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whose great reaction ments must be kept up at a loss where, with all their burdens, except wages, the same there are only the proint of two or surve as your works the week. It is not to be expected, therefore, that th year will pass alway without some agilation on the par of the anxious and half-terrified cotion world of th North of the anxious and haf-terrified cotion world of the North. Even now it is said that there provails among certain classes in Lancashire a wish to see our Government take a more active part in American affairs. The manufac-turers are beginning to be indigmant that the great sta-ple of the world should be withheld, and all Europe brought into discomfort or actual want, in order that the ambitious States of the North should estend their story over a people who have rejected it, and who, ac-cording to the canons which American writers the mestres have faid down, should be allowed to choose their own institutions and work out their own desting. As the in-terest of a people is, so, for the most part, will be their principles. Whatever may have been the feelings of the Manchester world on shavery, whatever may have been their opinions on English interference in foreign quarrels, they take in this question the part of the cotton-growers of America. If the North does not emaching is a feel states, why should it forbid the transmission of the produce which starver gives to man-time to be a been best deviced on the part of the start of the start start of the start start is a start of the start start is a start of the start start is a start of the start start of the start start is a start of the start start of the start start is a start of the start start is a start of the start start start of the start start of the start s not emancipate the slaves, why should it forbid the transmission of the produce which slaverg gives to man-kind 3. No principle is involved in the contest, and so grinople is involved in the contest, and endities the state of the state of the source take which side they tike. Their interests bid them to assist the South, in getting their cargoes across the Atlantic, and, as we keep up a large navy, it will be better em-ployed in ruising the blockade of Charleston and New Orleans than in cruising between Mediterranean ports or lying at anchor at Spithead. To break the blockade of the Confederate ports is, therefore, likely to be the counsel of the extreme party among the manufacturers. That such a step would be taken by our Government they will, perhaps, hardly ven-tue to hope, but they may think that a load outery, pro-ducing a chunce of a collision between the two countries, may dispose the people of the Northern States to come to terming-and put an civil to the war. # # # ducing a chunce of a collision between the two sountries, may dispose the people of the Northern States to come to terms, and yut an wild of his war. * * * * The whole course of the war has shown that the Con-federate States are ruled by men who have deeply studied these questions before they raised them, and who have accordingly shown themselves generally quite right in the judgments they have formed. * * * It may, then, be conceived that the proprisal to break the blockade, spoken of for the present in whispers, but likely shortly to be discussed in a louder tone, will be a strong encouragement to the Confederates to persist in their resistance. At the present time, when it is seems likely that a campaign is to begin on a scale such as Eu-rope has schtemeters, and when it is possible that the North may avenge Bull-Run it is possible that the North may avenge Bull-Run it is possible that the thought for a party in England which holds out hopes of forign interference cannot fail to be a matter of great importance. Adverse fortune may be forgotten, a doubtful fight may be turned into a victory, when it is thought that the South has only to hold out for a few monthsionger, and to kere its cotton safe on its planta-tions, in order to bring to its side the largest may in the world. * * * * * * * * We would remind the Government of Washington that it is only a real blockade that foreign nations are bound to recognize. But, we must also remind our Lancashire friends that the even al so hows that the cutting off of the cotton supplies is the work of the South as much as of the North. If ships can gret in, they can also get out; and, if the South desired to seems to orbid do by the Confederate Government in order that foreign nations may be forced to take a side in the quarter. If would it? become England to make herself the tool of such machi-antions. The American Volunteer Armies. The Times, of October 17, devotes a long leader to a speech of General Peel's, (see an editorial in to-day's Press,) wherein our strength and weakness were very ignorantly canvased. It says: Press,) wherein our strength and weakness were very ignorantly canvassed. It says: There is no doubt that the volunteers of the United States suffered materially from the incompetency of their regimental officers; but, considering that at least innectentis of the officers on both sides have adopted their profession within the last six months, and that they have been slunged into the active duries of a regular campaign without so much as a week's training in bar-rack or garifacia, we thisk their performances are not to be disparged. It is wonderful, indeed, to observe what some of these regiments have done. An expeditionary force narched a thousand miles without transport, or sufficient cauipment of any kind, and took a strong citr. * * * * When we read that wooden dumnies instead of real gums were mouthed on the Confedurato redonbts in front of Washington it is plain that an army so ill-provided with artillery could not prudently have advanced. No doubt the advance, under the actual cir-cumstances of the panic, might have carried Schastop by a rush, and saved outselves a sanguinary and exhausting sing at they arguitude aloud the Atlies after the battle of the Alma. Perhaps, if we hud pressed on without delay we might have found ourselves in a trap, and have lost everything at once. There seems no lack of military applitude about the American off-cers, and the very supplicate, indeed, of operations shows their judgment and caution. General Scott was once forced, against his own convictions, into a foolish ad-vance, but estince that time both armies have been so handled that neither could gain any success excorpt by the fault of the other, and that thut was never com-mitted. * * * * * * * * * * The remarkable difference between the Americans and ownelves is to be found in the views taken of the regular service. In this coutry the regular army leads the way. The grand object of every alistic argument and devery service. In this country the regular army leads the way. The grand object of every militia regiment and of every The grand object of every militia regiment and of every rifle corps is to make itself as much like a battalion of the The corps is to make mean as mean mas a battalion of the line as possible. The best men of the militia rolunteer into the line, and the smartest officers are only too glad to get a commission in the line at the cost of astep in rank. No volunteering would stop recruiting, but would rather give it an impulse. In America, however, though the "Give health and vigor to the frame, And bloom to the pallid cheek;" give it an impulse. In America, however, though the officers of the regular army are spoken of in high terms, the savelag is at the lowest point in public facor. The named difficulty is found in reinforcing oven the small regular army which the American Government has hitherto maintained. Mon will volunteer, perhaps even for an indefinite length of time, but they will not enlist, and, if the difficulty cannot be overcome, it will be ne-cessary to have recourse to a permanent embodiment of volunteers. and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become fond of them. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Ta., where all letters must be addressed. PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE counteers. Infantry, though the real staple of our army, is the easiest kind of force to form. Artillery, which, in these days, perhaps, may decide campaigns, must be tho-roughly organized beforehand, if its service is to be available at all. From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all communications. ADVICE GRATIS. CUBES GUABANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3m available at all. The Americans have probably got upwards of 500,000 volunteer infantry actually in the field, raised for the most part within the last six months, but it seems doubt-ful whether they have got half-a-dozen regiments of ef-fective cavalry, or anything like the requisite proportion of artillery. Three or four field batteries of Armstrong guns well served would probably give either General-McClellan or his antagonist a decided advantage. ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, BHEUMATISM. During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Grys-taksed Chioride of Propylemine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from phy-sicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS Lord Russell on the American War. The Times of October 17th, referring to Lord Russell's MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and ob-stinate discase, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afficting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable. Petnedy. ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spokes of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Lord Russell considers the quarrel between North and South to have originated in the question of slavery, but to have passed from slavery. Into a struggle on the one side for empire, and on the other for independence. This way of stating the case seems to be thoroughly correct. The North are not fighting to put down slavery, nor the South to maintain it, but the North are fighting to sup-port the Union-Lhat is, to force its continuance upon the South, and the South to emancipate themselves from a Confederation which they no longer con-sider advantageous. This being so, what good can possibly come out of the contest T If separation is to be ifs result, separation now exists, and every drop of blood that is shed in endeavoring to prevent it is shed in vala, a wicked and miscrable wasto. If, on the other hand, the South are to be readmitted into the Confede-racy with all their privileges, the two parties are only placed in the positions which they respectively occupied PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals). BF It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & CBENSILAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-17

