Contracts for Hay and Oats.

Rebel Ingratitude.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forner. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Supporters of Buchanan in the

South. If there is one marked characteristic in the policy of the traitors, it is the fact that most of those who controlled James Buchanan's Administration, and led in the Secession movement South, have been compelled to put themselves in prominent positions in the rebel army. Howell Conn, who, from having been a Union leader in Georgia, became one of the most intolerant advocates of the Jefferson Davis school in the Cabinet of JAMES BU-CHANAN, is the colonel of a regiment of cavalry. Jour SLIDELL, who was the right hand evil genius of the same Buchanan, is now forced to pay out of his large fortune immense sums to maintain the treason he advocated. FLOYD, who was the most flagrant thief in the Buchanan Administration, had to prove the consistency of his rascality by taking command of a brigade; and Wise, who was the local leader of the Richmond fire-eaters, in order to save his reputation was obliged to do the same thing. BEAUREGARD, the head of the rebel army, is the protegé and connection of SLIDELL by marriage. BEN McCUL-BUCHANAN. Ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe. of Maryland, was one of the most ardent advocates of the Administration of the former "favorite son of Pennsylvania," and is now in command of a regiment in Virginia. The notorious EDMUNDSON, so vociferous against all Northern men in the House of Representatives, is a colonel under the rebel flag; and his colleague, GARNETT, although married to a New Jersey woman, has been driven into the same category, as if to show the sincerity of his professions. LAMAR, of Mississippi, Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, extra-Billy Smith, of Virginia, and a host of others—ail of them the most proscriptive and insolent in their abuse of the North-are now in the field against the flag of the country. nationality and humanity. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, early saw the vices of that Administration, and early took ground against it. The fact that the favorites and managers of the Buchanan Administration are now the blood-thirsty leaders of the Secession army is a fact that

will undoubtedly be republished, we shall see how far journals of that class will be permitted of treason. Should it fail to do so, it will then be the duty of the military arm of the Administration to interpose for its second, and, we trust, its lasting suppression. We understand that Messrs. REED and BIDDLE intend prosecuting the officers of the Federal Government for damages in the case of the Jeffersonian. This threat is neither more nor less than to offer a premium to all disaffected ministration, and to demoralize and intimidate pass in public affairs, when the authority of the Courts and the professional usages of the suppression of these organs.

speaks volumes.

France, England, and America. Occasional statements appear in many jour-

nals predictive of the immediate recognition of "the so-called Southern Confederacy" by France. We have thought, all along, that the Emperor Napoleon was truthful and honest in his avowal of neutrality, and we think so still. The following, from yesterday's New York Herald, is testimony to strengthen our

FRANCE AND THE REBEL FLAG.—The following extract from a letter received in Bangor, Maine, from a gentleman in Bordeaux. France, shows that from a gentleman in Bordeaux, France, shows that the Emperor Napoleon has no idea of giving countenance to the rebel flag, or of exhibiting sympathy for the rebels. The writer says: "The schooner William Albott, of Bangor, Maine, Capt. Smith, was coming up the river, with a rebel flag flying at the fore, and no flag at the main or gaft. She came to anchor at Paulliac, a few miles below the city, and the custom-house boat went alongside. The flag was hauled down in about half an hour, and the captain went on shore. When she got under weigh to go up to the city she could not pass der weigh to go up to the city she could not pass the guard ship until that glorious slag of stars and stripes was hoisted at the main, and she will be obliged to hoist it as long as she remains in France The schooner was from Christiansand, Norway."

This is very different from the double dealing, the Punica fides of England. Here we find France not only not recognizing the rebel flag, but compelling it to be hauled down, and the "stars and stripes" hoisted instead. Contrast this with the rebel privateer Sumpter allast act. Mrs. Drow never played better, and lowed to enter the Port of Spain in Trinidad, under the rebel flag, and the British Governor allowing her to be supplied with coal on two different occasions.

Latest War News.

Mr. Rankin, a member of the Canadian Parliament. who was arrested in Toronto lately, for a ' violation of the neutrality laws." in enlisting men for his regiment of Lancers, to be attached to our Union army, has written a letter to the Toronto Leader, defending himself against that charge, in the course of which he says:

"When English subjects took part on either side in the civil war in Portugal, it was considered no offence; and when, at a later period, the British Legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, took part in a war of the same character in Spain, their conduct was not only regarded without disfavor, but absolutely evaluated and part to this day are to was not only regarded without distavor, but absolutely applicated, and even to this day, not to mention the thousands of English subjects who flocked to the standard of Garibaldi, are there not numbers of Englishmen in the Austrian, the Prussian, and even in the Turkish service? Why then should it be treated as a crime for Camadians to enter the American service? Is the objection founded in reason or upon projudice? Is not the cause of the United States the cause of

civilization and free government? Has any strug-gle so largely affecting the welfare of mankind in general taken place in any other country on the face of the earth within the present or any former

ain that it distinctly recognizes the right of every subject to dispose of himself in any manner he may think proper. It simply intimates it to be the policy of her Majesty's Government (as a Government) to preserve a strict neutrality, and warns all subjects that if, in the exercise of their unquestioned rights as free men, they think report to take years on either side they must do proper, to take part on either side, they must do so on their individual responsibility; but it does not even hint that any imputation will be cast upon their characters, either as subjects or as members of society;

A very interesting account of the situation of affairs in Kentucky will be found on our first page. A gentleman from Fairfax, Virginia, has arrived in Washington, with Richmond papers to the 11th instant. It appears that the rebel Government has confiscated property in the South, owned by loyal citizens, to the amount of over eight hundred thousand dollars, from the 30th of September to the 10th of October, and a petition had been filed for the sequestration of Monticello, the former home of Jefferson, now owned by Captain Levy, of the United States navy. The Wise Legion have disapproved of the conduct of Gen. Floyd, and they published their opinion of him in the Richmond Enquirer. To this Gen. Floyd has sent a letter to the Enquirer, an extract of which will be found on our first page. The health of Gen. Wise has not improved, and fears are entertained that he will

not recover. Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas, having transacted their business with Gen. Framont's command, left St. Louis yesterday for

Washington. A large portion of the naval fleet designed to operate on the Southern coast has left New York for Annapolis, where, it is supposed, a large body of troops will be taken on board, and that it will

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Oct. 14, 1861. The subscriptions to the seven and threetenths per cent. loan continue to increase, and the highest hopes of the Secretary of the Treasury will undoubtedly be realized. It is estimated that about thirty millions of this loan have been taken directly by the people. The Secretary, when his appeal was first issued, sent a special agent to California, empowered to make the necessary arrangements to secure subscriptions from that important financial quarter. The rate of exchange charged for drafts upon New York, at California, is five per cent., but now that the Government will require a large expenditure for war and naval purposes on the Pacific seaboard, parties can save this discount by purchasing certificates of the seven and threetenths per cent, loan, and leaving the gold in the mint to be coined by the officers of the Government, or, as the case may be, to be sent forward in armed vessels to New York. You will perceive at a glance what a capital method this is to secure subscriptions to the loan in California and in Oregon, and to prevent the loss growing out of the heavy rate of ex-

change. Parties interested should take advantage of the opportunity thus presented by Mr. Secretary Chase. The amount of money required by the Government in California will inquestionably be very great. The attempts of the Secessionists to block up the overland route, to maintain their hold upon Arizona, to seize Colorado and Nevada, to capture New Mexico, and, no doubt, to demoralize Utah. and to take possession of our different military stations on the several routes, will render necessary extraordinary vigilance on the part of Major Generals Sumner and Halleck, and, of course, increased and increasing expenditures. The risk of forwarding gold to New York by the oceanic route, via Panama, is so great, that rates of insurance have considerably advanced within a short time, and nothing but the paucity of the naval marine of the Confederate traitors has prevented the capture of some of the noble vessels engaged in the passenger and transportation trade between New York and Aspinwall, and Panama and San LOCH was a petted office-holder under Francisco. All this risk can be avoided. however, if the Government acts upon what I think is the wise policy just foreshadowed.

