THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVII--NO. 256 PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Observer* in commenting upon the outspoken and severe words of Rev. Dr. Junkin upon "premature pastors," after commending his views, deplores a wide-spread evil of the roving tendency to labor long in one place, owing to inadequate preparation, that it has been computed that the ministers of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches remain in their pastorates upon the average a shorter time, than those of the Methodist denomination, who are changed every two years. The article closes thus: It is better that God's work should wait though the demand be urgent for laborers, than that it should be poorly done; it is better that laborers should curb their zeal, and endure the protracted and tedious discipline which will make them efficient and life-long soldiers of Christ Jesus, than that they should enter the field only to fall in the first campaign for lack of skill, or to be consigned to the hospital for want of strength.

—— The young prince, Dhuleep Singh, who married the Coptic young lady connected with the Presbyterian Mission school at Cairo, Egypt, after his marriage, gave £1,000 to the American Mission as a thank-offering to the Lord for having given him a Christian wife. He also proposes to give £500 each year during his lifetime for the support of two missionaries in Egypt. The prince and his wife intend making a tour up the Nile, distributing Bibles throughout the country. He says the one desire of his life has been gratified, and now he can serve the Lord.

——A suit was brought against a Jewish congregation for removing a tombstone in their burying ground. The trustees in their defence proved they were empowered to supervise all inscriptions. The complainant had put A. D., or *Anno Domino* on the stone, thereby dating "in the year of the Lord," instead of A. M., or Anno Mundi, "the year of the world." The Court sustained the congregation.

——Spurgeon, the noted Baptist preacher, has withdrawn from the Evangelical Alliance, "until such time as the brethren whom he has charged with duplicity shall clear themselves of the sin."

——The noble Duke of Northumberland has recently spent half a million of dollars in building churches chiefly for the poor. Such noblemen are an honor to the race!

——According to the reports of various religious weeklies, the seventh anniversary of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, held Sept. 23d, was an intensely interesting occasion. Dr. Buddington, of the Congregational Church, presided. Brief but entertaining addresses were delivered by Dr. Krebs, of O. S. and Dr. Crosby, of the N. S. Presbyterian Church; Rev. H. B. Ridgway, of the M. E. Church; Rev. Dr. H. M. Boudder, of India; Dr. Weston of the Baptist Church, and Messrs. G. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, and W. E. Dodge, Esq., of New York.

——The second session of the British Catholic Congress at Malines, opened on the 29th of August. It is supposed 4,000 persons were present including distinguished notabilities of the Belgian Catholic party. Among the subjects discussed are the following: Religious works; charitable works; Christian instruction and education; literature and fine arts from a Christian point of view; religious music; religious liberty; publications and associations.

——At the meeting of the Monongahela U. P. Presbytery, held in this city some time time since, the following action was taken in regard to the pay of pulpit supplies: That the Presbytery will expect the vacancies under her care hereafter, in all ordinary cases, to pay their supplies at the rate of $10 per day.

——Rev. Mr. Kelsey, of Granby, Mass., has given notice to his people of his intention to resign in November, his pastoral charge over them, on the ground of insufficient salary. Surely not for this cause.

——The 50th anniversary of Dr. Scogg's settlement was celebrated by the U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland on the 20th of September, in Fairfield Church, Ligonier Valley. Addresses were delivered by Revs. A. G. Wallace, S. Jameson, Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Cooper, J. P. Lytle and others.

——Rev. Thos. H. Vail, formerly of Massachusetts, has been elected Bishop of the (Protestant Episcopal) Diocese of Kansas.

——A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* proposes that the committee, appointed by the O. S. Presbyterian Assembly, to compile a revised edition of the Psalms of David, have an interview with the United Presbyterian Committee, and any other committee, to see if an acceptable common translation of them could be agreed upon, so as to be found hereafter in every pulpit called Presbyterian.

——The *Methodist* contains an editorial entitled "The Clearing Away and Rebuilding," which is highly suggestive, as to the mode by which the church should clear away the obstacles which surround her, and use these momentous times in rebuilding the Christian structure, so that God may be glorified, and greater good accomplished in the salvation of the world. Referring to a condition that sometimes exists in the church, it says: It is appalling to contemplate the *debris* in the church—the many who, when they should be lively stones set in the wall, glaring with usefulness and beauty to strengthen and adorn the palace of the great King, are dead, broken, waste material,—inert weights to be borne or cast aside by the living and the active.

