FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

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

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

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A despatch received last night from Washington states that our Government has learned that the rebel commissioners, Slidell and Mason, who were on board the vessel which recently run the blockade at Charleston, are not only authorized by Jeff Davis to form commercial treaties with France and England, but to place the Seceded States directly under the protection of foreign Governments. This is a startling proposition, and shows not only the desperation of the rebel leaders, but their utter disregard of republican institutions and their willinguess to convert a large portion of our fair land into a mere appendage of a foreign crown. We have always contended that these leaders were at heart haughty aristocrats, and this measure proves that they are not only deadly foes of the republican principle of submission to the will of the majority, which has been so gloriously and successfully illustrated by the wonderful prosperity of our country up to the outbreak of the ebellion, but that if titles can be won for themselves they are ready forever to sacrifice the liberties of their fellow-countrymen, and thus to doubly delude and betray the misguided masses of the South whom they have persuaded or forced to join their infamous conspiracy.

We trust, however, that our Government will take efficient measures to combat this new demonatration. It is by no means certain that Mason and Slidell will be enabled to reach Europe. Several fast-sailing vessels left New York on Wednesday to intercept them, and even if the opinion expressed by one of our correspondentsthat the rebel vessel will sail for the West Indiesis correct, they may still be intercepted. But if all pursuit is cluded, they will find our ministers ready to combat them at the European courts, and. if the worst must come, the American people will stand by their flag and their Union against a world în arms.

The report of an engagement on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, is confirmed, and some interesting particulars are furnished. The Pennsylvania troops behaved with great gallantry, and Colonel John W. Geary evinced great coolness. judgment, and bravery. We regret to learn that he was slightly wounded. Senator Baker, of Oregon, has concluded to ac-

cept a position as colonel of a regiment, and will commissioned by Governor Curtin. He says he wants to fight for his country, and will do it if he has to go as a private: The situation of affairs in Kentucky is encouraging. The rebel leaders are receiving much less

aid than they expected, and the Union armies are rapidly being efficiently organized. In Missouri, Price is making great exertions to retreat to Arkansas. His force is being much demoralized by his retrograde movement, and it is probable that he may yet be baffled in his attempts to reach Arkansas, by the Union forces.

Cotton and Humanity. Self-interest gives a magnifying or a mini-

fying power to the spectacles through which people view things. Mr. WILLIAM SCHAW Lindsay, a keen Scotchman whose industry, sagacity, and enterprise have pushed him for ward as a power in the British mercantile marine, made a fortune for him, and given him a seat in the House of Commons, appears troubled in mind on account of our War for the Union. He has been speechifying to his constituents at Sunderland, and, of course, touched upon the American question. He said, " as it would be some time before cotton could be got elsewhere, he considered it the duty of the British Government to induce the United States Government, for the cause of humanity, to remove the blockade."

Here is Parliamentary logic for you! As England will not be able, for some time, to ous effort now on the part of those States get cotton elsewhere, let Mr. Lincoln remove that have not sent in their quota of the volunthe blockade, to enable Manchester to obtain ! teer army. The Government needs and wants it, as heretofore. Disinterested advice !-con- to-day the last man of the 500,000 in the field. sidering that Mr. Lindsay, who was a volun- No matter if we are deficient in Enfield rifles hearty unity of motive and action, on the basis teer missionary to this country, last year, to for all. The deficiency will soon be made up, persuade our merchants that free trade was and in the-mean time recruits can be drilled for their advantage, himself owns a fleet of with inferior old muskets, or, as in the South, ships, and would necessarily profit by the ex- with hickory poles, and thus be prepared for tension of the carrying trade, if the cotton active service. Our battles must be fought, ports were again open.

All that this amiable gentleman wants is, that the United States shall sheathe its strongest weapon, the Blockade, to allow Lancashire to obtain cotton from the revolted South. Yet, such a reasonable recommendation is not likely to be acted on by the Executive here. Strange as it may appear to Mr. LINDSAY, there would be a decided disinclination, in Washington, to permit the South to obtain money, the sinew of war, by having the usual facilities in sending her cotton and tobacco to England. It is to be feared that the blockade will not be removed at Mr. LINDSAY'S request.

He makes it, emphatically enough. Though he started on the basis of the cotton-supply running short, he reached a far loftier elevation before he closed the sentence. From the cotton-bale he jumped, with an agility which shows what a political acrobat he is, right into the temple of philanthropy. Remove the blockade, he exclaims, not only because while it lasts Manchester will sicken for want of cotton-but remove it, on still higher grounds: namely, "for the cause of humanity." We scarcely know what the gentleman means, but presume that he mixes up cotton-spinning and humanity, in singular combination. Per-Manchester manufacturers have been compelled to put their laborers on half-time—that half-time means half-wages, during the coming winter and spring, to all these people-that half-wages means half-sales by the small shops which supply food and raiment to these work people—that the number of persons thus injuriously affected is estimated at 4,000,000 this, will pround children—and that, out of mill-burning, and machine-breaking riots, and disaffection, and all but civil war in Lancashire and Lanarkshire, the seats of Cottondom in England and Scotland.

Yes, the interests of humanity are involved in the non-supply of cotton to England. But Mr. Lindsay is a shallow political economist not to see that it is not the North, but the South, which has caused the evil. If the South had been loval to the Union, there would have been neither war nor blockade, and Manchester and Glasgow would have been still working on full time, without Famine and Insurrection storing them in the face, as at present. It is the South which Mr. Lindsay should blame. 'Let him counsel the South to submission, but let him not be so foolish as to solicit the North to break the blockade. He might as well entreat us not to use artillery against the rebels!

THE TOUR OF INSPECTION made by Secretary CAMERON, through the military districts of Major Generals FREMONT and SHERMAN, must be productive of the best consequences. He has ventilated, and, we trust, permanently adjusted, the difficulty between BLAIR and FREMONT, and has largely encouraged and atrengthened the Union army, and the Union men of Kentucky. He has visited Cincinnati cities, and when he returns to Washington ments. will be able to make such suggestions as will undoubtedly cure many of the complaints that "Our Country's Flag," a very popular piece of have heretofore been so current. The prompti- music, of which nine thousand copies have been tude with which he has settled many local sold has recently published a war cradle song, troubles and many earnest grievances in the great Northwest, shows that he is admirably qualified to discharge the duties of his high position. Differing from all his predecessors, our Pennsylvania Cabinet minister, although surrounded with many weighty responsibilities, dropped them all, and, instead of despatching a subordinate civil or military agent, proceeded in person to a most dangerous and critical theatre of military operations. His example will be a fitting one to his successors. Whatever may be the result of his visit, no true friend of the country can fail to applaud his energy.

SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.-We invite attention to the sale, this morning, at Messrs. Birch & Son's, No. 914 Chestnut street, comprising new and

American Actors in England. Just now, the American stage is well represented in England. John Drew is successfully starring at the Standard Theatre in Lon-

and were on the wing for Dublin. Mrs. D. P. Bowens, who made a successful debut at Sadler's Wells' Theatre, has been shelved-Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK CONWAY (the latter sister of Mrs. Bowens) are playing capital engagements in the West of England. Miss JULIA DALY has just returned from London. DION BOUCICAULT and AGNES ROBERTSON have returned to the Adelphi, where "The Colleen Bawn" approaches its two hundred and fiftieth representation, and the author nightly akes his "tremendous header." Enwis Booth had played Shylock and Sir Giles Overreach, at the Haymarket; and The Times, criticising his acting, says: "That Mr. Booth will awaken that sort of admiration which approximates to surprise is not to be expected, if Shylock is to be taken as a sample of his powers. But as a judicious actor, gifted with in excellent voice and an expressive counteance, which he turns to good account, he airly merited the hearty applause with which ne was received last night." Lastly, Jonx BROUGHAM has produced his comedy of "Playing with Fire," at the Princess Theatre, himelf as Dr. Savage, and George Jordan as Herbert Waverley. The play had unequivocal success. The criticism on the acting runs thus: "Mr. J. Brougham, as Dr. Sarage. is exactly the cool, easy, business-like man, and his natural disposition does not quit him in the midst of his ludicrous perplexities. Mr. G. JORDAN, who plays Waverley, is newly arived from America, and, with his handsome igure and good delivery, promises to stand well among the representatives of gentlemen on the stage." Time was, nor far remote, when America received most of her best performers from "the old country." She is now paying off the debt, and, at this moment. the leading attractions of six or seven English theatres are American performers.

