We can take no notice of anonymous con tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military

and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-PARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYL-The following is the resolution written by Mr. F. W.

Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Damocratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania: Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of her

citizens, chiefly to the advantages which the American Union had aforded for the development of her natural resources; and that her glory and paramount interesti are identified with the continuance of that Union " SHOULD, HOWEVER, CAUSES HITHERTO RESISTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUN-TRY BEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND

TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTREN SLAVEHOLVING STATES, CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MU-TUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE EFFECT OF SUJH CAUSES, SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH AN-OTHER CONFEDERACY, THEN PENNSYLVANIA MUST REGARD BER RELATION TO THE FACTS WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CON-TROL HAVE PRODUCED. "She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some Northern fragment of a

once-glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade-to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the Northeastern States, with no cutlet or approach from the ocean for her great Eastern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect, be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign

"OR SHE MAY, IF A MEMBER OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANU-FACTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PROPLE NOW CONSUMING ANNUALLY \$300,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURE: FROM AND IMPORTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES; HER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, POPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO. MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPERITY OF ANY PROPER! "That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momen tons, and decide between the lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing diffi. FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

THE WAR. THE rebels contemplate a retreat to Staunton. and perhaps back to Richmond. Will they be

allowed to get there? Not without a battle, and an extensive one. While General McClellan stands firm in front of Winchester, he is pushing forward his detached left wing, under Sigel, with celerity, and there can be little doubt that the latter will be able to tap the enemy's main line of communication in a short time, without endangering his own position, or that soon to be taken by Gen McCiellan. Should the enemy's retreat be precipitate, the war to the betrayer of Douglas in 1860, and the in Virginia will be reduced to a race between Sigel and Lee for the possession of Gordonsville, and possibly Charlottesville, a movement upon the latter point tory, the latter fer safety. We are sorry to note the rumored inability to put this plan into execution, because it would assuredly be successful. Whatever the rebel design may be in circulating a report that his retreat has already commenced, he must see the disadvantages of it, and keep his eye upon Luray or Stannardsville Gaps, as the Thoroughfare and Addie Gaps are obstructed, no matter how. It is too late in the season for the rebels to think of crossing the Shenandoah and Alleghany mountain ridges for Western operations, and if they fight at all during the present season, it will probably be at or near Manassas, to which point they are now perfectly welcome, if we understand the matter. After a thorough consideration of the subject, we are forced to the conclusion that it would be most advantageous for a heavy column to man of the Democratic State Central Commitmove directly upon Gordonsville, or at any rate to | tree, has avowed the authorship of a resolution Beaver Dam, for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's supplies, communication and reinforcements. The rebel newspapers received yesterday lent conditios; but circumstances prove this to be false. The rebel army in Virginia is suffering for stores; it is short of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and in addition to this must be very much disorganized, not to say demoralized. This being true, we can understand why the rebels have remained quiet in the valley of the Shenandoah for nearly a month past, otherwise we cannot understand this apparent othum cum dignitate of the rebel commander-in-chief. General Lee's army will not be allowed to reach Richmond in safety. General McClellan will follow him too closely, even though his urgent invitations to battle should be continually disregarded by the "Confederate generals who have lost their prestige."-THE arrival of the United States fron clad gunboat Monitor at Washington has been the cause of

many persons originating silly rumors about this powerful engine of naval warfare which we deem it our duty to correct. The reasons why the Menitor is now at Washington are as follows: During her last engagement with the Merrimac, [in moving about, she broke some of her propelling machinery, which was order that she might accompany the Galena and | triotism by such magnanimity and boldness, Naugatuck up the James river. Her ventilation is and the country will bless them for having not as good as it should be, and the vessel wants finishing in some parts. The "Monitor" has been six months, and the "wear and tear" of her inner works has been considerable. A shot from the Merrimac, an "11-inch solid Dahlgren," knocked off a portion of the edge-plating mear the bow. She greatly needs cleaning and oiling up in every part, and in view of all this, and the fact that the Young Merrimae is not coming down from Richmond for some time to come, the Monitor has come to Washington to rest her officers and Monitor was severely tested by the Merrimac. and guns at Drury's Bluff, but she seems to be perfeetly invulnerable to any ordnance now used by mankind. The New Ironsides and Galena take her place at Newport News, and await the coming down of the Young Merrimac. THE army of Kentucky has been thoroughly re-

organized and strengthened, and now consists of command of Gers. McCook, Crittenden, and Gilbert, the who'c commanded by Gen. George W. Morgan, the distinguished officer who captured the Cumberland Gap and held it for more than four months, although at one time entirely surrounded by the enemy. Major General Don Carlos Buell has been relieved of command in Kentucky, and ordered to report himself at Indianapolis to take charge of the camp of instruction near that city, and to attend to the reorganization and disposition of paroled prisoners. Gen. Buell has evidently failed as a general field officer. He has always stood very high, however, as a tactician, and, al- that the steamer Quaker City had permitted though an admirable adjutant, he has failed to the rebel steamer Nashville to escape from display the qualities usually found in a great her, intimating that the commander of the general in any of his movements.

THE NEWS.

In the battle of Antietam the regimental colors of Massachusetts 19th were literally cut into ribbons by the storm of the enemy's shot. It happened the next day that the wreck of this gallant regiment, bearing this honorable remnant of their banner, marched by General McClellan. The General and his staff uncovered their heads—a token of respect for the tattered flag-as it passed them, a recognition of their trophy which was welcomed by the men with enthusiastic cheers.

THE New York Post of last evening says: "A

letter from General Sigel's command, received in this city to-day, confirms the statements which have already been published concerning the condition of that corps. General Sigel's cavalry are without horses, and nearly destitute of officers or arms. Many of his troops have been taken from him, and some of them sent to Western Virginia, and his repeated calls for reinforcements have elicited no response. An earnest appeal is made for new recruits to fill up the old regiments of the corps, and it is understood that active efforts will be put forth in this city to meet this call." THE "Methodist Preachers' Regiment," 73d Illinois, now stationed near Covington, Kentucky, is officered by clergymen as follows: Colonel-Rev. James F. Jacquess, D. D., late president Quincy College. Lieutenant Colonel-Rev. B. F. North cott. Major-Rev. Wm. A. Preston. Adjutant-R. R. Russell. Surgeon-Dr. G. O. Pond. Assistant Surgeons-Dr. R. E. Stevenson and Dr. B. Bresson. Chaplain-Rev. John L. Bayer. Quartermaster-James W. L. S'akens. Company A- John A. McClernand, of Illinois; Edwin M. Capt. W. E. Smith. Company B-Capt. Rev. W. STANTON, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM ALLEN,

B. M. Holt. Company C Capt. Rev. P. McNutt. Company D—Capt. Thos. Motherspan. Company E—Capt. Wilson Burroughs. Company F—Capt. Rev. Geo. Montgomery. Company G—Capt. John Sutton. Company H—Capt. Rev. Jessey. Davidson. Company I—Capt. Rev. Peter Wallace. Company K_Capt. Rev. R. H. Laughlin. In St. Joseph, Missouri, no family of a soldier can be expelled, under any circumstances, from a house belonging to known Secessionists, and the

order says that all threats and abuse used to frighten the families of persons occupying houses as aforesaid, so that they may leave the same, will subject the party so using said abusive language to DRAFTING commenced on Tuesda Th Cincinnati The first name drawn was that of a tavern-keeper the second, a farmer, the third, a Shaker, the eighth a minister. Fifteen men were drafted in

Crosby township out of 143 enrolled, making a total of nine farmers, three laborers, one minister, one Shaker, and a tavern-keeper. TEN guerilla prisoners were shot on Friday, by order of General Merrill, at Macon, Mo. They had been found guilty of breaking their paroles, and of again taking up arms against the Federal forces. The execution was in pursuance of orders which will be strictly enforced in like cases.

The Duty of True Democrats. We think the time has come to hold another Democratic State Convention. The appalling treason of Mr. Hudnes, as developed in his own avowed confessions, imperatively demands immediate and energetic action on the part of all loyal Democrats who sustain the organization. There are many thousands of these loyal Democrats who have been clinging to their party, partly from the love they bore its old traditions and precepts, and partly because they could not believe that treason would be permitted in its midst. They hoped to bring the party back to its old position—to the pure faith of Douglas and BRODERICK, and Andrew Jourson. Loyal themselves, they were anxious that the party of their affections should manifest its loyalty by an earnest devotion to the war and an unselfish adherence to the Administration. The infamy of Mr. Hugnes, the leader and champion of that party, must be to them a source of grief and pain. They see the man who is at the head of their canvasstheir standard-bearer and representativeguilty of a plot to dismember the Confederacy, and throw Pennsylvania into the arms of the Southern rebellion. They see him shamelessly avowing that guilt, and publishing the record of his crime. They see every organ he can control, and every friend he can press into his service, defending and sustaining his conduct. They see a bold and determined effort made to secure the triumph of the men who represent

