The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

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

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

The Latest War News.

The correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons in reference to the British subjects who have been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette on account of their complicity with the Rebellion, will com mand general attention. It derives its chief interest from the disposition it evinces on the part of the diplomatic representative of Great Britain, and the Government under whose direction he acts, to annoy and harrass the defenders of the Union in their efforts to suppress the insurrection. It is not considered probable, however, that any serious complications will be created by the case; which are referred to, as it is said that both the prisoners have been released on parole. This opinion is strengthened, too, by the fact that the latest ladvices from Europe received at Washington indicate that foreign Governments have little or no disposition to become actively embroiled in our difficulties, but that some of their citizens will attempt to run the blockade on our coasts. The following order, recently issued, indicates that efficient measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate blunders by which different regiments of our troops have fired upon each other:

GENERAL ORDER-No. 29

GENERAL ORDER—No. 29.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 18cl. 5

Day and night countersign signals, by which friendly regiments may be disfinguished, will be adopted in the army of the Potomac. Major Albert J. Myer. signal other, will take steps to carry out this order upon the plan proposed by him. Adjutants and color sergeants of regiments, or others detailed for signal service, will beguided by such instructions upon the subject as they may receive from detailed for signal service, win begunded by such in-structions upon the subject as they may receive from the officers in charge of signals at the headquarters of divisions or separate commands. Command-ing officers will nifered every facility to the officers de-tailed as signal instructors. Detailed orders and instructions for the use of countersign signals will instructions for the use of countersign signals with the furnished from these headquarters prior to the first issue of supplies. The officers in charge of the staff departments will furnish such supplies as may be necessary to carry out the design of this order. By command of Major General McChallan. S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

The importance and interest of the contest in Missouri daily increases. Conflicting reports continue to prevail in regard to the action which the Administration designs to take in relation to Gen. Fremont, but meanwhile he remains in command, and, from present indications, a great battle may soon be expected at Osceola, where Price, reinforced by McCulloch, will, it is supposed, make a determined stand. On Friday evening. Fremont was at Warsaw. the county seat of Benton county, on the north bank of the Usage river, eighty miles west southwest of Jefferson City. Osceola is situated in the adjoining county of St. Clair, and is said to be one hundred and thirty-two miles west southwest of Jefferson City. This would make the distance between the two points fifty-two miles, but on the maps, in an air-line, it is apparently less. We publish accounts of several recent skirmishes in Missouri, in which our troops have been victorious. But, on the other hand, the intelligence of the destruction of Big River Bridge is fully confirmed. account of the locality of the scene of the recent victory of Colonel Geary:

Shenandoah at d Polomac rivers, about a mile above and over the river from the present terminus of the Bultimore and Ohio railroad, Sandy Hook, and directly opposite Maryland Heichts. The town is built upon the side of a steep hill. Before the breaking out of the war it was a beautiful and favorite resort; but the destruction of the railroad bridge and United States Armory and Bille Works caused a rapid decline in its population, and latterly it has been occupied chiefly as a military outpost by the Union forces.

As a strategic point or hase of operations its possession has long been decenced of doubtful value, and the retreat of Johnston with his fifteen thousand men from it in June last, when threatened by Patterson, was considered extremely fortunate for the enomy, as it necessitated an entire change in the programme of the Union army. henandoah ai d Potomac rivers, about a mile above and Loudoun and Bolivar Heights being theirs, they had

Loudoun and Bolivar Heights being theirs, they had full command of Harper's Ferry and the Potomac ford, together with the Maryland bank of the Fiver for some three miles. With three thousand men and seven pieces of artillery—one a thirty-two pound columbiad—Colonel Ashby, of the rebel force, ought to have been able to have kept at bay at least three times that number of foes, who, in order to drive him from his position and capture his big gan, had to cross the stream in scows, and go through the up-bill work of storming the heights while fully exposed to the fire of musketry and artillery.

Finding it impossible to distinguish between friend and foe, the Rhote Island battery, located on Maryland Reights, was madde to bring its brass guns into action. Finding it impossible to distinguish between friend and foe, the Rhode Island battery, located on Maryland Reights, was mable to bring its braws guns into action. Subsequently the Union force succeeded in crossing the river with three pieces of caunon, and, on gaining the summit of the heights, soon put the finishing touches upon the enemy-jettered over the Charlestown turnpike. The credit of the whole victory seems due to the gallantry of Col. Geary, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth, who had about a thousand men, comprising companies from his own, the Wiscon-in Third, and Massachusetts Thirteenth regiments. The rebid loss is reported to be upwards of one hundred; that of the Union about half a dozen. After this little lesson it is likely that Colonel Ashby will decide not to cross over into Maryland just at present, and will make up his mind to winter at Charlestown or Winchester instead of Baltimore, whither he was doubtless going when Geary took him in hand. He may miss his taverite gun for a while, but we have no doubt that the Yankees will let him hear from it, from time to time. and with much better effect than that with which it told on Bolivar Heights

Our forces on the south bank of the Potomac continue to steadily advance. The brave Pennsylrania Reserves, under command of Gen. McCall, have marched twelve miles further into Virginia. and several important reconnoissances have recently been made, which indicate a general forward movement of all our swillable forces. Notwithstanding the capture of a vessel while it

was being towed up the Potomac, others have since safely reached Washington The statement that the rebels had stretched a chain across the river is denied in our latest telegraphic despatches, and we are assured that the Government is about to take steps which will prevent the interruption of navi-

THERE ARE FIVE DEMOCRATS in the United position early in favor of the war, and against bleeding fellow-men in the United States. the rebels and those who sympathize with them in New Jersey and elsewhere. Our last advices from the Pacific convey the intelligence that Senator NESMITH has been speaking to the people in his own and the adjoining State of California, warmly advocating the war and the Administration. Senator Mc-DOUGAL is now in Illinois, having addressed large crowds in his native State of New York, repeating the noble sentiment's that characterized his efforts during the last session of Congress, and declaring his determination to yield everything, even life itself, to the common cause. Schator Latham, who is supposed to be loyal, has latterly been sojourning in New York and Philadelphia, but maintains his residence in Washington. Of Senator BRIGHT nothing has been heard since his cele-His votes during the special session were invariably thrown with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and the few who sympathized with him. Whether Saxon, and this will be followed by the burlesque he will return to his seat is a matter of doubt among those who profess to understand his

opinions and his designs.

France and America. It is as impolitic as unfair for some of the New York journals to publish letters from abroad in which it is asserted and reasserted that France is ready, even anxious, to accalled Southern Confederation." Against these intimations we would place the plain fact that, up to this time, the Emperor NAPO-LEON has maintained, not only in the spirit but to the letter, the neutrality which, in his ordinance of June 13th, he frankly declared to be the policy of his country. By far the as being nearly ready, and is promised for next most sagacious among living sovereigns, NA- week. POLEON has borne himself with good faith and loyalty through all the troubles which have sprung up here since Mr. Lincoln's entrance into the Executive administration of American affairs. He declared to the world that he would be strictly neutral, and he has kept his word. PALMERSTON made a similar declaration on the part of England, and has repeatedly violated his promise.

As WE PREDICTED a few days ago, Hon. WM. B. REED and GEORGE W. BIDDLE, Esq., counsel for the West Chester Jeffersonian, the notorious Secession newspaper, have caused the arrest of the assistant United States marshals, JENKINS and SCHUYLER, who seized that paper in pursuance of orders from their fearless and patriotic superior, Mr. MILLWARD, and these officers have been held to answer in the Supreme Court in the early part of the coming month. We presume the next step of these distinguished lawyers will be to demand that write be issued against the newspapers in this bailiwick that have the hardihood to sustain the war and to denounce the Southern rebel-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, October 20, 1861. On the 7th of May, 1860, a little more than a year ago, Jefferson Davis made a speech in the Senate of the United States, in reply to Judge Douglas, which abounds in patriotic texts. At this time, when his great object, apart from his chief purpess of destroying the Union, is to secure and cement such an understanding between Great Britain and the socalled Southern Confederacy as will enable him to annihilate the Federal Government, a portion of this reply may be recalled with wholesome effect. Speaking of Great Britain, he said:

"This English teaching, this English philanthropy, is to us what the wooden horse was at the siege of Troy. It has its concealed evil; it is, I believe, the separation of these States; the ruin of the navigating and manufacturing States, who are their rivals; not the Southern States orbo contribute to their wealth and prosperitu Tet, strange as it may seem, there only do the seeds they scatter take root. British interference finds no footing, receives no welcome among us of the South : we turn with loathing and disgust from their mock philanthropy. It would be well for the two emissaries of