WE ARE indebted to Hon. WILLIAM C. ANpenson, of Kentucky, a Representative in the last Congress of the United States, for a copy of "the papers, acts, and resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, relating to the existing war." This is a highly interesting document, and exhibits on the part of the representatives of the people of Kentucky, a most loyal and courageous spirit. Mr. Anderson was himself a member of the Legislature, and we are not surprised to see that he voted, at all times, with the friends of the Government and the Administration. As there are many Kentuckians in Philadelphia, or citizens who know the leading men of Kentucky, the republication of the following list of year and nays in the Legislature of that State, "on the proposition demanding the Confederate invaders to withdraw their armed forces unconditionally from the State," will not be without a peculiar interest:

interest:

Yeas—Messes Speaker, (Buckner.) Alfred Allen, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Landaff W. Andrews, E. B. Bacheller, John C. Beeman, John W. Blue, Wm P. Boone, Wm. A. Brann, Curtis F. Burnam, James Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Marion N. Carr, Jos. H. Chandler, Brutus J. Clay, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, Wm. L. Conklin, John C. Cooper, Albert A. Curtis, Daniel E. Downing, Stephen J. England, Hugh F. Finley, John W. Finnell, Remus Gibson, Henry Griffith, John H. Harnoy, Wm. H. Hays, Wm. J. Heady, Joseph W. Heeter, John B. Huston, Wm. C. Ireland, Richard T. Jacob, Daniel W. Johns. Urban E. Kennedy, James M. C. Lisenby, Alex. Lusk, P. L. Maxey, David P. Mears, Otho Miller, Thos. Z. Morrow, Thos. W. Owings, George Poindexter, Iliram S. Powell, Larkin J. Proctor, Wm. S. Rankin, Nicholas A. Rapier, John Ray, Joseph Ricketts, F. D. Rigney, Geo. S. Shanklin, G. Clay Smitth, M. Smitth, Jas. P. Sparks, Harrison Taylor, Joshua Tevis, Georgo M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Thomas Turner, Joseph R. Underwood, John S. Vanwinkla Zeh Ward George P. Webster, Alex Thomas Turner, Joseph R. Underwood, John S Vanwinkle, Zeb. Ward, George P. Webster, Alex. T. White, Nathaniel Wolfe, George H. Yeaman Bryan R. Young, Milton Young, Van B. Young-

NAYS—Messrs. Vincent Ash, John S. Barlow, A. R. Boon, E. F. Burns, W. P. D. Bush, A. B. Chambers, Wm. M. Coffee, Lucius Desha, W. H. Edmonds, John M. Elliott, George W. Ewing, John W. Gaines, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. (tarriott, J. C. Gilbert, George M. Hampton, John M. Henry, William Johnson, John Q. A. King, John C. Lindsey, Daniel Matthewson, David May, George R. Merritt, Felix G. Murphy, Geo. W. Silvertooth, Robert A. Spalding—26.

Completing the Quota of 500,000 Men. The exigency of the case demands a vigorand our victories won; and the earlier we have a full army in the field the easier will be

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in his fine speech to the Irish Brigade, at Fort Schuyler, New York, a few days ago, paid the following compliment to the gallant son of General ROBERT PATTERSON, and also to that veteran soldier himself :

"In Philadelphia, the Second regiment of the Brigade is being rapidly and enthusiastically organized. It exhibits already a force of seven hundred men, independent of a squadron of horse-two hundred strong-which my handsome and stalwart friend. Captain Gallagher, for years the instructor in cavalry tactics at Carlisle Barracks-a man for whom Frederick the Great would have given a bag full of rix-dollars-has been principally, if not exclusively, instrumental in raising. The Philadelphia regiment of the Irish Brigade will be commanded by Colonel Robert Emmet Patterson. of the regular army, the second eldest son of General breathe this day in all America."

## Arrival of the Fourteenth Regular United States Infantry.

Portions of the first, second, and third battalions of this regiment arrived at Washington-street wharf yesterday afternoon, from Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, under the command of Captain John haps he means that, for want of cotton, the D. O Connell. Colonel Stone leads a corps d'armée under General McClellan, and Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds and Major Sykes command brigades of volunteers in the Army of the Potomae; and many of the company officers remain in the North, to recruit the regiment to its full number of two thousand four hundred men. The eight hundred men who went to Perry-

ville, Md., yesterday evening, were hardy, stal-wart, and soldierly in their bearing. They were enlisted in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Western New York. For the kindness Shop kigh they were entertained by the Cooper greeting they experienced at the generous citizens all along their route through the city, they were unbounded in their acknowledgments, and we understand that the officers at an early day will make a formal recognition of their obligation. The following is a list of the officers, most of whom have seen long and noteworthy service: Captain J. D. O'Connell, commanding; adjutant. first lieutenant W. R. Smedley; quartermaster, first lieutenant R. F. Beirne; company A, 2d batt., captain, J. D. O'Connell; company H, 3d batt., captain, D. B. McKibben; company B, 2d batt., captain, J. B. Hagar; company C, 2d batt., captain W. Harvey Brown ; company D, 2d batt., cuptain, If. W. Keyes ; company II, 2d batt., first lieutenant, J. F. McElhone, and second lieutenant P.

Ilges. First lieutenant J. H. Walker commanded the guard. In equipment, discipline, and material, this is beyond question one of the best regiments that have passed through this city.

Collins; and company E, 1st batt., captain Guido

THE CONTINENTAL THEATRE.-Mr. Wheatley, not content with his surpassing preparation of "The Tempest," has produced, and is now playing to large and delighted audiences, a comic, scenic, and well-timed piece, called "Paris and London." It is destined to a long run, and is rendered with great spirit and effect by Mr. Wheatley's excellent company. "The Contiand Indianapolis, and has conferred with the nental" has already become one of the most friends of the Government in those important popular and fashionable of all our public amuse-

> A WAR CRADLE Song .- Mr. Gumpert, author of entitled the "War Lullaby," which bids fair to be more successful than his previous compositions. The refrain to this song is particularly impressive, and the music is in excellent keeping with the verses. The piece will shortly be sung by a num- tion with the great Illinois Railroad placed him ber of public vocalists, when its great merit will be generally apparent.

> LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETINGS, RUGS, &c.—The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 400 pieces rich English velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for fore, when McClellan was made a Major each, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock, by General, and put in the important posi-Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS advertised by Messrs. Thomas & Sons will be sold at the second-hand household furniture, sewing machines, Exchange, on 29th inst., instead of on the prevases, perfumery, &c.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1861. The object of maintaining the Democratic organization during the present war is neither more nor less than to embarrass the Administration in the prosecution of the war. What other motive can influence the leaders? The answer is best given by examining into their record. In Pennsylvania, nine months ago, they laid the foundation of a creed which was almost a proclamation in favor of Secessionwhich, in fact, was a promise that Pennsylvania would not go with the free States in the event of separation. The men who constructed this creed and made this promise. had given an earnest of their sincerity in the

year immediately preceding, and since that time have been looked upon with more than suspicion in their respective communities. It is true, that in the face of a popular storm which threatened their personal safety, they made a feint of recantation, and pretended to modify their opinions, but they took care, in every instance, to leave a door wide open, by which to attack the President, and indirectly to assist the rebellion. Wherever a newspaper echo of the sentiments of these men is printed, its staple is made up of ridicule of the Executive and his constitutional advisers, and of claborate essays, devoted to the perversion of the true objects of the war. I picked up, a few days ago, two Democratic Breekinridge newspapers, published at Danville, Montour county, and at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, in your State, and found in both an adroit admixture of editorials, compounded of calumnies upon the Administration, ridicule of the Republican party, and diluted denunciations of the Secessionists. The poison was far stronger than the antidote, and the effect must of course be injurious. Men who believe such leaders, and read such newspapers, cannot sincerely rejoice in the success of our arms. Indeed, if there is any exultation, it must be that which receives with satisfaction intelligence of the defeat of the very soldiers whom they pretend to sympathize with, and claim as their fellowpartisans. In the Mexican war, which was conducted

against a foreign enemy, these very Democrats

nounced every Whig as a traitor who would not believe in the justice of the cause, and would not assent to the proposition that the struggle was precipitated "by the act of Mexico;" but now, when our armies are marshalled under the flag that was carried in triumph by Taylor and Scott, and when we are contending for our existence as a nation, and against a rebellion more odious, unchristian, and cruel than any of which we have a living record, citizens calling themselves Democrats look coldly upon this contest, and in every insidious manner try to fetter the hands of the servants of the people. It is far from my purpose to hold the masses who voted the different Breckinridge tickets in vour State on the 8th of October responsible for the machinations and motives of their self-constituted leaders. My hope is, that these masses, when they see where this organization is tending, will not fail to give practical effect to their real feelings, and act cordially with the true Union men of the loval States. These leaders cherish in their hearts a scheme which will find easy development whenever we fall upon darker days than these. Then the Democratic organization will be used to give effect to a demand for peace with the traitors, or else to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; or, what is still worse. to a formal separation of the seceded from the adhering States. Every blunder of our generals, every defeat, every demonstration against the Republic in foreign countries, will be