LEWIS C. CASSIDY this question. He was a warm friend of Douglas-he has been loudly loyal in his devotion to the war-he has been professedly vindictive in his denunciation of such men as Mr. Biddle and Mr. RANDALL, Mr. Wharton and Mr. Reed-he has despised every creature of the Breckinridge faction. What does he say in reply to FRANK W Hughes? What does he think of this horrible scheme to sever the Confederacy? He holds a nomination for an important office un. der the organization over which Mr. Pughes presides, and he must loathe the political union that binds him to such a manwould be betrayer of the Union in 1861. What does James B. Nicholson think of this resolution? Is he going to Congress as the being, no doubt, contemplated by both General | candidate of a man who has confessed himself o be a Secessionist? What do all Douglas men in our midst think of this exposure? They are either for Mr. Hughes with a Southern Confederacy, or against him. If they sustain his doctrines they deserve to be punished; if they do not, let them meet in convention, drive Mr. Hughes from his position, and dis-

What is the duty of these men? We asl

his disloyal principles.

own all sympathy with him. Let the loyal Democrats in all parts of the State assemble, and make known their indignation. Let them show their faith by rising up at once, and driving from their councils such men as Mr. Hughes and those who follow him. Let Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Fox and Mr. KLINE, and their friends, also assemble, and let them pass a resolution something after the following words: "Whereas, FRANCIS W. HUGHES, the Chairpledging the Democratic party to the cause of Secession, and recommending Pennsylvania to join her 'natural bonds' with the Southern traitors; and whereas, he has given his whole sympathy to those who sustain the rebellion, and has done nothing but promulgate the teachings of John C. BRECKINRIDGE and his disloyal followers; and whereas, we see in Francis W. Hughes the ally and friend of such men as JAMES Bu-CHANAN, CHARLES INGERSOLL, GEORGE M. WHARTON, WM. B. REED, and those who followed Douglas to his grave, and now glory over the proscription and persecution of that able statesman: Resolved, That we denounce the said Francis W. Hughes as a traitor to pure Democratic principles, a conspirator against his State, and an enemy of the Union. Resolved, That we cannot endorse or support the men who represent such atrocious principles as those proclaimed by Mr. HUGHES, believing their election would give more true joy to the rebels in the South than to the loyal men in the North. Resolved, That our love for the memory of Douglas will not permit and that we spurn them from our organization as unworthy of confidence or association." Now is the time for them to punish the traitors in their midst. Let them show their pa-

done a high and noble duty.

Eighteen Months Ago. Eighteen months ago there was a class of politicisms in the Free States who had become so odious to the people that, in the midst of their terror, they were compelled to hide themselves from the popular wrath. Remembering, with remorse, that they alone had encouraged the Southern traitors in the proceedings which led to the rebellion—that they, and they alone, had applauded James Buchanan when he refused to stretch forth the Executive arm to rebuke treason and protect the Governmentthey fled to distant places, or threw themselves under the legis of the law, in order to escape the vengeance they had deliberately provoked. When the masses rose, they endeavored to pacify them by the loudest professions of ultra loyalty, and by throwing to the breeze, with trembling hands, the very flag they had toiled to dishonor. Some of these wretched malignants crawled through the byways and alleys of our cities and towns, guilt and shame imprinted upon their countenances; some rushed into print, to anticipate and appease general indignation; and others, although these were very few, made public profession of penitence. It is a little curious to observe that these terror-stricken and conscience-smitten leaders are at this present writing as bold, and defiant and threatening, as eighteen months ago they

were whining, timid, and repentant. Commander Francey. Our Port Royal correspondence published yesterday contained a statement to the effect

Quaker City had been either negligent or inefficient. Commander J. M. FRAILEY, who was and is in command of the Quaker City, called on us yesterday to state that our correspondent was wholly mistaken. He did not see the Nashville, his duty had no particular reference to her movements, and when she escaped he was cruising in the gulf on special duty. We make this statement in justice to Commander FRAILEY, who went to sea yesterday evening, and who is universally known and respected as an intelligent, loyal, and

energetic officer. What Sort of Democrats to Follow. If the true Democrats of Pennsylvania want to find leaders worthy of being followed and believed in, they must turn away from those who have placed themselves at the head of the Breckinridge party, and we do not think they will object to exchange James Bu-CHANAN, FRANCIS W. HUGHES, WILLIAM B. REED, CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, WILLIAM H. WITTE, and CHARLES INGERSOLL, for that phalanx of genuine Democratic statesmen which now sustains the policy of the President of the United States, and opposes the rebels in arms. Who would not rather follow Democrats like Lawis Cass, of Michigan; Jo-SEPH HOLT, of Kentucky; ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee; Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix, of New York; John A. Logan and

of Ohio; THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and MI-CHARL CORCORAN. hearken to their injunctions and believe in their counsels, than willingly consent to be deluded, disgraced, and dishonored by the reckless politicians who are trebly guilty of this civil war, and who maintain an impenitent and remorseless position of antagonism to the Federal Government in this,

the darkest hour in American history?

IT IS DIFFICULT to realize that those who

are now embarrassing the Government, sympathizing with treason, misrepresenting and falsifying the acts of our public servants, exaggerating the public losses, dilating upon the extravagance of the Administration, the heavy burdens imposed by our taxes, the cruelty of the draft, the era of approaching negro-equality, and the certainty of a negro exodus, are precisely the same men who, in April, 1861, cowered before the storm of general indignation. They carry their heads so high at the present writing as to indulge in threats against leading friends of the Union, and more than one is fully convinced that the day is coming when he will be able to lead a mob against newspaper offices and Government officials who have dared to denounce the sympathizers with treason, and to execute the orders of the Federal Government in putting them under arrest. There is not an evil under which this country suffers that cannot be directly chargeable to these men. Even if all they charge against the Administration were as true as it is false, they, and they alone, are responsible. They have made great mistakes heretofore. They mistook our countrymen when they supposed they could drag Pennsylvania out of the Union, according to the double programme of WILLIAM B. REED and FRANCIS W. HUGHES; and they read the popular heart with weak eyes when they calculated they might continue to co-operate with the rebellion even after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. And yet, grievous as these blunders were, they are committing a still more grievous one now when they suppose that their threats, their intrigues, and their misrepresentations will not be rebuked by the masses of the American people. The storm from which they escaped eighteen months ago is nothing to that they are again preparing for themselves.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1862. The two reasons that chiefly inspire the Breckinridge politicians in the free States with the hope that they will be able to defeat the friends of the Government in the coming elections are the embarrassments of the Federal Administration, and the belief that a large number of Democrats have remained at home solely for the purpose of voting with them. In the management of such a war as that in which this Republic is now engaged it would be miraculous if our public agents did not commit many mistakes. The whole rebellion, fully prepared for by the Southern traitors. was neither fully expected nor fully understood by the Northern people, and in the effort to check and crush it the wonder is that more mistakes have not occurred. If the sympathizers who take advantage of these shortcomings propose any practical or patriotic remedy their complaints would be reasonable, but when all their utterances distinctly prove that their complaints and criticisms are intended alone to assist the common foe by hastening a calamitous and mortifying adjustment—an adjustment which, under the name of peace. would open the bitter fountains of an unending war—their policy is little short of direct treason. The men to correct and chastise the present Administration are not those who contemplate exchanging it for Jefferson Davis. This class began not by opposing Mr. Lincoln's Administration merely—not by avowing their determination to stand by the Government, and oppose the traitors—not by voting men and supplies in Congress—but by an open and offensive avowal of their sympathies with the traitors, and by expressions of distrust and hatred of the regularly elected Chief Magistrate of the United States. It was impossible for Abraham Lincoln to please them. Had he crushed the rebellion at a blow, they would have fallen with their Southern associates, and their malignity to-day would in that event, if possible, have been ten thousand times stronger. In confirmation of this assertion, I need only remark that there is not a loyal Democrat who was right at the beginning of the rebellion who is not right to-day, and that in the face of the now assailed conduct of President Lincoln in the management of the war, while the measures of Congress and his own acts have furnished pretexts to the semi-traitors in the free States, they have not deterred many of the old, long-tried, and orthodox leaders of the Democracy from coming forward to support him. The calculation as to the supposed hostility to the Administration of the Democrats who have not entered the army, and the hope that they would therefore vote for the Breckinridge ticket, is, I confidently trust and believe, a monstrous error. It implies that they have refused to volunteer in defence of the flag because they intended to remain at home to assist those who were trying to dishonor it. It implies that they are willing to aid the demagogues whose triumph will only be to weaken their own brothers and friends in the army. The best way to test this question is to appeal from the Democrats in private life to the Democrats in military life. The latter, speaking through their leaders, almost without exception, indignantly denounce and repudiate the example of the Breckinridge leaders in private life. This is certainly so of those who were Breckinridge Democrats like Meagher, Sickles, Busteed, Butler, Cochrane, Dix, and the lamented Isaac I. Stevens; and this is undoubtedly true of all the Douglas men, officers or privates, in the army. The best way to convert a Democrat into an ardent supporter of the war and the Administration, is to send him into the army. He ceases to complain and learns to confide in the President and his constitutional advisers. If he has a contempt beyond the feeling of hatred for the rebels themselves, it is for those at home who, under the pretext of being his friends, aid and comfort the men who are trying to take his life. He has seen so much of the horrors of secession and slavery that all his old prejudices vanish before the hard logic of facts, and when he contrasts his own condition with the rags and wretchedness of the rebel soldiers, he instinctively thanks the Government that so carefully provides for and protects him. Now, I believe that the opinions of the Democrats in the army cannot be disregarded by the Democrats not in the army, and that traitors like Hughes, who expect that the latter will assist in the degradation of the former, will be wofully disappointed

on the 14th of October. The Baltimore American makes the following just criticism upon the habit of publishing untrue and mischievous rumors, for the pur-

pose of creating a sensation: "We have a 'rumor'-(of course)-that 'Peace Cemmissioners' are on their way from Richmond to Washington; and that, as a consequence (!), the army on the Potomac is lying quiet! The 'rumor' n question comes through a source notoriously unreliable; in fact, famously so; and we should no the whole thing, and more, that it has been delibeabsence of anything else by which to permit a dis-play of head lines and capitals. But this mode of getting up news is of late becoming too common. It is a disgrace to the press, and should be frowned down in every quarter. In this instance, there is

not even the prebability of its being true. [For The Press] The Flag.

[SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.] Spirits of patriots, hall in heaven again The flag for which ye fought and died. Now that its field, washed clear of every stain, Floats out in honest pride!

Free blood flows through its scarlet veins once more, And brighter shine its silver bars; A deeper blue God's ether never wore Amongst the golden stars.

See how our earthly constellation gleams; And backward, flash for flash, returns Its heavenly sisters their immortal beams With light that fires and burns;

That burns because a moving soul is there, A living force, a shaping will, Whose law the fate-forecasting powers of air Acknowledge and fulfil. At length the day, by prophets seen of old, Flames on the crimsoned battle blade.

Henceforth, O flag, no mortal bought and sold, Shall crouch beneath thy shade. That shame has vanished in the darkened past, With all the wild chaotic wrongs That held the struggling conturies shackled fast With fear's accursed thongs. Therefore, O patriot fathers, in your eyes

Watch o'er us, bless us, from your peaceful skies,

I brandish thus our banner pure :

lacelphia.

LOUISVILLE, October 3 .- The order which has bee

ceived here to day, states that there are decided indicacouncd their accustomed channels. an immediate and vigorous enforcement of the Confede a defensive position. Another reconnoissance had shown that the rebels had left their dead unbutied on the field after the late skirmishes. News from the front to-day Some startling developments of fraud have been made with reference to the Capitol hospital. There are eleven exmmand commenced surrounding the enemy. Soon citizens here who supervise hospital matters have made a report to the War Department of the condition of the

sick soldiers that they cannot procure enough to eat. The report states that the usual food given them was a as arrived, with two wagon loads of mails from Nashville op to the 10th uit. •
The van of General Buell's wagon train, consisting o cup of coffee, without sugar or cream, and half cooked fat pork, with the hardest kind of dry bread. Donations sent there, unless personally given the soldiers by the In the lower rooms of the Capitol it was found that tables covered with every luxury were spread, the atcomeward in the rear of our army. tendents and various invited guests gorging themselves The cars of the Louisville and Frankford Railroad there with food which should have been given the paproceeded a few miles beyond Lagrange to-day. No rebel tients, and many of the articles being purchased with orce was encountered. It is supposed that the cars will the money procured by the sale of Government rations.

Exchange of Prisoners. One hundred and fifty political prisoners and a hun-The rebels threaten to burn Lexington and Frankfort dred others have been sent to Aiken's Landing, on the f they are compelled to evacuate those places. James river, via Fortress Menroe, to-day, under guard of Co. F of the Bucktail Regiment, and commanded by working to Bowling Green this evening. Major R. W. SHINK, of the 135th Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, to be exchanged. Arrivals. Joun D. STILES, the Democratic bandidate for Congress from Lancaster district, is here and JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohlo, has also arrived Sick Sent North

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Rebels at Winchester,

A letter from Sharpsburg, dated last night and re-

tions that the enemy is fortifying Winchester and Mar-

Hospital Frauds.

hundred and forty patients in it, and the association of

patients. There is a universal complaint made by the

donors or the association, seldom reach them.

epresents nothing of special interest.

iraburg, and seem determined an holding themselves in

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1862.

Two hundred sick left by rail to-day for New York. Railroad Extension. Passenger cars have commenced running to the navy

The Solici'or of the Treasury has given a second opinion concerning the removal of goods from their manufactory prior to the 1st of September. By this opinion, all goods actually removed from the premises where manufactured are exempt from taxation. By the word " premises" is meant not only the buildings where the manufacture is carried on, but also the storehouses connected therewith, or used for the purpose of storing the mazufactures. The opinion will be printed and istributed immediately.

The consultation of a committee of wholesale liquor ealers from New York, yesterday, with the Commissioner on Internal Revenue, was for the purpose of having regulations established which will facilitate the moving and selling of spirits in bond for export. Several propo. sitions have been submitted, but as yet no conclusion has been reacked. The contract for the supply of stationary to the Wash-

BOLOMONS, of this city. CARPENTER LEONARD WENTWORTH, United States Navy, who was ordered to the Jamestown, cannot be According tolian act of Congress of July last, the Western gunboat fleet has just been transferred from the War to the Navy Department. All the vessels now under construction or repair by authority of the War Denartment are to be completed and paid for under the authority of that department from appropriations made

ington Navy Yard has been awarded to PHILPS &

for that purpose. The War Department is informed that certain general fficers of the volunteer service, on being relieved from their commands, or transferred from one command to another, have occasionally carried off with them the soldiers employed as clerks or orderlies at their former hearquarters. A recent general order says, "Not only had they no right, and should have known better than to do so, but it was wrong in their superiors in command to permit it, nor will it again be permitted." All soldiers so separated from their regiments will be immediately returned to them, and the commanding officers of all regiments from which men are thus irregularly detached, shall, if the latter be not returned within a ole time, promptly report the facts to the Adia tant General's office for the fur her action of the depart-

ment." According to other army orders just issued, no officer will hereafter be relieved from his command and sent to report in this city without the authority of the War De-Where subordinate officers are guilty of military offences, or are negligent or incompetent, it is the duty of the commander to have them tried for their offences, or examined in regard to their incompetency by a prope court or commission, and this duty cannot be evaded by gending them to Washington. Hereafter, officers so sent to headquarters will be immediately ordered back, and those who send them will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders. No person shall be mustered into the service of the United States as a member of the corps of Sharpshooters

unless he shall produce the certificate of some person. duly authorized by the Governor of the State in which the company is raised, that he has, in five consecutive shots, at 200 yards at rest, made a string not over 25 inches, or the same string, off hand, at 100 yards, the certificate to be written on the target used at the test. The State prisoners to be exchanged left here this aftercompanying them to negotiate the exchange ? he iron-clad steamer Moniter, from Norf. lk. has arrived here, where she will remain for a day or two The President has recognized AMEDEE SAUVAN as Vice Consul of France at Baltimore.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Grand Review of the Troops by the President and Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 3, 1862.

The President, accompanied by General McClelian, the Potomac, beginning with General Burnside's, which is located near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of General Franklin at Bakersville, At each point the people collected in large numbers. and manifested the greatest enthusiasm towards both the loyalty was clearly indicated by the greetings which on every hand were showered upon these distinguished per-

The President, after visiting General Bichardson, who lies wounded near by, in the morning, will be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Wash-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Later Southern News. FORTRESS MONROE, October 2 -The flag-of-truce boat Metamora arrived here to-day from Alken's Landing, and brings down about a dozen passengers. One of them reports that the Confederate Congress have resolved in all future actions to hoist the black flag and exterminate the Union troops without granting quarters.

The Richmond Whig of October 1st, says: Information from Lee's army indicates that an important battle is impending, and will take place ere the close of this week. Gen. McClellan's army is on this side of the Potomac and is advancing. The rebel army is in excellent condition, and eager for the fray.

condition, and eager for the fray.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of President Lincoln's proclamation, says it ordains servile insurrection in the Confederate States, and is not misunderstood, either North or South. It is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much as a bid for the slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance of sid from the whole military and naval power of the United States. It speaks of the cruelty in the Administration, and says Butler is a saint when compared with his master. Our military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character. The friends of the new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the hostilities. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous shock. The enemy is making taking the sick and wounded prisoners and paroling The movement of Lee and Jackson was toward that

James river was never lower than now. In the neigh-James river was never lower than now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburg a person can walk across on the rocks without wetting his feet.

An army post office has been established at Winchester. To that point is a daily stage to Staunton.

A deepatch from Memphis, 28th ult., says there is no news of importance, except from the North

The Spanish frigate which arrived here yes erday
fired a salute to day at noon, which was responded to

Arrival of the California Steamer,

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Octaber 4-1% o'clock A. M.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port at midnight, with \$754,000 in treasure. She brings Yelparaiso dates to September 2d, and Callao to S. ptember 13th.

Several modifications in the tariff laws of Ohili are to be made as each allow a rangel of all export duties on be made, so as to allow a repeal of all export duties on The Peruvian Congress had disapproved of the loan contracted in Lordon.

The attempted revolution in La Paz, Bolivar, had A vessel had arrived at Callao with 250 mer, women and children from West Hebrides, whose labor for agri-cultural purposes was contracted for on the same prin-cipic as that of the Chinete.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The steamer Sonora sailed for Penama to day, carrying \$754,000 in treasure, for New York, \$438,000 for England, and \$100,000 for New York, \$438,000 for England, and \$100,000 for the National Sanitary Committee.