The next movement of the sympathizers

with treason in the free States—some of whom

are exceedingly jubilant over the result of

your Philadelphia election, and claim it as a declaration against the Government-will be to take another step in the wake of John C. Breckinridge, by attempting to create a prejudice against the tax levied for the purpose of paying the expenses of the war. I have no doubt that many of the William B. Reed class in your city, who have been apprehending an invitation to the cold comforts of Fort Lafayette, on account of their known sympathies with the Secessionists, will now take heart and speak out boldly. It is one of the easiest things to attack an Administration, State or We cannot name a single advocate of JAMES National, on the basis of extravagant expen-BUCHANAN'S Administration in the Southern ditures, and these men are sufficiently cun-States that now stands forth on the side of ning and adroit to conceal their hatred of the flag under the most specious pretexts. Every fabrication, no matter how monstrous or how ridiculous, against the men in authority here, will be circulated, in order to create a settled prejudice against the cause of the country. They will profess to be special advocates of the flag-special opponents of the Southern traitors, and particularly anxious for the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy—but they Now that the West Chester Jeffersonian will mingle with all these professions a protest against corruption and a lamentation against the war tax; and all this for the purpose of to renew their warfare upon the Government. affecting the voters in the German counties in can be depended upon, that General McClellay In other States, as, for instance, in Maryland, your State. Now, when it is remembered is determined that there shall be no retreat nor that the internal revenues, resulting from the go on on evidence of their inclination to sup- legislation of Congress at the special session, port the Government, and we presume the were intended to protect and preserve the Jeffersonian will pay a decent respect to the Union-without which no man can be safe in national authority by refusing to give public the exercise of his rights, or in the possession expression to its known sentiments in favor of his property-without which, indeed, we can have no substantial industry—without which rents cannot be paid, or land sold at

remunerative prices—the war tax of each individual will be a mere trifle. The friends of the country in the different counties of Pennsylvania should be on the alert, in order to counteract and expose these designs, and, whatever mistakes may have taken place heretofore, the supporters of the persons to attack the war policy of the Ad- Government, and all who believe in the justice of the war, should take immediate steps for our United States Marshals and District At- the purpose of consolidating such a party at torneys. We have, indeed, come to a strange the next elections as will put down the Secession sympathizers forever. I have reason to believe that these sympathizers are not only the bar are to be invoked either for the pro- exultant over what they conceive to be a victection of the most offensive organs of trea- tory for them, but are even sending intellison in our midst, or for the punishment of gence to this effect to the Confederate States; fearless public officers who attempt to carry and when those whom they have deluded out the orders of the Federal Government for come to understand the use that is made of their votes, I do not doubt they will be as prompt to avenge the insult as they were misguided in allowing themselves to assist in giving a verdict that is now being perverted to

the injury of their country. Occasional. Public Amusements. ARCH-STREET THEATRE. - A large audience congregated at this theatre last night, to witness the rare comedy of "The Way to Keep Him," and the

extravaganza of "Mazeppa." The combination was an excellent one, and, although the performance extended from half-past seven to half-past eleven o'clock, the songs and ballets were encored to the end, and the people manifested every inclination to make a night of the

In the comedy the fullest opportunities were allowed for a display of the individual abilities of the members of the company. Miss Charlotte Thompson and Mrs. Drew as Mrs. Lovemore and the Widow Belmore, played with the spirit and ease characteristic of them. Miss Thompson exhibited in this, as in all her former efforts, the chaste, subdued diction and natural manners that, more than to any young actress of the day, belong to her. Alternating from passages of regret and recrimination that mark her endurance as the forgotten and insulted wife, to the lighter parts in the final act, where the woman's nature moves her to dalliance and rebuke, she carried with her the sympathies of the audience, and vindicated, at the same time, the credit of the wife and the artiste. Her costumes were rich and tasteful, particularly in the looked surprisingly young. Messrs. Gilbert, She-

well, and Mortimer rivalled each other in equally individual parts. The latter gentleman plays with a degree of sameness that might advantageously be changed. The stage furniture deserves mention, a fine piano in one of the drawing-rooms, and the new oaken tables and chairs, agreeably reminding us of the miserable apologies for furniture that have been exhibited at this theatre time out of

mind. In the dialogue, Frank Drew was intensely funny, and the Arab dances were diverting. Mr. Scallan's songs might have been improved, although they were all encored and brought down the gods in the galleries. There is material for a good ballet corps among the utility ladies of the theatre, and one of them—Miss Miller, we believe has graces of face and form that may make her a popular danseuse. The bill, as it stands, should fill the house for a week, at least. The management, however, has underlined a series of novelties that promise a successful and brilliant season.

ZOUAVE LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS.—Under this title King and Baird, Sansom street, have just brought out a little book, of nearly 200 pages 16mo., with sixty-four original engravings, from drawings after the life, illustrative of the subject. Originally written by Major J. H. De Witt, of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, it has now been revised and enlarged by Colonel John M. Gosline, of the Pennsylvania Zouaves. It is a complete manual of the peculiar tacties which have made the Zouaves so efficient and formidable. The Rules defining the Soldiers' Duty are suited to any branch of the military service and are eminently practical, though happily brief. The book, which will fit handily into the pocket, is wonderfully cheap at twenty-five

cents. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment her way down. Several steamers in the employ of themselves up. full line of travelling-bags, embracing a general assortment of desirable seasonable goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commenc this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Clarhorn, &

Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Public Sales this Morning.—Elegant cabinet furniture, at 121 South Eleventh street. The entire valuable stock of Mr. Lutz. Stocks and real estate, at 12 o'clock, at the Ex-

change. See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertisements of both sales.

W. R. BLAKESLEE, M. D., of Coatesville, Pa., has been appointed by Governor Curtin a surgeon of one of the new regiments now organizing. Notice.—The meeting of the Union Benevolent Association takes place at four o'clock this afternoon, instead of seven in the evening, as it was ad-

vertised yesterday. SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C .- This morn ing. at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture. Also, two 7-octave piano-fortes. Thos. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. NO CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF THE ARMY Affairs on the Virginia Side of

LATEST NEWS FROM MISSOURI

the Potomac.

The Visit of Secretary Cameron and General Thomas.

OUTRAGES OF THE SECESSIONISTS IN KENTUCKY

INTERESTING FROM PRICE'S BEBEL ARMY

The Rebels at Columbus ask for an Exchange of Prisoners.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 14, 1861. From the Virginia Side of the Potomac It has been reliably ascertained that the rebel orce which made its appearance west of Lewins fille on Saturday consisted of only one company of infantry and another of cavalry. The promptitude of our troops in obeying im

portant orders during the last two days has elicited encomiums from the most prominent military offi cers, and strengthened confidence in their officiency for any conflict in which they may be called The rebels on Saturday advanced to Polick Church 12 miles from Alexandria, and barricaded the road with wagons, but our pickets paid no

hostile attention to them. Reports have been current for several days past, that General Banks has crossed the Potomac, and even hard fighting is rumored, but it is certain that no such information has been officially received at Washington up to this hour, 10 o'clock P. M. Yesterday the rebels made a reconnoissance at Edwards' Ferry, several prominent officers, judging by their uniforms, engaged in that business. The Vote of the Pennsylvania Volun-

teers.

From an estimate made, the Pennsylvania volun teers within a radius of twenty miles of this city cast over seven thousand votes for Philadelphia at the late election, but the result cannot be definitely ascertained. But there is no denying the fact that the returns have been tampered with, and it is questionable whether one thousand votes were legitimately cast. All kinds of devices have been resorted to to alter the result. Several cases of this kind have developed themselves within the past two or three days. Most of the regiments have been removed from their former locations, and are now moving slowly and steadily forward to Richmond. If any of the seats should be contested there will e no ready way for reaching the soldiers. Gen. McCLELLAN is understood to have said that none of his officers can, at this critical time, leave their

duties to testify in contested-election cases. Stirring Events at Hand. The excitement and anxiety which prevailed vesterday and the day before has gradually passed away, and the city to-day, outside of the movements of the soldiery, presents a quiet appearance. Everything, however, betokens stirring events at hand. Before to-morrow night, it is expected that our forces will be strongly entrenched at Fairfax and Centreville. A strong reconnoissance was made this morning, from the neighborhood of Lewinsville. It is not believed that the rebels will make a stand at either place, but that they will retreat, as they did from Munson's Hill. It is more than probable that the next great blow will be struck on the old battle-ground at Bull Run. One thing

ackward movement.

The Army To-day. There is no movement of importance to-day, and the troops are busy fortifying themselves in their advanced positions. The army was visited yesterday by many of the leading men of the nation, and by a number of foreigners of distinction. Dr. Rus SELL, of the London Times, was over, and, like many others, was in full anticipation that some thing was about to turn up, upon which to predicate a readable letter to the Thunderer. He spent an hour with General McDowell, in the observatory recently erected upon Senator Upron's house Visitors, however, returned without witnessing any movement of the army. Rumors continued to pass current through the city yesterday that the armies were in conflict, until the Chronicle, at four P. M., issued an "Extra," containing reliable information that all was quiet, upon the perusal of which

inquiry abated, and the community slept easy. Preparing for the Fight. Every preparation has been made for bringing our wounded soldiers to this city, should a fight take place on the other side. The Patent Office and other buildings are being fitted up with extra

The Comfort of Our Soldiers. Gen. VAN VLIET, of the Quartermaster's Department, is assiduously engaged in the business of providing overcoats and blankets for our troops. As these articles are, from time to time, received

they are rapidly distributed by Capt. THOMAS, of the Clothing Department. The contractors in the Northern cities do not furnish the supplies as expeditiously as the wants of the soldiers require, it being the purpose of the Government to allow none to cross the river unless they are completely clad.

Reinstatement of Officers Discharged by Fremont.

The War Department has ordered Gen. Sher MAN, commanding the Department of the Cumber land, to reinstate all the officers of the Twenty fourth Illinois Regiment, who were illegally dis charged by Gen. FREMONT, through the instrumentality of Col. HECKER. It is further directed that the charges the directly-interested parties may have to make—the one against the other-shall be submitted to Gen SHERMAN, for such action as the general interests of the country may require. The committee o

aggrieved officers will leave Washington to-morrow to report themselves for duty. The World's Fair. The Commissioners to the World's Fair organized to-day by electing Secretary SEWARD Chairman and Superintendent of the Census KENNEDY Secretary. Of the thirteen Commissioners, Hon. Ep-WARD EVERETT only was absent, and he sent a letter of excuse. A committee was appointed to wait on the Presi

to England to convey such goods as the American contributors may desire to exhibit. Death of General Walter Jones. General WALTER JONES, an aged and distinguished retired lawyer, died to-day.

dent with a request that he send a national vesse.

