THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

HOOD'S 'GREAT' ADVANCE.

TRUTH ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.

HARDEE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Defeat of Longstreet in the Valley.

BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

Late Reports from East Tennessee, Mobile, and Louisiana.

Shenandoah Valley.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 17.

The report that Rosser had succeeded in recuperating men of the property taken by the enemy on Monday was repeated by passengers who arrived from Staunton on yesterday. It needs confirmation, however.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

It was telegraphed from Charlottesville yesterday that our cavalry had had a reverse in the valley, near Edinburgh, that, after driving the enemy for several days, on Sunday pushed forward and fell among their infantry—a position from which we were not extricated without the loss of several pieces of artillery.

The same report, in a more exaggerated form, was brought by persons who came down on the Central train. These people say we have lost a thousand men and eleven guns.

No official information of any such facts have been received at the War Department, and, therefore, we believe them false. If anything of the kind occurred in the valley so long ago as last Sunday, the facts would have been officially known here before last night.

Commencement of Hood's Advance.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

There is no impropriety now in giving some account of Hood's departure from Sherman's front to his rear. The letters given below, giving a description of the march, are particularly interesting, from the fact that they are written by a soldier, and show the exalted state of feeling in the Army of Tennessee. They are from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and the first is dated Oct. 1:

On the evening of the 28th of September orders were received to cook rations for a march, and soon after the battle was fought all is still and secretly. Curiosity was in full force, and every one seemed per usually interested in the projected movement. For a week previous "grapevine" messages had been constantly received that the Army of Tennessee was on its way to the enemy's rear, and now when these messages seemed to be, in a measure, confirmed, every one was well with excitement.

The wagons quietly slipped away until about 2 A. M. of the 29th, when the joyous words "Fall in" were heard along the lines, and the men sprang with alacrity to their places. Stewart's Corps, while leading in front, Walthall in the advance, and French in the rear, marched to the Chattahoochee river and crossed at Pumpkintown. The crossing of the corps was a grand sight. From the lofty hills which crown either side of the river, the long serpentine line of glittering arms and trudging bayonets gleamed in the rays of the declining sun; and as the points of the stars disappeared in the distance were invisible, it seemed as if the men were walking on the water.

The ladies from the south side had congregated on the bank, and the waves flew back in derision, and the smile of approval which illuminated their countenances, nerved every arm and fired every breast as they bolted onward on their patriotic mission. This array, I am thoroughly convinced, is the best in the Confederacy. The Virginia army, I am aware, has seen hundreds of victories—has real never sustained a defeat. It has pressed vigorously from one victory to another without consolidation or dissatisfaction, but it has never passed through the dark ordeal that the Army of Tennessee has.

Crossing the Chattahoochee, we marched nearly west, and halted five miles from it. Continuing the march the next morning we turned a little more to the south, and reached here yesterday about two o'clock P. M. We are now six miles from Powder Springs, on the road to New Hope Church, and about twenty miles to the west of Marietta. We have all been waiting patiently for orders to resume the march this morning, but I suppose General Hood is waiting for the completion of some of his arrangements.

October 2, 1864.—In one hour we are on the war path again. General Hood has unhoomed himself to the army, and every private of the army knows what is expected of him. General Hood has received positive information of the fact that Sherman has sent two divisions in quest of "the Wizard of the Saddle" in Middle Tennessee. Two more divisions have been sent to Kentucky to recruit, and Blair's Corps has been disbanded and sent home, their term of enlistment having expired. We are there cre, numerically, nearly as strong as they are. The enemy has about forty days' rations of bacon, and very little bread, on hand.

We move this morning to the railroad—at what point is General Hood's secret, not mine. We will proceed northward, tearing up the road as we go; and as Sherman will be compelled to provision his army he will be compelled either to follow and attack us in a chosen and fortified position or move on further into our country without a railroad to furnish him supplies.

President Davis' Visit to the Army in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel*, in a letter from the front, describing the recent visit of President Davis to the army, says:—

It is useless, and can do no good, to dispute the fact that his President's reception was not an enthusiastic one. On the contrary, it was cold. There was no display manifested, neither was there any enthusiasm—none of that general expression of personal admiration for "the man" characterized the visit made after the battle of Chickamauga.

The reception this time was given to the "President of the Confederate States." As such no compliment can be made of it. And if any would have it otherwise, they must at all times remember that this army, as well as all the service of the Confederacy, is made up of thinking men, and not machines, and govern themselves accordingly.