scized upon as an argument to force one of the other of these calamities. Opposition to the tax levied to pay the expenses of the war has already become one of their favorite watchwords. Is it not apparent, then, (however the accusation may be disclaimed,) that the doctrines so persistently insisted upon under Mr. Buchanan's Administration—vith the pestilential heresy of State rights, and ending with the assertion that the war was brought upon the country by the Republican party,-must operate to give aid and comfort to the Secessionists? I have every confidence that when these truths are carefully examined by the lights of

reason and experience, no honest American will

be found willing to co-operate with an organiza-

tion thus led. But, in order to bring about of unconditional attachment to the country and an unwavering support of the Administration, the Republican party will be called upon to act in the loftiest spirit of patriotic magnanimity. We are in the midst of such novel events, and stand in the presence of such extraordinary responsibilities, as to demand the surrender of everything that may, in the slightest degree, impede the progress of the war. Nothing is asked of the Republican party that many of their most cherished leaders have not already signified their readiness to yield, and, indeed, have yielded. The matter of conferring offices upon Democrats creates a prejudice in the minds of some Republicans; but such men must reflect thatwhile independent Democrats would reject. with scorn, the idea of being held to the cause by the bestowal of place by the President or his political friends—the refusal to recognize them can be, and is, used with terrific and mischievous influence by the Breckinridge leaders. I say is used; and for proof, we have only to refer to the columns of those newspapers which clamor for the maintenance of the Democratic organization. Addressing

themselves to the projudices of their readers, they ask, "Why support the war when the Republicans refuse to honor you in their appointments and nominations?" "Your fellow-Democrats," they say, "are in the battle field, and you are asked to rally round an Administration, but are denied any participation in its patronage." It is easy to see how an ignorant man can be operated upon by sucl paltry and shameless appeals as these.

The true statesman appreciates facts as they are, and deals with them without inquiring as o the causes that produced them. It was in consequence of these appeals, and in generous acceptance of the loyal services of the Democracy, that the Republicans of Ohio tendered to David Tod-a life-long Democrat—the nomination for Governor of that great State, and followed up this tender by giving him their votes on the 8th of October So, too, of the Republicans of New England. that they could carry strength, and knowing outside aid, they nevertheless voluntarily placed Democrats in nomination, and when the day of election arrived, enthusiastically chose them to high positions. No finer specimen of this spirit could be pointed out than the action of the Republicans of Chester county, in your State. That county is largely opposed to the Democracy in ordinary contests, and yet, by a simultaneous movement, Democrats were placed upon the county ticket at the urgent request of Republicans, and have been triumphantly elected. I would be unnatural if this popular example were not universally followed. Nothing but good will reward those who lead in it, and

nothing but evil will punish those who resist it. I have repeatedly said that General McClellan was not a politician. He has never participated in partisan struggles. His sympathies were undoubtedly and avowedly with Douglas in the last Presidential campaign, and he belonged to that large class of men who regarded Mr. Lincoln's election as inevitable, on account of the determination of the pro-slavery leaders to break up the Democratic party. He early stated that, if Abra. ham Lincoln was elected, he would be found ne of the first to support his Administration against all attacks that might be made upon it. But, true to his nature and his profession, he abstained from all active participation in the Presidential election—the evidence of which is to be found in the fact that the leading politiclans of the two great parties in Illinois accepted his appointment with pleasure. His connecin intimate association with Mr. Lincoln, at that time the leading lawyer at Springfield, the capital of Illinois-and naturally with Judge Douglas-who may be said to have been one

of the most powerful, if not the most power-

ful advocate of the railroad policy which has

done so much for that great State. There-

tion he now holds, Abraham Lincoln, the

President of the United States, secured a sin-

cere and self-sacrificing friend. But McClel-

lan's position is by no means an enviable one.

Ilis bed is not a bed of roses. Apart from

the natural embarrassments common to so vast

mount obstacles too often of a gratuitous character. Heartily sustained by the President and his Cabinet, and an especial favorite with the Republican and Union leaders, there are some who begin to think that he may be too successful, and who occasionally seek to chill him by their counsel, and to retard him by the exercise of certain powers. A general like McClellan-a man who has done so much, and who is ready to do more, and who will fulfil every just expectation of his country, if he is permitted to take his own courre-must be entirely trusted. Those who hamper him, no matter what theory they may suggest, are as-

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional Particulars of the Victory near Harper's Ferry.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Rebel Batteries on the Lower Potomac.

THEY FIRE ON THE PAWNEE AND MOUNT VERNON. Affairs on the Upper Potomac. IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Price Expected to make a Stand near Osage River. GEN. SIGEL WITHIN FORTY-FIVE MILES OF PRICE.

A Proposed Exchange for Col. Mulligan. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1861 The Rebel Batteries Fire on the Pawnee and Mount Vernon—The Pawnee Struck by Six Shots. The steamer Mount Vernon, CAPTAIN MITOH-

ELL, came up the river last night. Some twenty shots were fired at her from the batteries at or near Shipping Point, but none struck her. Capt. MITCHELL reports that thirty or forty vessels bound up with Government stores, and merchant vessels with coal and oysters, are lying at

my's batteries, near Shipping Point. There are three batteries there, mounting thirteen or more A battery has just been opened at Quantico Hill on the right bank of Quantico Creek, a short distance above Shipping Point; the other three are

between Shipping Point and Evansport. There is said to be also a battery at Timber Creek, and one gun on the hill above Evansport. When the Pawnee and Mount Vernon went down, night before last, the Mount Vernon preceded the Paronee, and the four hundred marines on board were ordered to lie down on deck, two deep, in passing the enemy's batteries, which was done, and they thus escaped observation from the shore. Thirteen shots were fired at the Pawnee, six of which struck her, and one passed near her magazine. The Acquia Creek battory is silent.

The Other Side of the Potomac. General McClellan, with his staff and bodyguard, went over at ten o'clock to-day. There are no positive indications of a general movement, but the outside impression prevails generally that the

The steamer Alger is at the navy yard, taking in

Save some picket skirmishing, everything was quiet on the other side of the Potomac this morning. Soldiers are busily at work throwing up formidable entrenchments along the roads, up to Lewinsville. All these places are to be strongly garrisoned as the advance pushes forward into the interior of Virginia.

The rebels now appear to be determined to mainthis morning that the United powers I is reported went down yesterday are still at anchor some miles below. The rebels batteries have commenced firing upon the small craft which venture up. The Government is taking such measures as will soon render the navigation of the Potomac free from the interruption of the rebel batteries. When the Pawnee passed some of the rebel batteries they opened upon her. She was not struck. The Commander had orders not to return the fire unless his vessel was injured, and therefore steamed quietly along, leaving the astonished rebels to waste their powder and ball.

From the Upper Potomac. Mr. John Maharg, of Philadelphia, came down from the Point of Recks yesterday morning. He passed through all the different encampments, and found the soldiers enjoying most excellent health. The night before the band of Colonel BAXTER's regiment (which is encamped about six miles this side discipline, and anxious to show their prowess.

Reconnoitring Parties. Yesterday Major Moss, in command of a squad of Colonel PRIEDMAN'S cavalry, made a reconnoissance about a mile and a half the other side of Lewinsville. A rebel, whom they had captured at a house on the road, coolly informed them that they ought to have come half an hour sooner, a about two hundred rebel cavalry had left hit house, and would have given the major a different reception if they had met him.

Affairs in Kentucky. In a brief interview with Major (now General) he had the fullest confidence in the speedy success of our arms in Kentucky. Nothing but physbal prostration could have compelled him to leave he field. But he has the fullest confidence in Genral SHERMAN, who, if backed up with men and mens. will be enabled to crush out rebellion in that Stte. and restore freedom to its Union-loving citizus. General Anderson save the rebel forces have ated like barbarians towards innocent families, inthe destruction of property and violation of female-irtue. He cites cases of infamous conduct, op of which was that of three or four Tennessean in General Buckner's command, who entered a buse in which they found two sisters, to whom hey made advances, and was about to force the der, when the younger screamed until she was head by her father, who came to their rescue, and shouthe leader of the gang on the spot.