Isles, are interested in one way or other in the cotton manufacture. All these, it has been certain from the be-ginning, must one day begin to feel the scarcity of cotton, and to cry out, if not from actual suffering, at least from manders, as naving less at stake, less circumspect in their movements, yet nothing decisive can be accom-plished. Cities are taken and evacuated, battles won and lost, wonderful marches achieved, and pup-suits undertaken; but Missouri is no nearce being a Con-federate or Unionist State than it was at first. Kentucky apprehension.' There may be cotten at sea from Indis and other parts of the world, and it may be proved by federate or Unionist State than it was at first. Kentucky is similarly divided, and in these sundered States we see the image of the whole Union. Maryland, though cer-tainly in the hands of the Federal Government, offers no example of better things. The Unionists do contrive there to hold in subjugation the disaffected portion of the population, but at what cost i This little State, compara-tively unimportant in all but position, is only kept down by an army of 35,000 men quartered within its limits. Let the reader look at the size of Maryland on the map, and then say what force would be required to occupy sul overawe those vast States of the South which have re-monuccd their allegiance to the Union. become of the unhappy families who see. "two-thirds time" dwindle to "half-time," and then the factory getes closing one after another, while they themselves are left to wander to the poor-house or "clem" in si-Then there are the manufacturers themselve great establishments must be kept up at a los unced their allegiance to the Unior

nounced their allegiance to the Unioh. "The Southernors, no doubt, have a distinct and intelli-gible purpose Detoretisma. They desire for rept-sud ex-clude all intervention of the Northerners in their numers; but to do this they must defeat the efforts of a population of twenty millions bent upon coercing them at all ha-zards. Against this cry of Independence the Northern-ers set up the cry of Union; but how the Unine can pos-sibly be reconsolidated after what has happened mobody appears to know or to think. At present there is but one feeling throughout America. Roth sides are resolved to fight, and in this destructive and hopeless strife the whole resources of a mighty nation will be absorbed.

