon the seaboard, where he may receive reinforcements and supplies at leisure, and having there established his base, to prosecute further operations part saying or base, to prosecute further operations next spring or during the winter. It is not known for what point his course is directed—whether he has selected Savannah or Charleston as his base, or whether he aims first at Selma, and afterwards at Mobile. We are rather inclined to think that he will prefer the latter, being induced thereto, no doubt, by the refusal of the Alabama Legislature, when summoned by Gov. Watts, to make any provision for the public defence, a refusal which the Yankee journals have not been slow to interpret into a deel and the various that State fusal which the Yankee journals have not been slow to interpret into a desire on the part of that State to return to the "bosom of Abraham," if we may be excused for adopting for once the profane expression of Secretary Seward. It may be, however, that he thinks it would redound more to his advantage to seize Augusta, the importance of which has been grossly overestimated, and thence march against Charleston, which, with the advantage of a water base, would allow free communication with all the ports of the United States. From Charleston, he can lend a hand to Grant—who he hopes will, by that time, be in possession of Richmond—in operations against Wilmington, the result of which, he supposes, will entirely shut us out from the sea. he supposes, will entirely shut us out from the sea. The Yankee papers, several weeks ago, announced the determination to transfer the winter campaign to the Cotton States, and this, we presume, is the preliminary movement. Whichever of the two movements Sherman has in view, it is evident that ne calculates largely upon the weakness of the coun-try through which he designs to march, or on its disloyalty to the Confederacy. In both calculations we are induced to believe that he will be greatly mistaken. It will be the falut of the people inhabiting those countries if his army be not utterly destroyed long before it shall have reached either Mobile or Savannah.

The marches Sherman will be compelled to make in order to reach the several stages of his journey are great, considering that he must carry the greater part of his supplies with him. From Atlanta to Macon, the first stage, it is somewhat more than one hundred miles, and here there is understood to be a strong garrison defending powerful works. From Macon to Augusta, one hundred and seventy miles further, there is a railroad, the destruction of which will, of course, be attempted by our forces, and will be effected at least to the extent of retarding his progress until the portion broken down can be restored. From Augusta to Savannah the distance is about Jobile or Savannah. From Angusta to Savannah the distance is about

From Angusta to Savannah the distance is about twenty five miles, and at Savannah, whatever calculations he may now make, he will be pretty certain to meet with a stubborn resistance. Here, then, is a march before him of three hundred miles, through a country sparsely settled, and a cotton-growing country, where he will not find the necessaries of life so abundant that he can afford to dispense with magazines, or that he can replenish these so often as the able and the life times to have them along army is not for the time encamped.—Richmond Whig, 19th. SHERMAN MOVING ON MACON.—We have nothing

SHERMAN MOVING ON MACON.—We have nothing from Georgia in addition to the reports stated yesterday morning. We have no doubt that Sherman, with an army of at least thirty thousand men, has moved south from Atlanta, with the design of attacking Macon. If the Georgians are true to themselves, they, not being prepared to undertake a protracted siege, must hurry past the city to open communication with some new base of supplies. The country cannot support him, and it is impossible he should carry more than ten or fifteen days' supplies. During the Revolution, Burgoyne, meeting with an unexpected check and delay in attempting a movement very similar to Sherman's, lost himself and his army—a consummation which, more than any other one thing, led to the recognition by Great Britain of the independence of the Colonies.—Dispatch, 19th. CHARACTER OF SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT,-Th same paper makes the following remarks: We should be inclined to believe that Sherman's move-

ment from Atlanta to the south was designed to draw Beauregard from Tennessee, where his pre-sence must be a serious inconvenience, at least, to the Yankees, were it not that such a theory does not sence must be a serious inconvenience, at least, to the Yankees, were it not that such a theory does not correspond with the tearing up of the track from thoughtless is to be that he designs to possess a base upon the Atlantic or the Gulf, from whence, with renewed resources and increased strength, he may prosecute a winter and early spring campaign. In the former view, he will make for Augusta and Savannah; in the latter, we may hear of him floving in the direction of Selma and Mobile. In either case his journey is along one; and we do not see that his success will decide any great question. By withdrawing from Atlanta, and tearing up the railroad, he gives us all the country between the two places. By going either to Mobile or Savannah, he likewise abandons all the intermediate country; for it cannot be expected that his force is large enough to spare garrisons, all along the route, sufficiently large to keep the country; and such garrisons must inevitably be captured, wherever they may be left.

