CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mass Convention at Bakerstown—Thousand Persons Present—Proceedings, Speeches, Music, etc.

A mass convention of the loyal people of border townships of Allegheny and Butler was held on Wednesday, at Bakerstown (Richland township), near the Butler line. The day was very pleasant, the roads were in excellent condition, and the arrangements for the convention were carried out in the most favorable surprises. At an early hour in the forenoon the roads diverging from the village of Bakerstown began to show signs of unusual animation, and up to the hour of 10 the excitement and enthusiasm were constantly on the increase.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the different country delegations had assembled in the vicinity of the town, and were awaiting the arrival of the city delegations. A detachment of mounted soldiers, each accompanied by a lady, mounted on horseback, was sent out to meet the city delegations, and escort them into town. These brave men, and dashing ladies, discharged their duty with great éclat. After a ride of several miles, they came upon the expected visitors, and to them a most cordial welcome, escorted them to the neighborhood of the town, and placed them their position in the procession. Previous to the formation of the procession, a crowd had assembled in the town, and they upon the first speaker who arrived. This proved to be our talented fellow citizen, Wm. Thomson, Esq., who entertained them in a highly satisfactory manner, until the appearance of the procession.

About between twelve and one o'clock the procession began to wind round the hill south of the town, and proceeded to the place of meeting in the grove, under charge of Chief Marshal Capt. Geo. H. McCord, Esq. and his assistants: a detachment of armed soldiers, each accompanied by a lady, and mounted on horses, and acting as an escort to the city delegation.

Next followed the delegations from Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Manchester and Duquesne Boroughs. These consisted of twenty-five or thirty wagons, preceded by an excellent band—the band and wagons decorated by flags, banners, devices, etc.

Next followed the Allegheny delegation was in a wagon containing the Allegheny Glee Club, under Prof. Wm. H. Slack. There were between seven and eight hundred members of the club present, and they made a great portion of the mirth and music of the delegation during their long ride of seven miles.

Next followed delegations from Hampton township, Allegheny county, and from Clinton, Franklin and Middlesex townships, Butler county. These delegations from Fine and West-Deer townships, Allegheny county, brought up the rear.

The Richland township turned out en masse, but not an organized delegation, as the men (ladies, too,) of Bakerstown and vicinity were busily engaged in preparing for the occasion and providing the necessary accommodations.

The procession was considerably over a mile in length, and many of the vehicles were decorated with flags, banners, evergreens, etc. A large number of ladies took part in the procession, and formed one of its most attractive features. There were many appropriate and effective mottoes displayed, among which we mention the following: "The Ladies of Allegheny Township go for Union. No Love for Traitors. Our Sons are in the Army."

The procession moved to a beautiful field on the farm of William Brickel, Esq., south of the town, where a spacious platform had been erected. The place was covered with evergreens, and decorated with flags and banners.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the "old war horse," Dr. George Hogan, as President. Vice Presidents—William Graham, Esq., Butler county; John Dickey and John McGill, Allegheny county; John S. Scott, Samuel Anderson and Francis Anderson, Butler county, secretaries—Rev. A. G. Wilson and David Gilleland, Allegheny county, Alexander Leslie, of Butler county.

Mr. McCook delivered a short but exceedingly pithy address on taking the chair. He appeared to be entered upon a very happy style, and the audience would have been pleased to hear him more, but he declined to occupy their time.

Mr. John Douglas, D. D., was next introduced, and spoke in a very entertaining and forcible manner for fifteen or twenty minutes. He declined to enter at large upon several points which he intended speaking, as the time was short, and there were a number of other speakers present. The Doctor's address was received and highly spoken of by the audience.

At this stage of the proceedings, a second meeting was organized, within a short distance of the main stand, and the audience was divided.

Hon. Wm. McCandless, Esq., State Senator from the Butler district, followed Dr. Douglas, at the main stand. He delivered a very effective speech, which we attentively listened to throughout.

Alexander Watson, Esq., was next introduced and spoke for some time in a very pointed and good speech.

At the second stand, the hall was opened by Capt. J. M. Thompson, of Butler, who delivered a pleasing and argumentative address.

Mr. John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., followed in a very short but exceedingly pithy address. There was a very vein of mirth running through his address, which kept his audience in a very good humor.

Mr. T. N. Boyle followed here, and was peculiarly felicitous in his address. He is an effective and energetic "stumper," and never fails to please.