Jefferson Davis, when they reach the British shores, to be reminded of these opinions of the so-called President of the Southern Confederacy. They go to Europe a twain of beggars, asking alms from nations that have oracularly derided and denounced their peculiar institution : from statesmen who, while admitting that Southern cotton was essential to British prosperity, have never failed, in former days, to speak of the South in language of abhorrence and scorn; and, above all, from a people who have regarded, with undissembled dislike, the whole structure of Southern society. Excepting Mason, and one or two other inflated demagogues, there is not a Southern leader now in arms against the Government that has not met these British taunts with corresponding hatred. No man has gone farther,

as I have shown, than Davis himself, unless it be Wise, Toombs, little Benjamin, Albert Gallatin Brown, and the venerable and venomous Slidell. I could fill pages with extracts from the utterances of these men, that would prove to be no loss savory than the morceau I have borrowed from Jefferson Davis. It would be a delightful task for our great historian, Motley, to contrast the philippies against the peculiar institution of the Southern Confederacy, that have fallen from the lips of British statesmen for thirty years past, with the torrents of abuse that have been successively showered upon Great Britain by the pro-slavery chiefs on this side of the Atlantic. How long do you think the judgment of Christendom-not to speak of the indignation of the English people-would be withheld against a nation that, for a mere commercial necessity, is willing to receive with open arms the representatives of a cutthroat and robber rebellion, and to recognise as regular and righteous the most infamous treason against the most benevolent and free Government on the face of the earth? The English Ministry and the English press should be admonished by the past that there are truths more nowerful than trade, doctrines more irresistible

clothed with the most fearful instincts of selfpreservation. Lewis Cass, by a simple pamphlet, blew the Quintuple Treaty into atoms, and roused the civilized world, as with the blast of the archangel's trumpet, against the designs of the Eu-The Herald of yesterday publishes the following 'ropean rulers. What a different issue is the present! How it transcends, in all its aspects, the cause which inspired him, a single man, to Bolivar Beights is a small suburb of Harper's Fer- defend his insulted country. Here we are, a people that have carried in our bosom the poison seed of slavery, planted there by Great Britain herself, and yet, in spite of it, have so advanced in the arts of peace, and in all the attributes of civilization, as to have become a marvel among the nations. Let me use another extract from this reply of Jefferson Davis in the same connection: "Young as a nation (he says), our triumphs under this system have had no parallel in human history. We have tamed a wilderness; we have spanned a continent; we have built up a granary that secures the commercial world against the fear of famine. Higher than all this, we have achieved a moral triumph. We have received. by hundreds of thousands, a constant tide of immigrants-energetic, if not well educatedfleeing, some from want, some from oppression, some from the penalties of violated law : received them into our society : and by

than armies or navies, and principles which,

when foully and falsely attacked, are instantly

citizens, and have increased the wealth and power of our country. "If, then, this temple so blessed, and to the roof of which we were about to look to see it extended over the continent, giving a protecting arm to infant republics that need it .if this temple is tottering on its pillars, what, I ask, can be a higher or nobler duty for the Senate to perform than to rush to its pillars and uphold them, or be crushed in the at-

hibits no force, by removing want, and giving

employment, they have subsided into peaceful

tempt ?" The mission of Slidell and Mason is to secure British aid to destroy such a people and such a Government. The English rulers ought to recollect that there was a French revolution, about eighty years ago, which shook the fabric of British society to its very base. Let them beware lest the wolf is let loose at their own doors. Should they yield to impulse so far as to confide in the twin traitors now seeking their assistance—should they allow themselves to be seduced by the hollow promises that they can more readily reopen the cotton trade hy taking ground against the Government of the United States, they will soon be awakened from their delusion by a loud voice at their own States Senate from the free States-Thouson thresholds-a voice uttering the indignation of New Jersey, Nesmith of Oregon, Lathan of a famine-stricken people, who, in the midst and McDorcan of California, and Bricum of of their own woes, will speak in earnest and Indiana. The first, Mr. Thomson, took his fearless sympathy for their suffering and

OCCASIONAL. FALSE CHARGE.—We are authorized by Mr. C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster of this city, to deny the charge made in the Sunday Transcript, that an employée of the post office was detected in opening the army returns, and that an arrest of the offending party took place on Saturday, and subsequently an investigation before Recorder Exact. The whole charge was a baseless fabrication, there being no tampering at the post office with the army returns, nor have any of the employées of the establishment been arrested for such an of-

Mrs. John Drew, at Arch-street Theatre, plays The Jealous Wife" this evening, with a cast such as can searcely be surpassed in any theatre in the world where the spoken language is Angloof "Mazeppa," in which Frank Drew literally luxuriates in fun and devilment.

Mrs. Garrettson this evening produces a threeact comedy, called "Black Sheep," which, we are told, was very successful, a few months ago, at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, and follows this up with, as an after-piece, the revival of a spectacle called "Zembuca; or, The Netmaker and his Wife. (Mr. Richings and Mrs. Cowell.) which, the bills tell us. has not been played here for twelve knowledge the independence of "the so- years. It will have new seenery, and, we doubt not. Mr. Richings being a good stage-manager. will be properly put on the stage.

At the Continental the novelty of the present week will be "the elegant domestic and military drama of Napoleon; or, the Emperor and the Soldier. but a popular French sensational six-act drama, entitled .. The Siren of Paris," is announced

Waugh's Italia-a series of fine paintings, representing various scenes in Italy-now on view at Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut, continues open this week, and is worth visiting. Signor Blitz has resumed his magical and ventriloguistic performances. His locale is at the old place, southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut.

As we have already mentioned, Mr. Ullman has two special benefits, on Wednesday and Thursday, at our Academy of Music, in which the principal performers will be Miss Kellog, Miss Hinckley, Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, and Signor Mancusi -the last is a new importation, of whom the New York critics speak well. So many of our best citizens having come forward to sustain Mr. Ullman in his efforts to amuse the public in these troublous times, and his enterprise being always of a vigorous and courageous character, we sincerely trust that our people will encourage the compliment which is about to be paid to him. We are also auxious to see the extensive opera house erected by the capitalists of Philadelphia once mere

open to the fashion and beauty of the city. The beautiful and accomplished Miss Nina Foster, (daughter of the late G. G. Foster, formerly of the newspaper press in this city,) who has been well received in Brooklyn and New York, purposes giving two evenings of dramatic roadings in this city, in the course of next month.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, a paper that daily shows its hostility alike to patriotism und the Union, is horror-stricken because THE PRESS, in referring to the West Chester Jeffersonian, insisted that that and all organs of treason should be crushed-if not by the courts, then by the military arm of the Federal Government. On the 17th instant, the Patriot and Union said:

Ilero is a deliberate attempt to deprive a citizen of the right or the benefits of a trial by a jury of his peers, the most secred right that attaches to individuals, and the one most jealously guarded in every land where liberty is known, and its blessings preciated. It is a safe rule of law that every one should be considered innocent until proved guilty, but according to The Press, if a reckless politician chooses to denounce an individual, and no Jeffreys can be found infamous enough to convict him when guilt. loss, the military arm must be invoked, civil law overridden, and the worst kind of despotism established to gratify the spleen of a sinking partisan. This paper professes intense affection for the Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee -CRITTENDEN and PRENTICE in the one, and Andrew Johnson in the other. It insists that everything shall be done to strengthen the hands of these great leaders; but it does not admit that, simply for defending the cause of

the country, such tribunes as Johnson are outlawed and made fugitives from their own homes by the n.en who are encouraged by papers in the free States like the Patriot and Union. The course pursued towards Union men by the traitors is well stated by the Louisville Journal, of a recent date, as follows: There is every reason to believe that the policy

o foreshadowed is now the netual policy of the Corederate States, and throughout their length an breadth is enforced rigorously and pitilessly. As will be seen, the policy is as inhuman as the policy of Kentucky is humane. Whilst the latter directs that 'no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions,' that 'no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, 1 all peaceable citizens who remain a home and attend to their private business, until le-gally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullost protection of the Government in the enjoymen of their lives, their liberties, and their property, the former, in the spirit of the bloodiest procerip the former, in the spirit of the bloodiest prescription, declares that no citizen of Union opinions shall be free from molestation, that every Union citizen's property shall be confiscated, and his person imprisoned or exiled because of his opinions, and that the man who will not fight, and he who dares to depreciate the credit of the Government, are alike traitors.' In short, the Confederate policy extinguished.

of freedom of political opinion, riveting chains on the souls as well as the bodies of cowering people. Such is the crucity that rules in the revel realm from one end to the other. "Men of Kentucky, if you would preserve you own liberty and escape this galling tyranny, fly to arms, and at once drive back the myrmidous who come to coerce you into the rebel realm at the bayonet's point. This is the work before you, and these are the motives for doing the work. If you are fit for liberty, and not fit for tyranny, you will do it?

In Pennsylvania, traitors are to be allowed to print and preach treason, and when officers of the law, under instructions from the Government, arrest them, the traitors are defended and the officers persecuted and assailed by such champions of the Breckinridge Democracy as William B. REED and the Patriot and Union. In the South brave men are treated as traitors, even on suspicion of allegiance to the flag and the Constitution of their fathers. Freedom of the press in the loyal States, according to WILLIAM B. REED and his school, means the unrestricted right to weaken the arm of the country in the present struggle a doctrine which the recent associates and present admirers of these authorities in the seceded States not only make their own law, but punish and imprison all who are suspected of opposing it.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. LORD LYONS' INSTRUCTIONS TO BRI TISH CONSULS IN BLOCKADED PORTS!