——The *Sunday School Times*, has an admirable article on "Early Conversions," the gist of which may be gathered from the following questions in the opening of it. Why is it not as reasonable that children should be converted, as that grown persons should be? Is the fact of living twenty years in sin and impenitence a natural preparation to conversion? Is continuance in any habit a means for making the habit more yielding? Do not all the facts of human nature show us the contrary, that the longer repentance is postponed, the more difficult it becomes?

—— The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York, at its recent session, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that a Provincial system, adapted to the position of the Church in this country, should be established, and praying the General Convention to make such provisions as may be necessary for the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States into provinces.

—— The anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church, will be held in Pittsburg, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 16th and 17th. Bishop Simpson, Dr. Wise of N. Y., and Drs. Reid and Wiley of Cincinnati, and others, are to participate in the interesting exercises.

——A considerable number of High Churchmen have signified their intention to keep aloof from the Congress of Bristol, because the Dean of Bristol, who has married a divorced woman, is in the list of vice presidents. The marriage of the Dean of Bristol, it is affirmed, was legal under the late act of Parliament, but not under the canons of the Church of England.

The Receding Influence of England.

There never has been a time since the declaration of Independence, when European news, seemed to have so little power of affecting us as at the present moment. This war has seemed to have achieved a mercantile and commercial independence for us, second only in importance to the political one declared in '76. A fresh arrival from Europe, is not looked upon by our newspapers now as so important an event as an arrival from America is in Liverpool. The London money market used to command that of the world. By its bitter failure to break down the country financially, and the complete independence we have established by borrowing at home all needed sums, some of the most gigantic commercial operations of the world are now those transacted in New York rather than in London. We do not believe that this state of things will ever be again changed. Large amounts of English, German and even French capital are either sent to this country or being invested in American securities, and thus American affairs are becoming increasingly vital and important to Europeans, while the course English capitalists may pursue is increasingly a matter of indifference to us. We shall go on pursuing our own way whatever Lombard street may say or Earl Russell write. The London money market has lost the power over ours which it used to have. Of course, as large purchasers of grain and oil, we shall watch their markets closely, and so far as their prices will affect our markets as the abundance or otherwise of our products will affect them. But in great commercial transactions we have learned to live independently of all British favor and in spite of her most determined frown.

It is worthy of remark how independent in turn, and in various ways, other portions of the world are at this time becoming of English influence. On the Continent of Europe we all know how completely Germany has defied this politically and prospered. Australia is also speaking in the most dangerous manner of throwing off the English connection, while the London *Times* shows that in case of a war with Russia it has been determined that the Emperor's Atlantic and Pacific fleets were to have united in mid ocean and attacked Australia. To us this would seem, if we were Australians, a reason for paddling our own canoe independently of the complicated meshes of English diplomacy, although the *Times* adduces it to show the blessings of a connexion which only almost and not quite produced such a disaster.

While the London papers thus try to coax Australia, it is worthy of observation how by threats of casting off the North American British Provinces, they are now seeking to prevent them from asserting their independence. The Governor of Nova Scotia and the Admiral of the British fleet are loudly declaring that England has a strong inclination to withdraw from their protection, and will do so rather than have any trouble or war for the sake of maintaining the connection.

To all these things seem to indicate that both the political and commercial power of Great Britian is undergoing a very considerable decline. We at this moment are having the largest money transactions of a public character of any nation on the globe, and this with the immense and rapid fortunes which are being made in our money market, will rapidly and steadily make New York and not London the centre of the money world. The rapid emigration from all parts of the world to this country, and our uniform policy of favoring the welfare of the masses of the people, will, by the time this rebellion is thoroughly extinguished, make the politics of this country a matter of absorbing interest to all the crowned heads of the old world, nor will the failure of all their attempts to divide us in order that they might conquer us at least cease to fear us, make us take a little interest in their future politics and wars as we have thus far done.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Important Army Movements in Sherman's Department.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Nashville, Sept. 30, says:

"Gen. Sherman has stopped furloughing officers and ordered some back who had started for home. This change in his policy was caused by the fact that Hood has changed his base and moved over towards West Point, as if to cover Mobile. I cannot explain this movement of Hood, which is evidently a very bad one, unless he intends to make a desperate move northward, as Bragg did in 1862, in order to compel, if possible, the evacuation of Atlanta. But Sherman is not Buel, and the attempt will be an utter failure. However, his situation is a desperate one, and desperation may lead him to attempt an attack on Sherman's rear.