Messrs. Watson and Boyle were about closing their remarks when we left the ground. There were other speakers present, among whom we noticed Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Hon. James Graham, Col. T. M. Bayne, R. O. Mackerelly, Esq. and Col. John A. Danks, from this vicinity. Col. Negley and others from Butler county—all of whom would doubtless speak.

The Allegheny Glee Club sang several of their campaign songs, and excited the greatest enthusiasm wherever they dispensed their harmony.

Everything passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner up till the hour of our departure homeward, and the oldest settlers say that this was the grandest gala day ever witnessed in that section of country. There had not have been less than five thousand present, many of whom were ladies—and all looking ladies at that. Indeed, a young lady of ours, who has an eye to such matters, says who went over the whole ground, assured us he found but one homely lady there!

The delegations in attendance from a distance were kindly terms of the hospitality extended to them by the citizens, and ware well pleased with the hotel accommodations.

On the whole, the convention was a grand success, and reflects credit upon all the good people who participated therein.

The enthusiastic Meeting of Welsh Citizens—A very large and intensely enthusiastic meeting of Welsh citizens was held last evening at Temperance Hall, to hear the issues of the present campaign discussed.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President—Rev. Thomas. Owen. Vice Presidents—S. P. Von Bonhorst, Esq., and Rev. R. R. Williams. Secretaries—Roland Jones, David D. Davis, W. Owens and others.

Rev. R. R. Williams delivered a few introductory remarks, and introduced Rev. R. O. Thomas, of New York, who delivered a very powerful address. He conveyed the greetings of the Welsh people of Oneida county, New York, to their friends and brethren of Allegheny county, and declared them unanimous for Lincoln and Johnson. The speaker regarded the present crisis as the most momentous in the history of our country, and expressed the belief that Abraham Lincoln was an instrument in the hand of Providence for the regeneration of the American people. He was the man of the people, and God raised him up for such a great work. He was a religious man, a profound thinker, and a great statesman. He was a supporter of the American constitution, and a defender of the rights of the people. The speaker, at some length, defended Mr. Lincoln against the accusations of violating the constitution; and usurping the liberties of the citizen. He also reviewed the Montgomery constitution, and declared it a fit instrument for such a base purpose, and attempt to perpetuate slavery, upon the American continent. Mr. Lincoln had no regard for a throne; but the voice of the people, as expressed in the acts of Congress, was the supreme law of the land. He defended, upon Biblical grounds, the right of the government to draw the sword for the suppression of the rebellion, and against the assertion that the war was a failure he cited Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Cedar Creek, and other numerous battle grounds. He rejoiced in the great fact that Mr. Lincoln was the advocate of immigration, and a powerful defender of the rights of the foreigner. His speech, of which we have given but a mere outline, was a most able and argumentative effort, and was listened to with the strictest attention.

Mr. D. E. Evans, a paroled Union prisoner, was next introduced, and gave an interesting sketch of his experience in the army, to the great gratification of the audience.

Rev. William Parry, Welsh Calvinistic minister, of this city, then delivered a most telling speech, which was received in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Welsh Glee Club was present, and sang a number of popular songs.

The meeting was one of the best ever held by the Welsh fellow-citizens, and the interest which they manifested on this occasion is but another evidence of their loyalty and unswerving devotion to the country. It is a fact, worthy of note, that after a very careful canvass of the Welsh voters of this city, but one Copperhead has been found—only one, who, it is hoped, may yet see the error of his way before the 8th of November.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

A Startling Document—Magistrates Censured—Pauperism and Prostitution—Crime in the County Prison—Reformation Suggested, etc.

TO THE HON. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS:

The Grand Inquest, inquiring in and for the body of Allegheny county, makes the following *presentment*, as the results of its observations, during the present protracted session; 272 true bills have been found, and 120 have been ignored. The offenses charged run through almost the entire list known to the penal code, from the trifling assault up to the capital crime of murder, and their constantly increasing number is a source of deep solicitude to the patriot and philanthropist. A large proportion of the cases are of an exceedingly trivial character, and ought and might have been amicably arranged by the migistrates to whom the complaints were made, and both parties sent home to live together in unity, but we have not heard of such magistrates. We are surprised and pained at the almost universal disposition to magnify petty grievances and lay them before the public; and consider the conduct of any magistrate, who encourages such litigation as highly reprehensible.