The Major had an interview at the War Deartment yesterday, and imparted much importanin-The Major urges and prays for a vigorous rose-cution of the war in Kontucky, ere the energy is enabled to concentrate his forces in large numbers. Major Andenson is full of spirit, but feele in

health, evidently suffering under an attack in thich general debility has, for the time, got the ipper hand of his constitution. Duty on Teas-Important Decision. It was decided, yesterday, by Secretary GIASE, with the assistance of experts, that green tas and manufactured articles, and coming from other than places of growth, must pay twenty per ceni duty. The manufacture consists in the coloring process

from which black teas are exempt.

Deaths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey Soldiers. The following soldiers died yesterday: JACOB SNYDER, company B, and Joseph FREW, company A, Thirty-third Pennsylvania Regiment; W. Speck, company G, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the college; J. L. FOREMAN, company H, Thirtythird Pennsylvania, at the Seminary, Georgetown ; A. H. STEWART, company I, Seventh New Jersty, at Camp Casey; ELISHA LUCAR, company F, First New Jersey Cavalry, at Camp Morgar

Gen. Cameron. General CAMERON will not return before Moaday. He proposes to investigate and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs in Kentucky.

Assistant Secretary of War Out Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, for some days confined to his room, is to-day in his office The Arrest of Mrs. Jackson.

The farm and homestead of Mrs. JACKSOI, mother of the assassin of the brave Col. ELL WORTH, is two miles beyond our pickets, within the rebel lines, and three miles from Prospect Hil. On last Saturday morning, Capt. GEORGE B. KEI-LER, of Monroe county, Pa., of the Fourth Regment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, crossed the bridge, beyond where the turnpike had been closid by the rebels with large trees, and beyond any of our cavalry pickets. It was he, one of the mist gallant men in the army, who thwarted the movements of this troublesome she-rebel. At first, she talked loudly of Secession, and said the rebes could never be whipped, and boasted that her son, who shot ELLSWORTH, was buried on her premises. Before sunrise next morning, Gen. McCall sent a body of cavalry and infantry, and arrested Mrs JACKSON and her brother. Passing through our lines, she exclaimed: "My God! I never saw so many soldiers in all my life." Capt. KELLER | the Potomac, not to come up at present, as there is and is one of the bravest officers.

The Rebel Prisoners to be Released. Of the thirty-six rebel prisoners to be released, according to the recent special order, only three of them to day took the oath of allegiance, namely GEORGE LARRIBEE and JOSEPH ELLIOTT, of Maryland, and JEREMIAN O'BRIEN, of Georgia. The others took the oath not to bear arms against the

United States. The Confederate Ministers to Europe. It is thought here that the steamer Nashville will not attempt to cross the Atlantic, but will run down to one of the West India islands, put her passengers and documents on board one of the intercolonial steamers, ro up to St. Thomas and take the mail steamer to Europe. On many of the islands we have no consul or official representative, and, on arriving at St. Thomas, the passengers are generally transferred from the inter-colonial to the Atlantic steamer out in the harbor. Thus the rebels would clude the eye of our consul at that

Information has been received here from a source entitled to credit that SLIDELL and MASON, the rebel ministers to France and England, are not only authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantage with those Powers, but to place the Southern Confederacy for a limited period under their protection. White-Gloved Soldiers.

The uniforms and equipments of the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, just arrived, are a little ahead of all competitors for neatness. They paraded on the Avenue yesterday, in showy apparel and white gloves, and were reviewed by the President and Generals SPRAGUE and ANDERSON. In precision of movement, they are not equal to many other regiments, but a little time will remedy this defect. They are a noble-looking set of men. Correction.

The gentleman who left in the last British steamer, in company with Col. Thomas, U. S. army, with a carte blanche to purchase blankets and other articles for the soldiers, has been confounded with some others of the same name. He s GEORGE PLUMER SMITH, of Pennsylvania, and his immense fortune, great intelligence, and fear-less loyalty, place him above all suspicion. His appointment confers great credit upon the Administration. Mr. SMITH has always been a Democrat hough he voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860.

Change in Command Off Charleston. Another officer has been ordered to the command of the blockading force off Charleston harbor, in place of the one now in command. This indicates that the report that the Nashville has run the blockade is credited in the Navy Department. Blankets for the Army.

Much has been said about the mission of Gronge PLUMER SMITH and Col. THOMAS, who go to Europe for the purpose of purchasing blankets for the army; but it eught to be stated, in explanation, that one of the reasons for this step, is the fact that many of these who can manufacture blankets in the loyal States refuse to supply the Government, save When the good pay of at exorbitant prices. Uncle Sam to all his contractors is considered, Smith's Point, afraid to attempt passing the ene- this standing out for high wages is rather an unpatriotic thing. In the South, when a manufacturer will not agree to work for treason at reasonable prices, the slave despotism forces him to do so, and pays when and what it pleases. One of the grievous troubles of the Administration in prosecuting the war is the rapacity and heartlessness of the jobbers who contemplate this great contest something after the fashion of the tailor who saw Niagara for the first time, and exclaimed, in a burst of enthusiasm, "Heavens, what a place to sponge a coat!" Pedlers Prohibited.

An order has been issued prohibiting itinerant vendors and pedlers from visiting the camps. They abused the privileges which they enjoyed by secretly selling liquor to the soldiers. Besides. they seriously interfered with the business of the sutlers, who are responsible to the officers of the regiments in which they are located. A number of the pedlers are from Philadelphia, and they feel very indignant that their traffic should be interfered with.

Wines and Liquors Destroyed. This morning several boxes of claret and some gallons of whisky, which parties were endeavoring to smuggle over the Long Bridge, were seized by armies will not remain much longer in their pre- | the guard and destroyed. This is almost a daily ce. The persons who attempt to evathe regulations should be arrested. Capture of Cattle.

A reconoitering party from General Smith's division went out yesterday and brought in four horses and sixty head of cattle, which they captured from the rebels. All the houses in the vicinity of Lewinsville have been deserted by their rebel inmates. Our soldiers make very free with the boards which they rip off the houses and barns great partiality for doors and window snutters, and the houses, therefore, present a very forlorn appearance.

Another Soldier Killed by Accident. One of the privates belonging to the Seventh New Jersey Regiment was killed at Camp Casey yesterday by the premature discharge of a gun. We did not learn his name. The Skirmish in Gen. Banks' Division.

The most exaggerated reports prevailed this morning relative to the skirmish in Gen. BANKS' division yesterday. Gen. BANKS was in this city at the time, out has left for his command. The official report of the skirmish you have already received from another source.

The Anderson Zouaves. The people of Tenallytown are becoming

thoroughly disgusted with the regiment of Anderf the Point of Rocks) serenaded Colonel WISTAR, son Zouaves, from New York, which are encamped Major Smith, and several other officers. Captain at that place. They have robbed every hen-roost CHARLES KOCHERSPERGER, of company F, Baker's and pig-stye for some miles around, and committed regiment, from Philadelphia, is detailed on picket other outrages. The other day five or six pedlers, duty. The rebel pickets are on the opposite side of the Jewish persuasion, came upon the grounds of the stream, and often hold a friendly conversa- with their wagons. The Zouaves "went through" tion with our pickets. The different brigades along the whole of them, completely cleaning them out this line are daily expecting orders to march over of every article of goods. The poor pedlers into Virginia. They are all under a high state of pleaded in vain to the commanding officers for redress. A sutler who adjoins this encampment had a flooring on his tent of sixteen feet planed boards, on which seven men were sleeping last night. Before morning the Zouaves had stolen every board from under the sleepers without awakening them!

The Seventh New Jersey. It is expected that Col. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, of the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, will be promoted to a brigadier generalship. He is a graduate of West Point, and an accomplished officer. Should he be promoted, Mr. John Vanleer, of Philadelphia, will be made the colonel of the regiment. Mr. VANLEER is now the major of the Seventh. Anderson, to-day, that gentleman assured me that He served in the Mexican war, and was captain of one of the companies in the Scott Legion, which served for three months. A Novel Sight.

This morning fifteen new army wagons, with wheels locked, and four horses attached to each. passed along L street. The drivers were breaking in the horses, but, from the looks of things, some of the horses appeared to know more than the drivers. Both, however, created much amusement. The Anderson Sword.