The time of the President was fully employed in interviews with the commander-in-chief, the corps commanders, reviewing the troops, and finally in a protracted meeting with all the generals of the army. From the outset it was palpable that great dissatisfaction prevailed, but ignorance of its cause was expressed. Its decay, I suppose, sealed the mouths of the corps commanders. But the expression of the troops could not be mistaken.

There did not attempt to hide their feelings. Nor was it marked was the change in their conduct during the grand review as compared with that on a similar occasion last fall; that upon returning to headquarters the President in all-feel upon being interrogated as to the reason. Yet no one spoke out, and the consequence was a convention of all the generals.

My information is direct that at this meeting, from which General Hood very properly absented himself, a full interchange of views as to the condition of the army, its desires and feelings, took place. There was nothing concealed. The general wish for a change of commanders was made known, and by some it was boldly urged that a change was necessary to insure the success of the campaign. There was no enmity displayed towards General Hood. All his eminent soldierly qualities were admitted; but the naked truth was that he would better serve the cause, the wishes of the men, combine existing diffidence between officers, and inspire greater confidence throughout the whole army, was bluntly avowed. The President was informed of this conclusion. At the same meeting preferences were expressed for a new commander, and General Johnston and Beauregard were the great favorites, the former being by far the strongest expression in his favor.

General Hardee's Farewell.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

Before leaving the Army of Tennessee for his new field of duty, Lieut.-General Hardee, all thanks to him, the veteran commander came forward and made a very touching little speech to the soldiers.

In connection, he told them the commanding General was gone, he was gone, the army was gone, and he, who had launched an unfeasible campaign, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he pointed them that it was he would but do their duty and stick like a soldier and to do so perfectly and completely as he knew they could do, that the greatest success of the war would be achieved, that Sherman would unconditionally be driven from Atlanta.

His speech was received throughout with the utmost expressions of enthusiasm, and upon bidding them an affectionate farewell, the crowd rushed forward to their loved commander, and thousands of the old heroes from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas had the unmanly pleasure of shedding a few tears in bidding and saying farewell to the war-worn veteran who had led them on so many bloody fields.

Additional Details of Thursday's Fight.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 15.

Further accounts from the battle-field of Thursday fully sustain the general idea of its complexness as an victory over the enemy on that memorable day. The effort to carry our lines was well matured, and the enemy was fully prepared to make the great sacrifice they did in the endeavor. During Tuesday night, large reinforcements were thrown across the James from the enemy's front at Petersburg, and all day Wednesday was occupied in getting the men up to the lines in front of Chaffin's, and preparing for the conflict of the following day.

The main force moved in the Charles City road, and on Thursday morning, when the attack was begun, it was evident that the principal feinting would have to be done in the vicinity of that road, although the enemy had erected near the Darbytown road, and the advance by that route was significantly and in strong force.

The advance of the enemy was checked about a mile and a half from our main works, and soon after the battle was joined their troops began massing near the Charles City road for those desperate and repeated charges which proved so disastrously unfortunate for them. They advanced repeatedly against our lines of breastworks, but were literally mowed down as frequently. And on one single instance did they secure an entrance, with all their compulsory recklessness in their fatalatry charges. Because at every point on the line they were at last compelled to abandon the contest, not only leaving the field, but their dead and many of their wounded.

The repulse was as complete as it was sanguinary, and furnishes upon force beyond question the attempt to flank Chaffin's farm may be attempted again. Such is the necessities of the political campaign at the North can recognize no such considerations. The terrible losses of this day will be concealed, as others before it, and before many days are over we may expect to hear of just such another and perhaps more disastrous and important assault.

Our losses in the engagement will not exceed one hundred.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

After their bloody repulse of Thursday the enemy had no stomach to repeat their experiment on our works. Their defeat was much more thoroughly and disastrous than many are aware of. They made five distinct and determined assaults, and each time being met by a most murderous fire of musketry at close range, were driven back in rout and confusion, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead.

Notwithstanding these facts we have no doubt Grant has already telegraphed to Washington that the affair was, on his part, nothing more than a reconnoissance in force, which its object having been accomplished our forces withdrew. We know it to have been no reconnoissance, but a determined effort to break through what was supposed by the enemy to be a weak part of our lines. And we take our success then as an omen of the result when the grand trip of all shall come; when the Dutch Gap canal shall have been completed, and Grant, with combined army and navy, shall make his grand old "coo to Richmond," with a view of affecting the Presidential election.

Heavy Shelling at Petersburg.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 15.