Affairs along the Lines. I have just returned from a thirty-six hours stay in Virginia. I found that the excitemen along the lines in expectation of a battle was great Our troops were under arms all night Saturday and Sunday, and on the alert during the day. A large body of rebel cavalry was seen on a hill in the direction of Lewinsville on Sunday, but it is supposed that it was only an armed reconnoissance. Our soldiers are enthusiastic for the battle to come off, as they are determined to send the rebels back to Manassas in less time than it took them to com from there. The Pennsylvania Reserve division in fine condition, and ready to pay their respects to General Johnston if he should determine to visit them. To-day everything is reported quiet along

Death of Pennsylvanians.

The following Pennsylvanians have died from liseases in the camps: B. Chase, Company II, Tenth Regiment; R. W STANKARD, Company H, Twelfth Regiment; R. W McCHESNEY, Company K, Thirty-third Regiment; HAMILTON WILLIAMS, Company E, New Jersey Cavalry, and John CLORAN, Company E, Sixth New Jersey Regiment, have also died in camp. At the Navy Yard.

The Harriet Lane is now receiving her heavy armament of 32 pounders. The work is rapidly progressing on the steamers Paumee Seminale. Pocuhontas and Anacosta. They will all be ready for service in a few days. The Pensacola has dropped down to Alexandria; she draws seventeen feet of water, but encountered no difficulty on

Sickness in the Camps

Among the camps immediately on the line of the Potomac there is much complaint of fever and ague, typhoid and intermittent fevers. They mostly yield to medical treatment. If the friends of the volunteers in Philadelphia would send them quinine, and such medicines as are useful in fevers, they would be of more service than cakes and pies, and such frippery, which are of no benefit to the soldier. Flannel undershirts and woollen socks are in great demand among the Pennsylvania troops. Packages of such articles will reach them if ad dressed to the colonels of the different regiments. or to Gen. McCALL's division which consists of thir teen thousand sturdy Pennsylvanians, who are now encamped a few miles the other side of the Chair

Bridge. Badly Mounted. Some of the cavalry companies on this side are very badly mounted. A number of the horses are worse than those attached to a Washington hack or Philadelphia oyster cart. The frauds practised upon the Government in this respect are outrageous. How such animals ever passed inspection we

cannot tell.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Several contracts have been made with parties Philadelphia and New York to furnish the Government with large quantities of hay and oats. Some of the contractors, who have given security for the faithful performance of their contracts at this point, now find themselves in an awkward dilemma. They cannot charter vessels, unless at ruinous rates, to come up the Potomac. They are afraid of the rebel batteries. The Government officials will not yield, and some of the poor contractors, who saw large profits looming up in the distance, are doomed to bitter disappointment, The only alternative left is for them to ship their

articles to Baltimore, and take their chances to get them through by railroad. This, though, is a very uncertain mode of transportation, as the Baltimore and Washington railroad is already taxed far be-Hotel, this morning. Adjutant General Thomas left here this afternoon for Washington by a special train, via Indiana-I hope the following case of ingratitude has few

parallels : A soldier called wet, weary, and hungry, at the house of Henry Kernoll, a farmer in Fair-Seizure of a Slaver. fax county, Virginia, and asked to be sheltered from the storm. It was a few days after the Bull Run affair. The farmer took him in. The soldier said he belonged to the Union army, and showed the Union army uniform to corroborate his statement. The farmer fed and warmed him, and offered him his parlor, where he could more securely conceal him, in case his house might be visited by the rebels. After receiving the farmer's hospitalities. Democratic nominee for Assembly, whose majority is between five and six hundred. Lindsay, the Democratic candidate for President Judge in the district composed of Washington, Fayette, and Greene counties, is elected over his competitor, Mr. Veech, by over twenty-soven hundred majority. Green County.—The Democratic ticket is all elected, by over one thousand majority. Lindsey, fer Judge, had over sixteen hundred majority.

Washington County.—The vote is so close that the official returns will have to decide the the soldier said he would go to the barn, where he could better conceal himself from the rebels. From there he disappeared, and not long after the farmer was arrested and carried to Manassas Gap, where the soldier, who proved to be a spy, appeared before him, and, at a mock trial, swore to a tissue of falsehoods. He was the cause of the old man's arrest and ruin. After being detained several

vas released a few days ago, and reached Washington Saturday night.

youd its capacity.

Sutlers' Stores. Every available store on Pennsylvania avenue has been monopolized as sutlers' stores. In a number of instances heavy premiums have been paid for stores for this purpose. Temporary stores are being put up on vacant lots, and the city bids fair come one vast sutler's shop. Quite a number of Philadelphians have embarked in this business. Among them is Mr. JAMES S. GIBBONS, formerly a wholesale dry-goods merchant on Chestnut street. His place is the headquarters for Philadelphians, who visit this city. He has six express wagons constantly running to the camps, which is a great convenience to the volunteers, who receive letters and packages from their friends at home. Some of the regimental sutlers clear over one thousand dollars per month. They soll every knick-knack that can be imagined, except whisky, which is righteously strictly tabooed by order of General McClellan.

General Anderson. General Anderson, who left Louisville on Friday, has not yet arrived in this city. He will be presented with the sword, voted to him by the City ouncils of Philadelphia, on his arrival.

The Roads in Virginia. The soil beyond the Potomac is light, loose, and porous, and the roads since the recent rains have been so thoroughly cut up by the heavy army wagons, that they have already become nearly impassable. As the season advances this impediment to transportation will increase. Already the cavalry wade through mud knee deep to the horses, in some places, and wagons sink to the hubs. How either can make time, or even pass through the country at all, at a later period is a question of difficult so

A Massachusetts Battery. Captain PORTER'S First Massachusetts Battery passed upon the Avenue to-day. It is one of the most perfect and complete batteries in the service.

It will be sent to the other side of the Potomac. Falling Back on Richmond. The impression is, from recent advices received from Richmond, that it is the intention of the rebels to winter the bulk of their army in that city. Shipping on the Potomac.

The merchant and the Government vessels continue to pass up and down upon the Potomac without obstruction. The rebels are not seen, as formerly, hovering around their mud batteries on the

The Sickles Brigade. The Sickels brigade are reported as still rendering efficient service in Maryland in checking all demonstrations of Secessionism, and seizing rebel arms wherever found.

The Weather. The weather to-day has been delightful, and the Avenue is crowded with promenaders. There are

but very few soldiers to be seen in the streets to day. All the regiments on this side are in momentary expectation of receiving orders to strike their tents and move forward. The officers and men are therefore kept at their posts. The Situation The Washington Star of this evening says:

Our belief is that, at six A. M. to-day, a body of our troops, accompanied by some six hundred sappers and miners, proceeded to lay Minor's Hill bare, with the axe, so that, by nightfall, it will have ceased to afford opportunities for concealed reconnoissances of our positions on the right, or for a possible attack upon those positions from the cover of dense woods.

In the course of the day vesterday a commence ment was made in the work of clearing Minor's Hill of possible future cover for an attacking force. By the time we go to press to-day it will have been finished, and a Union force so posted upon it that no more of the enemy's scouts will venture upon it. Its occupation by Gen. McCLELLAN, as explained above, is equivalent to a forward movement of his advance of perhaps two miles. At one time yesterday forencon Generals McClellan, Barry, STONEMAN, FITZ JOHN PORTER, BUTTERFIELD, and Morell-six general officers-were together on

FROM MISSOURI.

Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 14-[Special to the St. ouis Republican.]-General Cameron, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas, spent Saturday night at Jefferson City, and arrived in Tipton about nine o'clock yesterday morning. After breakfasting in camp, they rode over to this place, six miles, on horseback, accompanied by General Fremont and staff. Upon their arrival here, the party called upon General McKinstry, and, after spending half an hour with him, proceeded, in company with him, his staff, and several other gentlemen, to review General Mckinstry's divi-

sion, which is encamped here. At the close of the review, General Cameron made a few well-timed remarks to the troops, expressing the highest gratification at the condition in which he found them, and the utmost confidence that in the hands of such men the honor and success of our country's arms were safe. Loud cheers were given for Generals Cameron, Fremont and McKinstry. General Cameron and his party, accompanied by General Fremont and staff, then went by rail to Tipton, where they reviewed General Asboth's division, which was also in excellent condition. They then went on by

special train to St. Louis. It is understood that Secretary Cameron came here at the request of the President, to examine the condition of affairs in this department, and that he professes himself highly gratified with the condition of Fremont's army.

Colonel Merrill's cavalry have gone down the Osage river on a scouting expedition. Generals McKinstry and Stanley are to remain here, and not go East, as has been stated. General Fremont is on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by the want of means of trans-

Within a few days, parties of rebels have been foraging within sixty miles of Sedalia. I have very late intelligence from Price's army. My informant, a citizen of this county, deserted, and is here to claim the amnesty offered to rebels who lay down their arms. He left General Price's command on Wednesday, a short distance south of Johnston, in Bates county, when it was moving southward.

