MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

We can take no notice of andusmous communica fions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. * Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different militars and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

Nothing but a battle, and that right speedily, will save the Army of the Potomac from the alternative of winter quarters; and the main rebel army is likewise inevitably forced to resume the contest. It is, therefore, highly probable that when it does take place, the shock will be terrific. perhaps colipsing that of Antietam. With issues of so much magnitude involved, it would by unreagonable to look for anything but a desperately contested struggle. A victory for Lee would mean the prolongation of the war for months, and might bear a still worse interpretation by Secession apologists abroad; it might even mean the capture of Washington, and a repetition of the Maryland invasion. But whatever its signification might be, it could never mean peace or compromise-hence it could not, under any circumstances, be decisive. A victory for the Union army, on the other hand, would mean the dispersal of the rebels, the probable downfall of their capital, and such a brightening in the aspect of our natio, al affairs, as would illumine to the eyes of all the world the pathway to a perfect and honorable peace-by the return of the seceded States to their allegiance. We do not say that this much-to-be desired end would be the immediate consequence of success in the battle now impending. There would still be hard fighting and weary marching to be done by our armies; but to every soldier's eye, the end would be plainly in view, guiding his flootsteps, and cheering bim ever on, as the pole star guides and cheers

Morgan, the audacious guerilla, envious at the success of Stuart's recent tour of observation around the Army of the Potomao, has attempted the same scheme, on an equally bold scale, in central Kentucky, with the Army of Onio. Oa Saturday, with fifteen hundred men, he dashed into Lexington, which was held by comparatively a mere handful of our cavalry, and succeeded in taking one hundred and twenty five prisoners, who were at once paroled. Apparently without waiting to do further mischief, he moved off (still in imitation of Stuart) in a semi-circle, intending to pay a visit to Frankfort.

THE NEWS.

ALTHOUGH at the present writing all is quiet along the Potomac, we print to day some readable correspondence from that vicinity. The Washington Star, of Saturday night, held the opinion that the rebels in General McClelian's front will shortly fight. He is evidently bourly crowding them more and more, and they have not yet evinced a disposition to give back. The fact that if they prefer retreating, he may, by moving upon the arc of the circle. through some near part of the Blue Ridge, get before Richmond as soon if not sooner than they can reach that point, marching down the valley to Staunton, is the reason why it is now thought that they must fight before attempting a retreat. Stuart passed through Snickersville (thep) on Tuesday last, on his way to join Leo's main army. Before this week has closed, we shall probably have exciting letters from our special correspondents. An intercepted letter, from a rebel officer to a

and that his command was transferred to General William Preston. The same letter states that the rebel General Wood was wounded, and that the rebel force engaged in the fight was fifteen thou-

THE remains of the late Brigadier General Terrill, who was mortally wounded in the battle near Perryville, Kentucky, and died shortly after, have been interred in Christ Church, Reading, where the family of the gallant and lamented officer re- their stock to go off at increased and increasside. The funeral cortege embraced a number of army and navy officers, and the burial service was unusually touching.

THE loyal people will receive with pleasure the tidings of the defeat of Mahony, the Brecki ridger, for Congress, in the Dubaque (lowa) district. Judge Allison's majority over him will be full four thousand.

IT is said that all who are drafted in Franklin county will be organized into a regiment and form a camp of instruction near Chambersburg, where they will be retained for the detence of the border. It would not be a bad idea to do the same thing in other border ocupties. THE Louisville Journal announces the arrival in

that city of the popular tragedian, Capt James E. Murdoch. He is aid de camp to Com. John A. Drible, and was detailed to to or the Obio flotilla of gunbants.

GEN. McClellan has written a letter to Gov Morton, in praise of the 19th I diana Regiment. He says: "I have noticed this regiment, with its Wisconsin comrades, under the severest fire and in the most dangerous positions, and am glad to say there is no better regiment in this or any other army. I ask you as an official and a personal favor hat you take the most prompt measures to fill the ranks of this noble regiment."

A NEW regiment is to be furnished by the State of California. A regiment of one thousand men is also to be organized at San Francisco as a private enterprise. The cost of transportation for a regiment from California is \$83 000

THE OBSEQUIES of Commodore Hudson took place on Saturday afternoon, in Brooklyn The services were performed by Revs. Mr. G. A. Johnson, Mr Mills, and Drs. Vinton and Cu ler. Bishop McIlvaine, of Pennsylvania (formerly paster of the church), and Dr. Storrs were also present. Boatswain Bell, of the Cumberland, and twelve petty officers of the North Carolina, marched by the hearse on either side, and conveyed the coffin to and from the church.