The heaviest mortar shelling of the siege occurred on Tuesday night last, and the sight is described as having been terrible. For the space of several hours [illegible] the sky was literally covered with bombs—[illegible] and shooting in almost countless numbers, and in a manner beautifully. The enemy may boast the heavy metal, but we believe, say the *Express*, our mortars are the more effective.

Indeed, we are informed that the enemy concentrated a few of his most [illegible] on Tuesday night, and shortly after shell discovered that the mortars had ceased firing. Then the fire of the enemy's batteries, for some would give vent to others which strangely followed the scene.

General Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 15.

Certain movements on the enemy's lines before Richmond on Tuesday gave rise to rumors among some of our officers that the Yankee troops meditated an attack yesterday. The day passed off without such an event. We think it scarcely in the power of Grant to attempt anything on the north side until Butler's canal shall have been completed. It therefore is a matter of much interest to know how the work progresses; but it is difficult to obtain any facts in relation to it.

The general impression, however, is that it drags near completion. Our batteries shell the working parties every week in daylight, and, no doubt, somewhat retard their operations, but not, we imagine, materially. It is a prodigious undertaking, and, if successful, will stand unrivalled in magnitude in the annals of military engineering in modern times.

Rebel Report of the Voting in Grant's Army.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

Everything perfectly quiet along all the lines.

The Express states that "a perfectly reliable source" that at a vote taken in the 5th (Warren's) and the 9th (Burnside's) Corps of the Yankee army on Tuesday last, the proportion in favor of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidates was ten to one.

The voting in these corps was altogether by the troops from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, at which an election for State officers and members of Congress was held on Tuesday.

On that day also the question of the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution of the State of Maryland was submitted to the troops from that State in the Army of the Potomac. We could only hear from two regiments whose vote was almost unanimous against its adoption. The main feature of the new Constitution is the extinction of slavery.

Prisoners from Saltville.

Despatch to the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

Yesterday morning sixty-nine Yankee privates, five surgeons, and two officers of the Yankee cavalry, Burbridge's command, captured at Saltville, in the attack upon the salt works, were received at the Libby prison from Lynchburg.

The following are the surgeons and officers:—Surgeon L. C. Woodman, 11th Michigan; Surgeon William H. Gardner, 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hunt, 12th Ohio Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. T. Harris, 5th Kentucky Cavalry; Hospital Steward and Acting Surgeon William J. Cramer, 11th Michigan; Captain J. K. Farrow, 8th Ohio Cavalry; First Lieutenant C. D. King, 25th Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

The surgeons were left upon the field after the rout of Burbridge to attend to the Yankee wounded. We hope the sair of Saltville has not lost its savor, a sufficient quantity of it impregnated their Yankee sinners to cause them to doubt the institution that the subjugation of the South is possible.

Yesterday one hundred and three Yankee prisoners were received from Danville.

News from Tennessee.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

The bridge across the Holston river, at Zollicoffer, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, is rebuilt, and our trains are crossing.

At Carter's station, on the Watauga, the bridge is finished, and the trains passed over yesterday.

At last accounts there was no enemy this side of Knoxville.

Major Bay had driven off a regiment of cavalry from Bull's Gap.

Reports from Mobile.

From the Charleston Mercury, October 11.

MOBILE, October 10.—On Saturday our eastern shore battery opened fire on the gunboats, and whipped them handsomely. On Sunday the same battery fired on a side wheel steamer and hulled and disabled her. The vessel is not now visible in the fleet. This morning all but two vessels disappeared, but came back in the evening.

Reports from Louisiana.

From the Charleston Mercury, October 11.

OPELKA, Miss., October 9.—Scott's cavalry met, and after a severe fight, repulsed the enemy's advance from Kennedy's Ferry on Wednesday last, near Jackson, La. No casualties are known except that one of Scott's sons was blown up and several men killed. Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements, our force evacuated the place on Thursday, saving everything.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning some Yankee cavalry entered Clinton, disguised in Confederate uniforms, from the east side of the town, having crossed the Amite river at Williams's ferry, and come up the east side. We have no particulars as to what they did at Clinton, except the capture of Colonel Pinckney, the commandant of the post, and some twenty soldiers. In the meantime a raiding party had gone off from their main body, and visited Greensburg, Cayla, and Tangipahoa, burning the railroad, remaining a few hours at each place and plundering the people will out mercy everywhere they went.

The New Conscription.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

The late change in the control of the conscription bureau at Richmond has been valuable to the Confederacy. The conscription law is actually enforced in Virginia by General Kemper—it has only been half enforced hitherto in Virginia, and in no other State has it been enforced at all.