He represents that great dissatisfaction exists in Price's army. Desertions occur every day, and, if the assurance could be conveyed to them that they would not be harshly dealt with, he thinks the greater part of the State Guard would lay down their arms and return home, as they are tired of war, and are only prevented from deserting in large bodies by the assurance of their officers that, if they are caught, they will be hung as traitors, and by the stories of the terrible Union outrages which are industriously circulated among them. The most exaggerated accounts of atrocities committed by our men, of destruction of property, burning of towns, and ravishment of women, are circulated and believed among them. Eight or ten other citizons of this county, who belonged to his company, deserted along with him, and are ready to give

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—The steamer Grampus, with a flag of truce from the enemy's camp at Columbus, Ky., asking for an exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-day. General Grant replied that he could make no ex-

change of his own accord, as he did not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he would communicate with higher authority for their views on the subject. A detachment of Capt. Noleman's cavalry, 25 in

number, had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry 100 strong at Becknith farm, Missouri. The rebels were repulsed with one killed and five wounded. The captain of the rebels was killed. A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment seized a large quantity of corn and a number of horses, mules, and cattle, and took two prisoners on Thompson's farm yesterday.

General Lane's Kansas Brigade. LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 11.—GIBSON'S Battery, which recently came in from Utah, consisting of two 12 pound howitzers and four 6-pounders, has been attached to General LANE'S Brigade, by order of the War Department.

An Iron Bridge Blown Up by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.- The iron bridge ove Green river, at Mumfordsville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was blown up by the rebels yesterday morning.

No Southern news or papers at hand. Movements of Secretary Cameron. Sr. Louis, Oct. 14.—General Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived from the West, at a late hour last night. The Secretary reviewed the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Murphy, (which had just arrived by steamboat,) before Barnum's St. Louis, Oct. 14.—Secretary Cameron and

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—The bark Rein-deer has been seized at Newport, as fitting out for slaver. She has been condemned, together with Pennsylvania Election FAYETTE COUNTY.—In Fayette county the whole Democratic ticket is elected, by about seven hundred majority, with the exception of Kaine, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, whose majority is between five and six hundred. Lindsay, the

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The vote is so close that the official returns will have to decide the election. It is thought, however, that the Domocrats have elected their sheriff and one of their Assemblymen, Col. Hopkins. The balance of the Republican ticket is most likely elected.

STLLIVAN COUNTY.—Levi L. Tate and George S. Tutton, the Democratic candidates for Assembly, weeks the farmer was sent to Richmond and incarcerated in the common jail, a filthy hole. He and Richard Bedford and James Deegan, the De-mocratic candidates for associate judges in this county, are elected by majorities varying from 80

> didate, has 600 majority over Watts, his competitor in the judicial district composed of Perry, Cumberland, and Juniata. PERRY COUNTY .- Kenneday, Rep, and Rhodes, nocrat, are elected to the Assembly in this

JUDICIAL .- Judge Graham, the Democratic can-

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth. The Way to Keep Him," and "Mazeppa." WALROT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts .-Belle of the Season," and "Sarah's Young Man! WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—" London and Paris." ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the GARDNER & HEMMING'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS .- Twelfth

MAKING PAPER FROM STRAW .- One would MAKING PAPER FROM STRAW.—One would suppose that the last use in the world the ancients could have found for straw would have been in the manufacture of bricks. And one might equally suppose that the very last use us moderns could find for such an apparently shiftless product of nature would be its conversion into immaculate printing paper, each pound of which should symbolize a dime of American coinage.

But, as the former, so the latter use has been found for it, and that, too, within a comparatively recent period, by Messrs. Mound & Nixon, of this city. Their establishment is styled the Flat Rock Mills, and is located in the Twenty-first ward. THE ORIGINAL PROCESS.

The art of manufacturing paper of straw has made rapid progress since its discovery. The paper was first made in this city in 1854, by the above named firm. Although of a dingy yellow hue, harsh and brittle to the touch, and scarcely to be handled without tearing, its production was deemed the marvel of the age (as, indeed, it was), and the very least of the many glorious auguries of it was, very least of the many glorious auguries of it was, that it should entirely revolutionize the newspaper business, in time. In those days the straw was most unscientifically boiled in open tubs, and consequently it was never perfectly freed of its silica; and being silicated it was found almost impossible to wet it down for presswork; so that the paper was either too much printed, or not printed at all, and a growl went up from the reading public, of alarm and indignation.

alarm and indignation. IMPROVED PROCESS Under various mitigated forms, the evil never-theless continued for years, and the growls grew fainter and fainter as the people's eyes and per-verted tastes became accustomed to it. About eighteen months ago, Mr. Nixon secured letters patent for various important modifications of the original process. The method of making straw paper, as now pursued, at least in this city, may be described as follows:

The straw is first passed into a cutter, whereby it

The straw is first passed into a cutter, whereby it is reduced to lengths of from 3 to 4 inches. It is then thrown into large vats, and thoroughly saturated with spent alkali. A most unpleasant odor hence arises, somewhat similar to that perceptible in all large breweries, but we are informed that it is not prejudicial to the health of the workmen. This operation of mixing is termed "breaking down." and changes the straw in color to a dark biske.

It is next filted into large air-tight boilers, fourteen feet in diameter, subjected to a pressure of steam ninety pounds to the square inch, and boiled in another alkali. Each of these boilers will contain 11,000 pounds of broken straw. It is then ground into pulp, in the same method and by the same machinery that have hitherto been employed in the manufacture of rag paper. It has now been changed to a very dark slate color, and it would be difficult for us to recognize in it any element of the bright yellow straw of an hour since, if we were not previously acquainted with the marvellous na-

not previously acquainted with the marvellous nature of the transformation.

After this it passes into a series of vats, where, by means of certain bleaching powders, it is brought to a hue of snowy whiteness, and reduced to a proper consistency by water. The mass now bears much resemblance to plaster-of-paris in solution, and is ready to be worked up into paper. MAKING THE PAPER.

The most interesting process yet remains to be described, but we must pass into another apartment to witness it. At the eastern extremity of the room is a sort of trough, into which the pulpy liquor is pumped by steam-power, and from which it flows upon a horizontal sieve of very fine copper wire. The fibres of the pulp at once arrange themselves on this sieve. A species of film is thus formed, which, though not a hundredth of an inch in thickness and largely saturated with water, has sufficient body to answer every purpose. It is next made to pass between a series of wooden rollers, which gradually consolidate and compress its fibres and free it of all the surplus water. By means of heated rollers, through which it is caused to pass, every particle of moisture is at length removed, and it is calendered by being pressed between heavy, polished iron rollers. The positions of two small revolving wheels, with cutting surfaces, between which it is caused to move, regulate its width as required, and it is finally wound upon reels, from which it may be cut off into sheets of any length.

length.

The entire operation is so simple that the visitor who has an opportunity of inspecting it cannot fail to comprehend it almost instantly. The machinery, nevertheless, requires to be of exceeding accuracy, and is accordingly rather expensive. Its capacity admits of the production of 9,000 pounds of paper per day, but only about three-fourths of that amount at present being manufactured, or between 180,

000 and 190,000 pounds per month. AMOUNT OF MATERIALS CONSUMED. Two thousand tons of straw are yearly consumed Two thousand tons or straw are yearly consumed at the Flat Rock Mills in the manufacture of paper. But forty per cent. of this, however, is available as fibre The balance passes off into glutinous matter and silica, neither of which being convertible into dollars and cents represents an appreciable value. This immense waste in the raw material is, however fully compensed for in the advantages of the ever, fully compensated for in the advantages of the product. Compared with paper made from rags, straw paper has more body for the same weight, is better adapted for fast presses, as it will not readily tear, and calenders much more smoothly. As to whether it can be produced at a cheaper rate, we shall not take it more pursulyes to state we shall not take it upon ourselves to state.

There are probably not over half a dozen factories in the United States engaged in making it.

Two or three of them are situated in New York, and another in Cincinnati.

There is but one newspaper establishment in Philadelphia which uses straw-paper for printing purposes.

purposes.

The New York Herald and Tribune have occasionally used it, and the San, we believe, used it altogether. ; altogether.
The Boston press appears to favor it, and Boston in such matters is so well competent to speak au-thoritatively that her decision must be received with respectful reverence by the entire Union The success of straw-paper is, therefore, a fixed and settled fact.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ROOFING-PAPER. THE MANUFACTURE OF ROOFING-PAPER.

At the paper mill of Mr. Stellwagen, we witnessed the process of making roofing-paper. It is of a dark slate color, is thick and of coarse fibre, and is principally used in this city in connection with the new method of patent roofing. It is composed of ground woollen rags, and, in its pulpy state, very much resembles fett. It is formed into sheets and dried, by passing through steam-heated rollers, as in the ordinary printing-paper machines. The sheets are usually out to a width of from 22 to 24 inches. Hundreds of miles of this paper are turned out in the course of a week. turned out in the course of a week.