Improvement in the Loyal Soldiers, Russell's letter, of October 7th, is published in the Times of the 22d, and fills fix close columns. We call

the most important passages: the most important passages: It is, to my mind, very doubtful whether there are at this moment as many men arrayed to fight for the Union as there are fighting against it. Human nature requires something more solid than abstractions to depend upon, and, after all that can be said about the beauties and ad-vantages of the Union, the idea of it is an abstraction compared to the actual materialism of the independence of the further of menuicar whether, of the free trade and of the tenure of peculiar property, of the free trade and freedom from heavy tariffs, for which the Contederates are contending. "Uncle Sand" is more tangible than the Union. *** ***| *** *** he Union. * * * * * * * *

There is an utter want of what our officers call "martness" about the American citizen soldiery, that indefinable something which makes a man button his coat, cut his hair, keep his dothes clean, hold himself erect, and walk with a brisk, disatic, yet rigid, regulari-ty "right in front." But of this, which is a bigger matter than it looks, more by and by. Fighting is a ver essential point of a soldier's business, but to be effectiv it must be done with regularity and in concert by all th

ter inten it point of a soliter's business, but to be offective it must be done with regularity and in concert by all the fighting men when they are ordered to do so. The Ame-ricans will do their fighting individually as well as any men. It remains to be seen in what fashion they will execute their campaigning. * * * * There is and there has been a very greatfimprovement in this army since Washington saw itself deluged by its muited defenders on the memorable morning of July 22, but the work to be done is still anormous before these battalions can be regarded as an effective machine which will not full to pieces when set to its work. The "army," nevertheless, if victorious, is master of the hour, and whoever is its master woll hold the United States, in the hollow of his hand. Who shall dispute the will of the man who has 500,000 men under his control for the next three years to come, who has saved the United States, or is preparing, as their best man, to do so? It was whis-pered the other day that General Freemont, if he ware ordered to do so, would not resign until he had beaten ordered to do so, would not resign until he had beaten Price, and there was no disapproval expressed of any such conduct on his part. "If he whips Price," said one in reference to the rumor that he was superseded, "I should like to see either the President or Simon Cameron venturing to displace Fremont."

Lincola and McClellan.

Lincols and McClellan. It is significant enough of the relations between the State and the army to see Mr. Lincoln walking over daily more than once to visit General Ecclelan's quarters. Pray do not think I desire to incinate that the General is in any way desirous that the chief of the State should adopt that course, or that he would consider it beneath him to wait on the Executive, insided of the Exceutive, waiting upon him. Young as he is, and suddenly els-vated to such a glddy height, he is perfectly modest, un-assuming, and uninilated, though quite self-poisessed, calm, self-respecting, and relicent. But his relicence is very severely taxed, for the Freedent befores to know all things. "And hang ment I were McClellan, if I'd tell him or any main my plang?" The great abyse which lies between the Soversign and the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries does not exist over liefes, and her President and the generic bind or the anone and ridiculous old countries and the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries and the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries that the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries that and the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries that the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries the subject in our deladed and ridiculous old countries the subject in our deladed and ridiculous of the White House on incoeption nights, and ehukes hands with Mr. Freddent as affably as if he were not a Sovereign and Freddent is affably as if he were house of the vertex as addressed. I am bound to add, the private subject in and holden area." Both the self perfectly.

McClellan and Beauregard.

McClellan and Beauregard. To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men. Both are below the middle height. They are both squarely built, and famed for minscular power since their college days. Boarrogard, indeed, is lean and thin-ribbed; McClellan is juilt and round, with a Napo-leonic tendency to embonpoint, subdued by increasent ex-ercise. Beaurcgard is leeps fittie ; McClellan's tempera-ment requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet. Beauregard is rather saturnice, and, if not meancholl's is of a grim gaiety; McClellan is genial even in this reserve. The density of the hair, the squareness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in beth, which would be more striking if Beauregard were not of the true Louislanian Creole tint, while McClellan is fair-complexioned. Beaure-gard has a dark, duil stathedy's sye, the duilanss of which striking if Beaurogard were not of the true Louislanian Creole tint, while McCiellan is fair-complexioned. Beauros-gard has a dark, dull stylent's eye, the dullnass of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and secriting. McCiellan has deep clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel its exarches far and deep into you. Beauregard has something of pretension in his manner--not hauteur, but a folding-armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to asy, "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of military movements." McClellan seems to be always at leisure; but you feel at the same time you cught not to intrude to nuch upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing de saying. Beauregard 4 more subte, crafty, and as-tute; McClellan is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. Beauregard is choroughaodder; McClellan may prove he is a great general. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popu-lar manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the outer world, and sees political as well as military of accident, so far as their present pielions are con-cerned. It remains to be seen if ether can control the current of events, and if in either the artilleryman or

current of events, and if in either the articleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States army there is the stuff around which history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the Ironsides was made.

material. He was a little surprised that they had waited till the extastrophe actually took place before they set themselves to work in carnest to look out for some other quarter from which to gain a supply; but, however the evil had come upon them, the catstrophe had occurred, and it now belooved them to look it boldly in the face to remedy it. Another market for cotton must be found, and the sneedily. nd that speedily. ned to search a little more deeply into the