The State Fair opened to-day at Sacramento. The cattle-thow is very extensive. The fair is otherwise distinguished by the a tendance of many of the candidates the guished by the a remained of the for United States Senator.

The emigration from the southern counties of this State to the new Colorado mines continues to be very extensive; while the Mexicans from Sonora are flocking larty is extensive; while the interest and country are inventigative in large numbers. A large prospecting party is flitting out to go into the unexplored country, and make examinations of the various mountainous districts.

From New Orleans New York, October 3.—The steamship Marion arrived at this port to-night, from New Orleans on the 25th, via Key West on the 29th pit. She brings \$252,000 in specie.

Wm. G. Hewes, an old citizen of New Orleans and native of Boston, died at Holly Springs Mississippi. Gen Butler had ordered all the citizens of New Orleans, male and female, to take the oath of allegiance by the 1st of October, on pain of imprisonment and the confication of their property if they refused or neglected to Arrived at New Orleans, on the 22d, bark Zack Davis.

2 he steamer Suwannee was to sail on the 28th for Phi-A gang of twenty guerillas from above Ecerville had voluntarily surrendered to the United States forces.

from Philadelphia; 23d, echr. Evaline, from Philadel-

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A General Engagement at Hand

nforced for the past two weeks against the sale of limors has been rescinded, and all kinds of business hav General Bragg has issued a proclamation threatening ate conscription act in all parts of Kentucky under the This afternoon, on the approach of General Oritten ien's division of United States troops to Mount Washington, a large rebel force retreated one and a half miles rom there. Crittenden's force was then drawn up in ine of battle on the Ohio, and a battery was being placed in position. Simultaneously General Bosseau's

after volleys of musketry were fired, and it is presume that a general engagement took place. Mr. Markland, agent of the Post Office Departmen 800 wagons, has just reached Louisville, the rear resting on Salt river, twenty-two miles distant, and coming up Befogees from the interior of Kentucky are returning

ommence running regularly next Monday. Complaint of these frauds has been made to the proper The reports of the burning of bridges over the Ken inthority, and doubtless the guilty will soon be severely ucky river, near Frankfort, are false, although it is hought they will be destroyed as our forces approach

> The Southern telegraph line has been opened, and LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington off Cape Race. GARIBALDI PROMISES TO FIGHT FOR THE NORTH.

CAPE BACE, October 3.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., via Queenstows on the 25th, was boarded by the news yacht at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamer City of New York arrived at Queenstown on the 25th. The ministerial crisis in Prussia continues, but is an proaching a termination.
The steamer City of Washington has 70 cabin and 280 eerege pass ngers. She encountered westerly storms n the passage.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the United States consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health. The U. S. steam corvette St. Louis remains at Lisbon, and would probably stay there all the winter. and would probably stay there all the winter.

The steamer Alabama, which was reported to be returning to Liverpool, when the steamer Europa left, proved not to have been the rebel pirate "290."

The London Daily News, in reverting to the proposed exodus of the negroes and the colonization, terms it a wild scheme, and says that the sconer the Federal Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect the better it will be for its dignity and its reputation.

The London Times. In an editorial treating on the recent reverses to the Federal army, says it thinks they will have the effect to restore liberty of speech, in the will have the effect to restore liberty of speech in th North, and apparently almost suspend the Government at Washington. t Washington.

The Morning Post says "this strange and unlooke

for coup d'etat may possibly terminate the war." It adds that "a man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new Republic," and that even it Jeff Davis assumes the Presidency of the United States the North will accept him in order to preserve unity.

It was stated that the doctrine of the Foderal Government. ment, that foreign trading vessels not carrying contra band goods, shall possess permits to enter the ports o the Union, is held by France as wholly inadmissible in

the Union, is held by France as wholly inadmissible in its operations on commerce.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship La Manche at New Orleans.

The substitute for cotton, which attracted so much attention, consists of fibres of a marine plant, known as the Bertrea Marina, or common grass wrack.

The Manchester Cotton Supply, at its annual meeting, took a hepeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government. The impeachment of Sir Charles Wood was called for. The rioting at Belfast was of a serious character, but The rioting at Belfast was of a serious character, but attended by no loss of life.

Business in the French cotton manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the revolution of 1848.

On the Paris Bourse an advance of prices had taken place, which was, however, followed by a reaction. Rentes are quoted at 69f.10c.

The condition of Garibaidi's health continues to improve, but it was expected that many months will elapse

edly to this transaction. It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumph. THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, Sept 25th.—The American consul at V enna wrote to Garibaldi, asking him, as he had failed in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valian GABIBALDI'S LETTER. Garibaldi, under date of Sept. 14, replied : have an advantage over the Federals in strength of build, equipment, and invulnerability. The rest their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant per-

"I am a priconer and dangerously wounded. It consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself. nds are healed. I shall take the first favorable oppo tunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Bepublic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now The above correspondence appeared in the Wonder, of Vienna. There is no other news of importance.

Commercial Intelligence LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Cotton—The sales on Monday bales were taken by speculators and for export. The market closed easier, but nominally unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. Flour is dull BREADSTUFFS have a decining rendency. Flour is unitable dower. Wheat irregular, and 1@2d lower; red. Western 9s@10s 2d; red Southern 10s 3d@10s 6d; white Western 11s@11s 4d; white Southern 11s 6d@12s...Corn. quiet butsteady; mixed 28s 9d@29s.

PROVISIONS—Beef flat. Pork very dull. Baconquiet

in Philadelphia. At that time, the cost of gas was \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet, and, at the then rate of coal, this allowed the gas makers a clear profit of at least 100 per cent, of which the city revenue receives the advantage. My gas bill for the month of September, received this day, still charges me with the \$2.25 which I have previously paid. Am I not entitled to complain of the humans promise of a reduced price after July? PROVISIONS—Beet hat. Fork very dull. Baconquiet but steedy. Lard unchanged and steedy.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm: Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive. Bice—Sales small. Rosin—No Sales. Spirits of Turpentine—No sales.

LUNDON MARKETS, Sept. 23—Breadstuffs are Several weeks ago, an editorial in The Press drew public attention to the excitement which had just then arisen in New York by the impudent demand of the Manhattan Gas Company to make its consumers pay the 15 per cent. imposed on gas, under the Tax Bill of 1862. The Company in question is an immensely wealthy corporation, receiving a very great interest, in the shape of dividence and bonuses, upon its invested capital. Lake dull, and all qualities are alightly lower. Sugar is quiet but steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tal-low steady at 48s 6d. Linseed Oil firm at 43s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 130@135s.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on dividence and bonuses, upon its invested capital. Like every other Gas Company on this side of the Adantic, it has continuously charged much more than a fair price for the article it supplies. Public feeling in New York declared itself so strongly against saddling the consumers with the tax that the Company, I have heard, was compelled to abandon its threatened attack upon the rockets of the company. needby at 23% @93%. AMERICAN BRUURITIES.—Illinois Central shares, 0 % @ 49 % P cent discount; Erie shares, 29 % @ 29.

TRE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28 - Cotton.-The sales of Wedne day and Thursday amounted to 2,000 bales, including 1 000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market i 000 beles to speculators and exporters. The market is alled slightly lower for all qualities, but the prices ar

Breacstuffs quiet but steady. LONDON, Sept. 28.—Consols closed at 93% @93%. KANSAS CITY (Mo), October 3.—The Santa Fe ma

matter in The Press, a counter statement was published in that paper, apperently an authorized one, to the effect that in Philadelphia the tax would be assumed and paid by the Gas Company, and in no case levied on the gas consumers. This assurance gave great satisfaction to myself and others, in whose necessary business expendiwith dates to the 22d ult, has arrived. The news is unimportant. The passengers report all quiet along the Governor Connelly, who has been affected with a pain ful infirmity for a number of years, goes East to precure a consumer. For 2,700 cubic feet set down in that bill as consumed by me I am charged \$6.08, (which is a fraction more than the true amount.) and at the bottom of the bill I find the words "US Tax 40c." It thus ap. surgical aid. During his absence, Secretary Arny at tends to the Executive duties of the Territory. General Carelton arrived at Santa Fe on the 16th, and assumed command of the department, vice General Canby, who has been relieved.

From Nassau, N. P. New York, Oct. 3—Midnight.—The steamer British Queen has arrived, from Havana on the 27th, and Nas-sau on the 29th. The news from Havana has been antiipated. The steamer Scotia arrived at Nassau on the 28th from

with its large consumption, comes under the 15 cout tax. The collector, to whom I expressed my surprise at hying the United States tax thrown upon me, after the semi-official promise (in The Press) that it would be paid by the Gas Company, said that the consumer was charged only half the tax, and figured it out for me in a manner which The health of Nassan is good.