THE DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL

at Twelfth and Girard streets, desires to acknowledge the receipt of blankots, generously given to the volunteers, viz:

October 14.—Robert Adams, 1130 Walnut street, 1 pair; Mrs. R. W. Lowis 3 blankets, Mrs. Noil 3 do, Mrs. J. M. Bissell, 406 South Broad street, 2 do; W. H. D. Childs 2 do, Mrs. Hannah Miller 2 do, Susan R. Wollaston 4 do, Caroline Lennock 4 do, the Misses Mifflins 2 do, "name unknown" 1 do, Elizabeth Baker, No. 708 Arch street, 2 do; Miss A. Vann 1 do, two Indies, Cottage row, Germantown, Pa., 2 do; Mr. Charles Willing 3 do, "A friend of the volunteers 2 do, Mrs. E. Heyl 2 do, Mrs. William S. Ross 3 pairs socks, 1 nit cap, 3 coverlets; Mrs. C. A. Wood 4 blankets, Wm. Bentela, of Colonel Patterson's Seventeenth Rogiment Penna. Vols., 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers; Mrs. Marth Pearson, 615 Wood street, 2 blankets; Miss C. A. Hoffman 2 do, Mrs. Mary McIntosh, 412 Unristian street, 2 do, Mrs J. T. H., Pottsville, Pa., 1 do; Mrs. Mary M. Griffith 2 do, Rettarg Van Patten, Christian street, 1 do; "name unknown" 1 blanket and 2 pillows, Mrs. J. Vosselnan, Lewistown, Pa., 2 blankets; Richard Ronaldson 2 do, Ross M. Stedman 2 do, Mrs. Bligar 2 do, E. C. & P. H. Warren, Maylandville, West Phila., 2 do; Mrs. Rizabeth Dalley, New Castle, Del., 2 do; Mrs. Benjamin Hartley 2 do, Miss Barbara Lansha 2 pairs socks. the receipt of blankets, generously given to the volum

DR. KENNEDY .- The great skill of Dr. Kennedy, the eminent chiropodist, 991 Fubert street, is now held in the highest estimation by many of our most dist n-guished families. His fume as a practical operator for dis-cases of the feet has become familiar as household words, while in addition to the many laurels which have been a lavishly bestowed on him in our sister cities, our own citizens have experienced his undoubted skill, many of then having been relieved of torture by his wonderful process of eradicating every description of corns, bunions, &c. Many of these have come forward and borne public testimony to his ability, so that his celebrity is now greater than ever.

ARRESTED.—A man, named John Brady, who is alleged to have stolen a set of light harness, from Montgomery county, came into the city on Sanday evening, and was captured by the police, at Berks and America etreets. The accused was committed yesterday. America etreets. The accused was committed yesterday, by Allerman Shoemaker, to await a requisition from the Montgomery county authorities,

THE NEW BRIDGES .- The new iron bridge THE NEW BRIDGES.—The new iron bridge across the Schuylkill at Gray's Ferry is Deginning to assume architectural proportion. It is to be entirely of iron, with the exception of the string-pieces for the railroad track. In appearance it is a mere skeleton, having neither a roof nor close flooring. The sides consist of opright columns of iron firmly braced by diagonal crossisties, and the top girlers, which are rather ornate in style, are also braced by diagonal ties.

The piers, which are of solid masonry, are completed but one. The scaffold yet surrous ds it, and the masons were yesterday "pointing" it, as it is termed, or filling in the joints between each course of stone. The three arches which form the eastern abuttment will be finished during the present week. A considerable quantity of loose stone is being thrown in around the base of the western abutment, to secure it against the possibility of during the present week. A conservance quantity of the western abutment, to secure it against the possibility of instability. Yesterday afternoon the workmen were getting ready to put up the "draw." Shipping, thus far, does not appear to have been incommoded by the structure, and the draw will amply provide against any such difficulty in the future.

An effort will probably be made to-day to draw up the piles originally sunk to build the super-tructure upon; it is done by means of chains and the heaviest description of machinery. It will be difficult to raise more than one pile per day, so firmly are they driven.

A tressel-work about seven hundred feat long, extends circularly from the western end of the bridge, and connects with the West Chester road. It will be fibished within seven weeks. It is built in a substantial unonner of pine timber, and its greatest clevation from the ground is thirty feet. The construction of it, which has been superintended by Mr. Jacob Keel of this city, is now so far advanced that the string pieces for the rails are already in place.

Even considerable distance on both sides of it ditabase.

far advanced that the string precessor the rans are arready in place.

For a considerable distance on both sides of it, ditches eight feet wide and three feet deep have been due; their purpose is to draw off the water from the marshy placeau at this point, so that the timbers of the tressel-work may at this point, so that the timbers of the tressel-work may not become rotted.

The iron superstructure now extends from the western limit of the bridge to the first plor, and is being done under the superintendence of Mr. William Robison.

The Chestnut-street bridge is yet in the embryo state. The old wharf is being taken up, and in a few days it is expected that all its timbers can be taken out. The operation of building the coffer-dam will then be commenced, and will take about two weeks. In case it is not found to leak, everything will then be ready for the masons to commence. Coolie's mud machine will be placed in operation to-morrow, and the excavation can then be carried on in high as well as low tide. The freshet last week delayed operations considerably, as the workned not get at the bolts which bind the timbers together. Work will be commenced as early as a o'clock this morning.

A detrick, to be worked by horse-power, is being built at Walnut-street wharf, just below. A vessel, which is to arrive with a carge of stone for the bridge on Wednesday, will be thus unladen. It is found that a cargo of stone can be landed in this manner five times as rapidly as by one of the old-fashioned cranes. Another derrick, for the same purpose, is also being erected on Chestnut-street wharf.

NAVAL AFFAIRS .- Among the vessels re-

cently purchased by the Government and lying at the navy yard are the State of Georgia, the iron steamer St. Mary, Stars and Stripes, James S. Chambers, George Manghan, Maria A. Wood, Adolph Hagel, and Joseph L. Davis, besides many others which have not yet arrived. These vessels are being fitted up as readily as residue and as soon as their navious transitions. pidly as possible, and as soon as their armament is placed on board they will be ready for sea. The Jas. S. Cham-bers and Stars and Stripes were purchased from Simp-son and Neill and Chas. Williams, ship builders. The now iron steamer St. Mary was bought from a firm in Wilmington; also, the Virginia Dare, which has not yet arrived at the yard.

The San Jacinto and St. Louis are expected to arrive The San Jacinto and St. Louis are expected to arrive at the navy yard.

The launch of the United States side-wheel steamer Miami, on the stocks at the mary yard, has been delayed for the want of deck plank. Should it be received within a day or two, the launch will take place before the close of the present week. The Navy Department is desirous of having the steamer ready for service as soon as possible. It is less than five weeks since the keek was laid, and the vessel could have been off the stocks several days ble. It is less than five weeks since the keel-was laid, and the ressel could have been off the stocks several days ago, if the material for the deck had been furnished.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn has been stripped, preparatory to commencing the necessary repairs. A thorough inspection of the vessel, made by Master Carpenter Davis, has shown that it is necessary to thoroughly overhaul her. Considerable of her upperworks are roften, and some of her planking is in the same condition. The Brooklyn was huilt by Westervelt, of New York, in 1858. The state of her timbers, considering the short time she has been at sea, is rather surprising. The Navy Department has ordered the repairs to be done to the Brooklyn with despatch.

Yesterday, at noon, the United States gunboat Tusearora was placed in the dry dock to be coppered. The vessel will go into commission in a few weeks.

The planking of the sloop-of-war Juniah has been commenced, her frame being up. She will be ready for mmenced, her frame being up. She will be ready for unching about the latter end of December. admining about the interent of December.

Cortain parties, who put in bids for the building of side-wheel steamers, similar to the Mirmi, having failed to comply with the requirements of the Navy Department, it is believed that another of the vessels will be constructed at the navy-vard. ructed at the navy-yard.

The prize ship Amelia, which was sold by the United The prize sup America, and was some of the cineral states Marshal a few days since, has been placed in the dry-dock, at Simpson & Neill's yard, for the purpose of being recoppered and otherwise repaired.

Another prize has reached this port. The schooner

Another prize has reached this port. The schooner Son Juan, captured by the United States frigate Susquehanna, on the 28th ultimo, off Hatteras Inlet, has been brought here by Prize Master William U. Grozier. The Schooner is about 130 tons burden, and is loaded chiefly with salt. She was from one of the West India Islands, and was bound to Elizabeth, N. C., where she was owned. AND SCHUYLKILL.—The bulkheads for the new wharves and docks on the west side of the Schuylkill, above Market street, will be finished within two months. A narket street, will be infisited within two months. A force of from twelve to cighteen men is at present capaged upon them. The filling in behind them is being done by the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, and is about half completed. Many acres of land have been reclaimed by the erection of these bulkheads. On the Delaware, just above Market street, three wharves owned by the Girard Fstate, are being extended out a distance of two hundred feet. Mr. Jonathan Pawell is engaged upon the bulkheads of one of the exten-sions. They will shortly be completed.

The earthen dike fronting the almshouse grounds on the cartner and remains the amenous grounds on the Schuyikill is being repaired by attachés of the institution. It is about six feet in width and four in depth. It is intended not only to prevent the inundation of the meadow-lands but also (by faceths of slittle-gates) to per-

mit their draining. It is formed of the rich vegetable mould and altavial deposits which have been excavated from the river banks in the immediate vicinity. LAUNCH OF THE GUNBOAT SCIOTA.—The new LAUNCH OF THE GUNBOAT SCIOTA.—The new gunboat built for the Government by Jacob Bierly, at the yard, foot of Columbia avenue, Kensington, will be launched this morning at 10% o'clock. The keel of the yessel was laid and work commenced on the 18th of July last. She has been finished in about seventy days, though the contract time for her completion was one hundred and five days. The rigging of the hoat, with the exception of sails, is already on board and almost in order; the meets merely requiring setting up. Her armament will consist of six guns and a swivel, with the enpecity of corrying an additional gun on the forcesste pacity of carrying an additional gun on the forecastle deck. A stern wheel, worked by an iron shaft, has been supplied by I. P. Morris & Co., who are to furnish the engines and entire machinery. The ceremonies of chris-tening will be conducted by Miss Bierly, a daughter of the builder; and, after launchi towed to the wharf of Morris & Co.