It has been only another name for detail—only a cloak for shirking—for the manufacture of useless pretences for light duty, that to be sure, for the land and navy—for everything, but the infantry, the infantry on duty. A new regime has been inaugurated in Virginia by General Kemper, and if a similar man could be found in every State, the world would be astonished to find that the "exhausted South" was a mighty military power.

The revocation of details was one of the worst scrapes ever taken by the Government, as the law authorizing it was one of the greatest follies committed by Congress. The revocation of details proves at that the detail deprived the conscription law of half its virtue. The applications which could be brought to bear upon weak-minded authority, even if they were and corrupt men, were such as to nullify the operation of the law.

The only argument against the revocation of all details that we have heard is that these detailed men are the producers of the country; that if the details are revoked we should all starve. Well, we had better starve than fall under the Yankee yoke. We do not think we should be overrun. We should starve all the same then, and slaves as slaves, not as freemen, starve in the roads and streets instead of in our own houses.

But we shall not starve. Whether Lincoln or McClellan be elected, the war cannot last long; nor are the men who going into the army the real producers of the country. Of all things the South has sown in abundantly. She does not suffer from a scarcity of cotton, tobacco, or rice, says Mr. Davis. The enemy has been encouraged by his speech at Macon than by the fall of Atlanta, and we will be proportionally discouraged if we supposed that his representations that we are starving were "sincere," and none but old men and boys left in the land were correct. But these are only the views of an excited imagination. Due allowance is made for them in the South, where the President is well known. He always attempts to be exact and official statements, let him be misconceived by the stern reality.

—Israel Washburne has recently presented to the town of Washburne, Aroostook county, Maine, a valuable library.

—H. E. Prentiss, of Bangor, one of the proprietors of Topsfield, Maine, has recently given to that town a valuable library.

—Bears have recently been killed at Huntington and Hyde Park, Vermont. They made sad work with the sheepfolds before they were caught.

—Mr. S. D. Case, of Canton Centre, Connecticut, finds that by grafting his chestnut trees the nuts are not only larger, but ripen earlier.

—Mrs. Sarah Norton, one hundred years old last month, is the oldest person living in Newport, R. I. Her faculties are not perceptibly impaired.

—Friday of last week was the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the printing of the first paper in New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, by David Fowle.

—A letter has been received at Lawrence, Mass., addressed to the handsomest young lady in the town, and the postmaster feels that he is in an awkward fix.

—On Friday last the workmen employed on the tunnel under Lake Michigan, at Chicago, found unmistakable evidence of oil. Instead of water the Chicagoians bid fair to obtain inflammable material for city use.

—The Soldiers' Aid Society of Worcester, Mass., has expended $3000 within the year in taking care of sick and wounded soldiers, and is now out of funds. It appeals to the citizens of that place to raise $5000.

—The published record of transactions in real estate in Newport, R. I., for the past year, shows the transfer of three hundred and eighty-nine parcels at prices amounting to $1,984,220. A large proportion of these estates have been bought and sold on speculation.

—Austin Stowell, of North Orange, Massachusetts, the other day fired his gun into a chestnut tree to bring down some chestnuts, and the charge went into the body of a boy named Harrington who was in the tree, hidden by the foliage. The boy was seriously injured, but will live.

—On Saturday night last an attempt was made by two robbers to enter the house of Mr. Hansley, in East Pennsboro, Pa. Her husband being absent, Mrs. Housley defended the premises and fired twice at the burglars with a pistol, when they deemed it advisable to beat a retreat.

—A suit has been tried in the Supreme Court in Boston to recover a policy of $10,000 upon the life of Mr. Hutchins, late of Roxbury. He died of an overdose of laudanum, and the insurance company attempted to prove that he committed suicide; but the jury found a verdict of $11,503 for the widow of Mr. Hutchins.

—A woman in California got married, and in four weeks was a widow. Three weeks after married again, and in two weeks more was again a widow. Two weeks after married her brother-in-law. Guess she must have either been a very attractive woman or else the only one in the place!

THIRD EDITION

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

News from Gen. Sherman's Army.

PROGRESS OF HOOD'S MOVEMENT

IT IS A COMPLETE FAILURE.

Our Army in Good Condition.

THE REBELS WILL NOT FIGHT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 10 A. M.—Major-General John A. Dix, New York:—The following despatch has been received:—

"CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee, 3 P. M., October 17, 1864.—Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night, and Sherman at Ship's Gap. The report of yesterday, that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry, was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General."