We were struck with the fact, constantly noticed by previous Grand Juries, that a large proportion of the vice and crime developed in course of our investigations is directly chargeable to the *use of and traffic in intoxicating drinks*. This fact will be appreciated when we state that the number of houses licensed in Allegheny county to sell spirituous and malt liquors is 910, whilst the number indicted at the present term of court for selling without license is 108, in addition to which it is safe to estimate the unnatural violators of the law at 100, making altogether the enormous number of 1,028 establishments breathing out pestilence and death upon the community. We are constrained to pronounce the traffic in intoxicating drinks, "evil, only evil and that continually," the fruitful source of nearly all the vice and crime brought to our notice. We must place the liquor sellers in the very front rank of the "dangerous classes," as they stand responsible to society for at least two-thirds the murders and murderous assaults, riots, disorders, insanities and pauperism, which distress the community. Not content with plying their poison-us and demoralizing traffic, during secular days and nights of the week, they must turn the quiet Sabbath into a day of Bacchanalian riot, and yet what is painfully and disgustingly manifest to the whole community is apparently unknown to our police and other conservators of the public peace.

We desire to call public attention to the alarming prevalence and increase of the vice of prostitution, now become an evil that threatens, unless checked by wholesome law, well executed, to corrupt and demoralize the whole community. Hundreds of establishments in our midst, where fiends incarnate make merchandise of female innocence and purity, are well known to the police of our cities, and yet during a session of three weeks but four such houses have been complained of before this Grand Jury, and those by private citizens. We believe such offenders are too leniently treated by our courts, and whilst we have sympathy for the misguided victims often "more sinned against than sinning," we have none whatever for the wretches who for paltry gain, will seduce and corrupt and ruin those who might have been ornaments to society, instead of curses.

In our official capacity we have made a somewhat thorough investigation of the county prison, and after mature deliberations are prepared to condemn both building and discipline as utterly unsuited to the wants of the community and a humane treatment of the incarcerated. Built many years since, when the population of the county was less than half its present number, cells intended for two persons, have now sometimes from four to seven occupants; and having no room for classification according to the grade of the offence charged, prisoners of every description are thrown indiscriminately together; the novice and the adept in crime—the innocent youth with the hoary headed sinner—male and female—are confined in the same building, nominally separate, but to all intents and purposes together. The public and your Honorable Court may be horrified to know that this Grand Jury has incontestible evidence that from our defective prison arrangements, our county jail is in some degree a bawdy house—illicit intercourse between the sexes being an of frequent occurrence. Parties arrested on suspicion and ultimately found innocent, and even witnesses committed to testify, are treated precisely as convicted murderers. Young girls on slight charges for disorder, and inexperienced and not vicious young men, are thrown into unavoidable contact with the hardened and degraded, and after a few days become as thoroughly demoralized as their associates. Whilst we believe the sheriff and the jailor do the best they can under the circumstances, we found the atmosphere very unwholesome, the building filthy and insufficient, with little or no arrangement for cleanliness. The face is bread and water, with the addition of vegetable soup one day in the week, and this to men and women who are adjudged proved to be innocent, and little babes, who certainly have committed no crime. We pronounce such treatment of convicted persons as simply barbarous, and recommend that the Commissioners be directed to improve the prison fare to all, or at least to those.

We unanimously recommend that steps be immediately taken for the erection on either side of the present jail of two buildings, constructed on the most improved models, one for an additional prison with separate apartments for females, and other for lighter offenses. The former building, we propose, shall be a House of Correction, in which convicts and vagrants can be employed, as well for the benefit of the county as their own advantage, and where others may work, if they choose, for a certain compensation. We propose, also, the remodeling of the present jail building to conform it to the advanced ideas of prison discipline, which experience and Christian civilization dictate.

In the meantime we urge that the Commissioners be directed to provide immediately some suitable apartments, either in the front building of the jail, or in a neighborhood, more females who have not lost their character may be held for trial without being thrown into the hot-bed of vice and immorality, which we know our jail to be.

We trust that the expense of a new prison will not deter the county from this indispensable improvement, as our present building is a disgrace to our humanity and intelligence, whilst it defeats the ends of justice, and by making criminals rather than reforming them, is costing us in finitely more than the most expensive erection would. We appeal to the intelligent and virtuous of our community, and particularly to the pulpit, the press and the bar, to agitate this much needed reform until it shall be accomplished, and recommend the formation of a Prison Discipline Society, as an object worthy the philanthropist and patriot.