"But this is exactly what our commander desires. Did he not try to get Johnston and Hood to the north of him, every day after he made his first flank movement, pt. Besides, and would he fear to let Hood try the game now?

"If it be true, and we believe it is, that Hood has moved over on the West Point Railroad, Sherman will commence an offensive movement at once. He will then be moving toward a base of supplies, and not away from one. Every step he takes will bring him nearer to Montgomery, and with that place in our possession, the river from Mobile will be easily opened. A march in that direction would possess manifest advantages to us over one in the direction of Macon or Augusta, and the rebel army of Georgia would be constantly getting further and further from the seat of the rebellion, Virginia, and West Point ones in our possession, all communication between Hood and Lee would be severed, and a junction of their forces, in any possible contingency, forever prevented."

THE Tammany Congressional Conventions held last evening in this city, made a terrible slaughter of the innocents. Ben. Wood, Fernando Wood, James Brooks and Anson Herrick were sent "whirling through Winchester." Ben. Wood, who never *spoke* and seldom voted in Congress, was defeated by Morgan Jones, the active little President of the Board of Councilmen, who carries the Sixth Ward in his pocket, and has a heavy mortgage upon several other equally intelligent constituencies. Fernando Wood was distanced by a man named Taylor—Mr. Nelson Taylor—but as his name does not appear in the Directory we cannot specify his locality. In Elijah Ward's District no nomination was effected, but probably the veteran (who has been longer in Congress than any other Representative in this part of the State) will come out ahead. John W. Chanler, whose record is not quite so bad as that of the Woods, made out to secure a re-nomination in the Seventh District. But the "most unkindest cut of all" was at poor James Brooks in the Eighth District. After all he has done and suffered for the party, to be turned off without even a complimentary vote, and to be succeeded by a man who never owned a nigger even through marital endowment, was what Mr. B's. cherished Celtic friends would call "hard times." The nominee is Thomas J. Barr, for whose record Vox Populi Common Council some ten years ago. In the upper District (Herrick's) no nomination was made. It was pretty well understood, however, that the present member's "eyes is sot."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

STOCKTON MATTHEWS, a Maryland anti slavery man, spoke the following eloquent words at the great meeting in Boston:

"Gentlemen, this world is never the same at set of sun that it was at its rising [applause], and any man who supposes that the windwhirl of civil revolution, of strife, of carnage, of slaughter, of sacrifice, of such heroism as has been shown on the part of the North, in shedding the best blood of the flower of the land, of such munificence as has been displayed by the people of the North in pouring out their vast treasures to sustain the Government—I say, if any man can suppose that such a whirlwind as this, with all the heroic circumstances and unnumbered sacrifices that have attended it, can pass over this land and leave it as it was before the storm came, he is either a fool, hopelessly incapable of being taught, or he is such an utter rebel to God and man that to talk with him is a sheer waste of time. [Loud applause.] I accept this war. I know what it means. Don't you know what it means? [Voices—"Yes."] If any of you do not, I will tell you what it means. It is a furnace-fire, and you are being purified; it is a great school for the education of this people, and they are being educated. 'It is God's own predestinated way of making the American continent a Republic of freemen, without a slave. [Loud applause, and cries of "Grand! Grand!"]

IN 1860 Gov. Packer's cabinet, consisting of Hon. Wm M Heister and Hon John C Knox, were ardently opposed to Lincoln. Now Mr. Heister is the Union candidate for Congress in Berks, and Mr. Knox is stumping the State for Lincoln. Hon. James L. Reynolds, brother of the late Gen. Reynolds who fell at Gettysburg, was on the Democratic Electoral ticket in 1860—now he is zealously for Lincoln—Gen. M'Coll, who led the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves through the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, and who ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress in Chester in 1862, espoused the cause of Lincoln as soon as McClellan was nominated. So with Judge Cunningham of Beaver; Gen. Geary of Westmoreland; Hon. Daniel Dougherty, Hon. A. B. Browne, Buchanan's Post Master; Hon. B. F. Brewster; Hon. D. Paul Brown; Hon. Wm. Strong, Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court, and others in Philadelphia; Hon. John Penna, of Bedford; Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin; Hon. John Scott, of Hagerstown, and many others, who were leaders in the Democratic party in 1860, are now earnest in the support of President Lincoln. They adhered to the Democratic party until it proved itself utterly faithless to the Government, and they have sacrificed party to save a country imperiled by treason.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

A NORTH Iowa dealer purchased in St. Louis $75,000 worth of *hemp*, about a month since, which has since been delivered in Boston, and on which he will lose $20,000. Another firm in Boston is said to have lost $200,000 in western hemp.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this city, on Sunday and Monday, October 16th and 17th. On Sunday morning, appropriate sermons will be preached, and collections taken up in behalf of the Sunday School Union, in all the Methodist churches in the two cities and vicinity.