He was in primary cause of this diastrous convulsi cribe it to the cause eloquently assigned the other day by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, viz: to that inevitable law of dismemberment, which seemed to guide and direct the progress of nations after they had attained a certain rength, America having been fostered to a preternatura eatness by the forcing influences of democratic insti-tions. He inclined to think, also, that the separation ve lately witnessed was destined to be a perpetual on and that the sooner this conclusion was accepted as th

basis of negotiation and peace, the better would it by the American continent and the whole civilized wo The disasters of America should be to us no subject uscemly exultation (hear, hear), for we are America by every tie, social and commercia America by every he, social and commercial; and he feared that every blow struck in America might be fell in the homes of thousands of our fellow-country-men. No columity was so great but that it was sent from on High for our ultimate good; and the interruption of the American cotton supply might lead to thic opening of fresh fields and pastures, new to manufacturing and comimercial enterprise; but he dreaded to see last-year's distress at Coventry re-parted throughout the least had breadth of the manu-

posted throughout the length and breakth of the manu-facturing districts. Whatever miglit be the future in store for us, our reflection, both as regards the passe and the present, must come home to the heart of every Con-servative. American institutions had been somewhat ostentatiously brought before us and lauded, of late years; but when we saw those institutions suddenly melt into air, while democracy gave place to a military despotism, we were justified in saying, as Mr. Canning idi in days gone by: "Thank food that we are horn un-der the British monarchy; that we are not prepared to sacrifice the efforts and experience of centuries, and the struggles of more than a century, for a liberty as perfect as ever blessed any country upon earth, for visionary schemes of ideal perfectibility, or doubiful experiments of possible improcement." [Loud cheers.] Books Art and Arupasuments Books, Art, and Amusements.

The Times, October 17, devotes two columns to critique upon Dickens' "Great Expectations." It says in

Give us back the old *Pickwick* style, with its contempt of art, its loose story, its jumbled characters, and all its jesting that made us laugh so thatily; give us back Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp and Bob Sawyer, and Mrs. Nickleby, Pecksniff, Bumble, and the rest, and we are willing the second contemporate providence between willing to sacrifice serious purpose, consistent plot, finished writing, and all else. Without calling upon his

readers for any alerming sacrifices, Mr. Dickens has in the present work given us more of his earlier fancies than we have had for years. "Great Expectations" is not, indeed, his best work, but it is to be ranked am his happiest. John Brougham has produced "Pocahontas" and "Playing With Firs" at the Royal Princess's Theatre-The "Colleen Bawn," being played by Boucicault and lady at the Theatre Royal Adelphi, has been cleverly burlesqued at the Surrey Theatre, under the name of the "Coolen Dawn." Of "Pocahontas," the Times says:

"Coolen Dawn." Of "Pochontas," the *Times* says: The success of the work in America, where the people could not have seen many pieces of the kind, save, per-haps, some English drollery, bilding with alusions un-intelligible out of London, and where a story universally known was clothed with appreciable fun, may readily be imagined, but even the pains which the author has taken to spice his play with cockney jokes, and to preface it with an address spoken by Miss Rose-Leclercq, in the character of Columbia, who appears with a crape spread over her star-spangled banner, will scarcely suffice to qualify it for its new soil. The All England Eleven cricketers have finally de-

Sir Wm. Cubitt, F. R. S., just dead; was the architec of the Crystal Palace, for which service he received the order of knighthoods He likewise superintended the construction of some of the leading railroads in England

You did well to publish in The Press the remarks of M. E. on the erroneous spelling in the names of some of our city streets. With regard to Dickinson street, it is long since the attention of the authorities, and of the public generally, has been called to the ridionlous blunder of spelling the name, on the corner-boards, Dickerson street. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter. The finger-boards are not altered, and, indeed, it is quite probable that the new signs are still painted. in the same erroneous way. This neglect is inex-cusable. Why should Philadelphians suffer the memory of the eminent author of the "Farmer's Letters," and of other patriotic writings in Revolutionary times, to be so slighted ? Governor Dickinson is as much entitled to having his name handed down to pesterity in correct spelling as Governor Wharton, Governor Reed, or any of the others. The street extends from river to river, being a length of three or four miles, and will no doubt, at some not very distant

day, be an important thoroughfare. It was recorded as Dickinson street, and has always been correctly spelled on the maps or plans of the city until quite recently. No doubt, in all the conveyances of properties situated on it the name is written Dickinson. The correction should be made at once by public authority, and all the signs at the corners should be altered to the proper AN OLD PHILADELPHIAN. spelling,

The Arrival of the Federal Prisoners. The announcement in the newspapers yestorday morning that a large number of Federal prisoners, captured in the battle of Leesburg, would arrive some time during the day, excited the ouriosity of the inhabitants, and by nine o'clock a considera-ble crowd assembled at the Contral depot with a determination to wait for the cars, no matter what time they came in. A guard of soldiers, under Lieut. Bradford, was stationed along the track of the railroad from Broad street to the engine house, and no one, save a few privileged characters, were suffered to pass the line. The number of specta-tors was constantly increased, until a dense mass of human beings, of all ages, saves, and conditions in life, filled the adjacent streets and crowded the out-

life, filled the adjacent streets and conwded the out-side platforms, the freight cars, and every other eligible spot in the vicinity. Shortly before half-past ten o'clock the distant has reached here.