For the present we recommend some much needed improvements in our present building. By a wretched arrangement of the water pipe there are times when not a drop of water can be obtained in the jail. By a slight expenditure this defect can be remedied. The capacity of the boiler which heats the buildings are insufficient, and a larger boiler should be supplied. As there is but one fireman, the fire is not kept up through the night, and in the very cold weather, with the slight covering furnished prisoners, they have frequently been almost perished. We propose that during the four severe cold months a night fireman shall be employed. We recommend that a tin basin and a towel, with an allowance of hard soap, be furnished each cell, believing that "cleanliness is allied to Godliness." We suggest that the iron bedsteads be taken out of the cells of those charged with the highest grade of crimes, and wooden bedsteads substituted; and that one tier of cells be furnished with the improved cast iron gratings.

We find that the present mode of conveying prisoners to and from the jail and Court room is extremely dangerous, offering great opportunities for rescue and escape. We recommend, therefore, the cutting of a door between the Sheriff's office and the Court room, the necessity for which, we think, needs no further argument.

The room assigned to the District Attorney for the discharge of his very important functions is totally unsuited to the business transacted there at each term of court. There is no convenience for that officer and his assistants, no safety for the archives of the office, and no accommodation whatever for the citizens who have business there. On this last point we consider business there. On this last point we consider it disgraceful to the second county in the State, that men, women and children, often in large numbers, are compelled to stand in a cold and cheerless hall, frequently for two or three days, until literally exhausted, many are obliged to leave, greatly to the detriment of public business. This may be all remedied at very slight expense. We recommend that the room adjoining the Grand Jury Room be assigned to the District Attorney and properly fitted up for the convenient discharge of his duties, with suitable furniture, suitable iron safe, stove and comfortable arrangements for seating all who may have business in the office. We recommend the opening of a door between the two rooms to facilitate intercourse between the Grand Jury and District Attorney.

We feel constrained by a sense of public duty to call attention to the fact that parties convicted of capital crimes are permitted by the Chief Magistrate to remain for years in the county prior to their sentence has been pronounced, to the great encouragement of "others in like manner offending," and the subversion of the ends of public justice. We trust the Governor of the State may be reminded of his duty in such cases.

We recommend that a suitable number of water closets shall be erected in the second story of the Court House, one of which should be placed in a jury room, where twelve citizens are frequently confined all night, whilst the officer in charge has left them or fallen asleep. Our jury rooms are simply unfurnished, cheerless barns, which cannot be kept comfortable in winter. We would recommend that all should be provided with stoves, and one be supplied with lounges and carpet for the use of any jury that is kept out all night.

We visited the House of Refuge, and were courteously shown through every department by the superintendent, Mr. Avery, and were delighted with the entire arrangement of this public institution, which, under the present management, we believe, to be emphatically a School of Reform, and as such eminently deserving the support and encouragement of all good citizens.

Our visit to the Western Penitentiary, whilst discovering the good order and neatness that characterize that institution, did not subserve the interests of the public, as it might have done but for the repeal of the act making members of the Grand Jury official visitors. Formerly we had access to the prisoners and could detect abuses which are sometimes perpetrated in the best regulated prisons—now we cannot. We would recommend to the Representatives of Allegheny county, in the Legislature, the reenactment of this wholesome provision.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the able and indefatigable District Attorney, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and his worthy Assistant, Jno. W. Riddle, Esq.

Oct. 25, 1864. WM. FREW, Foreman.

United States District Court.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.—Before Judge McCandless.

The case of John and Austin Craft, who were placed on trial on Wednesday, on a charge of resisting the draft, in Fayette county, was concluded. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoners were remanded to prison for sentence.

Elizabeth Craft, the mother of the defendants, was also indicted on a similar charge, but she was not present. A deposition from her husband, stating that she is deranged, has left her home, and cannot be found, was read to the Court. A *scl. proc.* will probably be entered in her case.

The case of the United States vs. Edward Howard, of Potter county, indicted for passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note, was taken up, but was not concluded at adjournment.

The Freeport Meeting.