On Sunday afternoon, children's meeting will be held at half-past two o'clock, as follows:

Pennsylvania Avenue, Wesley Chapel, Trinity, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, Allen Church, and Smithfield street schools, at Smithfield street Church. P. H. Laufman, Esq., will preside. Speakers: Dr. Wise and others.

Christ Church, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Prospect Mission, and Liberty street schools, at Liberty street Church. Allen Kramer, Esq., will preside. Speakers: Dr. Wiley and others.

South Common, Manchester, Simpson Chapel, and Beaver street schools, at Beaver street Church. Charles W. Banney, Esq., will preside. Speakers: Dr. Reid and others.

Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel, and Mines school, at Temperance ville Church. Hon. J. L. Graham will preside. Speakers: Bishop Simpson, Hon. J. L. Graham, and Rev. W. W. Roup.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham German schools, at Pittsburgh Church. Rev. G. Nachtrieb will preside. Speakers: Revs. Warnes, G. H. Nachtrieb, and Picke.

On Sunday night services on behalf of the cause will be held in the following churches: Liberty street—Address by Dr. J. M. Reid, Hon. W. T. Willey (U. S. Senator) and others. South Common—Dr. Wise and others. South Pittsburgh and Birmingham—Dr. Wiley and others.

On Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, there will be a Sunday School Conference meeting held in Christ Church. U. W. Mair, Esq., will preside, and the exercises will be in the following order: 1. Devotion of exercises, conducted by Dr. Baird. 2. Reports by the Pastors of the Sabbath meetings, with amounts collected. 3. Impromptu addresses by the laity and clergy.

The Anniversary meeting will be held on Monday evening in Christ Church. Hon. William T. Willey, Senator from West Virginia, will preside, and the following order of exercises will be observed: Voluntary, by the choir. Prayer by Dr. Nesbit. Singing—"Jesus, let all thy servants shine," etc. Report of Dr. Wise, Corresponding Secretary. Address by Dr. Reid, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. Singing—"Here, gracious God, beneath thy feet," etc. Address, by Dr. Wiley, editor of the *Ladies Repository*. Singing—"Behold, what condescending love," etc. Address by Bishop Simpson. Doxology. Benediction by Rev. S. P. Woolf.

An Order Naming the Forts in this Vicinity.

HEADQUARTERS,
DIVISION OF THE MONONGAHELA,
PITTSBURGH, Penn'a. Oct. 6th, 1864.

General Order, No. 7.—The various Forts, constructed during the summer of 1863, in the vicinity of this city, will be named in memory of the General and Field officers, of this county, who have heroically fallen in the defence of their country.

Those described in this order shall be known as follows, viz:

Fort Hull, situated on the ridge at the junction of the Monongahela river and Saw Mill Run, on the farm of Clarence Shaler, in memory of Lt. Col. James C. Hull, who died of wounds received at the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12th, 1864.

Fort Moody—On a commanding eminence opposite the "Point," and located on the property of the late A. K. Lewis, Esq. In memory of Lieut. Colonel Wm. H. Moody, 139th P. V., killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864.

Fort Rippey—Located on Dilworth's Hill, Mount Washington, immediately south of Coursanville. In memory of Colonel Oliver H. Rippey, 61st P. V., killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st, 1862.

Fort Poland—On the heights opposite Grant street, and to the left of Washington Pike; Lower St. Clair Township. In memory of Major John Poland, 103d P. V., killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862.

Fort McIlvaine—On the hill between Fort Poland and Fort Patterson, on the property of Wm. Irwin, Esq. In memory of Lieut. Col. Wm. McIlvaine, 102d P. V., who died June 5th, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. June 3d, 1864.

Fort Patterson—Located on the property of J. Allen, Esq., to the South-east of Fort Poland, Lower St. Clair township—In memory of Col. John W. Patterson, 102d P. V., killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5th, 1864.