A ST Louis despatch says that the troops now in that State will shortly engage in an important enterprise against the rebels, the point of which cannot be telegraphed. THE commission, composed of Generals Hunter.

Cadwalader, and Augur, Major Donn Piatt, Captain Ball, and Hon. J. Holt, appointed to investigate the late surrender of Harper's Ferry, is drawing its labors to a close. THE combined forces of Missouri and Kansas. as

an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brigadier General J M Schofield, will hereafter be denominated "the Army of the Frontier."

Educating the People The stern teachings of the late elections cannot be obscured by the coarse calumnies of the mere party newspapers. First of all, let us be thankful that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania have decided in favor of the Administration of the General Government. They have endorsed its entire policy, including the much-misr-presented acts of the first session of the present Congress. They may be counted upon from this day forth as the uncompromising and hearty supporters of those public servants in whose hands we have reposed the greatest of all human trusts—that The men who voted against the Administraelsewhere to follow their example, must not and cannot be called disloyal. They have never been so characterized in these difficult to educate certain classes of our people as to their obligations to their country, and, by consequence, to themselves. It was in vain to point what are called the Democratic masses to the avowed treason of their accepted organs, whether at the head of before we are enabled definitely to announce their State Committee or at the head of the result. We only have full returns from their leading newspapers. It was in vain the eastern and southern counties of the to point out the utter impossibility of State. The large Democratic vote polled in opposition to the Administration without these counties is accounted for by the absence weakening the Government. Every argument exposing the absurdity of the hue and cry zens in the army. A despatch, written in against the negro was treated with contempt. Harrisburg last evening, estimates a small Deand every evidence of the disloyalty of the leaders was so construed as to be made applicable to the Democratic masses. But while Union majority in that body, and that the this is a somewhat discouraging thought, it does not follow that in due time even those who voted against the Government, on Tuesday, will not admit the full torce of the argument we have made. In fact, like the men who sustained the Admini-tration, they will come at last to discover that they, too, should have sustained it. Observe how rapidly pro-slavery men, who have gone to the battle-field, have abandoned their prejudices.

The speech of General PRENTISS, on Friday

evening, at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, is

but one of a thousand that have fallen from

the lips of Democratic soldiers since the war

began. All these experiences and practical

examples, however they may have failed to

operate in certain quarters, will finally reach

We shall then find confiscation and emancipation, so far from being cause of alarm and indignation, hailed as rightful remedies for the disease of the Rebellion.

The little Democratic leaders, who have been frightening and bewildering honest men, will become Abolitionists in the strongest meaning of the phrase, and we may see Mr. RANDALL running in the First District as a candidate for re-election under the emancipation banner. Of all his transformations, we think this will be found, if not the most sincere, at least the most popular and enduring. Let us not attempt to conceal from ourselves that either our people must take up and use the most rowerful weapons against slavery and | the marquisate becoming extinct. The Brithe rebellion, or they must themselves yield to slavery and rebellion. It would be a novel yet a wholly natural sight if the very Breckinridgers chosen to Congress in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, should take their seats on the 1st of December, 1863, unless sooner called together by the President, or unless an bonoable peace is meanwhile concluded, as the vehement champions of any policy that will crush the institution of slavery. At present these men, and those whom they have deluded, are probably honest in the belief that treason cannot be defeated without a saving clause in reference to slavery, and that emin. cipation and confiscation, and all other stringent measures, only tend to consolidate the South and divide the North. But every hour they live will add a new reason to show that this is a foolish and fatal error. The rebels themselves will prove to be the best schoolmasters of all loyal men who have misunderstood their obligations, by supposing they could vote against the Adminisration, and not weaken the Government and help the common enemy. We repeat, that the most gratifying feature of the late elections is, first, the fact that probably two hundred thousand men in this State have declared that the rebellion must be put down at whatever cost, and that the slaves of rebels shall be emancipated; and, second, that the President will fail, utterly and shamelessly fail, in the discharge of his duties, if he does not vigorously prosecute the war until peace is concluded on the basis of the restoration of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution. And we repeat the prediction, that with this vast body of resolute and conscientious supporters, resting upon the solid foundation of truth and freedom, they must finally bring over to them