There is to be a grand Union demonstration at Freeport, Armstrong county, on Tuesday, next, Nov. 1. A special train will leave the Allegheny Valley depot at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, and tickets for the round trip can be had at Wilkin's Hall, or of Mr. Burchfield, in Allegheny, for 50 cts. Here is a chance for a pleasant and cheap ride, as well as to take part in a grand demonstration.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Last evening, Mr. Henderson appeared to a very good house in the character of "Ingomar the Barbarian," and was well received. Miss Eberle as "Parthenia," was excellent. To-night the "Shoemaker of Toulouse" will be presented, Mr. Henderson sustaining the principal character. The piece has not been produced for some time, and it will doubtless draw a full house. We understand that Mr. Henderson will appear on Friday evening in the difficult role of "Richelieu."

BLACKWOOD FOR OCTOBER.—This is a rich and varied number. From a hasty glance at its contents we were most attracted by the first article, on "Corneliu O'Dond upon men and women, and other things in general," in which many things are humorously taken off, and by a Critique upon Renan's Life of Jesus. For sale by Gildenfenny, Fifth street.

REV. DR. ELLIOT returns thanks to Mr. Kennedy, the gentleman who found the lost portion of a gold watch, (advertised in this paper) and who promptly deposited it, free of charge, with Mr. Stevenson, of Market street.

THE OLD BELIEVES.—Maps of Venango county and West Virginia, old regions, for sale at Frank Case's Book Store and News Depot, No. 70 Fifth street.

PRESS MASONRY.—Richardson's Monitor of Free Masonry, for sale at Frank Case's Book and News Depot, No. 70 Fifth street.

1865.—Diaries for 1865, and a full assortment of Photographs Albums, for sale at Frank Case's Book and News Depot, Chronicle building.

STOCKS at auction, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at McClelland's Sales Rooms, 65 Fifth street.

THE sale of shells, &c., at McClelland's Auction, will be continued this evening at about 8½ o'clock, or immediately after the stock sale.

THE stock of dry goods, blankets, &c., being received at McClelland's Auction House, 65 Fifth street.

DIED!

SICHEY—On Wednesday morning, October 26th, of typhoid fever, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, MILTON SICHEY, aged twenty-two years, five months and ten days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Webster street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY morning, October 28th, at ten o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR ALLIANCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL PACKET.—The fine steamer J. Nat Powell, Capt. J. S. Lea, will leave for the above and intermediate points every MONDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.
Wharf boat below Monongahela Bridge.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer CITY BELLE, Capt. Stevens, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Office, 894 Broadway, New York.
W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Office 140 Third Street, Pitts., Pa.
Devote their exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Constipation, Falling of the Bowel, Ulceration and Stricture of the Bowel, &c., also the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, Kidneys, the Bladder, Skin, &c.

JOHN A. GALLOWAY. DANIEL CASEY.
GALLOWAY & CASEY,
HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
No. 96 GRANT STREET, near Fifth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEAL PRESSES AND ENGRAVING GENERALLY.
Room 5, 26 Fifth Street.
oct6-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR CRACKERS
Made at No. 64 FOURTH STREET.
S. S.—By patent rest even handles can be furnished Crackers superior to any made west of the Mountains.
S. S. MARVIN, No. 64 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH PA.

GROCERIES—
60 hhds Cuba Sugar;
25 " Porto Rico;
13 " New Orleans Sugar;
110 bags Rio Coffee;
160 bbls Choice New Orleans Molasses;
150 " " Golden Syrup—arriving and for sale by
JOS. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
191 and 193 Liberty street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
100 bbls. Bartlett XX Bakers;
100 " Ford's XXX "
500 " Derwent XX "
400 " Quaker Mills Family "
100 " Star of the West "
110 " Snow Flake "
400 " various brands Extra and Family;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
oct5 220 Liberty street.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.
20 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
300 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
50 " " Hamburg Cheese;
25 " " Gahm "
50 kegs prime Butter;
25 " " Apple Butter;
500 bbls. prime Green Apples;
100 " Buckeye and Peach Blow Potatoes;
Just received and for sale by
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,
oct5 No. 55 Liberty street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE, ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Orphans' Court, will be sold, at Commercial Sales Room, No. 54 Fifth street, the following property belonging to the estate of the minor children and heirs of James C. Watt, deceased:

Two Lots in the First ward, City of Allegheny, fronting on West Common, or Irwin's Avenue, next to the corner of Central street, each lot 35 feet front, and extending back the same width 198 feet, to a 20 feet alley, being lots 9 and 10 in Irwin's plan of lots.

Terms at sale.