Fort Jackson—On the heights, opposite Brown street, East Birmingham, on the property of Captain Yard—In memory of Brigadier General Conrad F. Jackson, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.

Fort Black—On Squirrel Hill, in memory of Col. Samuel W. Black, 62d P. V., killed at the battle of Gaines Hill, June 27th, 1862.

Fort Hays—On Herrod's Hill, in memory of Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5th, 1864.

Fort Childs—On the property of Wm. Darlington, Esq., southwest portion Reserve Township. In memory of Col. James H. Childs, 4th Penn'a Cavalry, killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Fort Kirkwood—On the hill opposite the U. S. Arsenal, on the property of Judge Lowry. In memory of Col. Wm. S. Kirkwood, 63d P. V., who died from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., June 26, 1863.

By command of T. A. ROWLEY,
Brigadier General.
ALBERT M. HARPER, A. A. G.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Annis Boone, on trial for committing an assault and battery upon a child, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Jacob Dunkey was tried on a charge of assault and battery on oath of M. J. Linn. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the parties.

Jacob Gashbaugh plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Mary A. Beats plead guilty to a similar charge, and was fined $25 and costs.

Michael Liston was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Edward Jolce. The prosecutor alleged that on the 25th of June last, the defendant assaulted him in the Third ward in this city, and struck him with an iron bar, or "handy billy." The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

A Bunkie of Strawa.

James M. Vaughen, 1st Lieutenant of the 7th United States heavy artillery, on a recent trip from Springfield, Illinois, to Enon Valley, Pennsylvania, took the votes of the passengers at several points, and reports the results as follows:

From Springfield to the State line—

Lincoln	110	McClellan	109

From State line to Fort Wayne, Wabash Railroad:

Lincoln	113	McClellan	35

From Fort Wayne to Crestline:

Lincoln	53	McClellan	46

On the same train the ladies' vote stood:

Lincoln	15	McClellan	5

From Crestline to Erie:

Lincoln	28	McClellan	55

Leaves

Lincoln	26	McClellan	12

A Captain, who was ashamed to vote for McClellan, refused to express his preference at all, but this was the only soldier, out of twenty-five, who did not vote unhesitatingly for "Uncle Abe."

Meeting in the Sixth Ward.

Another rousing meeting was held in the Sixth Ward, last evening, which was presided over by Hon. J. K. Moorhead, with Samuel Allinder, Samuel Mason, Wm. Wilson and Wm. Culp, Esqs., Vice President's. Gen. Moorhead delivered a brief but very interesting address on taking the chair, after which he introduced Lieut. Samuel Harper, who spoke for over an hour in a forcible and effective manner. Loud cries were now heard for Dr. Douglas, but that gentleman, who was present at the opening of the meeting, had been called off to attend to a matter which would admit of no postponement. Rev. John E. McGaw was next introduced, and spoke at considerable length. He was followed by Rev. Richard M. Bear, Chaplain at the United States General Hospital, after which the meeting adjourned.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, while Mr. John Boon, Sr., of Chartiers township, Washington county, was attending a threshing machine, his clothing became entangled in some part of the machinery, and, before assistance could reach him, he was so badly injured that he survived only about five minutes. He was thrown upon one of the wheels of the machine, near the cleaner, and his head struck with such force that his neck was dislocated. The deceased was aged about seventy.

NEW REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Mr. JAS. T. Sample has opened a real estate agency, in connection with his bookstore, on Federal street, Allegheny, and is now prepared to dispose of about $100,000 worth of property at very moderate prices. Besides a number of farms and city lots, Mr. Sample is authorized to sell several fine country seats in the neighborhood of Sewickley. Persons wishing to invest in real estate should call upon Mr. Sample.

How to Make Good Cider.