and continue to oppose, the Administration and the Government. Does Lancashire Want Cotton? The cotton lords of Lancashire are in a curious dilemma. On one hand, their factories are wholly or partially out of work, and, on the other, they have made and are making immense profits on the sales of their minufactures. Two years ago, these cotton-lords had as much manufactured materials, fine as well as coarse, in their warehouses, as equalled the usual demand of the whole world for the next five years. Had the accustomped quantity of cotton been supplied from the United States, the Lancashire factory-masters would still have gone on increasing their stocks of cottonmanufactures ad libitum, beyond all possible consumption, and finally clearing away these accumulated stocks at a tremendous loss. As it is, the manufacture has nearly ceased, from want of the raw material; the poor artisans friend in Lexington, states that the rebel General | are out of work and in poverty, which a severe winter will make worse and may convert into social war; but the cotton-lords, who are selling off their goods at much advanced prices, are really making more money now, while their mills or factories are doing next to nothing, than they ever made before. The war in America, which has deprived these people of cotton, has been the making of them, by checking their production and enabling

and the just side of this mighty question, all

honest men who have heretofore opposed.

ing prices. Perhaps these facts may throw light upon the apparent nonchalance with which Lancashire has regarded the non-supply of cotton. Were the manufacturers in earnest, did they really "starve for cotton," they would have taken some pains to procure it from other than American soil. They talk a great deal of what should be done, but do nothing. They ought to have sent competent persons and a million or two of dollars over to Iudia, to attend to the increased culture and production there, but, instead of this, lately voted, at a public meeting in Manchester, that Sir CHARLES WOOD, the Superstant of Statement and Statement to be impeached by Parliament for not growing cotton in Hindostan. They might as well impeach- him for not growing Catawba grapes and Newtown pippins on the rocky soil of the cold and sterile Orkneys. At the time they did this Mr. S. Laing, late Finance Minister of India, who had great personal knowledge of that country, had announced that if the people of Manchester looked to India for a supply of cotton whereon to employ the toiling population of the North of England, they would and must be disappointed. "Years," he said, "must elapse before cotton can be grown in India in sufficient quantities to supply the place of that

which has heretofore come in from the United

grown, the industrious and skilful inhabitants

facture for their own profit the cotton they Were the supply of American cotton never to be restored, people would have to come back to the use of linen and woolen garments, which have been superseded by the cheaper and less durable cotton goods. These goods are steadily advancing in price, and when their cheapness has departed, the public will see the advantage of reverting to linen and woolen, as more durable, pleasant, and wholesome materials for wear. On the Continent of Europe-especially in France, Belgium, and Prussia—the growth of flax has been largely increased of late, and, particularly at Rouen and Lille, the cotton manufacturers are adapting their machinery to the manufacture of flax and woolen articles. The cotton lords of Lancasbire have not dreamed of such a change. They are doubling their ordinary profits, while the artisans are starving, by the sale of their vast accumulations of cotton-goods, and, until these are cleared away, they must not be expected to do anything for substituting wool and flax for cotton. Charity is on their lips and cupidity in their hearts. The Lancashire cotton-lords do not want cotton, just yet.

The Sheriffalty. The opinions of Judges Thompson and Lup-LOW, vacating ROBERT EWING's right to the of preserving the freest Government on earth. Post of sheriff of Philadelphia county. and declaring John Thompson to be tion in this and other States on Tuesday elected to that office, are published in THE last, and the men who are now waiting Press of to-day. Mr. Ewing will, of course, retire from the place he has profitably occupied for nearly a year, without allowing the partisans who have induced columns. We have studiously drawn a bim to hold on to it still further to mislead broad line between the dishonest and dan- him. The new sheriff, John Thompson, is gerous leaders, whom these citizens have per- one of our oldest and most loyal citizens. mitted to misguide them, and the citizens | His accession to the sheriffalty occurs at a themselves. It is frequently a most difficult period when the Unionists of Philadelphia task to convince an individual of his conscien- have just driven out their opponents, and betions duty to himself; and our trial with slave- gins the complete ascendency to power in ry in this war has proved that it is far more this municipality in nearly all its departments terests are so marked and so widely extended, a scholar of the friends of the Government.