For further information apply to John Watts, Guardian, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
oct6-2awd A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

MISSES O'BRYAN,
No. 1107 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.,
Have just received a large and handsome assortment of
French Millinery,
To which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Particular care given to orders.
oct18-2w

LYON ARNSTHAL, IMPORTER AND DEALER in the most select brands of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, and all kinds of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, FANCY MERSCHAUM PIPES, TUBES, &c., &c. In great variety, UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N.B.—The Trade supplied on the usual terms.
sy11-Qy

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

No Offensive Operations at Present.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

GRANT HEAVILY REINFORCED.

Preparations for a Grand Move on Richmond.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO ATTACK THE RIVER FORTIFICATIONS

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says that it is stated, on what is understood as good authority, that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of hostilities in the Shenandoah, unless the rebels should reorganize and make another desperate attempt to regain possession of the key to the Valley. Important movements are in progress in the Middle Department, which it would be highly improper to mention at this time. With Gen. Grant's army the situation is daily assuming importance. The most active preparations are in progress, and military operations cannot long be delayed. It is well known that Gen. Grant has received still greater accessions to his command. A period not far distant has been fixed by him for a grand move Richmond ward, which well-informed military men assert cannot fail of success.

Admiral Porter has all his arrangements nearly completed for the attack upon the fortifications at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and it is stated by persons who have recently arrived from the James river, that he will proceed to the place of rendezvous in a few days. Whether or not Gen. Grant's movements and those of the Admiral are intended to be simultaneous, does not appear; but the operations of the latter will not be delayed it is thought by any want of preparation on their part. Government officials here, though reticent upon the subject of military movements, are nevertheless jubilant over the very favorable aspect of the war horizon, and seem to feel confident that there will be cause for great rejoicing very soon.

The recent death or disablement of Generals Bidwell, Ricketts, Barnham, Russell, Rodbach, Upton, Chapman, and others, will probably lead to another batch of brigadier appointments.

Numerous inquiries are made concerning the whereabouts of Butterfield. He seems to have been permanently dropped by the Government.

Report of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

ALL QUIET WITH SHERIDAN.

Early and Longstreet Gone to Richmond,

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Commercial Advertiser* this evening publishes the report of the committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, on the rebel barbarities to our prisoners. The report occupies over three columns.

Affairs in Sheridan's camp have settled down into comparative quiet, though parties of cavalry are still out in various directions, picking up rebel stragglers.

It is said that Early succeeded in retaking but ten pieces of all his artillery. Prisoners and persons living in the valley, say Early and Longstreet have gone to Richmond with as many men of their corps as were saved after the defeat and rout, to reorganize and repair, and that only Rosser's division of cavalry, which is in the vicinity of Mount Jackson, remains behind.

The loss of the rebels in killed, wounded and captured, are now reckoned at about 10,000. Kershaw's division went into the fight with 22 new brass cannon, just finished at Richmond and Sheridan bagged twenty of them.

The *Republican* says: "Sheridan's army is at present in a quiet state, and preparing for a short but hard campaign. The pickets are in sight of each other, and preserve the utmost quietude.

Desertion from the army still continues. Every day from two to six make their way to our lines and bring the usual stories of great dissatisfaction among their commands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Report of the Indian Campaign

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

Gen. Rickett's Recovering

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan as reported to the Treasury Department on Monday and Tuesday, amounted to $657,700.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* publishes a lengthy report of General Sully's Northwestern Indian campaign. He says he is perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for soldiers to travel on the routes he reports. All the country in the vicinity of Little Missouri river is broken and forms excellent protection in every part for small bodies of Indians to torment emigrant trains. There is certainly no safety in travelling over it unless a large force is used. The Sioux on Moose river are most starving and give themselves up.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by boats of the steamer Hope, of the blockade runner Hope. She was built in England for Fraser, Trenholm & Co., by the celebrated ship builders, Jones, Quequin & Co. She is a paddle wheel, steel steamer, 250 feet long, 30 feet beam, has the finest water tight compartments, drews eleven feet of water. She is a powerful steamer, and is reported to be one of the best and most costly vessels. She was built for Cook, and was running for the rebel flag at Cork, and had on board a valuable assorted cargo.

The *Star* has a report that the guerrillas attacked a train near Martinsburg last night and captured Gen. Duffie and staff.

Gen. Rickets is now in a fair way of recovery, his promotion as Brevet Major General takes effect from October 16, 1864.