A FORWARD MOVEMENT OF GEN. M'CALL'S DIVISION THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMA

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT LYNN CREEK. PRICE REINFORCED BY McCULLOCE

THEY MAKE A STAND AT OSCEOLA FREMONT AT WARSAW, PREPARING FOR A BATTLE the gentle sussion of a Government which ex-

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 20, 1861

Forward Movement of the Pennsylvania Reserve. The entire division of the Pennsylvania Reservas under the command of General McCALL moved forward about twelve miles yesterday afternoon. leaving their tents behind, at Lewinsville. Th brave Pennsylvania troops, when a battle does take place, will be foremost in the conflict. They are now far in advance of all the other troops. Col. CAMPBELL's splendid regiment of artillery is with the Reserves, who are now encamped on the Leesburg turnpike, in the neighborhood of Drainesville. It is reported that Gen. McCLELLAN is about to establish his headquarters at Ball's Cross Roads. Col. FRIEDMANN'S Cavalry yesterday brought i

the rebel who offered \$1,000 reward for one of our The Navigation of the Potomac-A New York Vessel Captured.

The great question now is whether the navigation of the Potomac is open or not. The rebel batteries at times seem to be seized with spasmodic efforts. Some forty sail of small craft succeeded in running up yesterday. Later in the day the tugs Resolute and Reliance ran the gauntlet of rebels' shells an shot, and arrived up safely. The Resolute had in tow the schooner John Beatty, from New York, loaded with hay and coment for the Government, which was captured.

The ressel and half of the cargo were owned by

Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, of New York, the other

portion of the cargo belonged to Mr. ADAM WARTHvessel or cargo. Three or four other vessels are reported to have been captured. The point at which the Beatty was taken is one of the narrowest points along the Potomac, and as the ground is higher on the Maryland than the Virginia side, we could easily command the rebel batteric here. Both above and below, the river is about four miles wide. Boats are frequently seen crossing here conveying spies and information to the rebel camps. At night Secessionists watch vessels from the Maryland shore, and show lights and sig nols so that the rebel butteries can open on them.

The Government has already taken prompt and decisive measures to stop these proceedings. If few of the rebels on this side of the Potomac were captured and hung on the spot, the effect would be almost as good as the erection of formidable batteries. No one can for a moment doubt but that a powerful land and naval force, to act in concert, is required to capture these batteries, and render free

the navigation of the Potomac. The Chronicle, this morning, vory pertinently asks, "Is everything right on the Potomac?" and answers "we do not think so. The navigation of that river seems to be effectually closed. There are batteries at Shipping Point, Acquia Creek, Quantico Hill. Evansport, Timber Branch, and other points on the river, and every vessel passing up and down is saluted with shot and shell. At Smith Point there are some forty vessels lying that dare not come up, and these, it may be, are in danger of capture or destruction from enemies on the shore. We cannot resist the conviction that for all practical purposes the navigation of the Potomac is closed. If this should really be the case we may anticipate the invasion of Southern Maryland. The importance of this river cannot be overrated, and under the impression that one of

The Government has now, it is estimated, over detained in consequence of the uncertainty of getting up the Potomac in safety. Contractors and private individuals are suffering from a like cause. one million dollars worth of army stores, which are

A Reconnoissance to Flint Hill. This morning a heavy detachment from General Smith's division, with a portion of Mott's and Averes' batteries, and companies from the Fifth Regiment of regular cavalry, and Col. FRIEDMAN'S Philadelphia Cavalry, advanced towards Fairfax Court House on a reconnoissance. They went as far as Flint Hill, which is two and a half miles this side of that village, and overlooks it. They saw there the enemy's pickets, in such large force as to impress them with the belief that the reserve of the rebel army was not far from that point. The expedition was accompanied by Gens. McCLELLAN, PORTER, SHITH, and HANCOCK. It probably returned about nightfall. A private of the Fifth Cavalry regiment, name BYRON BARTON, was shot by a rebel picket.

The latest accounts represent Gen. McCall a still at Drainsville. Ayres' Battery. This battery, which was formerly attached to Gen. PATTERSON'S division, is expected to move

up to the support of Gen. McCall, this evening. Wood and Coal. Wood is solling at \$7 per cord, and coal at \$7 per ton, with an upward tendency for the lutter article.

The Blockade of the Potomac The report from the stemm-tug Resolutie, contain-

ed in a previous despatch, that the rebels had stretched a chain across the Potomac, near Budd's Point, proves to be untrue, as has been ascertained by careful inquiry in responsible quarters.
Since last Tuesday, when the rebel batteries first regularly opened fire, about fifty vessels have reached Washington and Georgetown. The schooner loaded with hay, coment, and furniture, which yesterday fell into the hands of the rebels, is the first casualty of that kind, and was alone owing to the breaking of the hawser by which it was fastened to the Resolute, and drifting toward the Virginia hore. The other vessels in tow arrived here safely with the Resolute, notwithstanding the attack from the battery upon them. The tug Murray came up last night with

schooners in tow. They escaped unhurt, though fired upon. The Murray returned the compli-

The Fremont Trouble. It seems to be an established fact that General FREMONT is really to be removed. The charges nade against him were forwarded to the President by the friends of Mr. BLAIR. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave to his California friends contracts for fabulous amounts without requiring any security whatever; that he denied Government officers interviews with him unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of General FRE-WONT here say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that when an investigation takes place he will make these things manifest, and show a cleaner record than any other officer of his rank in the ser-

Visit of the President to the Pensacola False Alarms. The President, Secretaries WELLES, SEWARD, and Scott went down in the Mount Vernon yesterday, to visit the Pensacola, which has been lying at anchor some days off Alexandria. On the return of the party, about seven o'clock last eve-

ning, the fog was very dense, and it was with some difficulty that the boat could keep in the channel. The party seemed highly delighted with their trip. About four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, distant heavy firing was heard, which lead to the belief that an engagement was taking place between our forces and the rebels. Every imaginable absurd report was set affont. Hacks and saddle-horses were in requisition, and flying (if a Washington horse can fly) in the direction of the Chain Bridge. The distant firing turned out to be the Pensacola saluting the President and his Cabinet officers.

Our Foreign Relations. Those who are affected with weak nerves will probably be relieved by the fact, which was ascertained at the State Department yesterday, that the advices received by the mails of the Arabia are more than usually satisfactory; but there is great activity in schemes for the violation of the blockade and introducing contrabrand goods. Instructions to British Consuls in Block-

aded Ports. Lord Lyons has addressed a brief circular to her Majesty's consuls in the Southern States, enclosing the following as embodied in the official note of the

Secretary of State, viz: The law of blockade, which does not permit a essel in a blockaded port to take on board cargo after the commencement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels blockaded by the naval forces of the United Lord Lyons instructs those consuls to take this

law for their guidance. Opening of the Telegraph to Salt Lake. On the opening of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake, the following despatches were exchanged: " GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

To the President of the United States : "Utah, whose citizens strenuously resent all imputations of disloyalty, congratulates the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans the continent, unites two oceans, and connects the emote extremities of the body politic with the great Government heart. May the whole system speedily thrill with the quickened pulsations of that heart - the parricidal hand of political treason punished, and the entire sisterhood of States join hands in glad reunion around the national fireside. 6 FRANK FULLER Acting Governor of Litalia. The following is the reply :

Sin: The completion of the telegraph Great Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulations. " ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

" To FRANK FULLER, Acting Gov'r of Utah." Captain Fister and Major Gill in the Rebel Army.

Captain Fister, United States navy, son of DAVID FISTER, new prothonotary of Berks county in your State, and Major Grad, of the United States army, also born in Reading-both educated by the Government-the one at West Point, and the other at Annapolis-are now holding commissions and fighting against their generous country, in the ranks of the rebel Confederates. filegal Permits.

It is represented by several officers of the customs that permits have been given by unauthorized persons in Northern cities, including municipal officials for the transportation of goods destined for localities in or contiguous to the disloyal States. As the power to grant permits in such cases is solely vested in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, those from other sources are consequently worthless. In all cases where permits are necessary, application must be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a full statement of the facts.

Colonel Friedmann's Cavalry Regiment. Colonel FRIEDMANN's regiment of Cameron Dra goons were still encamped a short distance this side of Lewinsville this morning, but they are in expectation of receiving, before night, orders to join the advance of General McCall's division. This regiment has had the advance at Lewinsville for the past three weeks, and has been constantly on service, scouting and reconneitring. Sometimes there were not more than twenty-five left in camp. This is the only envalry regiment that has been actively employed. Some of the other regiments on this side are not yet properly officered. There appears to be a great lack of second lieutenants in the cavalry service, among those regiments engaged for the war. Col. FRIEDMANN went out yesterday with three companies of his regiment to escort General McClellan and staff some miles beyond our pickets, on a reconnoitring expedition. So well pleased has the Secretary of War been with the discipline and activity of Colonel FRIEDMANN'S regiment that he has given him orders to raise another regiment, but, for some reason, Governor

CURTIN is said to object to it. Punishment of a Soldier for Stealing. One of the dragoons encamped back of the Capitol, the other day bought a watch for \$30, from another soldier in the same company. He afterwards stole the money back, and was caught. He has now to march around the encampment every alternate hour day and night, carrying a heavy ball and chain, and has a large placard on his back, with the word "thief" printed on it. He is compelled to take his lonely round for thirty days, when he is to have his head shaved, and be drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." There is great objection on the part of many of our people it as cruel and barbarous. In nearly every encampment soldiers are tied up to fences and wagon wheels with their offences labelled on their breasts or backs. It is certainly a very humiliating sight.