The State Election The election returns from the State are coming in slowly, and another day may pass of such an immense proportion of loyal citimocratic majority in the Legislature. But we think the returns will show a working State has given its popular vote for the candidates of the Union party. We have a large majority of the Congressional delegation.

THE PARAGRAPH subjoined appeared as an editorial article in The Democrat, a Breckinridge paper published at Bloomsburg, Perry county, on the day of the election : "The negro is now better than the white trash. No taxes to pay—no musket to shoulder—no caucuses to attend—no risk of life to run—no politics to trouble them. They are now the happy sons of earth, and we poor white nonsense can fight for them—and pay taxes for a hundred years on their account. A white man is not as good as a negro now."

What is to be thought of men who are cheated by such execrable nonsense as this? Of course the editor who puts the negro in the common heart, until the band of sympa- this state of beatitude has a thousand times thizers in the Free States will be reduced to a told his readers that he must not be used or minority, as harmless as the old Abolition employed in the army, lest his contact may party was in Pennsylvania thirty years ago. disgrace and degrade the white soldier.

Our numerous Irish readers are interested in whatever concorns their friend, Smith O'BRIEN. An incident has just occurred which shows his peculiar idiosyncrasy. The London Gazette announced that Queen Vic. TORIA had been pleased to allow the brothers and sisters of Lord Inchiquin, with the exception of SMITH O'BRIEN, to have the rank and precedence to which they would have been entitled had their father been a Peer. On the death of the last Marquis of Thomand. in July, 1865, Sir Lucius O'BRIEN, Baronet. elder brother of the martyr patriot of Ireland, succeeded to the Irish barony of Inchiquin, tish rule as regards the prefix "honorable" to any name is very simple, viz.: that it shall alone be used by the younger children of Earls and Viscounts, and by all the children of Barons. It is a vulgar error that British members of Parliament are addressed as "honorable." Mr. Smith O'Brien refused to join his brother and sisters in a petition to the Queen to allow them to use the title "honorable," as if their father had been a Peer, as their brother is. The reasons which he assigns for declining are: First, his political antecedents, which forbade him to ask a favor of the British Severeiga; second, his conviction that an Irish peerage, (which does not give a seat in the Bouse of Lords.) is a degradation rather than a dignity; third, that MURROUGH O'BRIEN, his ancestor, who received the titles of Earl of Thomond and Baron Inchiquin from HENRY VIII, in 1543, in accepting English titles instead of the Royal conors (in succession from Brian Boroibme,) which belonged to the family, submitted to a degradation. Even at the distance of three centuries Smith O'Brien does not recognize the act. This gentleman professes the strongest democratic principles, but shows himself to be very much of an aristocrat in practice. His first and second reasons are ufficient, and his third is simply a sample of bsurd family pride.

Smith O'Brien.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, October 19, 1862. The speech on Friday evening, of Brigadier General Prentiss, who, since the battle of Shiloh, has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels in which he asserted that the traitors would never make peace with the United States Government unless their independence was recognized, and that the proclamation of the President was right, and would do more to end the rebellion than all the battles that had been fought, and his graphic statement of the horrors he had suffered in his captivity, is another proof that this war must be fought out with no view save the restoration of the Union, and the authority of the Government over every portion of our soil. I believe that, with the exception of the impenitent leaders of one political organization, this is now the conviction of the whole body of the loyal people of the country. It will appear, in the course of time, that the Administration has given a distinct assurance to other Governments, that no terms will be listened to short of a recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States; and if different propositions come from foreign Powers, or from the disaffected here, they will be sternly and promptly rejected. Why, therefore, should we vex ourselves about an impossible peace? The slaveholders disdain any settlement that does not leave them complete masters of the Southern field. Their reason for sympathy with the hostile politicians of the Free States springs wholly from the expectation that our own divisions will force the central Government to yield to their haughty demands. A distinguished European states man, not long ago a visitor to Washington, asked a gentleman, who was supposed to speak by authority, whether he did not think that aparchy would be created by the continuance of this war, and whether a peace, by acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, was not to be preferred to anarchy. The answer was, anarchy would much more certainly follow if the Government consented to the acknowledgment of the independence of the slaveholding Confederacy; and that, as things then looked, the question was rapidly resolving itself into one of exhaustion—the exhaustion either of the North or the South. Although the latter had displayed unwonted resources and determination, it was quite clear that it was now reaching a point which would render its own exhaustion inevitable. Consider the of the thousand witnesses who testify that the Southern people are in a most pitiable and melancholy condition. I do not put out of view the spectre of foreign intervention, which will undoubtedly again loom up as soon as the short sersion of Congress shall assemble; but I have every reason to anticipate such a series of successes before that period as will give new force to the above-quoted reply to the query of the European publicist. I look as well for a complete victory in Virginia as for a succession of naval triumphs. These, however, to be effective, must be accomplished at an early day, and then once more the alternative will be presented to the Southern people and to other nations, of yielding on the one hand to the Federal authority and of abstaining on State of America, and even if cotton were the other from all interference with our grand design of self-preservation. All the intelliof India, living upon the spot, would manugent rebel prisoners with whom I have conversed, or of whom I have heard, lay great stress upon the belief that their wishes will be largely assisted by a certain class of politicians n the great cities of the Free States; but when these politicians reflect upon the fierce resolution of the Southern people not to resume their relations with the regular Government, they will, I predict, avoid the risk of offending their own people by working for a