The trial of Hamilton, Easter & Co., of Baltimore, charged with selling goods to blockade runners, commenced to-day. Pardon Worsley was the principal witness for the Government. The evidence is pretty much the same as that against Johnson & Sutton. After his testimony the trial was postponed till Friday, to enable the defence to procure their witnesses.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Railroad Bonds More Active.

THE RISE AND FALL OF GOLD.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The stock market continues to be dull. Outside operators are out of the market and declare either not to buy or sell until after the election, leaving the market in the hands of brokers who are indisposed to undertake important operations. There was a rally in railway speculation at the Stock Exchange this afternoon. After a call there was a further rise in prices and the market was filled up to the highest point. The public generally do not concur with the continued ease in money. Government Stocks continue steady with not much demand. Railroad bonds more active at about yesterday's figures. Miscellaneous list without any marked change. Money market without any change. Gold market continued downward last evening with a further large decline, but this morning turned and steadily advanced; the favorable war news of yesterday afternoon is not authenticated.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The corner in gold has dissolved, and the parties in it are selling upon each other. Large short sales were made this morning, bringing down the price at one time to 213½, but subsequently the price went up to 214¾.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Heavy bribes have been offered to suppress the testimony in the case of the Delaware merchant charged with supplying the rebels with goods. The detectives have the names of the parties.

Gen. Wool arrived in Washington to-day, and had an interview with the President. It is understood the old veteran is to have an important command.

THE VICTORY IN THE SHENANDOAH.

The Latest Southern News.

JEFF. DAVIS' COLUMBIA SPEECH.

Heavy Shelling at Dutch Gap.

FIRE STILL KEPT UP ON CHARLESTON.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Gen. Custer arrived at Newark on Sunday and returned to the army the same day. He says the victory of Wednesday was most complete and decisive yet achieved in the Shenandoah. Before the charges of our cavalry the rebel forces scattered in utter confusion, throwing off every thing that could impede their flight. In the early part of the day all advantages was with Early. Had he been competent, with capturing our guns, 600 prisoners and driving our army from its position, his victory would have been one of the most signal of the war. Their captures of men and cannon was all effected before sunrise. There was great enthusiasm among our men after their defeat.

Jeff. Davis' Columbia speech is published here this morning. It contains no points of great significance. He says at the close, "I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we'll say to the Yankees, 'Be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson.' Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends within that time. Therefore let all who are absentees or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st says: The lines below the city are as monotonous as ever. The heavy shelling at Dutch Gap continues, and it is pretty evident that Grant is waiting on Butler. Lee would not waste powder and shell to retard the work on the canal unless he expected some serious demonstration of the enemy to follow its completion.

The enemy keeps up a fire upon Sumter and Porter's fleet ought to have reached its destination some days ago.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: Some believed it was Hood's intention to keep up towards Chattanooga, destroying the Georgia State road to Dalton, when, having Sherman out fixed in Atlanta, he would cross Lookout Mountain and strike for Middle Ren. Others believed the army would turn to the left, at Decatur, and strike immediately for Gentarsville.

The correspondent of the *Enquirer*, with Mosby's command says: From the list of January to the 1st of October, Mosby killed and captured sixty-nine Yankees, for every man he lost.

The *Sentinel* of the 22d, has a long article on the effect of prolonging the war. It says: It we be not able to command a speedy peace by a few vigorous blows, we are at least sure of a final success, by patience and perseverance.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Convention at Augusta, Ga.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE STATE OF THE CONFFDERACY.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A *Tribune* Washington special gives the following: Richmond papers of the 24th contain the proceedings of the Convention held at Augusta, Georgia, between the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, for consultation upon the state of the Southern Confederacy.

The Governors resolved 1st, that in substance there is no cause to be discouraged, but it is imperative to increase their armies immediately; second, are to be requested to urge the States to repeal all laws for prohibiting the seizing of troops outside of State limits. Third. To urge the Confederate authorities to correspond every man engaged in the various departments, whose place can be supplied by disabled officers, soldiers, senior reserves or negroes. Fifth. To recommend legislative amendment for the arrest of all deserters. Sixth. To make it imperative that negroes be removed from the frontiers, exposed to Union armies. That course the United States Government, in appropriating slaves to the service of the army, is a violation of policy on their part. Seventh. Recommend the Confederate authorities, under proper regulations to appropriate such part of the negroes to the public service as may be required. Seventh, That the Confederate Congress remove all restrictions on the commerce of individual States.