George H. Smith returned last evening from New York, whither he had escorted William J. Packard, consigned o Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State. The prisoner behaved with marked decorum, and professed t no complaint against the Government or any of the par-tics concerned in his arrest, he nevertheless asserted his innocence of the crimes laid to his charge, and was wil-ling to be made the victim of circumstances rather than that the justice of the Government should be gainsaid. Mr. Smith parted with him at Fort Hamilton, where he obtained a receipt from the commandant, and, in a few-minutes, beheld Packard seated in a barge, manned by four oarsmen, going at a rapid rate across the channel to the frowning portal of Fort Lafayette. The prisoner maintained his fortitude to the last, but in the end his eyes filled up, and he shook hands with the officer like one going to his grave. He is either an innocent man or a consummate villain.

THE ARSENAL AT BRIDESBURG.—The hurry and bustle at this drsenal, consequent upon the filling up of orders for the transportation of large quantities of Government supplies, continue without abatement. Some two hundred working are engaged about the place in the discharge of duties, appertaining thereto. The articles of shipment comprise all the account account of the coldier in the cavalry, infantry, or other department of service. These are, to some extent, supplied by irms throughout the city, though the larger portion of the equipments for man and horse is received from other vicinities, particularly from Newark, N. J. Shipments of ball and different varieties of shell are frequently made to Washington and the western military district.

Philadelphia ... \$4,219,000 \$4,048,000; \$771,000, \$924,000 North America... 3,624,786 3,575,432 636,607 625,515 THE ARSEVAL AT BRIDESRURG .- The hurry

To GAS CONSUMERS .- We understand that To Gas Consumers.—We understand that the city authorities are about to purchase an improved gas carbonizer for the sum of \$10,000, from a New York inventor. Heretofore great trouble has been experienced in condensing the vapor of hydro-carbon, which is necessary to the making of burning gas. The new invention overcomes this difficulty, by placing the reservoir containing the hydro-carbon in the immediate neighborhood of the burner, thus avoiding the difficulty always experienced in condensing the hydro-carbon through a long length of pipe. It is presumed that a reduction will thus be offected of 33 per cent, in the amount of consumers' gas bills, and a better light obtained than by the present method of condensing.

THE CASE OF THE "JEFFERSONIAN."-The THE UASE OF THE "JEFFERSONIAN."—The case of the newspaper known as the West Chester Jeffersonian, in which certain parties have applied for such action as would authorize the republication of that paper, was to have been argued yesterday morning, in the United States District Court. After the opening of the court the case was dismissed on the part of the Government, an order from the Attorney General of the United States having been received to that effect. This is equivalent to allowing the continuance of the paper, but the moment its existence becomes detrimental to the Government it will be again stopped. ment it will be again stopped.

FATAL RESULT.—A little boy, four years of age, son of Officer Caliwell, of the First ward, wasseriously burned, on Sunday night, at the residence of his parents, in the vicinity of Third and Federal streets. Mrs. Cald well had undressed the child ready for bed, and then stepped out for a moment to speak to a lady opposite. Almost as soon as her back was turned, she heard the scream of her boy and found him in flames. The child had gone too close to the stove to play, and his clothing took lire. He was so badly burned that he died yesterday morning. MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A small propeller

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A Small propenter called the "Annie," used on the Schuylkill Canal for towing hoats, was precipitated over the Flat Rock Dam, above Manayunk, on Saturday. The current was very wift in consequence of the recent rains, and the boat had not sufficient steam up to stem the tide. The tag was overturned, and now lies bottom upwards. She is considerably damaged. There were two men on board at the time of the accident, the engineer and freman. Both escaped any injury. escaped any injury. MATTERS DOWN THE KIVER.—Only two of the five cotton factories at Chester are running. Of two dozen cotton factories on the banks of the Delaware a dozen are running half time. A quantity of army wagons and ambulances have recently been made at Wilmington. Nearly all the morocco establishments at that place are working short time, and doing little, and eight carriage manufactories, formerly employing each from one to four hundred men, and greatly dependent on Southern trade, have discharged their hands and are idde.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS .- Our local correspondents, in a number of the camps upon the Potomae, complain that their officers have continuously ansented themselves from their companies. In one case, a prominent official, recently appointed by Governor Curtin, has neglected his men for more than four weeks. He recently visited his encampment in citizens' dress, with the sole purpose of influencing the election. As a same state of things is remarked in most of the organiza-tions in the Government service.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING .- A number of gunners returned to the city yesterday, having passed the previous Saturday and Sunday in gunning for partriiges. One gentleman, who returned from Cevil county, Maryland, reports the game unusually fine. He brought home seventy-two birds. Another sportsmu, from the neighborhood of New Castle, returned with eight dozen of the plump, fat, and tempting birds. Another Break in the Pennsylvania Ca-AND THER JUNEAR IN THE FENNNYLYANIA UA-The western division of this canal seems to be pe-culiarly unlucky. During the past year it has been na-vigable but a few weeks. Owing to the heavy rains another break has happened, and the double stone lock at dam No. 3, together with the store-house and dwel-ling, has been washed away.

A HEAVY BUSINESS .- The Pennsylvania Railroad now employ 214 engines, 70 passenger cars, and over 2,000 freight cars in the transportation of passengers and freight. The receipts of the road for the year ending on the 1st inst, were over \$7,000,000.

ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY.-Yesterday after-ACCIDENT AT A QUARAT.—I ASSECTION INTER-mon a man manned Cornelius Logue, saged forty years, while engaged in blasting stone at Irvin's Quarry, West Philadelphia, was blown into the air and sertonaly in-pured. It was conveyed to his residence at Twenty-third and Spring Carden streets, and is not expected to

THE TURF-OXFORD PARK. To Mr. Van THE TURF-OXFORD FARK.—TO Mr. Van Octon, the enterprising proprietor of this park, the public were yesterday indebted for an excellent day's sport, consisting of two races, the first of which was between the stallons American Star and Kimbail Jackson, Mr. A larger number of spectators than have yet attended the fall saldjitions, were, by the lovely day, and unusual attractions, induced to be present. At half past three the stallons began scoring for the first hear, for which they set off evenly together and tapped neck and neck they went to the quarter pole. Rere Kimbail Jackson took a flight and settled three levesths in the rear, where, not-with-tanding his attense textitons, he remained to the went to the quarter pole. Refer thinded exceptions a flight and actified three learths in the remained to lie with-tanding his utmost exertions, he remained to lie finish, American Star running the least in 2.41. E-tween the heats of the above, the second race, in which the contestants [were Lift] and Gentle Amire, was commenced. This arrangement of trotting between heats is one which awers with general approbation, as it saves much time and continually absorbs the attention of the spectators. At the third start, when neck and neck, they got the word, whereupon the driver of Gentle Annie commerced a lively song, which had they freet of carrying fally, who, at the furn, had contrived to get a leasts shead, off her feet, from which she wetted three lengths in the rear. At quarter pole the gray mare broke, but was quickly settled, without suffering from the maneouve. Upon emerging from the stretch, the gray mare had a lead of six open lengths, and, although she indulged in a skip down the stretch, she crossed the score well in hand, a winner of the heat in four lengths, in 2.52. This was the first heat which the gray mare laid won in any of her matches with Lifty.

After this heat American Star and Kimball Jackson are the death of the stretch of the stretch of the property of After this heat American Star and Kimball Jackson After this hear American Star and Kimbail Jackson were brought out for the second heart, which, with the third, was easily won by the former stallion, without a skip or a break, Jackson invariably breaking in the first quarter, falling off, and trailing to the close. The second heat between Lilly and Gentle Annie proved more quarter, falling off, and trailing to the close. The second heat between Lilly and Gentle Annie proved more ravilling. At the turn the gray mare was leading by three lengths, which a break on her part did not lessen. The bay mare was now trotting steadily, and at the half-nile role lapped, and was about passing Gentle Annie, when an unearthly yell, given in Goodin's inimitable style, carried her off her feet, and she fell off two lengths. Her driver, steadying her, again pursued his opponent, who breaking at the third quarter pole, Lilly got within a length, lapped, and passed her. Down the homestreth the contest was exciting, the gray mare being but a length, lapped, and passed her. Down the homestreth the contest was exciting, the gray mare being but a length behind, which a break did not alter. When half way down the stretch Lilly broke, and she being nuite unskifful at this change of break, the fears of her friends were aroused anew, but, without cause, however, for, her driver recovering her immediately, by a master effect, she sped home, a winner of the heat, in 2.52.

Thind Heat—At the word the gray mare passed the score two lengths ahead, but at the turn breaking, and for the first time to a disadvantage, fell to the rear a corresponding distance. Her driver, perceiving her desperate position, took desperate chances, and perceiving that the driver of Lilly kept her on her lags, in spite of the exercise of his youl powers, tried a new dodge, and by a gait never countennaced in harness races, passed Lilly in the deep cut. Even this would not do, for Lilly passed bim, and as they swung around the stretch, was leading him by ten lengths, by which distance she beat her home easily in 2.55.