Shortly before half-past ten o'clock the distant whistle announced the approach of the train, which soon made its appearance, and it was with the great-est difficulty that the sontinels were enabled to keep the impatient throng from trespassing upon the reserved territory. Files of soldiers extended down Broad street for some distance, leaving an avenue between for the prisoners to pass through. The train sensisted of several burden ears, at the dears of which wrmed Confederate soldiers ware The train consisted of several ourgen cars, at the doors of which armed Confederate soldiers were stationed, as custodians to the "foreign element" within. The eccort from Manassas, consisting of eighty-fourmen, was under command of Lieut. Col. T. C. Johnson, of the Nineteenth Georgia regi-ment, and Capt. J. B. Androws, of the Fourth North Carolina State troops.

ment, and Capt. J. B. Andrews, of the Fourth North Carolina State twoope. Some time elapsed before the public generally was permitted to see the prisoners, and the latter, meanwhile, were treated to a few buckets of water, which seemed to be quite acceptable. In one of the cars the privilege of getting a drop of the fluid became a subject of controversy, and while one fellow got a kick in the stomach from a comrade, which semewhat done ned big accurate which somewhat deranged his powers of suction, another was interrupted in the process of drinking by a gruff order—"Don't slabber in der bucket!" The guard interfered, and stopped the row before it became general. The arrangements for the march being at length completed, the first detach-ment of prisoners, composed of the following ment of prisoners, composed of the following twenty-two commissioned officers, passed through the lines

he lines: W. R. Lee, colonel, Twentieth Massachusetts regiment. Col. Cogswell, Twelfth New York. E. J. Bayers, major Agenticth Me

E. J. Revere, major, Twentieth Massachusetts. Chas. L. Pearson, adjutant, Twentieth Massachusetts. E. H. R. Revere, assistant surgeon, Twentieth

assachusetts. Francis J. Keffer, captain, First California. John M. Studley, captain, Fifteenth Massachu-

Henry Bowman, captain, Fifteenth Massachuetts. Chas. S. Simmons, captain, Fifteenth Massachu-

setta. John Makeli, captain, First California. Timothy O'Meara, captain, Forty-second New

Geo. B. Perry, lieutenant, Twentieth Magachu J. E. Green, lieutenant, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

uel Giverson, lieutenant, Forty-second New . C. Harris, lieutenant, First California. J. H. Hooper, lieutenant, Fifteenth Massachu-

C. M. Hooper, lieutenant, First California. Frank A. Parker, lieutenant, First California. Henry Vanvoast, lieutenant, Forty-second New

York. W. H. Kearns, lieutenant, First California. G. W. Kearney, lieutenant, First California. G. W. Keamey, lieutenant, First California. H. B. Vassal, lieutenant, Fifteenth Massach

H. B. Vassal, licutenant, Fiftcenth Massachu-seits. These officers are generally men of fine personal appearance, and as they pessed along in the pre-sence of the crowd they seemed to regard their situation as anything but agreeable. The remain-ing prisoners, non-commissioned officers, and pri-vates, were then marched out in detachments, and formed, on Broad street, between files of soldiers. The whole number of captured Yankees was 525— viz: 22 commissioned officers, 149 from the Fir-teenth Massachusetts Regiment; 93 from the For-ty-second New York; 184 from the First Califor. nia; 72, and I negro from the Twintieth Massa-chusetts; 1 from the First New Jersey; 1 from the Fortieth New York; 1 from the Pennsylvania Ca-valry, and 1 from the Third Rhode Island bat-talion. They were very well dressed, and many of them wore comfortable overcoats. Some few mad-lost their hats, and some were barofooted, having pulled off their shoes to swim the Potomac during the panic, and were rescued from watery graves by our advanced forces.

The panic, and were rescued from watery graves our advanced forces. The juveniles among the crowd indulged in some derisive remarks, and a portion of the pristners displayed considerable impudence. One fellow said that their turn would come by-and-by, and that Lindoin and Scott would both be in Richmand before a great while. Another remarked to a by-stander that they fought pretty well when the Southern sol-diers to make them fight, and the bystander reck-oned that they fought pretty well when they were found. The negro prisoner was an object of no lif-tic curjestry, and he scemed quite uncasy. He says his name is Lowis A. Bell, and that he was free in the District of Columbia; but some of our citizens thought they had seen him before, and it is very-probable that he is what the Yankees term a "con-traband."