The *Richmond Whig* of Monday, and the Richmond papers of Tuesday have been received. They contain little military news of importance beyond Beauregard's supersedure of Hood, and the fact that the latter's army is falling back to Georgia.

New York, Oct. 26.—Lieut. Col. W. T. Bennett, exchange agent at Hilton Head, says: Letters for prisoners of war, one page in length, on personal matters, can be sent through his office. Money can also be sent. Confederate bills preferably, gold, next and United States bills least. So bills of exchange on England or States must be payable to order of the person to whom it is sent, is preferable to all. Boxes can be sent containing coarse clothing, plain provisions, writing and smoking materials, soap, towels, hair and tooth brushes, and small parcels of medicines. The box must not exceed two feet in length by one in width, and one in depth, and must have its contents plainly marked on the end. Money or packages to our prisoners must be addressed to Columbia, South Carolina, and all prisoners are removed from Charleston on account of yellow fever.

Army Dismissals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following officers have been honorably and dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States: Captain Wm. O. Cummings, of the 19th Kentucky volunteers, for gross neglect of duty, in not having his detachment supplied with a sufficient number of rounds of ammunition, and failure to enforce existing orders and regulations; first Lt. Geo. Wilder Brockette, of the Illinois cavalry battalion, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; Captain Charles F. Meyer, first Lt. Hiram Lodell, first Lt. Wm. W. Wilson, second Lt. Charlie Rapps, and second Lt. Hiram Wolf, of the 24 Minnesota volunteers, have been mustered out of the service and honorably discharged, instead of dismissed, as heretofore announced.

Secretary Stanton has issued an order compelling the western privates for capturing the enemy's battle flags in the fight in the Valley on Thursday. The last battle-flag of the 18th Georgia infantry was captured by privates.

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The British prize steamer, Nando, from Wilmington, for Nassau, which was captured October 21st, by the U. S. steamer Fort Jackson, when 180 miles from port, arrived here to day, in charge of Acting Ensign Hopkins, and a prize crew.

Ninety-eight shots were fired at her, before she surrendered.

She has a cargo of 500 bales of cotton, thirty-five bales were thrown overboard during the chase of five and a half hours. She is a side wheel iron steamer, 520 tons, and drawing seven feet of water.

Capture of Federal Officers—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

Chattanooga, Oct 25.—Advices received here announce the capture of Captain McManus of the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, Captain Hale, of the 18th Pennsylvania regiment, and a citizen of Reading, while on their way from the front to this place. The two former are both excellent officers.

Yesterday a party of a thousand prisoners came in from Atlanta, where they have been since the taking of that place.

Rebels Conscripting Negroes—Rebel Archives being Removed to Lynchburg.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Geo. Crowell arrived here yesterday. The rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on the plantations on the outside of our lines, by order of the rebel State government of Louisiana, and are to be put in their army.

A letter received here from prominent rebels at Richmond, states that the archives and other government property are being secretly removed to Lynchburg.

Dry Goods Auction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—At the dry goods auction, to-day, there was but little activity manifested. In millinery silks, ribbons, and velvets there was a marked decline in prices. In woolens, the advance of the past week was not sustained. In shawls, domestic and dress goods, there was a fraction off from former prices, with the exception of dress goods, which realized about former rates. Carpets were only nominal.

The Pirate Florida.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department has information that the Florida arrived at Santa Cruz on the 3d of August, and obtained a full supply of coal and provisions, and left after starting twenty-four hours. She discharged one of her officers who was an invalid, and one of her men, a New Yorker, who said he was the only American in her crew.

Rebel Prisoners Sent to Elmira, N. Y.—Internal Revenue.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Post's* Washington special says:

A large number of Sheridan's prisoners have been sent to the camp at Elmira.

The last Internal Revenue report shows the income to be sixteen million a month, or nearly $60 millions a year.

Burning of the Kenosha.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

JANESVILLE, O. W., Oct. 26.—About 6:15 p. m., the propeller Kenosha, of the Grand Trunk line, plying between Chicago and Sarnia, was discovered to be on fire while lying alongside the Elevator. To save the Elevator and other buildings, the lines were severed, and the propeller was sent adrift. She is now passing down the river in a full blaze. Not log of any value was saved.

Reported Capture