Below Alexandria. Gen. HEINTZELMAN yesterday evening made a Gen. HEINTZELMAN yesterday evening made a reconnoisance below Alexandria. He found the rebel pickets on this side of Occotine creek, but they precipitately field and joined their forces on the American civil war. they precipitately fled and joined their forces on the other side. The long roll was beaten by the rebels, but they made no other demonstration.

From Gen. Banks' Column

[From the Sunday Morning Chronicle.] Our reporter returned from Darnostown yestor-Our reporter returned from Darnostown yestor-day. He paid a visit to many of the camps, and found them in good condition, the men being un-usually healthy, and anxious for a contest. While at the camp of the New York Ninth, beyond Darnestown. General Banks rode on the parade ground, accompanied by his staff. The little Gene-ral is indefatigable in his efforts to bring his troops into a fine condition. He is extremely popular with his troops, who have the utmost confidence in our expeditions is about to attack the batteries on its shores, large bodies of Confederates have been sent to their support."

with his troops, who have the immost confidence in his genuis, patriotism, and bravery. No movements of importance are recorded, everything being quiet along the lines.

A Day of Rumors.

Dame Rumor was unusually busy yesterday. pedition for Matthias Point—that there had been an engagement at Alexandris—that Chaia Bridge was menaced by 15,000 men—that Leesburg was in the hands of the Federal army—that an indefinite number of ships had been chattered by the rebel batteries on the Potomac—that President Lincoln land been captured while on a sailing cruise down the river, and that Beauregard had evacuated Fairfax, and was now on the way to Manassas. To all of these rumors we give a simple denial. There is no truth in any of them. is no truth in any of them One Hundred and Twenty of the Enemy's

Tents Taken. EOn Thursday, General Richardson, with one hundred men, wont out eight miles from Alexandria towards kairfax, where they took one hundred and twenty of the enemy stents. They had been used by a Louisiana regiment, who, it was said, had

From Turks Island.

New York. October 20.—Accounts from Turks Island to September 24th state that John E. Newport, of Philadelphia, consul to Turks Island, arrived there on that day and entered on the duties of his office. Destruction of a Flannel Factory by Fire. GREAT FALLS, N. H., Oct. 19.—The flamed factory of John Townsend, at Milton Mills, N. H., was burned this morning. Loss \$30,000. The FROM MISSOURI.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS ON LYNN CREEK

200 PRISONERS CAPTURED. GENERAL FREMONT AT WARSAW. PRICE REINFORCED BY McCULLOCH,

AND FORTIFYING OSCEOLA. SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20 .- It is reported that acting General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about twenty-five hundred men, has ar rived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, and taking over two hundred prisoners. He also captured eighteen wagon lands of goods belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm, whom the rebels had robbed.

The advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock on Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday. Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river.

It was reported in our camp at Warsaw that Gen. Price had been largely reinforced by the rebels under McCulloch, and that the combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMSHIP ETNA OFF CAPE RACE

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS. St. Jours, Oct. 19 .- The steamship Etna

ST. Joins, Oct. 19.—The steamship Etha arrived off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Friday night.

The advices by the Etha are to the 9th from Liverpool and to the 10th inst. via Queenstown, being four days later than those furnished by the Arabia.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Quobec, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon had sent the Emperor of France an important State paper on American affairs.

The king of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor of France. GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times editorially thanks Mr. Seward for the just exercise of his judgment relative to the memorial against Dr. Russell, their correspondent, although his (Mr. Seward's) remarks show a strong undercurrent satirit.

The Times also repudiates the charges against Dr. Russell, and believes that the good sense of the Americans will set the folly of interfering with him. Dr. Russell's latest letter is devoted to the consideration of the soirs ratest retter is devoted to the consideration of the position of Maryland.

Mr. Lindsay, member of the British Parliament, in a public lecture, again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the Northern and Southern States.

The steamer Great Eastern had reached Milford Haven for renairs. ren for repairs.

The Galway Steamship Company had held a meeting

nd hopeful prospects for the future were held out.
The Belgian American Company had dissolved.
FRANCE. FRANCE.

The King of Prussia arrived on his visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compeigne on the 6th, and left on the 8th inst. The meeting was friendly and cordial, but nothing of political importance transpired.

The King of Holland was expected to visit France on the 12th inst.

The Paris Bourse was dull at 68f. 20c. ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel had been reviewing the troops at Balegna.
The Spanish Government had consented to deliver up the Neapolitan archives.
AUSTRIA. It was rumored that Gen. Ratazzi would enter the

Garibaldi has left Caprera, but his destination is un known.

Affairs in Hungary are unchanged.
The American minister at Berlin was negotiating with the Hanoverian Government for the ratification of the conditions for the abolition of the State daes.
At the insurrection at Czelyed, Poland, the Russian engle was torn from the public buildings, and the Polish eagle substituted. The mayor of the town was killed. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—The sales of Cotton on Wednesday and Thursday were 60,000 bales, half of which were to apeculators and experter. The market closed considerably excited and very firm.

Cotton was very active; mixed is quoted at 31s.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Consols 92% 292%. American so urities are quiet and steady. The steamer Hammonia broke the shaft of her screw on the voyage from Southampton to Hamburg, and put into Gravesand.

nto Gravesend.
The Emperor of China is dead.
It is rumored that Napoleon has offered to purchase he GreatEastern, but the report is not credited.
Earl Russell discourages any interference in the inter-Karl Russell discourages any interference in the inter-nal affairs of Mexico, but says that the Government will exercise the right of requiring security for persons and property and for the fifthment of ongagements. George Vandenhoff, the actor is dead, at the age of 72. It is stated that orders are about to be issued to pre-pare a French squadron for Mexico. French squadron for Mexico.
bank of France has arranged for the relief of the The bank of France manning financial pressure.

The French Government has given notice that the price of bread will not be further advanced.

THE MARKETS.—Livenroot, Oct. 10.—The sales of Cotton for two days amounted to 30,000 balos, the market closing with a firm feeling.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency.

Provisions are quiet but steady:

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- Consols are quoted at 92% @93 for

money.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes are quiet and unchanged at 32s 6d for Pots. Sugar has an upward tendency. Rice is buoyant. Coffee inactive. Rosin dull; common 12s. Spirits Turpentine in small or. Oct. 9.—Breadstuffs have an unward ten-Himois Railroad Shares 39% discount; Eric Railroad 22% 23%.

London, Oct. 9.—Breadstuffs firm. Coffes is active, and all descriptions are slightly higher. Tea is quiet, but steady. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, and tending downward; sales at 5s fd. Linsced Oil 24s.

The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 30,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and unchanged, but closed with an upward tendency and a trifling advance.

Messers Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour as advancing, with sales at 28s230s. Wheat is firmer for all qualities, and has advanced to a trifling extent. Red Western and Southern 10æ12s 6d; White Western and Southern 11sæ14s. Corn is steady; mixed and yellow Southern 11s@14s. Corn is steady; mixed and yellow

31s 6dæ32s; white 34sæ37s.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady. Beel quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon nominal, with a declining tendency: Lard quiet, but steady. Tallow declining. From California, via Utah-Nearly a Mil-HION IN Treasure en route.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 18.—The pony express, bound East, passed here yesterday, with the following advices:

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Marine — Arrived, bark Yankee, from Honoldu: 11th, ship Nimrod, from New castlo; 12th, ship Nadob, from New York.

Sailed, 10th, ship Fearless, for New York, carrying 170,000 sacks of barley, 7,000 sacks of wheat, 5,000 bales of wool, 3,000 hides, and 30 boxes of sewing machines.

Sailing of the Stramer St. Louis.—The steamer St. Louis sailed for Punama on the 11th inst, carrying about 200 passengers and \$1,00,000 in specie, including \$864,000 for New York.

The principal shippers are as follows: Messes, Wells, Fargo, & Co., \$210,000; Donohue, Ralston, & Co., \$145, 900; Davidson & Co., \$20,000; Satra & Church, \$85,000; James Patrick, \$83,000; Alsop & Co., \$58,000; Straus & Co., \$52,000; Frank Baker, \$51,000; Scherer & Co., \$40,000; Rosenbaum & Co., \$23,000.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—There has lion in Treasure en route.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS .- There has been no change in the markets as given by the last ex-press, excepting in tobacco; sales of 200 cases of choice brands of Virginia were made at advanced rates. The money market remains easy. GENERAL NEWS.