The guard, commanded by Captain Q'Neil, of Georgia, sormed a square, and, with the captives in the centre, marched down Broad to Nineteenth, thence to Main, and down Main to Twenty-fifth street, followed by an immense multitude of per-sons. After some little delay, the prisoners were marched into Mayo's factory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Cary streets, where they will have ample opportunity to reflect upon the uncertainties of war. The occupants of another prison in the neighbor-hood crowded the windows to get a view of this large reinforcement, but the spectaele di not seem to afford them much gratification. The special train in the morning brought in-Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican We have some interesting and important infor-mation from Arkansas, received through newspa-pers of that State, which, though a couple of weaks old, contain some items that we have not had from any other source. The Little Rock True Demo-crat of October 17th, publishes a letter to General Albert Pike, the Confederate Indian Commissioner, to afford them much gratification.
The special train in the morning brought in-formation that another lot of the Leesburg pri-sources vere behind, and preparations were accorder ingly made to receive them. A guard, commanded by Licatenant Laws, of the Eighteenth Georgia, ropaired to the Contral dopot in the afternoin.
The mail train arrived at quarter past four o'clock, with three cars full. of Yankess, numbering 132, two of whom are commissioned officers—Captain G.
W. Rockwood, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Charles McPherson, of the Tammany Regiment, New York. They were attended freely with the prisoners, but no rudeness wis exhibited towards them. They were very soon marched off to the factory, to join their commades in captivity.
Four prisoners were brought up from the Penin-sula yesterday, by the York river train. They claim to be deserter from the Federal army, and as we regard this a very sensible proceeding on their part, we give them Like banefit of a publication of the statalion; Dennis Gleason, New York Yolunteers; A. L. Hartwell, Sixtaenth Massachuse setts and John Telyear, First New York. They are now nearly two thousand prisoners in Rich-setts, and John Telyear, First New York. setts, and John Telyear, First New York. There are now nearly two thousand prisoners in Rich-mond, and the sconer some hundreds are sent South the botter. We are in a situation not un-like the man who got the elephant as a prize in a lottery-he didn't know what to do with it.

States. THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION. The Clay Eamily in Mentucky.

The disunion of families caused by the war in the No Reliable News Yet Received-From Border States is illustrated by the present attitude Fortress Monroe. of the Clay family. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3, via Baltimore, Nov.

of the Clay family. Captain Henry Clay, who has just received a commission as assistant adjutant under Brigadier General Richard. W. Johnson, is a young man of fine abilities, a West Pointer, though not a gradu-ate, and of undoubted and strong Union senti-ments. His position is a very strange one, and is one among the many romantic stories of the day. His grandfather was the sage of Ashiand, and his father died at Buene Vieta. His uncle, Jamee B. Clay, is a violent Secessionist, now under bonds to appear for trial for treason. Another uncle-Thomas, in the United States service—is responsible for the appearance for trial of James B. Clay. A brother, Thomas Olay, Jr., is on the staff of General Becauregard. His sister's husband, with whom young Clay resides, has Intely entered the United States service, with two other brothers, for the war; and now comes young Henry's turn, and he accepts the unsolicited commission which Gen. John on has tendered him. 4.-On account of the late arrival of the Baltimore boat. no flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day. No intelligence whatever concerning the fleet This has been the most quiet day of the season

Interference in American Affairs.

Letters received at Washington by the last mail from Europe, from high and reliable sources in Paris, men-

at Old Point. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Tribune, under date of October 31, says :

The tug Pettit and forry-boat Ethan Allen, which left with the Southern expedition, returned last night in a disabled condition. Little less could have been expected, and if others got off as well it will be a matter for sincere congratulation. The fleet stood almost directly out to sea, and was fairly. fleet stood almost directly out to sea, and was fairly, in the guil stream when the crippled craft putback. The sea was very rough, and, as was predicted would be the case, every swell striking under the wide guards of the ferry-boat threw her about fearfully, although the precaution was taken to. displace some of the planks of the gnard. When not lifted by the swell under her guards, she was submerged, and it was not long before she began to leak badly; at the same time, her guards were loogened so as to rise and fall nuite one foot. The *Pettit* had similar experience. In this con-dition the signal of distress was hoisted, when two gunboats bore down and attempted to com-municate instructions, which it was impossible to understand. The signals they hoisted were meaningless to those on board the distressed boats, since they had not been farmished with the code or tendered him. The last plan ascribed to the rebels by their cor-respondents at Washington is, that they intend to cross the Potomac near Occoquan creck, march upon Baltimore and winter there. They are believed to have boats there sufficient to carry a large number of troops. There is reason to believe that the rehels have constructed a railroad from a point about five miles back of Acquia Folnt to Dunfrees, in the rear of the fortifications at Shipping Point. Officers on the Track of Rebel Agents. Government officers are again on the track of se-veral distinguished individuals in New York, Phi-ladelphis, and Baltimore, who are known to be se-cretly adding and abetting the rebels in more ways than one.