This movement, it is very possible, may be regard-

FOUR CENTS. ed as formidable only because it is novel. In such a light we are disposed to regard it, for we cannot see any great object it would accomplish without losing something equally valuable in the attempt to secure it. The similar movement made by Sherman last spring ended in nothing except the injury inflicted on the population as he passed along. If the people of the country are only true to themselves, it may be the means of securing us a great triumph. In this connection we are glad to see that that gallant soldler and strue petriot, General Howell Cobb, is in the field, and at the head, we should judge, of quite a considerable force. Gustavus Smith, too, is in the service of the State of Georgia, and we hope the means will be afforded him to show himself that great officer which he has everywhere heretofore had the credit of being. With such men at the head of such a force as we are incremed Georgia can still furnish, it will be a very difficult job to march to Savannah, we should think. It cannot, at least, be done with shouldered arms the whole march.

We know not whether this march of Sherman's was designedly so timed, but we think nothing is more certain than that Grant designs to make a grand attack, all along our lines, at a very early day, both paval and military. That he will be repulsed on both elements, whenever he may try it, we confidently believe; for we place the most implicit confidence in our brave troops and their officers, and the great general by whom they are commanded.

The Expected Assault on Richmond.—There

THE EXPECTED ASSAULT ON RICHMOND.—There The EXPECTED ASSAULT ON MICHMOND.—There were indications on the north side yesterday that the enemy were preparing for the attack which it is pretty generally agreed he is soon to make. Yankee troops, reported by deserters to be Sheridan's, were being massed on the line between Fort Harrison and James river. If Butler's canal is completed, or anything near it, this will be one of the points of assault; but if, as we believe, the canal will not for months, if ever, be in a condition to admit the passage of the Yankee fleet, Grant must repeat his attempts on our flanks. We have previously given it as our opinion that in his next effort he will throw his weight upon our left, on the north side. Our chiof reason for this opinion is founded on his signal failure on our right, south of Petersburg, on the 27th ult.

In that advance he discovered that he could not hope to turn our right except by making a detour of fifteen or twenty miles. If he is prepared to make this march on speculation, he may renew his effort on this wing, but not otherwise. Of results on our left, never having tried it except with the 18th Corps, he may be more sanguine. If it be true that he has drawn Sheridan's mounted infantry to him, we may expect here a repetition of those flank movements that they practiced with considerable success in the Valley. Sheridan's men will here, however, encounter an army of veterans, who have grown old in meeting and defeating flank movements, who, indeed, have done little else since Grant crossed the Rapidan last May.

The lines south of James river, and between the Howlett Battery and the Appomattox, in front of Bermuda Hundred, were on Thursday night the scene of a successful raid upon the Yankee picketline, which was as handsome an affair as has occurred since Mahone swept the Yankee pickets in front of him a month ago. About ten o'clock Gen. Picket made a sudden sally out of our works, and, taking the Yankees entirely by surprise, killed or captured their entire picket line. The number of prisoners taken was one hundred and seventy-five, including a colonel. We lost only one man. Gen. In that advance he discovered that he could not prisoners taken was one numbered and seventy-nye, including a colonel. We lost only one man. Gen. Pickett established himself on the new line he had taken, fully prepared to resist the attack he expected the enemy would make to recover their lost ground, but at eleven o'clock yesterday morning we still held undisturbed possession of the advanced position.—Dispatch, 19th.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.—There was a rumor last night that the Yankees had completed the Dutch Gap Canal. We place little reliance in it, because we had information from sources usually reliable that was in direct conflict with the above report.—Richmond Whity, 19th. The Dispatch has the subjoined news from the THE VALLEY.—The military status in the valley THE VALLEY.—The military status in the valley has assumed altogether a new phase. The Yankees have assumed the defensive, and fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and drawn in their lines everywhere in that vicinity. Those Vandals who remain are said to be the veriest thieves and robbers alive. They mask their faces, force their way into the houses of citizens, and without respect to the female inmates plunder the rooms, trunks, and possess themselves of everything valuable. The people are in continual terror, as they have no protection and no redress. On the 10th inst., it is reported, ten of Kinchelo's partisan rangers attacked a squad of fourteen scouts, belonging to the 14th Illinois Cavalry, killing three, wounding ten, and capturing several horses, without the loss of a single man.