Contrary to expectation, the sword which was voted to General Anderson, by the City Councils of Philadelphia, was presented last night by the ommittee. It was a private affair, not more than twenty persons being present. Among them was Mrs. General Anderson, HARRY S. MAGRAW and lady, and ex-Governor Johnston and daughter, of

Presentation of a Flag. Gen. WILLIAM M. REILLEY, of Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon presented a flag to Col. BIR-NEY's regiment. Neat speeches were made, and the occasion was fquite an event in the camp, The flag presented was carried in Col. DARE'S regiment, of which Mr. BIRNEY was Lieutenant Colo-

The Sick in the Hospitals. There are about twelve hundred sick soldiers in the different hospitals about Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. They all receive the best of medical advice, and all their little wants are scrupulously attended to. The World's Fair at London

The commissioners representing the interests of Americans at the World's Fair of 1862, at an adjourned meeting, have appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of B. P. Johnson, of New York, chairman; HENRY KENNEDY SEATON, of Washington; and PARTRIDGE, of Maryland-the last named being secretary. It is their duty to make all the necessary preparatory arrangements for the exhibition. An office is to be established at Washington, and a description of all articles intended for exhibition submitted to the committee for their action. Inventors and other exhibitors can apply to any one of the commissioners, or of the

Large Receipts of Government Supplies. Five millions of dollars worth of public supplies

act of cruel persecution against an agent of certain

American Christian missionaries in Upper Egypt.

Re-Electron of Mayor Wallach.

The City Councils this afternoon re-elected Richard Arban, and his command of the Tiger election was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Colonel Benner to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner, but as he resigned preliminary to his release, another election was deemed upne-

to his release, another election was deemed unnecessary.

Matters and Things.

The city is very quiet to-day. The Third Massachusetts battery passed the Treasury building at noon. It is reported that the Government will send word to the small coasters, at the mouth of the Potomac, not to come up at present, as there is some danger of their being sunk by the rebel from the presence of the Children would attack the rebel lines. Among the prisoner patients there, however, was one named Walter Hennett, who was wounded in the mouth in some skirmish. Hennett hayed the deaf and dumb ride to perfection, deceiving even Gracy himself, until the day previous to the latter's escape, when Hennett agreed to join Gracy in making their escape. During Gracy's confinement his sufferings former with his present weight. His attendants furnished him with opium every day for his drink; but this commands one of the best companies in the service, some danger of their being sunk by the rebel

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT NEAR BOLIVAR. COLONEL GEARY SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

POINT OF ROCKS, October 17.-Colonel Geary with a part of the force under his command achieved a glorious victory yesterday at Bolivar on the Virginia side of the Potomac, against greatly superior force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, capturing one thirty-two-pounder and some prisoners, who report a rebel loss of not less than one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Our loss was only four killed and seven wounded (one mortally,) and one missing.

Col. Geary was slightly wounded with a shell

The fight lasted five hours. In addition to other facts furnished in my despatch last night, the following official despatch to Colonel Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, will be read with interest: "The battle-field was at Bolivar Heights, near

Harper's Ferry, where 450, afterwards increased o 1,100, of Colonel GEARY's force, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by the rebels, 3,000 strong, including 500 cavalry. "They had seven pieces of artillery. The fight lasted eight hours. Our loss is four killed, one mortally and eight slightly wounded, and one corporal missing. GEARY not only repulsed the encannonade from flank and front, and well-directed attacks of infantry, but drove them by impetuous bayonet charges for three miles, and took a 32ound columbiad and considerable ammunition, at he point of the bayonet. "The rebel loss is at least 150 killed and wound-

ed. The rebel colonel. Asuny, is reported killed. Three rebel prisoners were captured, among whom s a chaplain of one of the regiments. "To Colonel Scorr, Assistant Secretary of War."

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

at the Osage. GEN. SIGEL'S ADVANCE

A Battle Pending.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE FOR COL. MULLIGAN. CAMP MCKINSTRY.

NEAR SYRACUSE, October 17. General Fremont has sent a despatch here statin that he has reasons to believe that General Sterling Price has retraced or will retrace his steps to the Osage river, and there make a stand, and give our forces battle. Adjutant General Smith informs me that he ha raised over 10.000 men for the Missouri State

son to obtain the remainder of the 42,000. A large supply of transportation is now on its way here from St. Louis HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AT WARSAW, ON THE USAGE RIVER, MO We are here with parts of Gen. Sigel and As-

militia, and thinks he will be enabled in due sea-

both's divisions. Gen. Sigel's advance is already across the Osage. His cavalry to day had a skirmish with one of the enemy's mounted parties, and took three prisoners. He is in possession of the bridge over the Pomme de Terre river, with infantry and artillery. The main body of the enemy is reported to be fortyfive miles distant. St. Louis, Oct. 17 .- The Democrat learns that Dr.

Winer, surgeon of Twenty-third Illinois regiment, of Colonel Mulligan's brigade, started on Wednesday, by order of General Curtis, for General Price's headquarters, with an offer to effect the liberty of Colonel Mulligan by tendering in his place the release of General Frost, who was taken after the capture of Camp Jackson, from his parole of honor. We hear, also, that a like exchange will be tendered for Colonel Bowen. ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 15.—Thirty-one more of the wounded United States soldiers arrived here, from Springfield, yesterday.

These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday, twenty miles this side of Leba-

non, between two companies of mounted men, be-longing to Major Wright's battalion, attached to General Mann's command, and some 130 rebel cavalry. Major Wright surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear, and completely routed them, killing about thirty and taking the same number prisoners. Major Wright's loss was one killed and ne severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels.

The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of rebels, which had been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's creek, has marched north, is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen.

Price, on the Osage.

Missouri State Convention. abolishing certain the ordinance providing salaries, and testing the loyalty of civil officers of this State, passed by the State Convention yesterday, is a section providing that all persons taking the oath prescribed by this ordinance within thirty days of its passage shall be exempt from arrest and imprisonment for taking up arms against the Provisional Government of this State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies in this civil war, and the Governor is directed to request of the Presi-dent, in the name of the people of Missouri, by proclamation to exempt all persons taking said oath from all penalties incurred by taking up arms against the United States, or giving aid and com-fort to the enemy in the present civil war.

Governor Curtin at Pittsburg. PRESENTATION OF STATE PLAGS-DEPARTURE OF PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—Governor Curtin and suite arrived in the midnight train, and were escorted to the Monongahela Hotel by General Negley and

staff, and Captain McAnaulty's company of Negley's Brigade.

The object of Governor Curtin's visit was the presentation of the State regimental flags, which took place this afternoon, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, and was quite imposing. poeing.

The brigade, numbering about 3,000 hardy, well-disciplined, and well-equipped troops, marched from Camp Wilkins through the principal streets, to the Allegheny common, where the ceremonies took place. Governor Curtin, in presenting the took place. Governor Curtin, in presenting the flags, made an appropriate and patriotic speech, which was neatly responded to by General Negley, after which there was a grand review.

The brigade will leave to-night in five steamers for the West

Effect of Secretary Seward's Circular New York, Oct. 17 .- The circular of Secretary Seward caused a depression in stocks to-day, espe-cially in Government securities, it being supposed by some that the Secretary of State was in possession of knowledge relative to fercign movements which prompted the issuing of such a document. Government sixes of 1881 declined about two per cent., and some leading stocks fell off nearly four per cent. The money market, however, closed slightly more steady.

Burning of Kerosene Oil Works. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The kerosene oil works of J. M. Brundage, at Hunter's Point, were burnt this morning. Two men were fatally injured. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

Three Additional New Jersey Regiments. TRENTON, Oct. 17.—Information has been obtained from Washington that Col. William Halstead, now in command of a regiment of cavalry in the service of the United States, has been authorized to raise three more regiments of infantry from this State. Orders have been issued to Lieut. Brightly, the recruiting officer, to that effect.

The Arabia at Boston. Boston, Oct. 17 .- The steamer Arabia arrived here at 8.30 this evening. Her advices have been

Susquehanna County—Official Election Returns. President Judge—Ulysses Mercur, Rep., 3,797;
R. B. Little, Dem., 137. Mercur's majority 3,660.
Associate Judges—C. F. Read, 3,797; Isaac
P. Baker, 3,602. No opposition.
Representatives—Davis D. Warner, Rep., 2,814;
J. B. McCollum, Union Dem., 1,794. Warner's
majority, 1,020. majority, 1,020. Treasurer surer—Amos Nichols, Rep., 3,822. No opposition. Commissioner—James Leighton, Rep., 2,873; B. Smith, Dem., 1,629. Leighton's majority,

1.244. Auditor-R. T. Ashley, Rep., 3,772. No oppo-

DARNESTOWN, October 15 .- In a previous communication ion was narrated the fact of a party of eleven m the New York Thirty-fourth, having crorrom the New fork. Thry stantage and cut to pieces by a superior number of rebels. The particulars of that affair are thus detailed by Corporal Robert Gracy, of the party, who, until his return on Monday night, was supposed to have been dead, as he was seen to fall on the field of the skirmish. On the night of the 16th of September, a detachment On the night of the loth of September, a detachment of welve men crossed the Potomac for the purpose of reconnoitring and foraging. When reaching about half a mile from the river they were attacked by fifteen rebels, two of whom were instantly killed, viz: O. P. Darling and — Bromley. Among the wounded was my informant, Corporal Robert Gracy, of Company H<sub>2</sub> a man of gigantic frame and iron endurance.