Another official despatch, dated at Chattanooga yesterday, is as follows:—

"I left General Sherman at Ship's Gap, in Taylor Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right, and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered battle repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Altoona has made him very cautious. General Slocum is all right at Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage. Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet. If he fails to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The losses in men thus far have been in our favor.

"Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that, if surrendered, the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days; but that, if the posts were carried by assault, no prisoners would be taken. Rome is all right."

C. A. DANA, Acting Sec'ry of War.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "SCOTIA."

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The News of Early's Defeat in England.

"DARK DAYS FOR THE SOUTH."

Amsterdam Savans Send an Address to President Lincoln.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER FOR WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamer *Scotia* has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 9th instant.

The steamer *St. Andrew* arrived out on the 8th, and the *Arabia* on the 9th.

There was continued uneasiness in the financial and commercial circles in England. The unfavorable bank returns showing a heavy fall in the reserve of notes, dispelled all hope of a reduction in discount, and led to apprehensions of a possible further rise. The funds are heavy and drooping, and the demand for money active.

The Bank of Berlin has advanced the rate of discount from 6 to 7, and the Bank of Holland from 6 to 6½. The failures of John Ghislstone & Co., merchants of London, for a heavy amount; George Wright & Co., merchants of Liverpool; John Catto, paper dealer, London; Patrick Thompson, ship-broker, London, and others, are announced.

The continued successes of Sheridan give great satisfaction to the friends of the North, and much discouragement to Secessionists. The Rebel loan fell to 56, but rallied to 58.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is plain to all that these are dark days for the South, but it thinks there is still a good deal of fight in the Confederacy.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Sheridan's second defeat of Early, says "it will incalculably strengthen Lincoln's political position."

At the recent meeting of the International Association for the advancement of Social Science at Amsterdam, one hundred and sixty members signed an address to President Lincoln, applauding his perseverance against the slaveholders, and encouraging him to persevere in the holy cause of liberty, which they feel sure must triumph.

Bell's Life says that neither Mace nor Coburn can claim the stakes, and all bets are off. It recommends Coburn to accept Mace's challenge to fight in England, and proposes that they either toss for a referee or that four gentlemen of the press select one for them. It says it was clearly Coburn's fault for not observing secrecy. Archbishop Cullen had issued a letter to the Irish clergy denouncing the fight.

M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and M. Chaisaurenaud appointed to Washington.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 11,530,000 francs. The Bourse was lower; Rentes 65f. 65c.

There are various statements as to the progress of the Vienna Conference, but nothing intelligible or reliable.

The Sti was another dull day in commercial circles, but no additional failures had transpired.

A Madrid telegram says the recall of Admiral Pinzon from the Pacific has been decided upon. Measures are also adopted for the future command and destination of the Pacific squadron.

A Melbourne telegram of the 25th of August says there are indications of a probable peace in New Zealand.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 8, Evening.—Sale of cotton to-day, 4000 bales, including 1000 to speculators and exporters. There is but little inquiry, and prices are weak. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions steady. Lard advancing. Produce inactive.

Consols for money 88@88¼.

Illinois Central shares 59@61 discount. Erie 41@42.

HAVRE, October 8.—Sales of cotton for the week, *très ordinaire* 5000 bales at 40f. 23c., the market being dull and easier. Stock of cotton in port 54,000 bales.

PARIS, October 8.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes closed at 65f. 40c.

CALCUTTA, September 16.—Freights dull and declining. Exchange 2d. 3 farthings. Indigo quiet.

BOMBAY, September 15.—Exchange 2d.@3¼d.

CANTON, August 27.—Tea unaltered. Exchange 4s9¾.

SHANGHAI, August 2.—Tea and silks active. Freights dull. Exchange 6¾.

MELBOURNE, August 25.—Trade dull.

Arrived from New York—ships *Clara Bouleyard*, *Ceres*, Hong-Kong. *Palos*, Woosung.

The steamer *Cherokee* was totally burned near Hankow. The ship *Builders*, from San Francisco for Hong-Kong, was spoken August 12, dismasted in a typhoon, and was under jury-mast.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 18.

The Maryland Election.

The new Constitution is adopted in Maryland by a small majority.

Political.

There was a spirited meeting of the New York Excelsior Club last night, and the loyal Pennsylvanians in Washington have a meeting to-night.

How Delaware will Vote.