WAR SUMMARY.—The Enquirer publishes the annexed summary of war news: The very atmosphere seems to be charged with rumors; borne on every breeze from the south, they circulate about the corners of Richmond after a circulate about the corners of Richmond after a somewhat tempestuous fashion; and the croakers, few and ridiculous, as usual, are looking out for squalls. Sherman's position is as yet not clearly defined, and consequently the field is open for every sort of story.

The designs of Grant appear of a more important character, and will in a few days, no doubt, put on their consequence and let us see what they are. Heavily reinforced, he evidently intends to make a positive movement for the investment, if not the capture, of Richmond.

All present indications point to a repetition of the recept movement by both fights, with a view of recest movement by both flanks, with a view of holding the ground advanced upon, and making the best of advantages as they may present themselves. We will soon hear some interesting news from Ge-

meral Early.

The latest from Hood, through Southern advices, represents that a portion of his army was, on the 12th, on the north side of the Tennessee, opposite florence, Alabama. The enemy still vigorously bombard Charleston, S. C. Two hundred and twenty shells were thrown at Sumpter on Monday, one hundred and two were thrown into the city on the same day. Lieutenant Trusserl, and private Sawyer and McDougal, were billed in Summer on Saturder Blott The same the tilled in Sumpter on Saturday night. The enemy leet remains as usual.

Moseby's Recent Retaliation. Some time ago we published an account of the shooting and hanging of four of our soldiers, and of the escape of three who had been consigned to the same fate. The account has reached the Richmond papers, and they indignantly deny that Moseby was in the least inhuman or cruel. They say that in a fight a few weeks since, at Front Royal, Moseby's battailion, on account of overwhelming numbers, was compelled to retire from the field, (not, however, until having inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, without the loss of a man,) leaving seven of his bravest men in the hands of the enemy, who had their horses killed, and that three of them, after having been tortured for hours, were hung, three shot, and the seventh, in sight of his native home, was tied to two horses and dragged to death, notwithstanding the presence, appeals, prayers, and notwithstanding the presence, appeals, prayers, and tears of his mother.

The house of a resident of Franklin, Madison county, Indiana, was struck by lightning on the 9th inst., just below a southwest chimney and near a heavy box cornice. It tore everything before itshingles, cornice, lath, plastering, weather boardshingles, cornice, lath, plastering, weather boarding, and doors, throwing one door across the room, which fell on a bed occupied by two boys of the family, thence down the rafter, shivering the end of it, where it rested on the eave plate, jumped into a gutter running along the house above the portico, following up the crooks and turns in it for nearly a hundred feet, burning boles through the tin at every turn, bounced into an old tin pan, and burned threat or four holes in that, and finally took its leave of the premises as unceremoniously as it had entered. he premises as unceremoniously as it had entered Eleven persons were sleaping in the different rooms of the dwelling, but fortunately none of them were injured beyond slight shocks.

A REFUGEE from Lynchburg tells us of very high prices in Lynchburg and its neighborhood, in Virginia. Flour is selling at \$350 per barrel; bacon, \$10 per pound; a suit of clothes, of ordinary quality, costs about \$1,000, and other things in proportion. Great fears are entertained among all classes lest an actual famine will pervade the country during the coming winter. Large numbers are desirous of making their way into our lines, and it is only from a fear of being captured by the guerilla scouts who infest our borders that they are prevented from making the attempt. This gentleman also affirms that the proclamation of Gen. Grant offering amnetty and protection to deserters and refagees has been effectually suppressed by the rebel authorities, and that he did not learn of its existence until he arrived within our lines. ence until he arrived within our lines.

ARCHEISHOP McCLOSKEY, of New York, has fol lowed Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, and advised a celebration of Thanksgiving Day in the churches of his arch-diocese. He also recommends pecial prayers for a speedy peace.

THE STATE.