The treasury shipment yesterday was somewhat below The treasury shipment yesterday was somewhat below the average, but the sales of Government drafts has probably made it up to the full average. Exchange on New York rates at 1½ per cent.

The brig Providence, from San Francisco to Victoria, foundered at see on the 18th of Saptember. Many San Francisco merchanta have suffered heavily by the disaster. The cargo proved to be a total loss.

A fire broke out in San Francisco on the 10th, at the northeast corner of Advis and Washington streets, and destroyed a number of wooden buildings. The loss amounted to \$25,000.

The Legislature of Nevada continues in assaion and amounted to \$25,000.

The Legislature of Nevada continues in session, and shows a disposition to adopt the laws of California on all important subjects.

Lady Franklin and her niece were received with much ceremony by the Nevada Torritorial Legislature on the 8th instant.

OREGON. Dates have been received from Oregon to the 9th inst. The State Fair held at Portland being the first of the kind in Oregon, ended on the 8th inst., and was considered a success. Fifteen thousand persons visited the dered a success. Fifteen thousand persons visited the grounds. Miss Gase, of Salem, Massa, won the first prize for female equestrianship, there being sixteen competitors. The steamer Jalia arrived at Portland on the Sth, bringing \$400,000 in gold dust. Judæe Wait, presiding at the Circuit Court, for Washington Territory, sentenced the four Indians, who murdered Mr. Briggs and his sor, to be hung Nov. 8th.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Advertiser has the following: "It is currently known that the French Commissioner has made sundry demands on the Government, and that there may be some cause of serious troubles. Rumors have been busy

during the past week or two regarding the character of the demands. To-day we hear that the foreign ministers the demands. To-day we hear that the foreign ministers have demanded their passports; again, that the judges of the Supreme Court are all to be sent adrift, and lastly, that the town is to be bombarded unless the property left by the Spaniard Jose Nabalis be surrendered. This Spaniard died three years ago, leaving his property to the Catholic Church, which the Hawaiian Government refuses to deliver."

A gentleman has been making a tour of Oath, urging the strivest command the difference of the catholic Church which the strivest command the college of the strivest command. the natives to commence the cultivation of cetton still distributing cotton seeds among them. The seed, how-ever, is the common native cotton plant, which is hardly fit to cultivate, having almost degenerated to a rank weed during the thirty or forty years since it was intro-

have seen, in this paper, an advertisement from Mr. F. Leypoldt, who keeps the Foreign Bookstore, 1323 Chestnut street, just below the Mint. announcing that, on the first of November, he purposes opening a Cabinet de Lecture on the European style, in connection with his book-selling establichment The French German, and English periodicals, illustrated and otherwise, which are on his list, are numerous and well-chosen, (including universal Galignani.) and the terms of subscription are very low, being precisely those of taking in The Press daily. The rooms will be fitted up with neatness, and with special attention to make them pleasant and suitable for ladies. Mr. Leypoldt is a gentleman of character, who may be relied on to carry out whatever promises he makes.

LARGE SALE OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS. SILKS, RIEBONS, FLOWERS, STOCK OF GOODS, &C .-The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of French. German. Swiss, and British dry goods. Paris dress goods, silks, shawls, flowers, velvet and Paris bonnet ribbons, fancy goods, &c., comprising about 636 lots choice articles in silk, worsted, woollens, cotton, and linea fabrics. Also, stock of dry goods, hosiery, shawls, &c., by order of assignces. To be percuptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued the greater part of the day, without intermission, by Myers, Clarfactory was rupning on a Government contract for horn, & Co., auctioneors, No. 232 and 234 Macket strect.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth .--WALKOT-STREET THRATER-Ninth and Wainut sts.-WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth. — "The Tempest," and "Napoleon." Temple of Wonders—N. E. corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the War. GARDNER & HEMMING'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.-Twelfth

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE NINETEENTH

Terrific Explosion in the Nineteenth Ward—One Man Killen, Another Fatally Injured.—On Saturday evening, about five minutes before six o'clock, a terrific boiler explosion occurred at the machine shop and boiler works of Messys. I. P. Morris & Co., Richmond street, near Camberland, Nineteenth ward, resulting in the instant death of one man and the isjury of soveral others.

The establishment is one of the largest of the kind in the United States, extending between Bichmond street and the Delaware river, a few blocks south of the great Richmond coal wharves, at the terminus of the Reading railroad. Recently the firm has been working without interruption, employing five hundred hands at Government work, making machinery for the new gunbouts, and the turbine wheels, etc.; for the Fairmonth water works. On Saturday evening, the major part of the operatives left the works at half past five o'clock. The engineer, Patrick O'Neill, and two laborers, John Parker and Thos. Hibbert, were the only ones that remained in the boiler room. The latter is a brick building, on story high, situated almost in the centre of the works, between the pattern shop on the south, and the iron foundry on the north. There are four boilers, one of them of huge capacity, and two others situated parallel and side by side with the first. A wooden pipe, eighty feet long, extends from the boiler house to the pattern shop, and a large brass foundry adjoins the boiler house on the west. capacity, and two others situated parallel and side by side with the first. A wooden pipe, eighty feet long, extends from the boiler house to the pattern shop, and a large brass foundry adjoins the boiler house on the west. The engineer had raked the hot couls from beneath the boilers, preparatory to going home for the night, and was engaged in throwing water, with a hose, underneath the boilers, in order to cool them. The temperature was reduced too quick, and a sudden and violent explosion took place, by which the end of the boiler next to the river was blown out, and the force of the concussion propelled the whole boiler—thirty feet in length—through the west end of the boiler shop and both ends of the brass foundry. The brick work supporting the boiler, and built against it, was thrown in every direction, some of the bricks being found in Richmond street, and others, having described lofty courses in the air, landing In the belaware river; to the great peril of passing pedestrians and hoatmen. A passing car was surrounded by the missiles, but, strange to say, the car and its occupants were uninqured. Having levelled the boiler shop, the immense boiler was propelled, like a rocket, through the whole length of the brass foundry. Had the accident occurred a few minutes previously, all the occupants of the shop would have been killed outright. As it was the place was made a complete wreek, two fine engines being prostrated, and the end walls demolished. Bricks and masonry in confused masses lifter up the apartment, and the chools and machinery were buried under piles of timber and beams. Having passed through the brass foundry, the boiler came to the ground a few feet beyond, and now itse half buried in the general ruin. The end of the boiler resembles, around the edges, a concave saw, the rivets having left semi-circular dentations in the irrott having left se

office, on Richmond street, were broken out, and the yard now presents a littered and desolated appearance. Our reporter, groping among the broken walls and the fallen masonry, with a dingy lantern in his hand, attempted to estimate the loss. The sum caunot fall far short of \$5,000, and may reach five times that amount. The most distressing part of the story remains to be told. The engineer, Patrick O'Neill, was instantly killed. When found, a heavy bar of iron was resting across his breast; his neck and both legs were broken, and a part of his head was missing. His clothes were blawn from his porson, but, strange to say, his features were very little disfigured. He had probably been bending over when the accident occurred, and, flying missiles striking him on the head and body, prostrated him at once. O'Neill was about forty-five years of age, married, and has been in the employ of Morris & Co. ten years. He was steady and industrious, and a very capubla and careful engineer. One year and two days prior to the accident on Saturday, his daughter, who visited the shop to bring her father's dinner, was caught in the machinery, and torn to pieces. O'Neill was injured at that time in attempting to rescue his daughter. His body was taken to his home, near the Richmond glass works. Thomas Hibbert, a laborer, was hadly sealed and otherwise injured, his leg being broken and the skin peeled from his body. Dr. Senderling, his physician, states that he will not survive. The unfortunate man lives in Palmer street, below Belgrade, with Mr. William Scott.

John Parker was considerably injured, but was able to THE TRANSPLALTING SEASON.—This is the

scott.

John Parker was considerably injured, but was able to walk home. He lives in Salmon street.

The same accident occurring a few minutes earlier would have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives, as the flying missiles would have struck down the operatives who were leaving the yard.
The boilers in question were supposed to be of prime character. They were supplied with water by patent injectors: the accident demonstrates their weakness howeyer in some material respects.

The sad accident created great confusion throughout

disaster, and made pitcons appeals for admission. There was much sorrow expressed for the families of the deceased, and up to a late hour, in the midst of a drenching ain, hundreds of spectators remained outside the gates lebating the casualty and its probable causes. mne o crock on the body of U Rell.

During yesterday the whole force of workmen were
employed in removing the ruins, in order that repairs to
the place may be commenced to-day. The operations of

THE ARMY VOTE.—On Saturday morning, before Judge Ludlow, in the Court of Common Pleas, another application was made to secure the opening of the army returns, or the granting of a certificate without the army vote being included.

Jas. L. Barron. of the Nineteenth ward, claims to have received the highest number of votes for Select Council, and he applied to Judge Ludlow for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted to compel the return judges of the Nineteenth ward to issue the cert.—cate of election, they desiring to wait until the army ofte can be counted. The rule was made returnable : Saturday norming, and the question first argued be are the court was the power to issue a mandanus.