As apples are unusually abundant this season, a large amount of cider will doubtless be manufactured. To those who do not fully understand the process, the following directions may be profitably observed. They demand a little more trouble than the ordinary mode of collecting and mashing apples of all sorts, rotten and sound, sweet and sour, dirty and clean, withered and wormy, from the trees and the ground, and many more of the filthy and slovenly processes usually employed, but in return they produce you a wholesome, high-flavored and palatable beverage, that always commands an adequate price, and gives health and pleasure, instead of a solution of villainous compounds in a poisonous and acid wash, that no man in his right senses should drink:

1st. Always choose perfectly ripe and sound fruit. 2d. Pick the apples from the tree by hand. Apples that have been on the ground any length of time contract an earthy flavor, which will always be found in the cider. 3d. After sweating, and before being ground, wipe them dry, and if any are found further rotten put them in a heap by themselves, from which to make an imperfect cider for vinegar. 4th. As fast as the apples are ground the pomace should be placed in a previously-prepared open vat, of suitable size, and with a false bottom, strainer, or clean straw about it. Let the pomace remain about one day, then draw off, return the first and continue to do so until it runs clear. Let the juice percolate or filter for one or more days. The cider thus extracted will compare closely with any clear rich syrup, and which is only deserving the name of temperance cider, and may be drank, or used for any purpose, as a choice and superior article. In this way about one-half of the cider will separate; the remainder may then be expressed for the use of the press. 5th. To press out the juice, use a clean strainer cloth inside the curb, with some clean straw intermixed in thin layers, with the pomace, and apply the power moderately. 6th. As the cider runs from the vat or press, place it in a clean, sweet cask or open tub, which should be closely watched, and as soon as the little bubbles commence to rise at the bungholes or top, it should be racked by a spigot, placed about two inches from the bottom, so that the less or sediment may be left quietly behind. 7th. The vinous fermentation will begin sooner or later, depending chiefly upon the temperature of the apartment where the cider is kept; in most cases during the first three or four days. If the fermentation begins early and proceeds rapidly, the liquor must be racked or drawn off and put into fresh casks, in one or two days; but if this does not take place at an early period, but proceeds slowly, three or four days may elapse before it is racked. In general, it is necessary to rack the liquor at least twice. It, notwithstanding, the fermentation proceeds briskly, the racking must be repeated, otherwise the vinous fermentation, by proceeding too far, may terminate in acetious fermentation, when vinegar will be the result. In racking off the liquor, it is necessary to keep it free from the sediment, and the scum or yeast produced by the fermentation. When the fermentation is completely at an end, fill up the cask with cider, in all respects like that contained in it, and bung it up tight; previous to which, a tumbler of sweet oil may be poured into the bunghole, which will exclude the oxygen and prevent the oxydation of the surface of the cider. Cider produced as here directed, and without foreign mixtures, is a pleasant, cooling, and wholesome beverage.

UNION MEETING AT STEWARTSTOWN.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Stewartstown, Shaler Township, on Thursday evening. The meeting was organized by calling John G. Williams, Esq., to the Chair. E. T. Thomas, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Speeches were delivered by John M. Kirkpatrick, J. R. Butterfield and John S. Ferguson, Esqs. An excellent glee club was in attendance.

WE call attention to an advertisement of the Elizabeth Grand Mass Convention, which takes place on Saturday (to morrow). The Brownsville pocket leaves at 8 A. M.; fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Those who wish to go will be treated with good old Elizabeth hospitality, and have a good time generally.

ROBBERY AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.—Last evening a traveler, named Snyder, had his pocket picked at the Central Railroad Depot, of a memorandum book containing between six and seven hundred dollars. The thief succeeded in eluding detection.

THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Adams will take a benefit at the Theatre this evening, and will appear in the celebrated Shakspearian character of Richard III. Mr. Adams is undoubtedly a fine actor, and we hope to see the house crowded.

REV. E. A. BRAINERD, Pastor of the "Soldiers' Union Chapel," in Wellsburg, West Va., will preach next Sabbath morning and evening, at the Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth street.

NEW YORK WEEKLIES.—John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and J. T. Sample, Federal street, Allegheny, have received a supply of all the above weekly papers.

LECTURE.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Domenec, of this city, will deliver a lecture on the "Spanish Inquisition," in the church of Immaculate Conception, at Washington, Pa., on Monday evening next.

INFORMATION is received of the destruction of the blockade runner, Night Hawk, on the night of the 29th September, off Chew Inlet, South Carolina, by the Niphon. She was run ashore on the Federal Shoals. The rebel captain, officers, and part of the crew, in all twenty-three, were brought off, the remainder having escaped to shore. The Night Hawk was an English steamer, with a general cargo for Wilmington from Bermuda; sailed from Liverpool Aug. 27, and was owned in that place. In rate of speed she was fourteen knots, and she was of 300 tons burden, cost £30,000, and had capacity for carrying 800 bales of cotton. Finding the steamer could not be got off the shoals, she was set fire to, and thus destroyed. It appears that another vessel succeeded earlier in the night in escaping from New-Inlet, although fired at by the Niphon, and apparently received several times. The Daylight drove off a blockade runner which was attempting to enter New-Inlet on the same morning.