WHAT JOHNSTOWN IS .- This town, which has of ten been spoken of as a small and insignificant. town, is, on the contrary, neither small nor unimportant. A Cambria county paper indignantly as-certs this fact, and says that its charter bears date 1800; its population, including that of the boroughs and villages which are offshoots from it, and which are socially and materially identified with it, was 11,500 in 1860, and it has certainly not been reduced 11,500 in 1860, and it has certainly not been reduced since; as a business centre, it is almost enough to say of it that it boasts the largest and most prosperous railroad-iron rolling-mill in the Union. Our minor manufactories embrace a hydraulic gement and fire brick factory, a foundry and machine shop, representing a capital of fifty thousand doilars, an extensive steam tannery, two steam mills, kept constantly running, and a woolen factory of large dimensions and capacity, now incourse of erection, and representing a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and, as much more if needed. In the immediate vicinity of the now are twenty-five miles, and at Savannah, whatever calculations he may now make, he will be pretty certain to meet with a stubborn resistance. Here, then, is a march before him of three hundred miles, through a country sparsely settled, and a cotton-growing country, where he will not find the necessaries of life so abundant that he can afford to dispense with magazines, or that he can replenish these so often as to be able, at all times, to have them closs in his rear. When he shall have reached Savannah, subdued the garrison, and taken possession, he may then think of Charleston, one hundred miles further north. If Sherman can do all this with the force he has at command, which we are disposed to think does not exceed forty thousand men, then he is a much greater commander than we take him to be, and the Georgians are a much tamer people than they have credit for being. For our own part, we cannot see how the contemplated campaign is to advance the design of subjugation, let it terminate as it may. It may serve as an additional annoyance to the people, but it must be as destitute of results as the arrow is destitute of power to wound the air through which it passes. It leaves absolutely open the entire country in the rear, from Chattanooga to the Gulf, wherever the Yankearmy is not for the time encamped.—Richmond Whito 19th. needed. In the immediate vicinity of the town as ment to about 2,500 workmen, whose labor produces every week an average of over eight hundred tons of railroad from. The ore and coal necessary to produce, this iron are taken out of the hills surrounding Johnstown, to the large and seemingly inexhaustible deposits of which the location of the rolling-mill at that place is due. The monthly payments of the proprietors of the rolling-mill to their employees, to neighboring farmers, lumbermen, &c., amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars, ninetenths of which sum passes at once through the channels of home trade.

A WOMAN ATTACKED BY A DOG.—On Wednesday last, the wife of Christian Beisel, of Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, was attacked by a dog belonging to a neighbor, named Henry Wentzel, and bitten severely. Mrs. Beisel was in her own yard when the dog attacked her, and, seizing her by the leg, threw her down and continued to bite and worry at her until the arrival of Beisel's dog, when the victous animal found other work to do. The woman was very severely bitter and lacerated. when the victous animal found other work to do. The woman was very severely bitter and lacerated, in several places, and she has been lying in a very precarious condition ever since. The dog was caught, and killed on the spot. Its victous character was well known, and it should have been killed long ago, as this was not the first time it had attack-ed persons in the neighborhood.

ed persons in the neighborhood.

Shocking accident occurred at Harberger, McCully, & Harberger's machine shop in West Chestnut street, by which a young man named Geo. Yelsly, aged about 16 years, son of George Yelsly, Esq., member of the Common Council of this city, lost his right arm. He was standing on a ladder which was leaning against a rapidly revolving shaft, when he thoughtlessly placed his arm through the rungs of the ladder, and rested it on the shaft. In an instant his shirt sleeve was caught by the shaft, and almost before he could utter a cry, his hand and arm were twisted off below the elbow, and fell to the ground. Before the engine of the shop could be stopped his arm was again broken and mangled horribly almost up to the shoulder-joint. The unfortunate youth was conveyed to his home, and an amputation performed on the remaining portion of his arm.—Lancaster Inquirer. A GOOD STORY is told of the assessor of Cley township, Berks county. In a speech at a Democratic meeting, just before the election, he said that if Lincoln was elected even the dogs would be taxed and stamped. While illustrating the latter operation upon a member of the canine family, the dog turned round and bit him. The assessor is likely to recover from the bite, but the dog is said to be in a critical condition.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as

they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. AT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as exira copy of the Paper will be given.

PERSONAL.

-Upon the accession of Major General Butler to his present camp, situated about three miles from Richmond, on the north bank of the James, an immense two-hundred-pounder cannon ball was found on the very spot where it had been decided to pitch the General's own tent. One of the fatalities of the war has been the tampering with these ugly missiles on the part of soldiers and others ignorant of their explosive power, causing in too many instances death to persons and destruction to property. General Butler at once caused a hole to be dug, and had this unexploded two-hundred-pounder buried immediately beneath his chair, remarking, "I will put it there, that I may know where it is." This novel action is not uncharacteristic of the commander of the Army of the James, who is in the habit of putting all his enemies where they will not explode.