The schooner Narragansett, from Philadelphia for Ship Island, with naval stores for the United States Goverbment, was recently wrecked near Berry Islands.
The steamer Anglia, from Charleston, arrived at Na I had no time to notice then. I have slnce made a regular rule-of three sum of it, and saying if, on 1,000 feet the tax be 15 cents, what will it be upon 2,700 feet? the answer is 40 cents and 5 mills. The remarkable liberality of the company does not charge me with the 5 mills, but, per contra, it had put 50 mills extra on the charge for seas, so it is into me still. au on the 26th, and cleared again, ostensibly for St John, N. B. The schoon oner Maggie Fulton had arrived from Wil Advices from Barbadoes represent that there is much ges, so it is into me still.

This very plain statement, Mr. Editor, bas occupied more space than I intended, but the subject is of such vast interest to the public, that I trust you sickness there, and a number of deaths have taken pla

Fire at Boston. Boston, Cctober 3.—A large building in West Newton, known as a silk factory, owned by Mr. Towne, of Philadelphia, was burned last night. Loss, \$20,000. In-Messra Stevens & Co.'s flannel factory in Haverhill

Tea and Wool Sales at New York. NEW YORK, October 3 .—The public sale of teas to-sy was well attended, and full prices were obtained. The wool market was very dull, and the prices, both

Ohio Politics. CINCINNATI, October 2.—Col. John Grosbeck was ominated for Congress in 'the First district, and John Gurley in the Second district, by the Union Conven-

Michigan Politics. DETROIT, October 3 -The Union State Convention bich met at Jackson yesterday, nominated Byron G itont for Governor, and a full State ticket.

United States Steamers Spoken. Boston, October 3.—Spoken, on the 26th ult., off Ber-uca, United States steamers Wachusett, Tloga, and enora, bound into Bermuda. From Havana.

NEW YORK. October 3 .- The steamer British Quee

BOSTON, October S.—Arrived, ship Rambler, from San Francisco; barks Kleber, from Cardiff; Florence, from lyerpool; brig Union, from Jacmel Public Entertainments

THE RETURN OF THE BAYELS .- No appounceme could be more acceptable to our amusement seeker than that of Mr. William Wheatley, who has leased the Academy of Music, and will open it on Monday evoning Philadelphia favorite, and too shrewd a manager to enter upon any undertaking which cannot command subcess So, relying upon his tact and judgment, and upon the attractiveness of the artistes whom he has grouped together in his programme, we venture the prediction that the brief season of twelve nights for which he has arranged will be as satisfactory to himself as to the public. It is unnecessary that we should commend to lovers of the astonishing and amusing the enrtainments of Gabriel Ravel and troupe, whose fame has extended throughout America and Europa. They do not come to us strangers of sudden reputation, hersided by newspaper puffs. Their performances have siready been witnessed by many Philadelphians, but by none who will not be glad of this new opportunity to witness their wonderful dexterity and agility; for it is not to be supposed that such versatile performers could or would confine themselves to a routine of feats. The public are under obligations to Manager Wheatley for his enterprise in furnishing them a legitimate species of amprement at a season when most managers would be inclined to close their doors despairingly. In spite of the war, he seems determined that the Academy shall not become mouldy, nor covered with cobwebs, and, with the encouragement which is sure to reward his efforts, we feel convinced that his determination is well chosen and judicious.

By reference to our advertising columns it will e seen that the furniture and unexpired lease of the Union Hutel, Arch street above Third, is offered for sale. The hotel is in complete order, with a capacity to accommodate 225 guests comfortably, It enjoys a large business, principally from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Western States. This offers a good opportunity to any person wishing to engage in a business already established.

THE CITY.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON III—HIS NATIONAL HONOR

Borregg, and has built trenches about Orizaba which

Congratulatory Order on the Battle of

The congratulatory order of General C. S. Hamilton

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACINTO, Miss., Sept. 22, 1862. General Order No. 13.—The General commandin

the division offers his sincere congra alations to the brave men under his command, for the victory won by their heroism and daring, over the combined forces of the rebel General Sterling Price, near Iuka, on the 19th

nstant.
Against more than treble your numbers, on a difficul

and unknown battle-ground, chosen by the enemy, with every advantage on his side, you have fought with a heroism and desperation which wrested from the foe a

lorious victory.

The history of this war shows, thus far, no record of

such prowess. It is a record which bears the stamp of truest herolem, and is a sacred pledge that, in every en-

truest heroism, and is a sacred pledge that, in every encounter, we shall be victorious.

To the commanders of brigadss, Gen. J. C. Sullivan and Col J. B Sanborn, to the commanders of regiments and batteries, and to each and every one of his command, the general of the division tenders his heartfelt and grateful thanks.

To the brave dead we will offer the tribute of sacred memory, and to the wounded our tender supports and

emory, and to the wounded our tender sympathy and

love.

Henceforth we know what we can do, and let us swear

Henceforth we know what we can do, and let us swear that, by the blessing of God, we will do and dare until this unholy rebellion shall become as dead as the rebels who sleep under the sod of the battle-field of Iuka.

By order of Brig. Gen. O. S. HAMILTON.

R. M. SAWYER, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The Rebel Steam Ram in the Mersey.

It would seem, judging from the contracts now in the ands of the ship builders and iron-plate manufacturers of

hands of the ship builders and iron-plate manufacturers of this country, that the Confederate Government is exhibit-ing as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron-clad fleet as it has manifested in the series of battles which have thrown the Army of the Potomac, defeated and broken, behind the shelter of the detences of Wash-ington. Besides the commissions committed to other ship-builders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, a large iron-blated ram is now being constructed on the Meaver

iron plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey, without much attempt at concealment. We withhold the name of the builder for prudential reasons; but the fact is without question, and the ram from the high character of her builder, will be a most formidable oppo-

cont when equipped for sea; and, should the blockade of the Southern coast not terminate before her arrival be-iore Charleston, she will attempt to pass the Federal cruisers with every chance of impunity. In addition to

his ram, and other contracts held by our shipbuilders

which, by the way, are highly flattering to their repu-tation, and which hitherto have been financially dis-charged in each instance (when completed) with scrupu-lous punctuality—a vessel now in the Brunswick dock, the name of which we do not wish to give for obvious

reasons, has a cargo consisting chiefly of fron plates on board, ready to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of this vessel are imbued with Southern sentiments; but,

whether or not, we are too neutral in the gigantic con-

antly met those of the Federal Government, it but the same dashing spirits that lead the armics of the South can be found to command it. Of one thing,

however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey the South wil

ment of peace gladdens the heart of all Europe. At all events, a few such rams as the one new building on the Mersey would make the raising of the Southern blockade

Another Gas-Consumer's Groan.

SIR: I trust that, with your usual kindness, you wil

Early in the present jear, it was announced, with ne-table glorification from the newspapers, that from the first day of the ensuing July there would be a general

pockets of the community. The City Gas Jompany, which supplies about a moiety of the gas consumed in New York, made no attempt to make its customers pay what ought to bave fallen on the dividends or profits.

Immediately after editorial notice was made of this

ture the heavy price of gas makes a very serious item.

As I have already monitioned, this day I received my
bit for gas in September. The price per 1,000 cubic feet
is the same, \$2.25, which it has been ever since I became

reduction in the price of gas, and it does lay the public tax upon its customers.

On examination of the act of Congress, I find that there

are three rates of faxation upon gas, viz: 5 conts per 1,000 culi: feet wi ere the quantity manufactured is not over 500,000 cubic feet per month; 10 cents where it exceeds 500,000 and coss not exceed 5 000,000 cubic feet; and 15

cents where it exceeds 5:000,000 cubic feet. Philadelphi

will excuse me Forty cents added on to a gas bill will seem a wretched trifle to rich people, but to us poor strugglers in buriness, bread-seekers in hard times, it is very serious. Kich folks get their bills quarrerly, and, in a day or two will find the United States tax added

in a day or two will find the United States tax added on, as it has been to mine This impost—which is an imposition in fact—was intended by Congress to come out of the funds of wealthy companies that can afford it, not out of the tills of poor folks that can?t. In my case it will amount to \$4.80 a year, which ought to be paid, and could be paid, out of the Gas Company's profits, and out ht to be paid out of them, seeing that the promised reduction in the price of case has not becomed.

reduction in the price of gas has not been made.

ANOTHER GAS-CONSUMER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1862.

The New York Iron-Clads.

Our naval reporter, yesterday, visited the yards in which iron-clad ships are building for the Government. In them all the utmost energy and industry was visible. The following is a rough estimate of the number of hands employed in the different places named. Delamater Works, 1,600; Greenpoint, 2,000; Jersey City, 1,200; Dry Dock (Whitney's ship), 500; Mr Webb's, 500. Total men, 5,200. Besides these, in nearly all first-class foundries and smitheries, contracts have been obtained, thus necessitating the employment of more bade. In

thus necessitating the employment of more hands. In the navy yard there are nearly 4,000 men, and working on the wooden vessels in the course of construction here-about there must be at least 5.000, so that it would hardly exaggerate the fact to state that nearly 20,000 men are now employed in the vicinity of New York, whose wages the Navy Department will pay eventually.

the Navy Department will pay eventually.