Fourari Heat—At the word they were well together, but were not destined to remain so long, for at the turn Lilly led her two lengths, and so by the quarter-pole, half-nile pole, and around the stretch. Down the stretch, Lilly, increasing the gap to five lengths,

half-nile pole, and around the stretch. Down the stretch, Lilly, increasing the gap to five lengths, crossed the score a winner by that distance of the heat and race in 2.54. Oxford Park, Monday, October 14th.—Trotting mile heats, test 3 in 5, to harness, for the Proprietor's purse of \$90; \$15 to second best.

APPARATUS FOR MAKING ICE .- Mr. John White has exhibited to us an improved portable apparatus for making ire. It is based on the power which substances have of absorbing heat in their conversion from stances have of absorbing heat in their conversion from the acid to the gaseous form. The inventor claims that a single pound of coal burned under a cast-iron vessel attached to the machine will produce four pounds of ice. Said vessel is filled with a liquid solution of ammoniac gas, placed on a stove, and heated to about 220 degrees Fahrenheit. The gas condenses in a second vessel, which is surrounded by cold water. The water, becoming cooled, absorbs rapidly the animoniac, and atmost immediately freezes. The apparatus is not yet perfected, and evidences as yet simply the fact that ice can be made. IMPROVEMENT IN SAWS .- One of our ex-

tensive saw manufacturers is about to inaugurate a new process of tempering saw-teeth. The apparatus conprocess of tempering saw-teem. The apparatus consists of a sheet-iron box, with an opening at the bottom, containing charcoal. The saw is laid upon an iron shelf, projecting from the box, and the teeth are intraded through an aperture so as to be heated by the charcoal. A range of funnels or chimneys surmount the box, and a trough runs lengthwise with the saw. Either water or oil can be used to temper the points of the teeth, and after hardening them, a hot iron box, or ignited oil and a year traven will like what. arter hardening them, a not from out, or ignited on and a wet sponge, will bring out their temper until they admit of the action of a file. This improvement is patented. It constitutes a very individual way of accomplishing its object, and is said to be exceedingly simple and suc-TRADE WITH THE WEST .- The trade of Phi-

TRADE WITH THE WEST.—The trade of Philodelphia with the West is better at this time than it has been for the past two years. Both the export and import trade of this port is largely transacted through the port of New York. Our domestic exports for the first six months of 1861 were almost equal to those of the whole year 1839, and for the last three years the exports on the past three years the exports on the past whole years as follows: and imports compare as follows:
 1859...
 5,924,004
 14,849,854

 1860...
 7,843,510
 15,190,757

 1861, 6 mas
 5,053,032
 3 mos
 2,950,590

Meagre as the direct foreign trade of this port is in proportion to the aggregate business of the city, these figures show that it is yet improving, and is better for so much of 1861 as is here reported than for any previous DISTRICT COURT - Judge Sharswood. Mary C. Smith vs. The President and Directors of the State Bunk of Camden, N. J. An action under the sherift's interpleader act.

sherin's interpleader act.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare,—Jacob Contad, executor of Pavid Conrad, vs. Richard T. Schmidt, administrator, &c. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for \$4,755.60.

Alexander Whilden & L. M. Whilden, trading, &c., vs. William H. Lee. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$42.12.

T. Muson Mitchell, assignce of Henry Heill, vs. Eliza Strong and George H. hart, and assessed damages as to H. K. Strong, Jr., administrator of H. K. Strong, deceased. An action to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for \$7,592.

Nathan Goleman vs. Charles Neill and Mary J. 105 Nathan Coloman vs. Charles Neil and Mary J. his wife. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$210.50. John H. Palethorp, Jr., vs. James Baker and William P. Westcott, trading, &c. THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS Was en-

gaged during yesterday with prison cases, Yesterday Mr. Ashton, acting United States District Attorney, announced that on Monday next he would be ready to arraign the men charged with piracy. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1861. The business at the Stock Board to-day was molerate, with more firmness in prices. City sixes were steady at 83% for the old issue, and 91 for the new; State fives sold at 761/2 for the registered, and 80 for the coupon bonds ; Pennsylvania Railroad shares advanced to 46 1/4, a gain of 1/4, and Minchill Railroad shares to 48 1/4, a gain Second and Third-streets Passenger Railroad shares streets at 36; and Spruce and Pine-streets at 7%. For Race and Vine-streets, 3 was bid; for Chestnut and Walnut, 26; and for West Philadelphia, 51 dividend of. Catawissa preferred closed 43; bid, 5 asked; Elmira preferred 9 bid, 10 asked; North Pennsylvania Railroad

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	\$4,219,000	\$4,048,000	\$771,000	\$924,000
North America		3,575,432	636,607	625,815
Farm & Mech	5,101.793		1,071,755	
Commercial	1,912,000			
Mechanica'	1,992,650	1,991,000	219,075	
N. Liberties	1,471,000	1,501,000		
Southwark	986,359		229,980	279,228
Kensington	752,376	756,496	127,026	140,849
Penn Township	832,783	792,185	125,875	170,540
Western	1,645,109	1,573,085		512,708
Man & Mech	1,366,825	1,337,040		
Commerce	716,999	728,313	157,337	199,544
Girard	2,417,452	2,440,027		351,137
Tradesmen's	581,604		101,994	114,325
Consolidation	596,578			87,861
City	872,467			
Commonwealth.				
Corn Exchange				
Union	442,000			
Total	20.400.110	20.281 157	5 191 377	5 049 509

\$2,661,000 \$2,651,000 \$245,000 \$236,000 Western..... Man. & Mech... Girard.... Tradesmen's.... Consolidation ... 451,201 59,755 329,048 105,580 583,435 48,765 308,066 65,185 256,000 48,000 207,000 48,000 City.....Commonwealth. Corn Exchange. Total. 20,331,970 20,929,931 2,238,739 2,249,731 The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks

 Oct. 7,
 Oct. 14,

 Capital Stock.
 .\$11,811,030
 \$11,811,075. Inc.
 45

 Loans.
 .30,499,110
 30,281,157. Dec.217,962

 Spreie.
 .5,858,277
 5,643,503. Inc..569,228

 Due fin other Bks.
 1,271,846
 1,325,259. Inc.. 55,410

 Depessits.
 20,331,970
 20,944. Dec.203,086

 Depessits.
 20,331,970
 20,229,9331. Inc.507,961

 Circulation.
 2,238,789
 2,249,731. Inc. 10,992
 Jan. 3, 1800. 25,286,387 4,450,261 2,836,601 14,982,919 July 2. 29,801,306 4,974,549 2,036,755 16,994,915 Dec. 1. 26,773,207 4,933,827 4,857,902 15,681,189 Jan. 7, 1861. 28,891,280 4,920,266 2,689,812 15,201,928 Feb. 4. 25,801,91 4,538,054 2,778,318 15,235,435 Mar. 4. 25,801,981 4,538,054 2,778,318 15,235,435 Mar. 4. 25,801,381 4,538,054 2,778,318 15,236,435 Mar. 4. 25,801,381 4,538,054 2,778,318 15,236,435 Mar. 4. 25,805,314 5,006,988 2,811,401 14,803,736 April 1. 24,973,906 5,298,802 2,716,602 15,801,997 June 3. 24,871,294 5,716,826 2,317,007 15,306,686 July 1. 23,936,200 2,638,302 2,716,602 15,801,997 June 3. 24,871,927 45,716,826 2,317,007 15,304,594 July 1. 23,936,200 4,688,399 4,101,312 15,907,913 Aug. 5. 24,211,527 6,432,21 2,958,574 15,394,1801 Sept. 2. 28,537,264 6,179,482 2,074,048 19,030,712 9. 28,323,466 5,617,770 2,111,439 18,325,337 16 27,459,472 4,697,281 2,202,773 16,498,788 1361 23,713,917 5,222,872 2,194,491 16,344,113 Oct. 7. 30,499,119 5,543,503 2,240,731 20,929,931 The following is a statement of the transactions at the Philadelphia Clearing House, for the week ending Oct. Distributed Clearing House, for the week ending Oct. 12, as furnished by the manager, George E. Arnold, Est. :

Ulearings. \$2,582,869 57 Balances. \$171,820 38 158,940 86 159,692 36 159,847 48 167,694 93 174,532 75 \$13,568,995 01 \$962,528 76 The same instructions that we noticed as in force at the New York Sub-Treasury have been issued to Mr. Walton, the assistant treasurer, in this city, to receive

two years' six per cent, treasury notes in exchange for the 7 3-10 per cent. notes of the new national loan. This brings these treasury notes up very nearly to par, and they sold at the Stock Board to-day at 99%.

The New York Post of this ovening says:

Extraordinary animation on the Stock Exchange is the opening feature of the week. The steady absorption of stocks noticed throughout last week is still unsatisfied; and nearly every security on the list feels the upward tendency. At the sommencement of business Government bonds met with a large advance, and the improvement is fully maintained at the close. The coupon sixes of 1881 touched 95, a rise of 10 per cent. since July 26.

Railroad bonds are very firm and higher. Erie bonds

are 1% 22 per cont. better ? Michigan Southern 1%; Illinois Central construction 1%.

Missouri sixes rose to 45, with large sales.