Three of the return judges are willing to the certificate: and Mr. Phillips contended that actil he heard some 'arguments, he could not see what he heard some 'arguments, he could not see what he heard some 'arguments, he could not see what he heard some 'arguments, he could not see what he heard some 'arguments, he could not see of the county to assemble upon the seco a 'Tuesday of November, but there is no provision by the adjourned meeting of ward return judges. It index a night to tote for this or that individual, but is only a question whether the soldiers have a right to tote for this or that individual, but is only a question whether the return judges shall perform the duty imposed upon them by the law, and give the sertificate.

Mr. Briggs, in opposition to the application, raised as sertificate.

Mr. Briggs, in opposition to the application, raised as Mr. Briggs, in opposition to the application, raised as a main point in answer to the rule, that an opportunity of determining the number of votes cast for these officers has not yet arrived. According to the General Election law, when Lny of the altizans of the Commonwealth are in actual service in the army, they shall have the privilege of voting for the candidates the same as at home. Although there is no provision for the meeting of the ward return judges, yet as there is a body whose duty it is to meet on the second Tuesday in November, and to them the successful party can apply for the certificantes. If the citizen soldier has the right to vote for ward officers, he has the right to have that vote counted. Judge Ludlow inquired if there was any certain knowledge that any votes had been cast in the army for ward officers.

Mr. Simpson: in reply, said that he understood that in one company alone, made up from the Nineteenth ward, sixty or seventy votes had been cast for ward officers. Judge Ludlow suggested, that as the army vote would be opened on Monday, there might then appear to be no necessaity for this application.

Mr. Phillips said they had no objection to this; the application had been made now before the vote was known, so that their motives could not be misunderstood. Under the present circunstances, he would agree to deay the matter until to-day.

of, said that he hoped that counsel would not bring any case of the kind before him, where a decision could settle no point, one way or the other. When the proper time POLIGAMIST AND SECESSIONIST—A "DOCTOR" WITH FOUR WIVES.—Wm. E. Darrah, better known in this city as "Dr. Darrah," was arrested on Monday last in Bridesburg, by Officer Mirkil, of West Chester, on the FOUR WIVES.—Win. R. Darrah, better known in this city as "Dr. Darrah," was arrested on Monday last in Bridesburg, by Officer Mirkil, of West Chester, on the charge of bigamy. Darrah is about 40 years of ago, is a machinist by trade, and has worked at his occupation in Newark, Paterson, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Dover, Chester, and other towns, and scenus, while employed in most of these places, to have had a roving commission to marry confiding and unsuspecting females. He has thus far had four wives, (one of whom however has been lawfully divorced.) and a total of six children.

About a year since Darrah represented to the wife who resided in West Chester, that business had become Carcedingly dull, and that it was necessary that he should go to Richmond, Ya., where he could get employment in fitting up sewing machines for Mr. Sloat, of this city, where it was well known had an establishment of the kind there. He left accordingly, but instead of going to Richmond, Visited Daver, Priaware, where he again succeeded in winning the affections of a respectable young lady, and all the arrangements for the nuptials were completed. Previous to that event, however, information reached the parents of the girl that Darrah already had a wife and children.

The father of the girl told him of the runnors that were in disculation against him, and required of him an axplantan.

natter until to-day.

Judge Ludlow, after the case had been thus dispose

The lattier of the gart for him or are randor that were in directal against him, and required of him an axyllanation. He protested that they were untrue, in evidence of which he took the lady to whom he was engaged to Philadelphia, and introduced her to his mother, who confirmed his story that he was an unmarried man. The father of the girl continued to doubt his asserverations, and required him to swear, which he did most solemuly, that the charges were without foundation. required him to swear, which he did most solemuly, that the charges were without foundation.

The marriage accordingly took place about six weeks ago, and Darrah removed to Bridesburg, near Philadelphia, where he took boarding. Here he was arrested, as already stated, and held in \$1,500 bail. After the breaking out of the troubles in the South, Darrah appears to have been employed as an agent of some kind, travelling on the cars almost daily between Philadelphia and some part of Delaware; and it was thought by some that he was the bearer of communications between a party of Secessionists in Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Dover. So strong was this suspicion in the minds of some of our people that preparations were made at one time to arrest him. He became aware of this movement and shortly after disappeared, and was not heavel of far some months.

TICKETING RETURNED VOLUNTEERS OVER THE RALLEGARS.—At a convention of the ticket agents of the various rationals of the country, held in Detroit recently, a plan was reported recommending that a committee be appointed to consult with the General Superintendent of Government Railways and Telegraphs, for the parpose of arranging upon some system of ticketing teturned volunteers and others, and to provide a mode of settlement. It was also recommended that wherever practicable the troops should be transported by regalar railroad or steambout lines, at a charge per mile of 3 cents by the former, and 2½ cents by the latter method, including meals. A committee was appointed, consisting of L. L. Houph of the Pennsylvania Central, E. F. Födger, of the New York Central, and Mr. Greenough, to see the Government authorities at Washington in regard to the subject.

THE HARBOR DEFENCES OF THE CITY AND ATE.—The General Government having given instruc-us to the several Governors of States bordering on the lakes to put their various harbors in a condition of de-fense, so that in the case of a foreign war we may be fully pregared, it is very probable that measures will soon be taken for the erection of fortifications at Eric. It is be taken for the exection of fortifications at Eric. It is also probable that the other valuerable points of the State and city, such as littshurs, Harrisburg, and Perrywille, will also specifity be placed in a defonsible condition. We have always advocated the propriety of such a measure, and have frequently adverted to its precautionary policy. The money thus expended will be reimbursed to the Com-monwealth by the General Government.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. Schwemmer. The fu-Teneral of Liert, Schwemmer took place from the residence of his parents, Lawrence street, above Jefferson, yestersky afternoon. The decensed was a member of the thirty-lifth class of the Central High School, and his name was familiar to all the graduates of that institution, when will bear with profound regret of his untimely demise. He was susing the first to enter the three-years service, as an officer of the Cameron Pragoons. While at the seat of war he was attacked with the typhoid fever, and secondingly returned to his hone in this city. His death took place on the 16th inst. His foneral was largely attended by his torner classmates and fellow-officers.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPOSITION .- A beautiful and pathetic song, entitled "Effic Lane," has been composed by Professor McNeill, of the High School. The music is by Fred. linckley, of Buckley's Troupe. The bailed will be sung by Carneross, of Sanford's Troupe, and promises every appears:

THE NEW ENVELOPE-LETTER.—The combined envelope-letter, which has just been prepared by the Government, is a most useful contrivence. It presents us three separate things in one, viz.: a sheet of letter or note paper, an envelope, and a post-stamp, all so simply put together that any one may use them with more case then he would the old envelope. The advantages are, first, that the wild costs less than the materials would separately, thus effecting an important economy for those who write many letters; second, the stamp cannot be stolen or rubbed off, which is a matter of some consequence, when we remember that nearly a million of letters are returned to the Dead Letter Office annually that have suffered in this way; third, the postmark is always on the letter itself, which can, therefore, to used in courts of justice as a legal proof or document, as to dates, contents, &c.; and fourth, as the sheet, envelope, and stamp are one, time and trouble are both saved in conducting a heavy correspondence. These are advantages which must commend them to general use.

Going into Camp.—To-day six companies GOING INTO CAMP.—To-day six companies of the Dragoons of the Irish Brigade will go into camp at Frankford. Capt, Galagher will be in command.

Col. Lyle, of the National Guards, will also take his regiment into camp to-day. The delay has been occasioned by the want of uniforms, but this has been remedied, and the contractor has so far progressed as to furnish one hundred uniforms per day. Every mean in the regiment is measured for his uniform, and this insures a perfect fit. Overcoats, caps, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, and accontrements are already at the armory, and the Guards will be in a better condition at the start than most regiments which have formed here. The list now centains 800 names.

Accident while Gunning .- On Saturday Accident while Genning.—On Saturday morning a serious accident occurred to Officer Kerbangh, of the Twenty-third ward. He was gunning in the vicinity of Frankford, and while resting with the butt of his gun upon the around, and with his hands placed upon the muzzle, the piece was accidentally discharged. Three fingers of one hand, and one finger of the other, were carried away. The loud also struck the unfortunate man in the jaw, blowing away one side of his face, and inflicting a shocking wound. The sufferer was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital.

RAISING SORGHUM.—We learn that many o the farmers in the western part of Chester county have raised parcels of the Chinese sugar cane the present sea-son. The crop has yielded well. Mr. James Cloud is ma-nufacturing the molasses by steam, and his mill is running day and night. As sugars have raised in price, the crop will be profitable. It has been abundantly prove that sorghum can be raised in our latitude. Severa years ago a prominent sugar-refining firm of this city demonstrated the fact most conclusively, and the result of the experiment were halled with satisfaction by the agricultural press of the entire country.