The Weehawken will probably be the next iron-clad vessel launched. She is building at Colwell's foundry, in Jersey City. Planking has already begun, and the deck

floor is being laid. On the upper part of the hull the first iron plates were laid yesterday. They form, with the

and far stronger than the generality of "stone-walls," so

being planed and prepared for the mail. It is expected that by the lat proximo, the Weehawken will be afloat. In the same yard with this vessel the Comanche, intended for California, is being built. She is all iron. Yesterday the different slabs of that metal arcse in half circles, stopping at what is to be the top of the hull. The intermediate alpha will be pure a fider by deep.

mediate slabs swill be put on, slavy by day, until there is room for no more, and the ship is finished. She is in sections, and, when complete, will be taken apart and transported to the theatre of her future operations, as already explained.

Greenpoint is like a human bechive. Ears are worth-

less ence you get inside the bounds of the Continental Works. The greater part of inquiries and answers are pentominio. The Montank, Kastakill, and Passaic, of the nine Monitor fleet, and the Onondaga and Puritan, of the special fleet, are in hand. The Passaic, launched.

of the special fleet, are in hand. The Passaic, launched, and "englued," is preparing rapidly for sea. The Montauk and Kasats ill will be affeat in a mouth. They are so like their sister ship that Mr. Ericsson says the same hole would answer all of them. The Puritan is the Great Eastern of the lot, being nearly as large as the three combined. She is only in the early stages of existence, however, and will hardly be manned and equipped before the close of 1862. The Onondaga is further advanced. She is all irow, and will have two turrets. The Morgan Iron Works are getting up her machinery. There is a considerable difference visible between her and the other vessels, also being hullt on a samewhat

and the other vessels, she being bilt on a symewhat as parate plan, although the chief principle involved in her conception is the same as that which brought forth Monitor number one.

The Dictator is going up at the Delamater Iron Works.

The Dictator is going up at the Denamater from Works. Her ribs are ship-shape, and the several parts of the monster begin to look recognizable. Hitherto, an uninitiated person would not know the skeleton from the frundation platform of a lunatic asylum Over a thousand men are engaged on her, and Mr. Robie, of the

he suburbs. The lower part of the hull is

with its large consumption, comes under the 15 cent tax.

formance of mole than one No. 290 before the an

blige me, and a great many other gas consumers

reduction of 25 cents per 1000 feet on the gas of

To the Editor of The Press:

lishing the following facts:

From the Liverpool Press, Sept. 19.]

luka

e hero of the battle of Iuka, is as follows:

INVOLVED-HIS ASSERTIONS OF DISINTEREST-

The New York Courrier des Etats Unis of yesterday publishes a letter, dated Vera Cruz. September 18th, which contains some interesting details of Mexican affairs. President Juarez has been much troubled by the defection of Doblado and his retirement to the interior with a thomsand men. Doblado's future plans and objects are unknown. The death of Zaragoza, in whom the army had, the graptest confidence, adds to the complications. Among those trying to secure the command of the army are Comonfort, Uraga, and Ortega.

Gen. Lorencez had received the following letter from the Emperor of the French:

"My Dear Gemeral: I have heard with pleasure of the brilliant affair of Cumbes, and with mortification of the check at the attack on Puebla. It is the fortune of war to have reverses, which often obscure the splendor of success; but that is no reason to feel discouraged. The national honor is involved, and you will be sustained by all the resources that you can desire and of which you may have need.

"Tell your troops that you have the assurance of my OCTOBER 2, 1861. OSTOBER 3, 1862.

M. 12 M. 8 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. 67 77 81 WIND. WSW. | NE SE. A SECESH SCRAP BOOK .- We have ooked with some curiosity through an old scrap-book picked up in Secessiondom, and kindly furnished us by Capt. Ulman. The book was discovered by him in the library of Col. Bichardson, 32d Virginia Begiment. The colonel's house was five miles from Bichmond, and at the time was occupied as a hospital for the Harris Cathe time was occupied as a hospital for the Harris Cayalry. Capt. Ulman was also in possession of several
other curious books, but was unable to bring them with
him. The scrap-book, some eight inches square, numbers about fifty pages, and is pretty well: filled with extracts from papers twenty years old. Poetry, patriotism,
and patholegy seem to go hand in hand through its leaves.
We take pleasure in quoting from them the following extract, evidently the commencement of what was intended
to be a sonnet. We copy verbatim, and from the
manner in which the original is lettered, the author must
have thought he had capital ideas:
"at last his spiris took its flight which you may have need.
"Tell your troops that you have the assurance of my
entire satisfaction with their courage and fortitude.
However far away they may be my solicitude still cares "I approve of your cenduct, although it may not have

"at last his spiries took its flight no fevers Burns his Brain His body free from pain. Where fevers never known

"I approve of your cenduct, although it may not have been comprehended by the world. You have done well to protect General Almonte, since he is in a state of war with the actual government of Mexico. Every one who seeks the protection of your flag has an equal right to that protection. But all that should not at all influence your future actions. It is contrary to my intentions, to my origin, and my principles to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people. They can freely choose that form they prefer. I only require of them sincerity in their foreign relations, and I only seek the prosperity and independence under a stable and regular government of their beautiful country.

"Beceive, &c., NAPOLEON."

General Forey was expected at Vera Cruz on the 20th His body free from pain.

Where fevers never known
his soul i Trust with angels Bright
is Hovering around Gods throne
The Bloom that once was on
We saw him di by frosts away."
The distracted state of the poet's mind must excuss
his too free use of the poetic license. We hope the individual thus eloquently mourned was not the one to
whom the fifty prescriptions, immediately following the
poem, were administered. It were a pity for ro many
pills and powders to be thrown away. We presume, at
any rate, he possessed fair digestive organs; for wo meet
with humerous lead pencil allusions to a "good dist,"
"milk punch," and "whisky and water." Beef tea,
also, seems to have been in demand, and, if not a "beef
eater," the invalid was at least a drinker of the same.
The name of South Carolina figures very largely
throughout the pages, and Disunion and Secession are
alongaide each other. Some of the Bluffton dinner toasts
are noticeable. "The Palmetto State: there is that
within her which will regenerate the Union." "South
Carolina: incapable, like some of her sisters, of changing
her principles to suit polltical aspirants, or of abandoning them, she will move on to their vindication, and, if
necessary, she will move alone." Some other toasts are,
"The people of Scuth Carolina: they know that they are
oppressed; they feet that they will resist?" "The dissointion of the Union: one of the greatest of evils, but not
the greatest; there is one greater—submission to a Government without limitation of powers." One toast "Receive, &c., NAPOLEON."
General Forey was expected at Vera Cruz on the 20th
September, and immediately on his arrival Lorencez and
his suite would return to France.

Lorencez will leave Forey an excellent military situation. He has erected a masonry fort on the heights of
Revreage and her beside to the control of th ittion of the Union: one of the greatest of evils, but not the greatest; there is one greater—submission to a Go-vernment without limitation of powers." One toast intimates that Southern rights and Southern interests are to be obtained only at the point of the bayonet! A glauce at the extracts in such a book as this suffices to show the state of Southern feeling years ago. The "chivalry" never have had an overweening affection for the timicalle?! and those have recent.

the "mucsilis," and these have never felt any particular veneration for their patrician brethren. It is amusing to see how oppression has ever been the cry down South,

and these regions are now learning that the remedy the

are attempting, after having so le infinitely worse than the fancied dis-

MURDER WILL OUT-ARREST OF A MAN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A MUR-DER THREE YEARS SINCE,—Yesterday morning, a MAN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A MUR. DEE THREE YEARS SINCE.—Yesterday morning, a colored man, named Jeremian Dickson, alias Dixey, was brought to this city, from Washington, upon the charge of having committed a murder here on the night of July 26, 1858. He was arrested at Alexandria, a day or two since, through the vigilance of Paymaster's Clerk Frank C. Hampton, formerly lieutenant of police in this city. The authorities have been on the look-out for Dickson ever since the murder, at which time he was traced to Baltimore, and then lost sight of. It seems that he had gone to sea. The murder with which young Dickson is charged is one of the most inhuman on record. The circumstances were as follows: It seems that the had gone to sea. The murder with which young Dickson is charged is one of the most inhuman on record. The circumstances were as follows: It seems that on the night of July 26, 1858, a fight occurred between a number of colored persons in a yard attached to a building known as the 'Philadelphia Institut,' in Lombard street, between Eeventh and Eighth. During the fraces, a man named Peter Miller was stabbed in three different places. He died in a very few minutes. The deceased had been with several other colored men in the restaurant, under the Institute, ke pt by a man named Murray. A difficulty occurred between Miller and Dickson. There was an old grucke between the two men, and they got to quarreling, and the party, some five or six in number, went into the yard back of the Institute, to fight it out.

Miller and Dickson stripped themeelves to fight, and Miller gave Dickson the first blow. The latter then ran into the house, saying that he wanted to bind up his eye, where he had been struck. He went into a barber's shop, on the first floor of the building, where he was employed 8s a journeyman, and he shortly after returned, and he proposed to renew the fight. Miller seemed suspicious, and protested that no knives should be used. Dickson proposed to renew the fight. Miller seemed suspicious, and protested that no knives should be used. Dickson assented to this arrangement, but a moment after he attacked Miller with a razor he had procured in the shop. The first cut inflicted a shocking gash on the right arm, just below the shoulder. Miller turned to run, when he received a cut in the back, just above the hip, which made a most horrible wound.