United States fives of 1874 imposed to 83%. The fives of 1895 rold at 65. Bank stocks are also rising.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Attention has been lately directed to the shares of 130 Cieveland and Tolsedo Railroad, whiriff have soverneed 5 per cent. within a few days. This company, see every one is aware, used before 1857 to pay regular dividends—ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. annually—and the efock mad its sell at 65 and 80 per cent. 1857, like all other Northern and Western railsones, the Cleveland and Toledo god into difficulties. To meet is interest payments, it was compelled to sell income beards at a hearly discount, and its earnings fell off so bearing that dividends were suspended, and the company were left with a small but embarcassing floating delyt. Ever since then the net enrings of the read have been applied to the liquidation of the debt; and fifteen months ago, it was reduced to something like \$250,000:

"The condition of the property was then so promising, and le traffic or good, that some weightly field adjactous capitalist of N w York undertook to dispose of the distrust created by the first menaces of disminen. It is now probable that if will be revived, and, if it is caveled through, the reamption of dividends of this stock will follow as a matter of course. Last year the Cleveland and Toledo carned 4 per cent, on its stock, after paying interest, expenses, &c., &c. Tills year II will de better, in conseare 1 1/2 2 per cont. better ! Michigan Southern 1 1/4 : Diicarned 4 per cent. on its stock, after paying interest, ex-genses, &c., &c. This year it will do better, in conse-The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Bailroad di-tereors restorday declared a dividend of 2½ 學 cent. out of the business of the lust six months, payable in cash. The Cincinnati Commercial of October 12th says: The therminal Commercial of October 12th cays:
The banks have rather short offerings of paper, and are metry free to take first-class 60 day at 10 % cent. Very little "imade" paper is put out, for two good reasons: first, that it would not be taken; and second, that those who ordinarily make such find but little use to which they can put the proceeds for the speedy return of profits enough to make it in object to take a venture involving extra risk. Uncurrent money remains as quoted in our last. Very little, besides Kentucky and Eastern, finds its way into this field, and they cause but very little inconvenience to either the banks or the merchants.

The business in exchange was generally light to-day, both in selling and buying.

The St. Louis Republican, of Friday, says: The St. Louis Republican, of Friday, says:

There was to-day, as yesterday, such tightness in the money market. There is but a small supply of exchange on the market. What there was sold somewhat irregularly, some of the banks making the rate as low as 7½ premium. More was sold at 3. And these were rates conformed to in favor of customers. Sales were made somewhat higher to outside purchasers. There was some demand for gold, but there was not much sold, the price being so high, 12 per cent, being asked in some instances. The Warsaw (Ind.) Express says:

We learn that such is the press of business on the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne, and Chicago Radirood that it is impossible to send away freight. Every possible place where wheat can be stoned away in town is filled, with no immediate prospect of slipping. It is having the effect to almost suspend business in town. The radirood should have twice as much rolling stock as it now has.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

October 14, 1861.

BEFORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.

| SECOND BOARD. | 10 Norristown R.b5 45 | 5 Beaver M R.3dys 58 \(\) 2000 Penna 5-:...2 dys 76\(\) 4000 Treas N 6pc.2yrs 99\(\) 5 Beaver Meadow R 53\(\) 1000 Cum & A 6s 33... 80 5 do... 55\(\) 1000 Cum & A 6s 33... 85\(\) 4000 AFTER BOARDS. AFTER BOARDS. CLOSING PRICES-PIRM.

Bid. Ask.

Phila 6s int off, 84 84% | Elmira B Pref. 9

Phila 6s R ** 64 84% | Elmira Ts '73... 56 % |

Phila 6s R ** 91% 92 | Long Island R, 9% |

Penna 5s..... 76% 76% | Leh Cl & Nav... 49% |

Reading R.... 13 31 18% | Leh Cl & N Scrp 32% |

Philadelphia Markets.

October 14 Evening There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use; the sales are mostly to supply the trade at from \$5.37 % to \$5.62 % for common to select brands of superfine, \$5.62% @5.87% for extras, and \$66 7.50 for extra family and fancy lots as to quality. Ryo Flour is scarce, and selling at \$3.75 P bbl. ComMealthere is very little doing, and it is held at \$2.75@2.80 as bbl. nana at a further advance of 1c v or; sates of yellow at 63æ64c v bu. Oats are in good request, there being large orders from the Government; 4≈5,000 bus sold at 35c for prime new Delaware, and 35æ36c for Penna. Bark.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is in demand at \$27 v top. on. Cotton.—The market remains very quiet, and we hear COTTON.—The market remains very quiet, and we hear of no sales.
GROCKHES are unchanged; there being very little stock in first hands.
PROVISIONS are firm, and prices are about the same as last quoted.
SEEDS.—Cloverseed is selling at from \$4.50 to \$4.75
P bu, and Flanseed at \$1.45.
WHISKY is rather lower, with sales of Ohio bbl+ at 21c, and drudge at 20 1/2 a 21c # gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. OCTOBER 14, 1861. Receipts of Beef cattle continue large, reaching 2,370 this work. The market is dull, and prices about the same as last quoted. The following are the particulars

same as last quoted. The following are the par of the sales:

32 Isaac Abrahams, Virginia, \$7.28.

33 J. Sanderson, Ohio, \$7.28.

86 McQuaid & Carr, Virginia, \$6.28.

115 Kimble & Kirk, Chester county, \$7.28.

28 Kennedy, Chester county, \$7.50.28.

20 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, \$7.50.28.

110 James McFillen, Ohester county, \$7.50.28.

120 P. McFillen, Chester county, \$7.50.25.

126 P. McFillen, Chester county, \$7.50.25.

127 J. Seldomridge, Ohio, \$5.28.

128 Schamberg & Co., Ohio, \$7.28.

129 Schamberg & Co., Ohio, \$7.28.

131 Schamberg & Co., Ohio, \$7.28.

132 Rohenid, Ohio, \$7.28.

133 Rohenid, Ohio, \$5.28.

134 Rohenid, Ohio, \$5.28.

135 Rohenid, Ohio, \$5.28.

136 M. Carson, Chester county, \$7.25.28.

137 Rohenid, Ohio, \$5.28.

138 Fuller & Bros., Ohio, \$7.28.

140 H. Chamber & Alexander, Ohio, \$7.50.28.

151 H. Frank, Ohio, \$7.28.

152 K. Stomaker, Ohio, \$6.36.

153 L. Kaufluan, Illineis, \$6.50.

154 J. Duffy, Ohio, \$7.38.

155 J. Holley, Glester county, \$0.28.

155 J. H. Frank, Ohio, \$7.38.

156 F. Reitenbaugh, Virginia, \$0.27.

157 J. Holleys Chester county, \$5.50.28.

 52 F. Reilly, Unio, 5480.
 52 F. Reitenbaugh, Virginia, \$6-27.
 25 J. Holmes, Chester county, \$7.5023.
 36 E. Hamaker, Ohio, \$7-38.
 49 Smith & Fuller, Ohio, \$7-38. 49 Smith & Fuller, Ohio, \$708.

27 Toomey & Duffy, Ohio, \$607.

11 Chamiers & Kimble, Chester county, \$728.

About 60 head or Cows sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$20 to \$40 per head, \$4 to quality.

The arrival of Sheep reached about \$4000 head, selling at from 6½ to 7c \$400 head, selling at from 84.50 to \$5 for still-fed, and \$505.50 \$400 he net, for cora Hogs, as to quality.

New York Stock Exchange-Oct. 11.

New York Markets of Yesterday

Asuns are quiet and steady, at \$5.25 for Pots and BREADSTUFFS .- The market for State and Western BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Frour rules in favor of the buyer, with only a moderate demand; the receipts are tiberal, and holders manifest more disposition to sell. The sales are 11,500 bbis, at \$5.25a5.35 for superime State; \$3.5a5.55 or extra state; \$5.25a5.35 for superime Michigan, Indiana-Ohio, Iowa, &c, and \$5.5a5.55 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio, at \$5.75a5.85, and trade brands of ditto at \$5.90a5.50.

Southern Flour is quiet and unchanged, with sales of 900 bbb at \$5.75a6 for superine Bultimore; \$6.10a7 for not ble at \$5.050 to superine Battmore; \$5.105. for extra lot, \$5.7567.25 for Georgetown; \$7.567.5 for Petersburg city; \$7.56.75 for Richmond city.

Canadian Flour is quiet, with sales of 600 bbls at \$5.25

25.35 for superfine, and \$5.4626.75 for the range of extra legals. extra brands.

Rye Flour is stendy, with small sales at \$2:75@4 for Rys Flour is speaky, with small sales at \$2.75.22 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is unchanged; we quote Jersey at \$2.75.22 (2.80, Brandywine \$3.10.26.25, puncheons \$10.

Wheat is rather dull, and prices have a droeping tendency. There is a fair design for export, but holders evince more disposition to realize under larger receipts. The sales are 190,000 hosbiels at \$1.15.5 for Chicage spring, \$3.1.826.25 for Miwaikee Chib, \$1.20.41.31 for white Kentucky.

By a larger at 702.75c. White Kentucky.

Rye is quiet at 70@75c.

Barley is firm; sales 9,000 bushels Canada West at 71@74c.

71.574c.
Oata are quiet at 30.663 for Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, 34.655 for Western and State; 30.634 for Canadian.
Corn is le higher, with a very active demand for ship-

ment, home consumption and speculation; sales 260,000 bushels at 58 259c for good to prime mixed Western.