meaningless to those on board the distressed boats, since they had not been furnished with the code or key, nor had they any instructions where to ren-dezvous, or other instructions, save to follow the lead. Comprehending elearly that by so doing they would certainly go to the bottom, and doubt-ing whether that was the intended destination of the expedition, notwithstanding many things very much favored that idea, they put back and reached the starting point in safety. Those on the Allen report that the other ferry-boats which left with the fleet parted company and lost sight of the others at 3 o'clock on the morning previous. What will be their fate is left to conjecture. The Allen was the strongest and best able of them all to live at sea. Efforts of Rebel Agents to Obtain French

Europe, from high and reliable sources in Paris, mea-tion the fact that strenuous efforts are being made, through the Chamber of Commerce and other orga-nizations, by rebel agents and others, to induce the Emperor Napoleon to interfere in American affairs. It is alleged, also, that Frince Napoleon is using his influence in this direction, and that in his inter-views with the Emperor, since his return to France, he favors the rebel cause. The writer, who is on intimate terms with the Emperor, asserts positively that there is not the slightest danger of an interfe-rence in any manner whatever by the Emperor It seems almost astounding that boats built to It seems almost accounding that boats built to navigate smooth inland waters should have been required to follow the *Waksk* in the Gulf Stream on the heel of a ten-days' storm, while the wind was yet blowing little less than a gale. But for the return of these boats with intelligence establishing the fact, we could scarcely have believed that, under such circumstances; the entire fleet had been led as far out as the Gulf Stream, instead of taking their way under the lee of the coast, where, with the wind as it then was, from the southwest, they would with affairs on this continent. His sympathies, he says, are all on the slde of the Federal Government. The Battle at Ball's Bluff. way under the lee of the coast, where, with the wind as it then was, from the southwest, they would have found smooth water instead of the billows of the open sea. Instead of dividing the fleet, and allowing the lighter and weaker oraft to hug the shore and the safe route, while the frigates and stauncher vessels stood off to the open sea, they were all, without regard to their capacity, and as though ferry boats and river craft were as fit to navigate the open sea as a 5.000-ton frigats, required to follow the Wabash "in three grand columns, at the distance of a cable and half apart." It would be as reasonable to expect a mouse to tread in the tracks of an elephant, and it is almost incomprehensible that any such folly should have been attempted. But the folly and shortsightedness of commodores and master sailors may be overruled, and safety and success ensue when there is ground for apprehending other re-sults. If it was the wish, as was doubtless the case, of THE EXPLANATORY REPORT OF GENERAL M'CLEL-LAN TO GENERAL STONE'S REPORT. The following is General MoClellan's explanation in submitting the report of General Stone to the Secretary of War. It will be seen, as previously stated in this correspondence, that General Mo-Clellan never ordered General Stone to cross the river, and only directed him to entrench himself on the Virginia side, and to hold his position at all hazards, when, to his surprise, he learned that nearly all of General Stone's force had crossed the river when not fifteen men were over there : THE EXPLANATORY BEPORT OF GENERAL M'CLEL

hazards, when, to his surprise, he learned that nearly all of General Stone's force had crossed the river when not fifteen men were over there: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, NOV. 1, 1861. The Hon. Secretary of War. SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith Bri-gadler General Stone's report of the engagement near Leesburg on the 21st ult. I also transmit a copy of the despatch sent by me to General Stone on the 20th ult., being the same mentioned in the beginning of his report set the basis of his inove-ment. I enclose a copy of his despatch in reply, of same date. My despatch did not contemplate the making an attack upon the enemy, or the crossing of the river in force by any portion of General Stone's command; and, not anticipating such movement, I had, upon the 20th, directed Mejor General McCall to -repur, with his division, and the completed. Being advised By talettaph from Gen. Stone, received during the day and evening of the Tist, of the creak stated by talettaph from Gen. Stone's local the code by talettaph from Gen. Stone's the check anstained by our troops, and that marry all his (Stone's) force had crossed the river, I sent to him, at Edwards' Forry, the following despatch, at half past 10 P. M.: Intrench yourself on the Virginia side, and await reinforcements i messary If it was the wish, as was doubtless the case, of If 'it was the wish, as was doubtless the case, of the officers of the expedition to avoid being ob-served from the coast, the fleet might have kept out of sight of land, and still in smooth water. Practical men of the sea, while the fleet was lying here, did not hesitate to express the opinion that some of the transports would never reach their destination, but it is to be hoped that they did, not judge rightly, though it cannot be disguised that, in taking the Gulf-stream route, extreme hazards were run without apparent reason. The Oblight of the Evnedition

The Objects of the Expedition.

The Objects of the Expedition. The Washington Republican of yesterday says : We have good reasons for believing that the ar-counts in the New York papers greatly exargificated the magnitude of the expedition which left Hamp-ton Roads last week. The number of ships is not-more than half of what has been represented, and we doubt if the number of soldiers taken on board exceeded fifteen thousand. If we are correct in this, no attack can be intended upon New Orleans, or any other place capable of a strong resistance, but only such a lodgement upon some part of the Southern coast as may be made the base of future Southern coast as may be made the base of future operations.