Private advices from Delaware say that its vote will be given to Lincoln and Johnson in November.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Flour has declining tendency. Sales of 3700 bbls. at $5 20@5 25 for State; $5 60@5 70 for Ohio, and $10 [illegible] for Southern. Wheat declined 3@5 cents; sales unimportant. Corn declining, with small sales. Beef dull. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 bbls. at $41 25@42 for Mess. Lard quiet at 19¼@22¼. Whisky dull. Gold quoted at 211.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Flour quiet; Ohio extra, $10 87@11. Wheat quiet and scarce; Southern white, $2 80@2 85; white common wheat 2@3 cents higher, steady. Corn-easier firm. Whisky dull; Ohio, $1 30.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 45. Noon, 62. One P. M., 65. Wind, S. W. by W.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

15 shares Girard Bank, $42½.
7 shares Western Bank, $97.
Water rent, Twenty-fourth and Ridge road, not yet located, $100.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket. Sale absolute, $600.
Few No. 21 (middle side) St. Mark's Church, $105.
Few No. 161 st. s. Sixth street, near Church. No bid.
5 shares Academy of Music, $100.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $100.
1 share Continental Hotel Co., $105.
200 shares Pearson Petroleum Co., $1.
200 Shares Olmstead Oil Company, $2.
600 Shares Connecticut Mining Company, 50.
100 Shares Pina Mining Company, $125.
100 Shares Mariposa Mining Company, $12.
25 Shares Modena Mining Company, $3.
15 Shares Resolute Mining Company, $8.
28 Shares Kittanning Coal Company, $50.
1 Share Mercantile Library Company, $77½.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1127 Darrell street, $725.
Clay lot, about five acres, Ridge road, Twenty-first Ward, $119 per acre.
Tavern stand, nearly 34 acres, West Chester Pike road, $14 600 bid.
Lot of ground, Twenty-fourth Ward, $370.
Lot of ground, Twenty-fourth Ward, $175.
Four-story store, northwest corner of Third and Callowhill streets, $1050.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 401 Callowhill street, $1000.
Three-story dwelling, No. 312 Callowhill street, $1750, to rent for $121 per month, for 1 year.
Country residence, northwest corner of Third and Venango streets, $3000.
Dwelling, No. 254 S. Ninth street, $3050.
Store and dwelling, No. 906 Lawrence street, and 903 Lettgow street, $1700.
Six dwellings, Nos. 1628, 1630 and 1632 Wood street, and Nos. 1625, 1627 and 1629 Pearl street, $1500 bid.
Business stand, No. 42 Market street, $12,000.
Store and dwellings, Nos. 701 S. Tenth, and 702 Stewart street, $2000.
Store and dwellings, Nos. 701 S. Tenth street, and No. 706 Stewart street, $1000 to the United States.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 804 South street, $1600.
Tavern, northwest corner of Tenth and Noble streets, $800.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 723 Lombard street, $1000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 13 Bonsalls Place, $1400.
Desirable tavern stand, No. 466 New Market street, $3700.
Taverns and dwellings, No. 443 New Market street, and Nos. 15, 17, and 19 Willow street, $4150.
Tavern stand, No. 464 New Market street, $3200.
Three-story dwelling, No. 1005 New Market street, $775.
Cotton factory, rolling mill, distillery, 66 stone tenements, and over 12 acres of land, Norristown, Pa., $19,000 bid.
Store and dwelling, No. 714 S. Sixth street, $1150 bid.
Dwelling, No. 1017 Olive street, $275.
Valuable farm, 90 acres, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, $100 bid.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Three hundred and seventy-five soldiers arrived in the city yesterday. The following is a list of those belonging to Pennsylvania regiments.