GAS COAL CARS FOR WESTMORELAND .- From GAS COAL CARS FOR WESTMORELAND.—From the Philadelphia Car Works there has just been delivered the last of two hundred eight-wheel cars, built to the order of the Westmoreland Coal Company, for service on the Pennsylvania Railcad. These cars have steel springs and are in all respects a superior article. A coal capipassent is gradually expanding on the Pennsylvania Railcand, which road already moves a large coal tonnage, and which, with the progressing development of the Broad Top coal field and additional shipments from points west of Huntingdon, will soon have a coul trade quite equal in tens to most of the great carriers from the anthracile mining districts.

DR. KENNEDY .- The great skill of Dr. Ken-DR. KENNEDY.—The great skill of Br. Kennedy, the eminent chiropodist, 901 Filbert street, is now held in the highest estimation by many of our most distinguished families. His fame as a practical operator for discusses of the feet has become familiar, while, in addition to the many laureds which have been so lavishly bestowed on him in our sister cities, our own citizens have experienced his undoubted skill, many of then having been relieved of torture by his wonderful process of cradicating every description of corns, bunions &c. Many of these have come forward and borne public testimony to ble, ability or that his description is testimony to his ability, so that his celebrity i greater than ever.

BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BOAD.—The capacity of this road is now equal to any in the country. Three through passenger trains run daily between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, connecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains to and from Boston, New York, and all points East, and in the Union Depot at Pittsburg with through trains to and from all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. The receipts of the road for the year ending on the first inst. was over \$7,000,000.

best season of the year for transplanting fruit or shad trees of all kinds. Any time in the fall before the groun freezes deeply will do. Persons having unoccupied land trees of all kinds. Any time in the fall before the ground freezes deeply will do. Persons having unoccupied land, yards, &c., should plant them with trees. The result will amply pay the cost of labor, and yield a thousand per cent, in satisfaction, comfort, and beauty. Our farmers are too bare of fruit trees. There should be sufficient to furnish cattle, with a shade during the heat of the day under a summer sun. There is land enough that might well be occupied for this purpose. CHARGED WITH PASSING BOOKS NOTES.

CHARGED WITH PASSING BORGE ACTURE.
Within two or three days the city has been flooded with counterfeit \$5 notes on the Rockland Bank of Roxbury, Massachusetts. On Saturday two men, named Solo; on Musschlitz, and John Cleckler attempted to pass the above bogus notes in Pegg street. They were arcosted, and on being soarched other similar notes were found concealed in their coat steeves, besides which they have been places. They were committee in default begus 10-cent pieces. They were committee, in default of \$1,500 each by Alderman Beitler. CONTRABAND NEGROES.—C pitain Nones, of the revenue entire Powerd, lyin, opposite the Navy Yard, has three likely fellows wt. in he "confiscated," and whom he is anxious to dispo z of. They are nearly destitute of clothing, but are " . y willing to work. The captain would be pleased to see any one to whom he could turn over his unweld me guests. The vessel can be reached by hailing on Recel street wharf. A number of contribands ! we recently arrived in this city, being brought by we rels coming from the South.

THE COMET STIL VISIBLE .- The great comet which attracted so much attention last summer while it lay stretched at use the heavens, is still seen with a Hercules. It is intirely shorn of that wonderful ap-pendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebulous shroud, the whole not AN AD BELL HUNG AT LAST .- The bell of Christ hurch, Reading, cast in this city in 1832, by Mr. Je n Wiltbank, was raised to its position on Saturday is and yesterday its clear and pleasant tones rang out a the grateful air of Sabbath. The bell weighs be seen four and five hundred pounds. Its length on

journal has made its appearance. It is entitled The Spirit of the Times and Penny-a-line Advertiser, and is said to be well printed. The editors are Messrs. M. Hardin Andrews and A. De Kalb Tarr. They promise to be outspoken in demunciation of the public evils of the day, and APPREHENSIONS FOR THE COMING WINTER-The recent flood in the lumber region traversed by the line of the Philadelphia and Eric Bailroad, which carried off enormous numbers of saw-logs and other stuff, has caused serious apprehensions of suffering among the in-dwellers of the forests during the coming winter, unless work be renewed on the unfinished parts of the Phila-delphia and Erie Railroad.

A NEW DAILY JOURNAL .- A new daily

station at the junction of the Philadelphia and Eric and Allegheny and Great Western Ruilroad is hereafter to be called "Corry," and we learn that a new post office h TEN-CENT PIECES .- A change has been made in the ten-cent pieces that bear date this year, from those heretofore coined. The figure of Liberty, instead of being surrounded by stars, is encircled by the words, "United States of America," which formerly were placed on the reverse of that piece.

ed, aged 15 years, had one of his legs hadly lacerated on Satzrday, caused by falling from a wagon, and being run over at Third and Pine streets. Jesse Smith, a lad, was wounded in the thigh at Third and Poplar streets, by the accidental discharge of a pissons were taken to the Hospital.

cery store of Mr. Charles Schively, Ash street below Girard avenue, was broken into and robbed of three dollars. The operation scarcety paid for the trouble and the risk incurred. FLAG PRESENTATION .- To-day a number of friends of the Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Vo-lunteers, Col. Williams, will proceed to the camp from Philadelphia, for the purpose of presenting the regimer tal flags. Col. Page will make the presentation speech A splendid revolver will be presented at the same time to Col. Williams, and asword to Dr. D. D. Olark.

STORE ROBBERY.—On Friday night the gro

STREET PARADE. This evening two companies of the Zouave Battallon—Company A of the Gymnast Zouaves, and Company B, Ellsworth Zouaves—will make a street parade. These two companies are very well drilled. Coroner's Case .- A woman died suddenly at Neely court, Second street, below Dickerson, of Saturday evening. The coroner was notified.

was the balance of their election fund which was unuse CAMDEN ITEMS,—Hon. Thomas H. Dudley into received the appointment of consul at Liverpool—the best in the gift of the Government. He was formerly

WELL DISPOSED OF .- The Union Associa-

tion of the People's party of the Ninth Ward have handed over to the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment

Ir is announced in the West Jersey Press that Mr. Charles Githene will hereafter conduct that pa-per, during the absence of Dr. Harbert. A RATIFICATION MEETING, called by order of

THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Twelith and Girard streets, desires to nehrowledge the receipt of blankets, given to the array by the following persons, viz:
October 19.—Miss C. A. Atherton, Wilkesbarre, 2
blankets; Miss McC. 2 do, Mrs. Wharton E. Harris 2 do,
name of donor unknown 2 do. The Pacific Telegraph Opened to Salt Lake City. The following was the first message transmitted | 300

its recent completion to Salt Lake City on Friday.

The message was received in Cleveland, Ohio, on

Friday night:

"GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
"Friday. October 18, 1861.
"Hon. J. H. Wade, Prest. Pacific Telegraph!
"Sin: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the overland telegraph line west to completion of the overland telegraph line west to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates, in the rapid and saccessful prosecution of a wark so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

"Utah has not secreded, but is firms for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one as far completed.

Briginan Young." the one so far completed. BRIGHAM YOUNG." CINCINNATI. Oct. 20.—The following despatch in reply to the message of Brigham Young passed over the lines on Saturday

CLEVELAND, Chio, October 19. To Brigkam Young, Great Salt Lake City: Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of last evening, which was very gratifying, not only in the announcement of the compation of the Pacific telegraph to your enthe coingletton of the Pacific telegraph to your enterprising and prosperous city, but that yours, the first message to pass over the line, should express so unnistakably the patriotic and Union-loving sentiments of yourself and people. I join with you in the hope that this enserprise may tend to promote the welfare and happiness of all concerned, and that the annihilation of tire in our means of communication may also tend to annihilate prejudices, cultivate brotherly love, facilitate commerce, and strengthen the beads of our once and again to nd strengthen the bonds of our onee and again to a happy Union. With just consideration for your high position, and due respect for you personal

nu your obedient servant, Wreck on the Coast of Africa. New York, Oct. 20.—The schooner Marguertta. from Congo, reports the loss of the British schooner Shark, and her plunder by the natives, who also fired upon the orew, but they escaped unharmed. Subsequently the British gun-boat Arrogant arrived, and retaliated by destroying a number of tents.