As Gracy lay wounded on the ground, a rebel named McGarthy Lowe, a farmer, residing in the vicinity. McCarthy Lowe, a farmer, residing in the vicinity, rushed up and shot him twice, both balls taking effect, and was stopped from firing a third line by his captain. One of the balls penetrated Gracy's back in a stanting direction, and came out on his left side. The other, en-tering the back, lodged in his left lung, where it still re-Five millions of dollars worth of public supplies have been received by water, at the Government stores on the western wharves, since the opening of the war. Of this, \$3,000,000 worth are now in the warehouses.

Letter to the Viceroy of Egypt.

The President has addressed a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, in acknowledgment of the liberal, enlightened, and energetic proceedings adopted by his Highness, in bringing to a speedy and condign punishment the parties who were concerned in an analysis of sortal powers and content of sortal powers and content of the library weight, was placed upon a rail and carried by four stout men until they found a more comfortable conveyance. On arriving at Drawsville, the victors indused in liquor with their fineds, and held a grand inbilect over their victory. Here Gracy remained about two weeks, during which term he was kinelly cared for both by his keepers and the family where he lodged. Fearing an attack by Gourt House in one of our own ambulances, captured at Bull Run.

Bull Run.

His two weeks' stay at Fairfax was not of an unplea-

he froating the as a means of his ultimate escape. One night, after he became able to move about, he drugged the beverage of his attendants, and then left the hospital in pursuit of some cold water, for a violent toothache. After passing the outer guard, he fell in with the sentinels of three distinct lines, outside the village. He was respectively builed, and fired at three times, but all the balls failed to harm him.

After awniting as agreed upon for his friend Hemmett, and the latter not appearing, he started towards the Potomac at the point of his capture, but, in consequence of large rebel forces, he was compelled to diverge in a westerly direction, crossing Bull Run, and thence taking a circuitous and sementhe route to avoid open land and observation. After three days and nights of hunger and suffering, he reached the Potomac, opposite the encaurpment of the Thirty-fourth, at midnight, when he was compelled to hy there till daylight, as the pickets declined to cross at might.

While in the hearting of Edicket Cross had convented. compelled to by there till daylight, as the pickets de-clined to cross at might.

While in the hospital at Fairfax, Gracy had opportu-nities of becoming familiar with many important facts.
He occasionally overheard conversations between officers and the surgeon of the hospital. Saw Beauregard and General Longstreet in conversation on several occasions together, and inferred that Longstreet held some import-ant commission. On the 5th last, Joff Davis was at Fairfax, and spent several hours with Beauregard, Long-street, and other afficers. Johnston was understood to be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood, but Gracy did not see him

vero intense, as evidenced by a comparison of his perfectional up as a means of his ultimate escape. One

street, and other officers. Joiniston was understant to be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood, but Gracy did not see him.

On one occasion General Longstreet said to the surgeon that the rebel forces in front of Washington were so scattered that if attacked at any point on the line there must necessarily be an abrupt retreat by all upon Manassas Junction—"Our Gibraltar"—where Yankee blood would refively and carich Virginia soil! They think it impossible to be driven from this point. It was generally believed that Beauregard would burn the village of Fairfax Court House if compelled to exacuate it.

It was impossible to accertain the exact number of rebel troops in and around Fairfax C. H. They were variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. As far as Gracy's observation went, they were better fed than clothed, but he heard of no complaints in regard to the latter, sithough their uniforms presented a curious mixture—gray predominating over other shades of color. But had been scarce, but the supply was becoming more plentiful. He learned that hundreds of men were employed on the seashore in exporating—each man producing, on an average, two bushels per day. If was also coming in freely from the western part of the State.

On his homeward route Gracy saw, about a quarter of a mile northwest of Fairfax, a breastwork about thirty rods long, and five feet high; but no troops worther stationed there. He saw, no large bodies of troops north of the Great Falls, but Iaid concealed while a baggage train of forty wagons passed towards Leesburg.

While at Dranesville a large force of the rebels were Price Expected to Make a Stand

while a baggage train of forty wagons passed towards Leesburg.
While at Dranesville a large force of the rebels were understood to be shelling our forces at the Great Falls, and twenty-two of the Tiger Rilles and several citizens went thither to see the sport, but did not remain long. A norm named Walker, who lives in sight of the Thirty-fourth, was at Dranesville, and wanted to have Gracy shot at once. He will be remembered by the Thirty-fourth for his kind intentions.

Everything published by our papers was copied into the Richmond journals in detail. The rebel troops and citizens think the Thirty-fourth, with their Enfield rities, a terrible and unconquerable set of "Yankoes," and fear to go near the river fronting the encampment. Coffee was scarce at Fairfax, but whisky rations were issued instead Yesterday afternoon a picket reported that the battery attached to the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment had shelled a body of rebels opposite the Whitchouse lock. The guns were distinctly heard, but no particulars have

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Walnut street, ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
'Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are," and
'Mazeppa." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts.-Belle of the Season," and "The Quiet Family,"

Assembly Buildings—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut
treets,—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Yiews of the

GARDNER & HEMMING'S MANMOTH CIRCUS.—Twelfth The New Post Office.—Its Ground-plan and Location.

WHEN IT IS TO BE COMPLETED At last we are to have a Post Office on Chestnut street inst where the people have always wanted it. As to how the enterprise and progressive spirit of our authorities has inaugurated this work of vast importance, we refer the reader to the following details: THE PRESENT OFFICE.

The present office, on Dock street, has long been tolerated as an inconvenience, the experience of which has come home to the public no less forcibly than to the employees of the establishment. In point of space, facilities for illumination, it has always been worldly lacking, and the new building, it is hoped, while avoiding these serious evils, will inaugurate many decided improvements. It is not generally known to the public, that in the old lends of Pensylvania about three tons of books ments. It is not generally known to the public, that in the old limit of Fennsylvania about three tons of books and records, belonging to the post office, are at present stored, owing to the impossibility of finding space for them in the post office building. Moreover, the present building has but one entrance—that on Dock street—and the corridor leading from it is but six feet wide. Again, it is often found absolutely necessary to burn gas during the entire day, particularly in winter and in rainy weather. INAUGURATION OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

As these various inconveniences at length began to unbearable, l'ostmaster Walborn, in the latter end Washington to the matter. It was at once laid before a commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and Attorney General. In view of the fact that many thousands of dollars were being annually paid in rent for the present site, while the Government was in idle possession of the Levy and Baily buildings, in Chostnut street, adjoining the Custom House on the west, (having purchased and paid for them many months since for the especial purpose of converting them into a post office), the commission decided to remove the post office to the more central location of Chestnut street. Postmaster Walborn and Mr. Jay Cooke, of this city, were named to superintend the work of improvement. The latter gentleman, however, declined on account of his whole time being occupied in the work of preciving subscriptions to the national loan, so the ones of the entire affair rais on the shoulders of Mr. Walborn.

which of the entire affair fails off the shoulders of Mi. Walborn.

On Wednesday the commission met in Washington.
On Thursday the plans were submitted by the architect, Mr. Bryan, and on Thursday evening they were brought to this city. To-day the call for proposals may be found in the advertising columns of The Press. Such has been the promptness which has thus far characterized the movement; and the future promises equally well. The work is to be pushed ahead without cessation or lagging, and it is expected that the new office will be ready for occupation by the first of next March. The reception of proposals will close on the 31st of this manth, and they will be forwarded to Washington on the 1st proximo.

How the New Office will be arranged.

The plans have been laid out under the immediate supervision of the postmaster, and every facility for the making up and despatching of mails, sorting of editors' papers, 'etc., has been especially looked after, and all the 'modern improvements,' such as water-closets, washbowle, etc., are to be introduced.

The ground plan approaches very closely to a rectangle, having a width on Chestnut street of 59 feet, and on Library street of 54 feet, with a depth of 218 feet. This difference of a palry live feet, sufficing to spoil the rectangle, is caused by the Franklin Library building jutting into the property.

The building, as it now stands, will be subjected to comparatively little alteration in its general arrangements. The front is to be torn out and rebuilt of handsome white marble, finely dressed, and all the partition wall on the first floor is to be removed and iron columns substituted.

wall on the first floor is to be removed and from columns substituted.

The cellar will be cleared of all rubbish, but will only be used for storage purposes, and the reception of the farmaces to heat the building.