A pretty young weman at Jackson, Michigan, has been carrying on the recruiting business in a novel manner. She marries a man on condition that he will enlist and give her his bounty. She being strikingly handsome, the man consents. After he is gone she marries another. Four men has she married and sent to the army. On the fourth occasion she was detected. - The Dayton Empire contains the card of Mr. Vallandigham, announcing that he "has resumed the practice of law." -The rumer that the widow of John Brown had been murdered, with the rest of the family accompanying her, in an overland journey to California. is contradicted by the Akron Beacon. Letters have been received by the friends of the family, stating

that, though unable to reach their destination this fall, they are in a safe position for wintering, and will resume their journey in early spring. -A communication has been received by a Idverpool friend of Garibaldi to the effect that the General has declined to receive the yacht for which funds were subscribed by a number of the residents of Liverpool, and which, loaded with presents from private individuals in various parts of the country, was about to proceed to Caprera.

LITERARY.

- The Norwegian papers record the death of Prolessor J. R. Keyser of the University of Christiania. who was well known by his learned researches into the origin of the Scandinavians, and the ways by which they travelled in their migrations to the north. In conjunction with, Professor Munck, was died some years ago at Rome, he published a Col. lection of the Ancient Laws of Norway, in 1837, and "The History of the Norwegian Church during its

Catholicism," in 1856-1858. - Charles Christian Rafn, one of the first archaelogists of Europe, died lately at Copenhagen. This distinguished Dane filled some of the highest positions in the literary societies of his native country, and was a corresponding member of the greater number of antiquarian institutions of Europe. His energies were devoted principally to the study of Scandinavian and North American antiquities, His history of the myths and fables of the North and of the Sagas, and his collection of legends, are the sources from which a great part of the knowledge of the ancient traditions of the North of Europe previous to the introduction of Christianity i

—It is announced that M. Louis Blanc will soon publish a couple of volumes on England and the English, as seen from a French point of view. Persons familiar with the Paris and Brussels press. have for years past been attracted by certain letters from London full of story and reflection, rich in thought and bright in style. These lecters will form the basis of M. Louis Blanc's new book. - The Greek journals record the deaths of two learned Greeks-J. P. Kokkonis, to whom modern

Greece is indebted for a series of most valuable college books, and Charelampos Metaxos, the well-known physician, medical writer, and patriot. The former died at Athens, and the latter at Cephalonia, on the 11th ult. E - Professor Felton, while at Athens, was surprised at the classic purity of modern Greek; the language is not dead, and chiefly differs in propunciation from that taught in our schools. A little ragamuffin, from Chalcis, used only a single modern word, coffee-house, in a dialogue of twenty minutes; and young belies spoke the hard old tongue with an artless facility not gained here by the studies of thirty years. - The celebrated Hungarian poet, Emrich Ma-

dach, author of a philosophical poem, the "Tragedy of Man," died at Ballasso Gyermath on the 4th inst - It is said that "The Poems by Three Sisters." lately published in London, are by the three daughters of Martin F. Tupper.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

- A new three-act play, which is criticised as "long and thresome," yet containing many fine poetical passages, has been produced at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. It is by a Mr. Buchanan, and is called "The Witch-Finder." The hero of the story is an aged witch-finder of Salem. Massachusetts, near the close, of the seventeenth century, who, having brought many old women to death on a charge of witchcraft, is punished at last by having his own daughter accused and convicted. He is half an enthusiast, half a plotting imposter, and is surrounded by conventional Puritans. - Mr. Robert Goldbeck, of New York, has composed a "tone-picture" for grand orchestra and organ, in illustration of Burger's famous ballad. "Leonore," which has made a deep and very favorable impression upon some of the best musicians. - Madame Ristori has been playing with great success at Alexandria. Thence she proceeds to

Smyrna, and afterwards to Constantinople, and will return to Paris in February. - A national concert was given to the Prince and Princess of Wales during their late visit to Copenhagen. Gade conducted, and the programme was made up entirely of Danish music. -Flotow has written a new opera, called "Naida," for the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburgh. It is now in rehearsal. -A new opera, called "Johanna of Flanders," has been successfully produced at Wiesbaden.