The wounded man ran screaming into the entry of the sailant. Miller succeeded in working his way to the front door, which was fastened, and he broke out the giass in the sash at the side of the door just as the mur-derer brought the razor with tremendous force across the and causing a perfect torrent of blood to pour out over the walls and floor, and instant death followed. Dickson was brought to this city yesterday, strongly handcuffed,

and was locked up for a hearing. FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—On Thursday evening a festival was given in the Temperance Hall, by the ladies of Manayunk, in nic of our sick and wounded soldiers. In the baseme of the season, the free gift of a loyal and patriotic peo-ple. In the main ball of the building the concourse assembled after the supper, where B. A. Mitchell, E. q. was called to the chair, and some most patriotic and soul-stirring speeches were made by the Rev of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Mr. Glaxton, of the Bethodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Mr. Claxton, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Culver, of the Presbyterian Church. Between the specches the Bethoven Musical Society of Manayunk sang some most choice niers of musical It was only ten days previous to Thursday that the first steps were taken to form an aid society in aid of the sick and wounded soldiery. A call was made by hand-bills, and meeting held, when the officers were elected,

the spot, which has been since increased to \$50 THE CLEANSING OF THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—The cleaning of the public highways by means of the sweeping machines gives great rainfaction to our citizens, and our streets at present cannot be equalled in cleanliness by those of any other city. The tollowing statement will exhibit the amount of ashes, dirt, and other filth removed during the last two months: August.—Number of loads of ashes removed, 3,5224; number of loads of dirt. emoved, 2,6134; number of dead animals removed, 162; number of inlets cleaned. September -- Number of loads of ashes removed, 4 015 cleansed twice every week. There are but few of our streets where any great collection of filth can be found and this is the cause why at the pro

PRESENTMENT.—Yesterday morning the Grand Jury made their presentment. Upon their discharge, Judge Allison honored them with merited ompliments.

The Grand Jury found 273 true bills, and ignored 277. Many of the bills were ignored because the witnesses could not be found by the officers. The jury recommend that the aldermen hold the witnesses to bail to prosecute. The presentment urges the positive necessity of a house of correction. Great complaintly smale of low groggeries, where liquor is sold without license, particularly those in the vicinity of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, where there is no accommodation whatever. The soldiers are the annoyance and trouble of their officers and their felow scidiers.

The various public institutions were visited by the

Grand Jury, and are highly spoken of in regard to their general management. Quarter Sessions, District Attorney Mann called up, quarter sessions, District Attorney Mann called up, resterday morning, the case of Edward Lawrence and George Jeffries, accused of riot. It will be remembered that the charge grew out of the assault upon Richard M. Berry, at Schuylkill Heights, on the 29th of May last. Mr. Berry was killed in the attack, and two of the parties, William and George Forepaugh, have been convicted of mu der in the second degree. Yesterday morning when the case of Lawrence and Levisetteness. ing, when the case of Lawrence and Joffries was brought up, Mr. Brooke, for Mr. Lawrence, applied for a continuance, but the court decided that the grounds were incufficient. In opening the case, Mr. Mann remarked that disorderly scenes at Schuyikili Heights had occurred since the nurder of Mr. Berry, and that the best way to stop them would be to prove the power of the law on offenders The evidence in the case will be materially

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.— The Naval Commission on the selection of a proper site for a Navy Yard have returned to the city, after an for a Navy Yard have returned to the city, after an extended tour through the coal and mining regions of the State. Their impression as to the resources of Pennesylvania was expressed in the most favorable terms to the Committee of the Board of Trade, who accompanied

them.

We also learn that Rear Admiral Smith, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has just returned from a protracted and laborious tour of inspection of naval establishments North. He finds them in fair condition, but to meet the wants of the service, their capacities for manufacture, &c., are not sufficient. The size at League Teland, for the constructing of a navy yard, is more favo manufacture, ac., are not summent. Any part, is more favorable on account of the fresh water there, and its contiguity to the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania. The pasture caks of the State, with the lumber that comes

nuch is expected from the citizens of Philadelphia in furtherance of the cause of our country, they prove themselves more than equal to the requisition. The Southwark Hose Company has been amongst the fore-most of our fire organizations to assist in the transporta-tion of sick and wouned soldiers, and the citizens of the southeastern section of the city, recognizing the necessity southeastern section of the city, recognizing the necessity of placing an appropriate vehicle in the possession of the company, have had constructed by Messrs. Gardner & Fleming, a very stylish ambulance, replate with all the conveniences for the intended purperes, and will present it to day. Its finish reneats great credit on the liberality of the donors and the workmanship of the builders.

THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY acknowledges the receipt of \$132.25 to supply United States seamen, volunteers, and the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals with the Holy Scripturessoldiers in our hospitals with the Holy Scriptures—namely:
From Miss Lucy Mayer, \$5; James Field, \$5; Mrs.
S. T. M., \$5; Miss S. W. M., \$5; Miss Mary Anderson, \$5; Miss P., \$5; A lady, \$2; Mary, \$1; members of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, \$5; also from the Sabbath schools of the following churches: First German Reformed Church, \$10; Sixth Presbyterian, \$20; Central Presbyterian (Eighth and Cherry streets), \$10; Second United Presbyterian, \$16; First Presbyterian (Machus) \$1750; Third Dutch Reformed, \$15; Olive Branch of the S. S., of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, \$5,16. Church, \$5,16.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE MIFFLIN SCHOOL —The pupils of the Mifflin Boys' Secondary School, Third street, above Brown, have contributed the following articles to the sick and wounded soldiers, viz: tollowing articles to the sick and wounded soldiers, viz: 60 lbs. rice, 45 lbs. sugar, 30 lbs. grapes, 31 lbs. crackers, 20 lbs. farina, 20 doz. lemons, 9 bottles wine, 6 bottles calcup, 8½ lbs. barley, 7 doz eggs, 6 pks. spples, 6 papers corn starch, 5 phs. potatoes, 6½ lbs. mixed caker, 6 papers corn starch, 5 phs. potatoes, 6½ lbs. mixed caker, 6 papers core. 10 boxes lint, 5½ lbs. soap, 2½ pks. onions, 4 lbs. oatmeal, 6 jars currant jelly, 2 jars spiced pears, 4 jars preserves, 4 lbs. coffee, 4 lbs. flour, 2 rolls bandages, 2 lbs. sausage, 2 jars pickles, 1½ lbs. che ses, 1 lb. ratins, ½ pk. tomatoes, ½ pk. pears, 1 pk. peaches, 1 lb starch, 4 bunches parsley, 1 towel, 2 bed pans.

STABBING CASE IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—Officer J. D. Reed, of the Nineteenth ward, arrested on Thursday evening, between nine and ten o'clock. James Wall, charged with having stabbed Beno clock. James was, casged with having standed hen-jamin Burman, at the latter's residence, in the same ward, upon Wednesday evening. The arrest took place at Frankford road and Palmer street. Alderman Wilkens gave the prisoner a hearing yesterday, and committed him to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted. The magistrate refused to take ball. The condition of Burman is critical, and the attending physician, Di Knorr, thinks that he cannot live.

navy, is renticel.

Mr. Whitney's iron ship is more advanced than any save the Wechawken. The Moodna is the name given to her by Mr. Welles. The hull is finished, and a good portion of the armor on. The entire "shell" of the vessel is complete, and, if it were wood, in launching condition. The turrets will be two in number, and are nearly ready. Before the expiration of October the Moodna will be ready for floating or. SERIOUS ASSAULT.—At one o'clock, yesterday m rning, a young colored man, named A. Wells, was arrested on the charge of having committed weils, was arrested on the charge of having committed.
an arealt and battery upon a colored weman, named
Eliza Rogers, at a ball at Franklin Hall. The woman
is said to have been striously hurt by being struct on
the head with a porter bottle. The case was heard by
Alderman Hagar, and Wells committed for a further ready for floating on.

Br. Webb's ram has just been commenced. She will Mr. Webb's ram has just been commenced. She will be 7,000 tons burden. All other ships on the iron system will be mere estamarans to her. She will be a double ship, the bull not being iron, but wood. At present she locks' too unlike anything to be described. In two months she will be a great ram, able to go to sea, and accommedate a large ship's company than the Miagara. Her name has not feen mentioned yet, but people think it cught to be "Washington," as we have no man of war with that title.—N. I. Times.

RESUMED .- Services in the Church of the New Testament N. W. corner Girard avenue and Thirteenth street, will be resumed to morrow. Rev. T. H. Stockton, the pastor, will preach in the morning at 10% o'slock.