There will be five arched entrances on Chestnut street, each thirteen feet high and eight feet in width, and leading to or fronting them there will be a spacious tiled promenade ninteteen feet wide. The general post office business will be transacted on the first foor, and the facilities afforded will be the most ample and complete of any that have everyet been devised for such an establishment. The postmaster's office will be immediately adjoining the main entrance, so that its occupant will, at all seasonable hours, be accessible to the public. The chief clerk's desk will be located immediately next to his own. It is so be clevated two feet above the floor level, so as to afford a full view of every nook and corner of the apartment. Idling employees are hereafter to be a rarity.

The interior sections of the building, opposite the entrances on Chestnut street, will be devoted to the ladies' delivery, general delivery, and stamp windows. The editors' boxes, registered letter windows, wholesale stamp celitors' boxes, registered letter windows, wholesale stamp windows, private boxes, and carriers' windows, will be ranged on each side of the interior of the structure, and accessible by spacious corridors fifteen feet wide. There are to be 5,000 private boxes (more than double the present number), the annual revenue from which, should they all be rented, (and there can be little doubt of it), will accordingly not the handsome sum of \$20,000.

The second and third stories are to be "knocked into one." The Chestnut-street and Library-street buildings, as is generally known, are separated (perhaps united is the proper word) by a wooden corridor, on their second stories. This is to be replaced by a sky-light, which will illuminate the first story.

The Chestnut-street portion of the second story will be appropriated to store-rooms, private offices, route-

On Library street here will be appropriated to store-rooms, private offices, route-agents' apartments, and special offices.

On Library street there will be an entrance-way and staircase leading to the second story, which will be occupied by the rooms of the United States Commissioner, pact by the rooms of the United States Commissioner, Linited States District Attorney, United States Marshal, Entited States Judges, together with a United States court-room, and a conversation room for counsel. To insure a proper ventilation and sufficiently imposing ap-peurance for the pre-pective court-room, the ceiling is to have a beight of twenty-four feet from the thor. In addition to this, there are to be grand and petit jury-rooms, for rooms, &c. On the eastern side of the building (towards the Custom House) there are to be a series of stall, arched windows, furnishing light and ventilation both to the upper and lower stories. Most of the material of the present strucower stories. Most of the material of the present struc-ture, dilapidated though it may appear, can be used ad-vantageously in the new post office. Potent as such con-siderations of economy might be in ordinary cases, how-ever, they sink into insignificance when the greatly-in-creased postal advantages which the public are to enjoy are brought to our consideration. The new establish ment will be centrally and suitably located—it will be a once an ornament of our most popular thoroughfare, and the occasion of a speedy removal of one of its greatest eyesores—and it will thioy the benefits of greater quiet,

eyesores—and it will enjoy the benefits of greftler quiet, and a diminished flavor of lager beer.

None of the walls excepting the front are to be removed, but they will doubtless require to be underginned and briced up. The roof is to be of slate, and will be laid in the latest French style of adouble nitch." It will receive a handsome finish on the white marble bules, trade, which is to surmount the front cornice, and which, in fact, will refere the dull and heavy aspect which the faceade might otherwise present, lending it a stylish and ornate appearance. DEATH OF ANOTHER PROMINENT MERCHANT

DEATH OF ANOTHER PROMISENT MERCHANY
—MEETING OF THE COUN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—
Mr. William B. Ports, the object flour merchant in Philadelphia, died at his residence, in Arch street, on Wednesday morning. He had retired from active business
with a competence many years since. For several years
past he had been totally blind, and as he had also been
afflicted during, the last twelve months with a peninful
nerrous disease, death, no doubt, was to him a welcome
visitor, and a grateful release. nervous disease, death, no fould, was to him a welcome visitor, and a grateful release.

Mr. Potts commenced his career as an errand boy, and was taken into partnership with Mr. Latimer in 1828. The present members of the firm are Edward L. Potts, William D. Potts, and W. Latimer Potts. The house has stood for forty years, amid all the pecuniary revulsions of that period, maintaining an enviable reputation for business integrity.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association held yesterday morning, Mr. A. J. Derbyshire was called to the chair, and Mr. tion. Cookman officiated as Secretary, Henry Budd, Est, on behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose, submitted a preamble and resolutions expressive of the regret of the members of the association, and of their sympathy for the family in their affacon, and of their sympathy for the family in their affac

Mr. Alexander G. Cattel, president of the Corn Ex-

change Bank, was present, and, in seconding the resolu-tions, made a few impressive remarks.

Mr. Potts' funeral takes place at two o'clock to-mor-now afternoon, from his residence, Fifteenth and 'Arch streets. SLIGHT FIRE.-Shortly before two o'clock this morning a tire was discovered in the basement of Messrs. Ziegler & Smith's paint store, southeast corner g of a carboy of vitriol, and made quite a bright blaze for a time. The darm was promptly sounded, however, and the flumes half been pretty much extinguished by the time of the arrival of the aremen. The loss cant exceed fifty dollars.

THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, at Twell's as A Girard streets, desires to acknowledge the receipt of blankets, given to the army by the following receipt of blankets, given to the army by the following persons, vr. 2.

October 17:—Mrs. Ams. B. Hann, himerich, Pa., 2.
pillows and I blanket; Mrs. M. O. S., 2 blankets; Mrs. M. O. S., 2 blankets; Mrs. M. O. S., 2 blankets; Librak, Mrs. M. B. T., Germantown, 2 blankets; Mrs. M. O. S., 2 blankets; Mrs. M. B. T., Germantown, 2 blankets; Mrs. Hagebart, 4 pair of socks and 2 blankets; Mrs. Hagebart, 823 Pine street, 3 blankets; from 1820 Pine street, 1 blanket, Mrs. A. H., Denckin, 1322 Arch street, 2 blankets; from Santh, No. 30 north Sixteenth street, 2 blankets; from 1820 Rittenhouse square, 4 pairs of socks, Mrs. Sannel Grice, northwest corner of Eighth and Wallace streets, 5 pairs of seeks, 5 pairs of

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR PRIENDLESS Currenges.—The last annual report of this humans institution, published some months ugo, foretold to its patrons, in a few appropriate and spirited paragraphs attition, published some months ago, foretold to tast patrons, in a few appropriate and spirited paragraphs with reference to the rebellion and its immediate effects, that there would not only be an unprecedented number of timates in their warda, but that the grade of children admitted would be somewhat higher than the majority of those usually received. These expectations have been already realized; the number of little ones now in the Northern Home being about two hundred, we are told; and many of these are children of our volunteers, who, having lost their wives, confided their dearest earthly treasures to the care of the trustees and managers of the Home, and then buckled on their armor to fight in defence of our Government and laws. We were yesterlay permitted to see the happy throng surround their well-filled board, and say a simple "grace" before partiking of the meal. We were also shown a letter from the camp that had been enclosed in one to an officer of the institution; a brief extract from which we asked the liberty of giving for the interest of our readers. It is full of touching tenderness and brave, mealy devotion: but we cannot give it all. He writes as follows:

"My Plear Chillden's: I received your letter on the 4th instant. It has given me great happiness to hear from you. I hope that my little Katy will be entirely well soon, and that you, David, my son, will be a good boy and watch over your brother and sider until I return, if it shall so please God, from this unboly war; and may the blessing of the Lord our God be upon you. \*

I have not much time to write now, for we have a great deal of picket and scouting duty to do; but this will soon be over, and then perhaps I will have more leisure to correspond with you. Tell Katy and George to be good, obedient children, and teach them to pray for their father's survess in the good cause, and that he may he spared to them, a<sub>c</sub>." from somewhere on to town, were received under a commitment from Judge Thompson. Both of their parents had died within a week, without either friends or relatives to see to their interment. In this omergency, the Rev. George Marsuardt interested himself, and others, on their behalf; having the children sent to the Home, on their behalf; having the children sent to the Home, and their parents decently buried.

It is no wonder that an institution, conducted as this one has always been, should have entwined their so firmly around the hearts of all classes of the citizens of our State. It must be dearer than ever to them now for the service it is rendering to the Government in caring for the unprotected children of our troops.