Intrench yourself on the Virginia side, and await reinforcements, if necessary. I immediately telegraphed Major, General Banks to proceed with the three brigades of his division to the support of General Stone; and advising the latter that he would be, thus supported, I directed him to hold his position at all hazards. On the 22d I went personally to the scene of, operations, and after ascertaining that the enemy, ware strongthen-ing themselves at Lacaburg, and, that our means of crossing and recrossing were vazy insufficient, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obediant servant, GRORGE B. MCLELLAN, Major General commanding United States Army. perations. The storm of Friday night has excited great uneasiness as to the safety of this fleet, but as storms come from the leeward, this southerly storm will hardly have reached the fleet before it has made a landing, unless destined for some port in the Gulf of Moxico, which is not a general or probable supposition,

Major General commanding United States Army **IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST** DESPATCH NO. 1, RECEIVED, OCTOBER 20, 1861.

To Brigadier General Stane, Poolesville : Threatened Attack on the Rear of the Rebel Army in Arkansas by the Creek Indians.

To Brigadier General Stane, Postsville: General McClellan desires me to inform you that: General McCall occupied Drainsville yesterday, and is still there. Will sand out heavy recompen-sances to day is all directions from that point. The general deares that you keep a good look with meet; Leeshing to see if this movement has the effect to drive them away. Perhaps a slight demonstration, on your part would have the effect to mova, them. A. V. COLADRY, Ast. Adt. Gen.

Intrench yourself on the Virginia side, and await

parted for Australia.

The All England Eleven cricketers have finally de-

[For The Press.]

parted for Australia. The Moniteur publishes the official return of the re-ccipts of the taxes and indirect revenue for the first nine months of the present year, which amounted to 795,456,-DOOF., being an increase of 6,382,000f., as compared with the corresponding period of 1860, and a decrease of 4,738,000f. on that of 1859. The French war steamer *The Imperial* will be added to the naval force to be sent to Mexico. *The Imperial* will carry the flag of Admiral Jurien de Lagravière, who is daily expected at Toulon, from the coast of Syria. Sir Wm. (Bubit, F. R. S., inse dad, was the architect

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 OHESTNUT Street. jy9-tf

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION.

MOULTE & CAMPION, No. 201 Bouth SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, Taid have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-facturers refer to their numerous patrons shroughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work, an26-6m

BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, BY7-1y II WALNUT Street, Philadelpha

The Devotion of the North to the Union. For my part, the determination of the North to subju-gate the South, even if it fails to hold it, appears perfectly

For my part, the determination of the North to subur-gate the Bouth, even if it fails to hold it, appears perfectly natural; for what terms could the former expect now, which would not demand Maryland, or would be content to a popular vote, which would be carried by Union men, beyond that, in their present successful career, the Confederates would the President to appoint him Major former, if the Olio, and the norther frontier of Missouri to less than one hundered uike in any part of the proto-tion estimation of the President to appoint him Major to less than one hundered uike in any part of the stars and stripes could faunt to be the free is not stars and stripes could faunt the breeze. The lease of the Winte States and stripes could faunt to breeze. The lease of the Winte States and stripes could faunt to breeze. The lease of the Winte States and stripes could faunt the braves of the braves of the stars and stripes could faunt the breeze. The lease of the Winte States and stripes could faunt to brave a full Republic and a Toxan Confed-nitary notion may spread repidly if the South succeeds. Already we hear a Guil Republic and a Toxan Confed-ration spoken of 1 is again the states in the West and Northwest may think is expedient to form a republic of their own, inamuch as they have an part fucular laters and stripes could faunt the states and avents, the people of fite Morthows and or their to form a republic of their own, inamuch as they have an part fucular laters in the fulness of time the States and avents, the people of fite Morthows and or their own way and or the states and avents, the people of fite Morthows and or their own way and or the states and avents, the people of fite Morthows and or their own way and or the states in the West and Northwest may think is expedient to form a republic of their own, inamuch as they have an part fucular laters own and and or the states and avents, the people of fite Morthows and or their own way and or the states in the west and Northwest may think is expedient t

Tobserve that Baward street is painted on the eorners Byard street. Is this the blunder of the sign painter, or of the public officer who di-

Albert Pike, the Confederate Indian Commissioner, from the rebel Colonel Maintoch, in commissioner, from the rebel Colonel Maintoch, in commissioner, from the rebel Colonel Maintoch, in commissioner and the result of the second the state from a party of the second term of the terms of the Context must be second to the Richmond dy-matry from the Confederate flag holisted there by their loyalty has been attempted to the Richmond dy-matry. Arpoth-le-hola, gathering a forder various, from Washington, from the Confederate flag holisted there by Molino for the Richmond dy-matry. Arpoth-le-hola, gathering a forder various, from Washington, the second term at Fayetteville, grees and stripes of the terminer, and children left is greest numbers. Second the second term of the second terms by moline and the terms of a raging stored at moary indeta the there by Molino for the second terms by the second terms by Molino for the second terms by Molino for the second terms by Molino for the second terms by the second terms by Molino for the second terms by Molino POTOMAC, Oct. 29, 1961.