Mr. Henry B. Hirst's "Birney." Mr. Hirst, author of "Endymion," has favored us with corrections of some accidental misprints in his fine stanzas in memorial of the late Gen. Birney, which we published on Monday. He says: "The principal misprints occur in the fourth stanza, which should read, as it was written, thus: There, in the deadly melée, once again he led his men
Through the whistling of the bullets and crashing
of the shell;
Through the clash of sword and bayonet, over upland, glade, and glen,
In the grasp of fiendish foemen, who had made,
the land a hell." Clash, not crash, is the reading, and the fourth line was wholly omitted in THE PRESS. Again, in the eventh stanza, "Twas a Presence in the chamber,"

s erroneously put for "Was a Presence in the chamber," which makes the sense the post intended. Bayard Taylor. Bayard Taylor's novel of American village life, "Hannah Thurston," has been translated into Russian, and is meeting with great and deserved success amongst the hyperboreans. We can fancy with what astonishment this novel must be regarded in Russia, where the social elements have not been disturbed for centuries, when the semi-Asiatic mind is for the first time brought face to face with that turmoil of ideas which we rather too complacently term "progress." What a scratching of the capitular mops of the St. Petersburgh savans there must be over certain social aspects displayed

cilable and incomprehensible to any European intellect! We notice that Mr. Taylor's new novel, "John Godfrey's Fortunes," also a story of American life, has just been published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York.

in this strange novel, which are totally irrecon-

A New Poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson. The following poem by Mr. Emerson appears in the Boatswain's Whistle, the Sailors'-Fair newspaper published in Boston: SEA-SHORE.

SEA-SHORE.

I heard, or seemed to hear, the chiding sea
Say, pilgrim, why so late and slow to come?
Am I not always here, thy summer home?
Is not my voice thy music, morn and eye?
My breath thy heathful climate in the heats,
My touch thy antidote, my bay thy bath?
Was ever building like my terraces?
Was are coved me criffent as mile? Was ever couch magnificent as mine?
Lie on the warm rock ledges, and there learn
A little hut suffices like a town. make your sculptured architecture vain. Vain beside mine; Lo! here is Rome, and Nineveh, and Thebes, Karnak, and Pyramid, and Giant's Stairs, Half piled or prostrate; and my newest slab Older than all thy race.
Behold the Sea,

Behold the Sea,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong!
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June,
Fresh as the trickling rainbow in July;
Sea full of food, the nourisher of kinds,
Purger of earth, and medicine of men;
Creating a sweet climate by my breath.
And, in my mathematic ebb and flow,
Giving a hint of that which changes not.
Rich are the Sea-gods; who gives gifts but they!
They grope the sea for pearls, but more than pearls.
They pluck Force thence, and give it to the wise.
For every wave is wealth to Dædalus, For every wave is wealth to Dædalus, Wealth to the cunning artist who can work This matchless strength. Where shall we find, waves! Lload your Atlas shoulders cannot lift? A load your Atlas shoulders cannot lift?

I, with my hammer pounding evermore
The rocky coast, smite Andes into dust,
Strewing my bed, and, in another age,
Rebuild a continent of better men.
Then I unbar the doors; my paths lead out
The exodus of nations: I disperse
Men to all shores that front the hoary main.

I, too have arts and sorceries;
Illusion dwells forever with the wave.
I know what shells are laid. Leave me to deal
With credulous, imaginative man.
For, though he scoop my water in his palm,
A few rods off he deems it gems and clouds.
Planting strange fruits and sunshine on the shore,
I make some coast alluring; some lone isle,
To distant men who must go there or die.

MORE than fifteen years ago a negro woman escaped from slavery in Maryland, and located in Hartford, Connecticut. A few days ago a contraband arrived in Hartford from New Orleans, and, band arrived in Hartford from New Orleans, and, while wandering about the streets, met the woman and recognized her as his wife. She did not recognize him, and it was only after he had repeated. Circumstances which happened when they lived in Maryland that she was convinced he was her husband. They were again married, and are now keeping up a domestic establishment of their own.

It is a significant fact that the late Presidential carvass has been the means of depriving the army of its two ranking major generals—McCliellan and THE population of Boston, by the new corpora-tion census, is 164,788—less than Chicago.