THE SHIP JOHN TRUCKS.—This ship has lately been repaired at the yard of her builder, W. Cramp, near the Kensington Water Works. On Wednesday sha was towed to the yard of Sinpson & Neill, below Queen street, where the work of coppering the bottom of the vessel is going forward. Now planking has supplied the place of that damaged at the time of the sinking of the ship. In consequence of having been dragged for some distance on one side, she needs some further repairs, which will be completed on her return to the yard of Mr. (Tramp, where the work of rigging out will be completed. The cost of raising the ship cannot be exactly computed. The parties having that work in charge received fifty-five per cent, on the vessel and cargo. A new sheeing, or false keel, will be furnished, together with a new jibboom. The vessel was originally owned by Messra. Bishop, Simons, & Co., and was engaged in trading between New Orleans and Liverpool. When finished, she will be used for general freighting. THE SHIP JOHN TRUCKS .- This ship has

MILITARY.-It is becoming quite the rage MILITARY.—It is becoming quite the rage amongst our regiments to select some animal to load the van in murching. The men of Colonel J. Richter Jones' National Regiment have agreed to follow the load of a great black hear, which will be exhibited for a few days at the head-quarters, 138 South Fourth street. An important feature of this regiment is the urtillery company attached, which is now rapidly filling up. The colonal and his officers, who have all served in the artillery, are sparing no pains to make the battery one of the finest and most effective of its kind in the service. If they can succeed in obtaining twenty-five more men such as they already have, they cannot fail to accomplish their object.

ARREST OF ESCAPED CONVICTS .- Yesterday morning three men, named Levi Totten, William Price, and John Frischmuth, alias Samuel Deitz, were arrest-ed and sont to New Jorsey by Alderman Beitler. It seems that they were imprisoned at Belyidere, in Warren seems that they were imprisoned at leavingers, in warrencounty. New Jersey, and were awaiting trial for numerous offences, such as burglaries, counterfeiting, &c. Some time in May last Totten broke open the door of his cell, opened the gate of the inside court, and got over the outer wall by using his beststead as a ladder. He then assisted the other two to escape, after breaking open their cells. They were arrested at Twenty-fourth and Thompson streets, by Officers Grimes and Brown, of the harbor ballice.

A DISORDERLY PARTY.-Yesterday morning A DISORDERLY PARTY.—1 esterday morning about three o'clock, some four of five rowdes effected an outrance into a house in Beach street, near Laurel, where a party was going on. They insisted upon dancing, strank liquor, and refused to pay for it. The proprietor of the house remonstrated with the men, but was unable to clock them. He then commenced closing his windows, when he was attacked by the roughs. The latter finally got into the street and began to stone the house, breaking several pances of glass. A police officer, who attempted to quell the disturbance, was also stoned. One of the ristors was arrested. He gave the name of Pater tempreu to quell the disturbance, was also stoned. One of the rioters was arrested. He gave the name of Peter McKernan. He was held in \$1,990 ball to answer at court THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—This com-

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RATHROAD.—I fits Collipany has now almost entirely wiped out its floating dobt,
and has materially improved its readway, bridges, etc.
The business of the company for the current year results,
in net revenues, about the same as last year. The toninge of the road is almost entirely the same. The passenger travel has fallen off a little, which has been made
up from reduced working expenses. The dividead recontly
announced makes six per cent, in cash, and two per cent,
in stock, for the year. COLONEL STAUNTON'S REGIMENT .-- A new

of Colonel John F. Staunton, an officer of merit, in t Mexican war. Major H. B. Burnham, of Mauch Chun has been elected lieutenant colonel of the regimen which is now encamped near fuls city. Captain Geor K. Sintter, of Monroe county, has raised a company be attached to this regiment. COMMITMENT OF A NOTED PICKPOCKET .-COMMITMENT OF A MOTHER PREVENCE.

Chief Radabaugh arrived at Harrisburg yesterday from
Philadelphia, having in custody Barr Jacobs, charged
with being an accomplice of that notorious pickpocket,
Sharpe, now in prison awaiting his trial for picking the
pecket of Judge Barrett, at the depot in that city, about
two months ago. Jacobs was arrested upon information
furnished by Sharpe himself, and, in default of bail, was
complified to answer.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET. - Yesterday morning, Detective Carlin arrested a man, named Herman Spohr, who was attempting to pick pockets, in Thomas & Sons' auction room, Fourth street, below Chestnut. Herman pretended to be the first lieutenant of the "Curtin Hussars," Capt. William Frishmuth, and was locked up, in default of \$1,500, by Alderman Better.

make their annual parade on Thursday next, I evening a concert will be given, the proceeds of are to be presented to the Volunteer Refreshment PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE.—The fiftyseventh book trade sale was continued yesterday at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, on Fourth street. The sale opened with the invoice of J. B. Cowperthwait, agent. The contributions of Brown & Taggard, Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and E. H. Butler & Co., were also disposed of at moderate rates.

PARADE. The Cadets of Temperance will

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1861. clamation of the Secretary of State, which is unfavorably interpreted at the stock board. State fives fell off & City sixes, both old and now, maintained previous quo-tations; Camden and Amboy Railroad shares were steady at 113½, and Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 35, dividend off. Catawissa preferred sold at 4%; Minchill at 49; Long Island at 10, and Reading at 17%, a decline Bank stocks were firm, the only sales, however, being of fifty shares of Mechanics' at 19% per share. the demand arising from the improvement in trade bein freely met at the rates previously reported. The Western journals urge the use of Treasur notes as currency as much as possible. The Chicago ournals are warning their readers against Canada depr

The earnings of the Rutland and Burlington railro

ciated paper.

for the year ending August 31, 1861, were \$311,183. As compared with the previous fluancial year, the deficit in gross carnings is \$23,184.33, of which amount \$22,250 Re short of last year's \$16,286.55, and the expenses of this year have been \$272,092.30, against \$279,890.14 for the last year, showing a reduction of \$6,897.78. The available assets on hand, September 1, were \$41,807.12.

The New York Tribune says: The Bank Managers hold a meeting to-morrow, probably to consider the propriety of at once accepting their privilege of taking the third fifty millions of the Government loan, and putting it at once to the credit of the Government, thus adding that amount to their interest-carning investments. Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, was at Washington yesterday, in consultation with the Secretary of the Trassury, and will probably report the result of his mission to take the \$100,000,000 of seven per cent. stock authorized by the loan act, and, a portion of Mr. Vuil's mission is understood to be to obtain the option of taking this amount. If not, there is a party of capitalists in the street ready to take fifty millions at once. They are connected with foreign capitalists, and proposed some months since to Mr. Secretary Chase to place the whole of this loan in Europe. Mr. Chase declined, preferring, if possible, to ruise the money at heme. There is also a disposition among the Bank Managers—we think a mistaken one—to stop the sale of the able assets on hand, September 1, were \$41,867.12. nagers—we think a mistaken one—to stop the sale of the 7.30 per cent, notes at par after a given date, and bets have been made at the Union Club that these notes will hear 5 per cent, premium in sixty days. We think such a course would check the enthusiasm prevailing at present in regard to the National Loan, and might react us favorably upon other Government securities.

The Evening Post of to-day says!

Stocks took a heavy downward surge to-day with large sales. The letter of the State Department to the Governors of the loyal States, in reference to the coast defences of the country, had a very depressing effect, and at one time there was a stampel to self.

Government Sixes of 1881 lost about 13; ### per cent. Government Sixes of 1881 lost about 19, a2 per cent, of the recent large advance. The Compon issue sold at 1924, a483, the Registered 1944, a482, against 944, a95, and 4934, a483, the Registered 1944, a495, and 198 are firm. The Compon Fives of 1876 sold at 844, against 547, a85 yesterday.

Mr. Seward's letter is the topic of the market, and meanly all the scentiles of the list are adversely affected. The decline in some of the leading shares is equal to 4 per cent. Governments gave way 2 per cent. understandlast, and considerable uncusiness is still observable. me. At the close there is more steadiness, with considerable At the close there is more secondary, with contral disposition to buy at the decline. New York Central 77 (2077), Eric 31231/17 Michigan Central 49, after going down to 48%.

We hear of a sale of \$100,000 Milwankee and Prairie in Chien first mortrage bonds at \$2.

Missouri sixes sold at 43% #44—a fall of 1 \$\psi\$ cent. The other State stocks exhibit no important change. Tennesses sold at 42% #42%. Money is unchanged. There is a free supply at 6 49 cent. on good collaterals. Prime paper is quoted at 6 % o 7 49 cent.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, October 17, 1861. BEPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD.

16 Mech Bank, 2dys 193 10 dominium 193 2000 W Chest 7ss5 70	7000 da	
500 Penna 5s	4000 Penna R 1st mtge 11 Bk Penn Town'p	94 X 26
50 Reading R 173 50 do 173 6 Cam & Am R 1134	40 Catawissa prefd	4);
BETWEEN		
27 Leldgh Serip. SECOND		10X
28 Lehigh Nav 49 4 1000 Penna R 2d mtgc, 83 4	500 City 6s Now	193 913