Donations.—The Ladies' Aid of the Hospital, Sixth and Master streets the following donations: From the member and congregation of Bev. T. De Witt T. and Brown, \$227.55; Chas Bantee, 25. and congregation of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, a said Brown, \$227.55; Chas Santee, \$5. Chas. Santee, \$5. Chas. Said; Barton Green, \$5; Mrs Steel, \$1; From Chin. Congregation at Coxsackie, N. Y., through Ev. Zabriskie, \$44 07; Mrs. Ostherimer, \$2; Daid; Seventh and Oxford, \$12; Through W. S. Green, St. Through Mrs. Nowman, \$5; Through Mrs. Nowman, \$5; Chinson, \$5; Through Mrs. Nowman, \$5; Company F., Home Guards, by Lieut. Brota Children's Fair, \$19 10; Mrs. Woodward, by Dr. M. Children's Fair, \$5 50; Mrs. Kinsley, \$1; J. Edwd. Farnum, \$25; From Cates \$20; Chinson, \$5; Through Mrs. Woodward, by Dr. M. Children's Fair, \$5 50; Mrs. Kinsley, \$1; J. Edwd. Farnum, \$25; From Cates \$20; Chinson, \$5; From Ladies of the Committee of the food \$5; From Ladies of the Committee of the fall, collected for the flag, \$23, which flag was kind and the the collected was given into the treasur. Fair, held by Anthony Wolf and Anthony Sci. \$5; From Fair, held by Frank and Addie Masamount thus collected was given into the treasur. Fair, held by Anthony Wolf and Anthony Sci. \$5; From Fair, held by Frank and Addie Masamount thus collected was given into the treasur. Fair, held by Anthony Wolf and Anthony Sci. \$5; From Fair, held by Frank and Addie Masamount thus collected was given into the treasur. Fair, held by Anthony Bolf Anthony Sci. Through Mrs. Sci. Proceeds of Fair, given under the third was a substant and Jane Landenburg, \$27 Through Whitman, \$5; Proceeds of Fair, given under the plag, Parmenter, Allen, Baker, Harrison, and W. \$211.27.

PHILADELPHIA AS A LUMBER M KET—An extensive business firm of this within the past three days, shipped to different Maine material for thirty six ships. It is that three-fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of the timber used in the different three fourths of that three-fourths of the timber used in this city. York has been ferwarded from this city. This learn, was stated to the naval commission on tion of a navy yard, and it will no doubt have effect.

FAST DRIVING. - Notwithstandin there is a law against the fest driving of horses at mount Park, yet we occasionally hear of its via On Thursday Cfficer Lamsback, of the Park yie rested a young man for driving furiously area grounds, and he was multed with the usual grounds man in question was quite indigment there. young man in question was quite indignant that be arrested for this "innocent amusement" Cost of Defence.—The expen

the Committee on Defence, of this city, under the ordinance, in aid of military organization, have, the part week, amounted to \$1,406.63. CAUGHT IN THE MACHINERY terday, John McGowan, aged 22 years, was killed being caught in a hoisting machine, at the warelook Front and Lombard streets.

PERSONAL.—The friends of Dr. binger and Hughes will be pleased to learn of their turn to this city, from their field of labor, Lytern pital, Hagerstown, Md. His Name.—Gustavus Barboe is name of the man found drowned on Thursday, in Delaware, at Market-street wharf, where he was

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Sm fell, yesterday afternoon, from the mast of a school the Schuylkill, and was instantly killed. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 13,7 Business of all kinds was very active on the street day, and, although the market was excited, price. main about the same as yesterday. Gold was steat; 121 % @122, closing weak at 121 %. Old demandate. at 119. One year certificates were in demand a: X count. Quartermaster's vouchers at 2%23% disc Money is plenty and rates moderate, 526 being a. for it on good security, and 405 on call. The steck market was perfectly rampant to day, and with one or two exceptions, everything advanced. vernmen's were held very tiffly, the sixes rising seven-thirties %. State fives were very burgant in sold up to 24 %—an advance of 1%. City sixes improthe old rising X, the new X. Pennsylvania Rely first mortgages were firm at 110, the second do. ron; North Pennsylvania sixes rose %, the tens %. Sch kill Navigation sixes are still on the upward list paid for them to-day—an advance of 1; those of ; rose to 90. Susquehanna Canal sixes sold largely at @36, the latter an improvement of 1/2. Chesapeake

Delaware Canal sixes sold at 82%—an advance of on last sales. Pittsburg coupon sixes sold at Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens sold at 95. Rest sixes (1880) rose 1; the others were firm. Elmira aswere unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation comming rose 34, with considerable sales; the preferred re-Morris Canal rose 3; the preferred also 3. Susquell Canal shares were firm at yesterday's figure. Them ments of this company continue to show the intress amount of tolls noted a few days ago. Reading Railroad shares were again on the paper list, opening at 36% and closing firm at 37% Log Is'and rose 1%; Pennsylvania %; North Per Meadow advanced 1; Elmira %; Little Schuykill ; Passenger railways continue to increase in important Spruce and Pine was firm at 15%; Arch street rose, Fifth and Sixth sold at 50; Green and Coates rose Tenth and Eleventh was steady at posterday's figure. Girard College rose %; Thirteenth and Fifteenth ra ; Chestnut and Walnut &; bids for Seventeenth at Nineteenth rose 1; for recond and Third 1; for Frag. ord and Southwark 3. The market was greatly except

at the close, and prices were for a higher range. About \$75,000 in bonds and 5,200 shares changed hands. Drevel & Co. quete: New York exchange..... Old Demand:... Quartermaster's vouchers.... Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Toird sust note foreign exchange for the steamer Ema in New York, as follows: ondon, 60 days sight..... Hamburg, 60 days sight..... Berlin, 60 days aight.

The following is the statement of business of the Long 1862 : The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week, compared with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1361, are a

New York, Sept 27.. \$160,161,046 Boston Sept. 29..... 70,081,686 Philadelphia, Sept. 29 34,589,387 204.687,16 Total..... 264,832,119 Lest year..... 215,104,071 132,933,639 New York..... Boston...... Philadelphia..... Total..... ast week 51,281,610 Last year..... 49,066,148 The statement of the Boston Banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the CXresponding week of 1861, as follows:

Sept. 22, '62. Sept. 29, '62 Losns \$70 332 897 \$70,081,986 Specie 7,968,546 7,970,832 The statement of the present week, as compard with the praceding, shows a decrease of \$251,211 in the item f loans and discounts, an increase of \$4,585 in circuition, \$1,786 in specie, and \$426,421 in deposits. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Octob [Reported by S. E SLAYMAKER, P. FIRST BOARD. 300 L Island R.

50 Schl Nav Pf.b20 16 1 1000 N Penns Ida...di do......b5 16% 12 Marris Canal... 3 10 Farm & Mec Bk 5 de...... 16% do....b3wn 16% 25 Penna B. cash 53% 22 do 55% 40 do 55% 10 do 64 16 Spr & Pine 16% 50 do 55 16% 100 do 15% 42 N Penna B 10 10% 10000 Suro Canal 10 do..... 10 ½ 60 Sch Nav.... 5 ½ 50 do..... 5 ½ 5 loch & 11th 7000 Penna B 1st m. 110 1600 do 2d m. 102 400 Ches & Del 8s. . 814 75 Arch-st B..... 27 7000 Penna R 1st m. 119 81.39 Penna 5s.2ctfs 90 1000 do 2d m. 102 600 do 94 400 Ches & Del 6s... 815 600 do 94 12000 Pittsbg 6s... 21ys 84

5 5th & 6th sts R. BETWEEN BOARDS. 100 Sch Nav Prf. b5 16 1 50 M 160 do..... b5 16 7 75 100 do..... b10 17 2050 F 50 Morris Canal.... 51% 10 Little Sch R...

120 Susq Canal 5x RAMPANT. ULOSING PRIOES—RABITAN Bid. Arkd.
U. S. 8a '81 ... 104 % 105
US Tr 7 8-10 N 105 % Leh Cl & N. 54 % 55
Philada 6s ... 99 % Le Cl & Nav scp. 33
Philada 6s new. 103 % 104 N Fenna R... 10 % 10
Panna 8s ... 94 % 94 % N Far 86 83 % 54

Panna 8s ... 10 % 103

Philsda 6s new. 103 \(\) 104 \\ Penna B...... 94 \\ Penna B...... 94 \\ Penna B...... 94 \\ Penna B...... 94 \\ Penna B........ 94 \\ Penna B...... 37 \\ 38 \\ Penna B...... 37 \\ 38 \\ Penna B...... 37 \\ 38 \\ Penna B. 102 \\ Penna B...... 54 \\ Penna B...... 54 \\ Penna B. 1 m 6s... 102 \\ Penna B. 1 m 6s... 102 \\ Penna B. 2 m 6s... 102 \\ Penna B. 38 \\ Penna B. 30 \\ P Sch Nav Stock. 5% 6
Sch Nav Pref. 16% 17
Sch N 6e'82. 74% 75
Eimira B B. 16% 18
Eimira B Pref. 26% 28
Eim 78 '73. 98 100

Gr & Coates. 43 45
Arch St. 26% 24
Thir & Fift ath. 23
Girard College. 26% 26%
Eim 78 '73. 98 100

Tenth & Elev'th 34 Stock of Cotton in England.

From the London Herald, Sept. 20.1 After a lengthened period of depression, it is cheered to find that there is some relly in the estimated stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool, which it is also condendly affirmed is understated. The movement of the stock in the second half of the year has been as follows, as compared to the second half of the year has been as follows, as compared to the second half of the year has been as follows, as compared to the second half of the year has been as follows.

prove to be the case, the worst phase of the crisis will have been travered, as every month must increase the productivities of the new sources of supply now is course of development.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NELT. Thomas & Sons' sixth fall sale, including a number of desirable private residences, country soltages. &c. See advertisements and pamphlet orbitogas issued to day.