Wm Schuchle, 29th	M M Hagee, 71 Art
Daniel Leer, 53th	Levi Fisher, 50th
Jesse Gatwalt, 56th	C F Eddy, 53d Art
Joseph Stevens, 206th	Matthias Murray, 2d Art
Andrew Kaiser, 16th	W H Smith, 206th
Henry Kennison, 58th	Wm Dillman, 5th Cav
Israel Rhine, 23 Art	David Baker, 5th Cav
Hamilton Lamb, 11th Cav	Philip Bowers, 5th Cav
Ira Kinsey, 53th	Thomas Mariner, 2d Art
N N Potter, 2d Art	Wm D Ferris, 58th
Michael Rease, 2d Art	F S Worth, 3d Art
Peter Fisher, 2d Art	D L S Wynn, 58th
C N Stetz, 11th Cav	G S Pryor, 188th
Joseph Conway, 76th	Samuel Smith, 188th
John Rose, 55th	Wm Heller, 47th
Samuel Slater, 55th	Lewis Cramer, 188th
Harvey Phelps, 188th	B B Kinsey, 56th
C Kerr, 11th	Francis Warner, 55th
G P Barnickle, 55th	C L Story, 8th Cav
Henry John, 58th	M Lyons, 5th Cav
Patrick Kennedy, 8th	W M Reynolds, 2d Art
Kit Thompson, 11th Cav	J Moon, 5th Cav
F W Handenbagl, 5th Cav	George Smith, 23
J R Allen, 58th	John Bowden, 2d
Jesse Kemp, 23 Art	Jesse McCoon, 3d Art
A J Reed, 55th	A Dickinson, 188th
D S Willard, 3d Art	B S Kenney, 206th
N Greskop, 55th	J W Labar, 3d Art
Allen J Eagleson, 2d Art	Joseph Pierce, 3d Art
H Munslows, 58th	J C Merlan, 2d Art
G Keenan, 2d Art	J H Myers, 2d Art
C T King, 206th	Simon Tompkins, 2d Cav
E W Hood, 2d Art	J Hall, 2d Art
R Kartscher, 2d Art	Chas Connelly, 2d Art
M D Sheafron, 58th	E H Fisher, 50th
F McDonough, 2d Art	Levi Burgin, 23 Art
David Young, do	Joseph Moore, 58th
Wm Keeler, do	Wm Skillwater, 56th
J W Stanley, 2d Art	Wm Beckwalter, 56th
M L Bloom, 58th	Thos Ferris, 11th Cav

—Israel Washburne has recently presented to the town of Washburne, Aroostook county, Maine, a valuable library.

—H. E. Prentiss, of Bangor, one of the proprietors of Topsfield, Maine, has recently given to that town a valuable library.

—Bears have recently been killed at Huntington and Hyde Park, Vermont. They made sad work with the sheepfolds before they were caught.

—Mr. S. D. Case, of Canton Centre, Connecticut, finds that by grafting his chestnut trees the nuts are not only larger, but ripen earlier.

—Mrs. Sarah Norton, one hundred years old last month, is the oldest person living in Newport, R. I. Her faculties are not perceptibly impaired.

—Friday of last week was the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the printing of the first paper in New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, by David Fowle.

—A letter has been received at Lawrence, Mass., addressed to the handsomest young lady in the town, and the postmaster feels that he is in an awkward fix.

—On Friday last the workmen employed on the tunnel under Lake Michigan, at Chicago, found unmistakable evidence of oil. Instead of water the Chicagoians bid fair to obtain inflammable material for city use.

—The Soldiers' Aid Society of Worcester, Mass., has expended $3000 within the year in taking care of sick and wounded soldiers, and is now out of funds. It appeals to the citizens of that place to raise $5000.

—The published record of transactions in real estate in Newport, R. I., for the past year, shows the transfer of three hundred and eighty-nine parcels at prices amounting to $1,984,220. A large proportion of these estates have been bought and sold on speculation.

—Austin Stowell, of North Orange, Massachusetts, the other day fired his gun into a chestnut tree to bring down some chestnuts, and the charge went into the body of a boy named Harrington who was in the tree, hidden by the foliage. The boy was seriously injured, but will live.

—On Saturday night last an attempt was made by two robbers to enter the house of Mr. Hansley, in East Pennsboro, Pa. Her husband being absent, Mrs. Housley defended the premises and fired twice at the burglars with a pistol, when they deemed it advisable to beat a retreat.

—A suit has been tried in the Supreme Court in Boston to recover a policy of $10,000 upon the life of Mr. Hutchins, late of Roxbury. He died of an overdose of laudanum, and the insurance company attempted to prove that he committed suicide; but the jury found a verdict of $11,503 for the widow of Mr. Hutchins.

—A woman in California got married, and in four weeks was a widow. Three weeks after married again, and in two weeks more was again a widow. Two weeks after married her brother-in-law. Guess she must have either been a very attractive woman or else the only one in the place!

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" OUT OF TOWN.

How Anxiously it is Expected.

ITS ARRIVAL AT DEPOTS AND WAY STATIONS.

In times of war and great political excitement, we of the city are too apt to depreciate the advantages bestowed upon humanity by the daily newspapers, and to imagine that the benefits arising from their perusal are temporary in their nature.

Look at the crowds daily congregated in front of our office on the occasion of our, at times, hourly issues. Smoking hot from the press, they are caught up, their contents eagerly devoured, and, "Twist"-like, there comes an incessant demand for "more." And thus one may be tempted to imagine that with the reading their teachings are forgotten, and that before night sets in they are nothing more than mere waste paper. Whatever truth there may be in this matter, so far as the city is concerned, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States where THE TELEGRAPH is largely circulated, the case is far different.