QUESTION OF PRICES.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Daily Post* says: The Androscoggin Mill in Maine went into business in 1861, on a capital of $600,000. Since then the stockholders have received in stock and cash dividends double the amount of their investment, and the stock now commands a premium of forty per cent, there being in addition to its capital of $1,000,000 a surplus of $600,000. The sale of goods manufactured during the past year amounted to $2,000,000, and the profits to $440,000, or forty-four per cent on the capital. A manufacturer said the other day, that he made cloths last winter at a cost of $3 50 per yard, which he sold for $4. This year he makes the same article at a cost of $4 per yard and sell it for $8. Such operations have something to do with the fact that it costs twice as much this fall for an overcoat as it did a year ago.

GEN. STERLING PRICE, Supreme Grand Commander of the O. A. K's, Sons of Liberty, McClellan Minute Men, and of the remainder of the treasonable organization by whatever names it may be known, such seeks to divide this country through both ballots and bullets, is now stumping it in Missouri for the ticket of his relative, Gen. Price, the copperhead candidate for Governor, and for McClellan generally. Should he and his 20,000 "Sons of Liberty," or "Order of Slavery," capture St. Louis, McClellan might get several hundred thousand votes. Whether [illegible] while there are yet remaining on the ground, over which the assault was made, several hundred dead bodies.

Maj. Mulford, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, arrived at Deep Bottom this morning, on the steamer New York, with a large load of rebel prisoners for exchange. He passed through our lines this evening, to Richmond, under a flag of truce, to arrange the exchange with the rebel authorities.

From twenty to thirty rebels come into our ranks every day.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the Tenth corps, on the 5th, writes: There has been no change here since my last dispatch, in the vicinity of Harrison on the right of the 18th corps. The enemy yet feel very sore, and continue skirmishing with our pickets; they seem, however, to have abandoned the idea of repossessing this important work. The charge upon Fort Harrison on Saturday is acknowledged by the enemy to have been disastrous in the extreme.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: An officer from the fifth corps who arrived from the front to-day, reports all quiet with the army.

Some rebel officers captured by Butler, who were on the boat to Fortress Monroe, told him our armies were beating them surely by force of numbers, and the result must be their speedy overthrow.

The *World's* special says: The troops at Chaplin's Farm are fortified against attack, and are able to maintain their position as a base of future operations. All the wounded have been removed to the hospitals at Bermuda Hundred and Fortress Monroe.

The entire loss on our left was about 2,100, on our right, 1,600.

Japanese War Vessel—Gen. Averill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Japanese war steamer Fusiliana, carrying 12 guns, went to sea to-day on her trial trip. This is the first of a lot contracted for by the Tycoon.

Gen. Averill arrived in the city to-day from the Shenandoah.

STANTON'S BULLETIN.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

Rebels Operating in the Rear of Our Army.

BIG SHANTY CAPTURED.

Severe Engagement on Thursday.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD.

The Dead and Wounded Left in our Hands.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TOWARD DALTON.

SKIRMISHING ON SKIVE CREEK,

Dispatch from Maj. Gen. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, *Oct. 7.—Gen. Dix:* In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebels operating against them.

Dispatches received last night show the fulfilment of this expectation: General Thomas was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of General Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of Gen. Dunnovan.

Our pickets are now only about fifty yards distant from the enemy, and the most kindly feeling exists all along the line. Interviews between officers are of frequent occurrence, and there is an understanding that the pickets shall not fire on each other. They acknowledge a defeat on Saturday, and claim that the whole of Sheridan's corps was opposed to them.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Bermuda, the base of supplies for Gen. Butler's army, says that the greatest and most encouraging activity prevails. The Chief Quartermaster of the army of the James, Colonel Dodge, and his assistants, are tireless in their efforts to forward the supplies for the troops, and their unparalleled success tends greatly to heighten the already elastic spirits of both officers and men.

Nothing was done in relation to the advance on Richmond, for purely military reasons, other than to perfect the details of the movement, and consequently there is no news from the extreme front proper for the public to know. The weather though rainy, and the roads muddy, cannot be said to be unfavorable to the prosecution of hostilities, as all events hostilities will go forward.