THE NEW ENVELOPE-LETTER .- The com- FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1861. Reading Railroad stock opened this morning at 18, the losing price of yesterday, but fell off before the Second Board to 17 81-100. Pennsylvania State Fives were steady at 70½, and City Sixes at 91½ for the new, and 84 for the old issues. Minchill Railroad shares advanced to 50, a gain of ½. Elmira preferred sold at 9%, Beaver Mendow Railroad at 55½, and Long Island at 10½. The narket was dull, and the amount of business small. In the money market there is no movement to report First-class paper of short time sells at 6 to 7 per cent hen found at the discount houses, but the banks take

very nearly all of this kind. Long-dated paper, with prime signatures, sells freely at 8 to 10 per cent., and there is a growing disposition to cept the paper of houses of moderate means that were not directly affected by the breaking out of the war. There are few houses with large Southern trade that have not been compelled by the repullation of their customers, or by the confiscation of Southern Governments, suspend payment. These firms will be swopt away in the new currents that business is making for itself, and new and energetic houses, taking advantage of the times, and embarking upon the new channels of trade, will occupy in healthful prosperity the seats of the defunct and

The subscriptions in this city to the National Loan for the week amount to nine hundred thousand dollars. The facilities for subscription have been increased by the arrangements of Messrs. Drexel & Co., who have all deno inations of the notes for sale at par and accrued interest, and who receive therefor certified checks or the notes of solvent banks, saving the trouble of carrying specie to pay for the subscriptions. The Pottsville Miner's Journal sums up the coal trade for the week as follows:

The quantity of coal sent by railroad this wook is 27,795 13; by canal, 37,246 00; for the week, 65,041 1.3, against 70,122 tons for the corresponding week last year. Loss 11,080 tons, all of which is by rallroad. The trade sums up this week and for the season, compared with last year, as follows:

1960. 1981. WEEK. TOTAL. WEEK. TOTAL. DEG. P. & R. R. R. 30,943 1,616,549 27,7964,257,502,359,04 P. & R. R. R. 30,493 (10,549) 21,190 (22) 200,677 L. Val. R. R. 13,957 (25,011 14,316) 620,592 1,581 Lehigh Canal. 36,123 88,303 13,063 754,212 183,091 Scranton S'th. 14,027 655,992 16,200 671,994 18,092 Do. North 7,733 188,534 4,887 193,477 4,943 Pa. Coal Co... 24,129 589,572 18,731 513,605 669,967 Del. & H. Co... 16,659 376,037 22,484 595,154 219,117 Wyoning S'th. 284,897 172,558 112,335

198,899 6,885,992 107,549 6,277,123 167,549 6,277,123 31,260 608,779

The loss for the week reaches 31,260, and for the year 608,779 tons. The other regions are also beginning to come in for some share of loss, as well as the Schurlkill. come in for some share of loss, as well as the Schuplkill, "The American Railroad Journal says that the pressure of freights to the scaboard is so enormous at present that the Erie and Central companies are compelled to refuse large quantities at even advanced rates. The Pennsylvania Central Bailroad notifies its Western connections that it does not desire any more Western freight for New York, Boston, or Baltimore, until further notice. The local business of the line, with what it gets from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chisago Bailroad, and Government transportation, exhausts all its faciand Government transportation, exhausts all its fac

"The Detroit Advertiser, of 20th ult., 192 Michigan Central Railroad freight busines, Michigan Central Railroad freight busines, has been heavier than ever before known in passes that done in the busy years of 186. The freights arriving at the dipot in this citilarge that all the propellers in commission are uner to the work of carrying the maway, working to their othnost capacity. The Michigan Southern Railroad is bringing in large quantifies of live stock. On Saturday one way bill contained, he had of business as a second of this evening, says.

one way bill contained five hundred head of beef cattle."

The New York Bost, of this evening, says:
Stocks are dull, only, and the extreme advance of last evening is not maintained on the speculative shares. The bond list, however, is firm and higher.
New York Central opened at 78%, but finally closed at 78. Eric is dull at 31%, Rock Island 51051%, Galena 71% 571%.

The Covernment list has regained the firmness of Wednysday. The sixes of 1881 are held at 94 and 95, and the fives of 1871 and 74 are not obtainable under 85. The six per cent, treasury notes are steady and uniet at 99% 5000.

The money market shows no insterial change. Call loans rule at about 6 per cent.

Exchange on London remains almost stationary at 107% 50107%.

The subscriptions to the 7.30 national loan, at the Sub-Treasury, this morning, were some \$300,000, which Sub-Treasury, this morning, were some \$300,000, which is about the average of most of the days of this week. The total sales of the week are about \$3,000,000, not by The total sales of the week are about \$3,000,000, not be speak of the large subscriptions of the special agencies. The American Bank Note Company will forward on Monday to Washington the last of the first fifty millions of the 7.20 treasure notes. They have also printed and delivered fifteen millions of demand notes.

The Board of Brokers has passed a resolution suspending indefinitely the second board on Saturdays, with the view of closing up the business of the day at about three o'clock—the custom observed by most of the

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, October 19, 1861. REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.

FIRST BOARD. 13 Spruce & Pine B. 77, 6 Elmira R pref., 93, 6 Penna B C & P., 37, 1000 Penna 5, 76, 2 do C & P., 37, 1000 Long Isl R 6s., 78 BETWEEN BOARDS.

20 Bank N Liberties . 45 | 15 Bank N Liberties 45 | 1000 Penna R 1st m . 94 4 | 12 | do 45 | 1000 Pena R 6s 1879.85 85 | 1000 Read B 6s 1879.85 85 SECOND BOARD. 4000 Penna 55... 76½ 1000 City 68 New... 91½
4 Beav Mead R... 58½ 400 do New... 91½
1000 Read 63 1870... 80 900 do New... 91½
500 City 68 K S O... 84 1000 New... 91½
2000 do New... 91½ 23 Mechs Bank... 13½

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY. Penna R. 2d m 6a - 83);

Sch Nav Stock. 4 5% Spruce & Pine.. 72 Sch Nav Pref... II 12 Green & Coates 14 Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 19-Evening. The Flour market is firm and moderately active today at fully former rates. Sales comprise 1.300 bbis City Mills extra at a price kept private; 1,000 bbls do, part Lancaster county, at 5.70@5.75: 400 bbls family at S5.80; and 1,000 bbls good Obiodo, at S6; a few small sales of superfine art also reported at \$5.87 % \$6.50 \$\$\delta\$ bbl, the latter for good brands, which are scarce at that price. The trade are buying moderately, within the above range of prices for superfine and extras, and from \$6.25 to \$7.50 \$\displays bbl for extra family and fancy brands, as in quality, and the receipts light. Rye Flour is very scarce, and worth \$3.75 \text{ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at weater, thu worth \$5.70 \times 100. For ingral is quiet at \$2.81\cong \times bbi for Pennsylvania Meal.

Wheart.—There is a steady demand for Wheat to-day, and, with less offering, prices are fully maintained and firm. Sales include 9,000 bushels, at \$1.22 for inferior, \$1.27 at 1.30 for fair to prime Western and Penna reds, in store, \$1.30 affoat, and \$1.30 at 1.33 for Southern do,

in store, \$1.30 alont, and \$1.30\tilde{a}1.35 for Southern do, which is very scatce; white ranges at \$1.35\tilde{a}1.45, as in quality and the receipts and sales light. Bye is scarce and in demand, at 70c for prime Pennsylvania. Gorn is firm, with further sales 5,000 bushels, mostly prima Pennsylvania yellow, in store, at 65c; the receipts are light. Oats are in request at 37\tilde{a}37\tilde{c}c for Southern, and 3\tilde{a}39c for Pennsylvania. Barley is steady at 70\tilde{a}76c. 70075c.
BARK.—The demand for Quercitron has fallen off, and 1st No. 1 is quoted at \$27.027.50, without sales.
COTTON.—There is very little movement, and no change to note in the market. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,—There are no changes.

SEEDS.—There is not much doing, and 50 bushels prime Clover sold at \$4.50 per bushel. Timothy is quiet at \$4.750 per bushel. Timothy is quiet at \$4.750 per bushels. Whitsky is better, bbls selling at 21½ \$22c, the latter for Ohio, and drudge at 21c.

New York Stock Exchange-Uct. 19. FIRST BOARD. | do. | bB9 78% | 100 | do. | bi | do. | s4 78% | 400 Clev & Toledo. | do. | s40 78% | 1000 | do. | bi | do. | s50 78 | 150 | do. | b3 do. | 78% | 300 | do. | do. | do. | do. | 32% | 350 | do. | 83% | do. | 32% | 350 | do. | 83% | do. | 32% | 350 | do. | 33% The following was the first message transmitted over the Pacific telegraph wires, on the occasion of the second completion to Salt Lake City on Friday.

The message was received in Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday night:

| 150 | do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...b30 51 \ MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ABRIVED.

Steamship Boston, Crooker, 20 hours from New York, with mose and passengers to J Alderdice.

Brig Baron de Castine, Saunders, 19 days from Curacou, with salt to E A Souder & Co. 13th inst, large 68, lat 33, exchanged signal. cos, with san the cost of the with earn to J W Bacon.
Schr Ready, Callaway, 4 days from Nanticoke Ri
with lumber to J W Bazon.
Schr Teiegraph, Rogers, 4 days from Harwich, v
fab to Cowell & Callas. fish to Crowell & Cottas.

Schr Emma Amelia, Harding, 4 days from Boston, winder to Twells & Co.

Schr Louise, Hallett, 5 days from Boston, with me to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Engene, Parker, 6 days from Boston, with me to Urowell & Collins.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, 5 days from Louise, with oil to Yan Horn, Woodworth & Co.

MEMORANDA. Schrs Wm Paxson, Stevenson, Eliza Williams, Taylo nut Wm H. Rowe, Harris, sailed from Providence 18 lust, for Philhdelphia, Schr Globe, Ames, at Bristol 16th inst. from Delawa City.
Schr Ontario, Vangikler, sailed from Fall River 1: inst. for Philadelphia
Schr Yanker Boy, Risley, hence, arrived Harth.
16th inst