A week or ten days since, as one of the reporters of this paper journeyed far into the mountainous regions of Schuylkill county, this fact was strongly impressed upon him. Along the line of the Reading railroad the greatest excitement existed, and at all the way stations and great depots crowds of people, almost riotous in appearance, besieged the newsboys and baggage-car in quest of THE TELEGRAPH. While some were supplied at these points, large bundles of newspapers were immediately conveyed to the news-stands of these towns and villages, and there their distribution took place.

Something of the excitement, although on a smaller scale, exhibited in our press room and at our counters while the paper is going to press, also occurs at the points alluded to. The paper depot may be a little brick structure, located in the centre of the town, or a dilapidated frame shanty adjoining the line of the railroad.

No presiding deity of the press-room of our city papers, who, between thrusting the papers through the windows of the room to the boys, stamping, whistling, and hallooing outside, and occasionally administering a sharp blow with a rattan to some fellow more obstreperous than the rest, ever reigned more despotically than these same town and village newspaper-sellers, who, by-the by, frequently occupy the position of postmaster at the same time.

As in the city the, "regular carriers" have the preference in being supplied. These "regulars" in the country are those who, in one-seat wagons or on horseback, convey the papers, on the arrival of the trains, to those little villages that are some miles removed from the railway station. Their bundles are made up for them, and off they start.

Then comes the delivery of the THE TELEGRAPH to the crowds congregated outside the building. Not a bit less vehement are they in their demands there than at our counter in this city, that one should be served first over another. There is almost the same amount of grumbling, the same series of short contentions, and the same extent of scowling and discontent. As in Philadelphia, many of them would be better content to go to bed supperless than to miss receiving the afternoon paper. Some of them have walked or ridden miles to obtain their paper; and during these war times, so accustomed have they been to receive it that its absence awakens a feeling almost akin to that of a departed friend.

If THE TELEGRAPH should have been delayed until the departure of the train; if the press should have broken down, or an accident taken place on the railroad! Gracious! what a set of woe-begone looking people they are! How long the walk or drive home, and how sleepless the night may be passed by them! Our army may all have been driven into the Potomac, and like Pharaoh's hosts, swallowed up by the mighty element! Or else, Pennsylvania may again have been invaded, and Harrisburg and Philadelphia in flames! In fact, there is no end to this horrible nightmare, occasioned by the failure of the paper to come to hand.

But it is to the newspaper as an educator that we might make special reference. This great book of the people seemingly exerts a more potent influence, be it for good or evil, in the country than in the city. In our towns and villages the daily papers are not alone read, but *studied*. Along our great highways—of farms, rivers, and canals—and in the mountainous regions, the new paper, besides satisfying the varying demand for news, also instructs the masses. The truths therein announced by the great writers whose lives are devoted to the humanitarian effort of making the people wiser, are reproduced in the minds of their readers; and thus the grandest results are accomplished.

It is especially pleasant for the editor and reporter to look from without the sphere of his immediate daily vocation, and glance along the mountains and valleys of our good old State, and think of what joy and comfort the workings of his brain daily bring to the noble people of this Commonwealth. Not a victory, be it of war or politics, be records but he knows that there are thousands of loyal hearts who re-echo the grateful amen that was spoken in his heart when he gave those words an immortality of printers' ink. And it is doubly grateful to the editors, reporters, and attaches of THE TELEGRAPH to feel that in this great work of reformation they have acted no humble part.

In Schuylkill and other counties last week we were shown strong evidence that THE TELEGRAPH is as anxiously looked for every afternoon and evening as is any of the morning papers of this city. People don't exactly cry for it, but they pout quite childlike when it fails to make its appearance—this, however, happening only when the default is beyond our control.

GUNBOAT CONTRIBUTIONS.—This morning a large ingot of silver was exhibited at THE TELEGRAPH Office. This ingot is in the form of a brick, and was donated by the citizens of Nevada Territory to the United States Christian Commission. Its weight is seven hundred and twenty-five ounces and eighty-five pennyweights, and is valued in currency at $2905 35. $51,000, the proceeds of a fair recently held by the ladies of San Francisco, reached the Commission only a few days since, and $55,000 are on the way from other portions of the State. Yesterday $1437 was received from Portland, Oregon, a gift to the Sanitary Commission.

To day, large quantities of