Two entire corps were engaged in the effort to recapture the works, but were repulsed with the loss, according to rebel reports, of over 400 men. This statement is gravely [illegible]

From Washington—Squadron Commanders—Havana Consul—Gov. General of Nova Scotia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is stated that Capt. Lardner has been relieved of his command at the West Indies. This was for the reason that the vessels which composed the squadron have ceased to be a separate command. Cruisers will continue to be employed on the waters, and will act as convoys for California steamers.

Admiral Farragut will probably continue in command of the western squadron, instead of being transferred to the North Atlantic, as was recently widely announced; the latter, as is known, embraces the vessels on the North Carolina coast, and Admiral Porter has been ordered to the command, and will, without delay, enter upon his duties. His successor in command of the Mississippi squadron has not yet been designated.

Two Volunteer Commodores, recently appointed Consul General at Havana, arrived at Washington, to-day, to receive instructions.

The Governor General of Nova Scotia called on the President to-day, in company with the Assistant Secretary of State. He was the object of marked official attention.

Forrest and Wheeler.

CAIRO, Oct. 6.—A prisoner, captured in Forrest's raid on Memphis, has returned, and reports that Wheeler sent 150 wagons to Corinth for provisions, and that Forrest went from back empty. Wheeler's men are suffering for food. When the condition of affairs at Mobile reached Forrest, he ordered all his cattle under 600 year old to be sent there for beef.

The rebels surprised Montgomery, Ala., to be in imminent danger.

National Horse Fair.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 6.—The National Horse Fair closed to-day with a trotting match for $100 premium, between the Prince, of Boston, and the Lady Emma, of New York. Prince won in three straight heats—time, 2:34½, 2:33 and 2:30¼. The Empress did not start. The Fair has been very successful and satisfactory to all parties. About 10,000 people were in attendance to day.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Democratic Convention at Trenton, New Jersey, to-day, endorsed the Chicago Platform; the nomination of McClellan; his letter of acceptance; gives thanks to our soldiers and sailors, and extends sympathy to the prisoners in the south. The Convention was large and harmonious.

Bridges Destroyed by Rebels.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—It is now ascertained that the bridge over the Gasconade river, twenty-eight miles this side of Osage, was also burned by the rebels. The Cole Creek bridge, thirty cars and two locomotives were also destroyed.

ARRIVAL FROM HAVANA.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Surrender of the 8t' Domingo Rebels.

WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND URAGUAY.

Details of Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Havana news by the steamer Havana, says: The Emperor Maximilian is expected to return to the City of Mexico on the 12 h, being unwell from affection of the throat.

The St. Domingo rebels had agreed to lay down their arms unconditionally.

Vera Cruz papers contain accounts of the abandonment by the French of various towns and cities, and their occupation by the Republican troops. Among these towns are Senoualtipa and Ditacuaro. The French still occupy Victoria City.

The Monterey and Salt Hill *News* says the cotton crop promises to be large and of a fine quality.

The *Times'* Rio Janeiro correspondent says that war is about to ensue between Brazil and Uruguay. The same correspondent represents the cotton crop in Paraguay large and excellent.

Details in European files by the China's mails show London, Paris and Berlin full of accounts of the victories of Grant, Sheridan and Farragut, just received, which had driven the rebel interest almost out of sight.

McClellan's letter of acceptance was regarded by the majority of English and Scotch journals as couched in disingenuous terms toward the Convention, and it was acknowledged that he had set up a platform of his own construction, and that the Presidential race will absolutely be between himself and Mr. Lincoln, each candidate keeping the restoration of the Union steadily in view.

The *Herald's* Callao correspondent of the 13th says: Peru must and will have war, unless some strong power interferes and prevents it.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 28th ult. says: News from Matamoras to the 21st states that the French under Gen. Dubois had taken possession. Cortinas previously fled the country.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND

FIGHTING NOT YET RESUMED.

Friendly Interview Between the Opposing Officers and Pickets.

ACTIVITY IN BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Rebel Repulse on Saturday.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Early Overthrow of the Rebels Probable

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The *Herald's* correspondent with our cavalry on the left of our line, on the 4th, says: There has been no fighting in this division since Gen. Davis gave Hampton such a whipping a few days since. We still hold the ground, and are ready at a moment's notice to renew the battle, but are waiting other movements before taking the offensive.

Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of Gen. Dunnovan.

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