> dation and ruin. OCCASIONAL. LET THE CHILDREN SING. - In another column may be found an advertisement of the "Silver Lute," a new singing book for young people, by George F. Root, the well known musical author. The book looks well, and, from what we can see and from what musical people say, will sing well, and will become a useful and pleasant companion n the school-room and in the parlor.

> result which would simply be national degra-

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, SHAWLS. DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable esortment of French dry goods, including a full essortment of long and square shawls, of importation of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co., comprising 700 lots of dress goods, ribbons, kid gloves, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES The attention of buyers is called to the large and atiractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, balmorals, &c., to be sold this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Com-

Professor Corson's Lectures. Surely no man deserves more at the hands of a com nunity, and, be it recorded to the disgrace of practicalengulfed human nature, no man gets less than he who strives to raise the standard of literary taste. In a city like ours, whose commercial and manufacturing in with a single and high intellectual aim is aut to be neglected. Science easily flourishes; admitting of practical application, it receives a definite practical value. tion. But Literature's voice is overswent and drowned except to those ears whose natural delicacy shrinks from the din and the jar of every-day life, or those which have had a sensitiveness of almost morbid souteness forced upon them by the discordancy they have been compelled to hear. When these natures, however, do find the sounds that satisfy their ingrained or engrafted longing, their worship is very enthusiastic. Of this, no better evidence is needed than the brillian success which last winter gave to Prof. Corson's cours of "Lectures on English Poetry, Literary Art and Oriticism," begun here almost as a venture, certainly as an unwonted invitation to the public, and continue twice a week, for the remarkable—and, so far as we can emember, unprecedented-length of twe ty-five weeks. Prof. Corson's wide reading, his high methetic oulture, his taste-of unpenal delicacy and truth: his keep and—wherever sentimentalism neuros the place of sentiment, or ornament seeks to hide the want of thoughtnercliess analytical powers, attempered by a genuine literary catholicity, won the enthusiastic admiration of all who were fortunate enough to come within the lite. rary circle of Leypoldt's. The class quickly increased to he rooms' utmost capacity, and, although so unusual demand of time and attention was made upon it, it assembled with a regularity and numerousness as comolimentary to itself as appreciative of Prof. Corson. We think this notice is due from us as journalists. irst, to Prof. Corson, and secondly, to the public; to the lecturer, because, by indefatigable toil and the lavishment of his best intellectual wealth, he has cohieved his noble aim doing so much to advance the cause of literature in our midst; to the public, because these lectures have now become one of our institutions, widely recognized and most highly esteemed. In proof, mother series is about to be inaugurated, the first lesture being delivered at Mr. Leypoldt's beautiful rooms, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4% o'clock, where the analysis

f Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" will be begun.

literary treat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ARCH-STREET TERATRE -We think we seen enough of Miss Kate Bateman to be enabled to form Special Desputches to "The Press." a fair estima's of her abilities as an actress. She has now concluded the third week of one of the most successful engagements over played in Philadelphia. Success is the great test of all morit, and tried by this standard Miss Bateman has accomplished all that any roung artists could desired. She has ventured into the most difficult regions of the drams, and endeavored to bring every department under her sway. The range of characters she has attempted would daunt a bolder and a more experienced perform er - Julia. Bianca, Pauline, Juliet, Lady Gay Sponker, Juliana Geraldine, Lady Macbeth, and, morrow, Lady Teazle! all the passions, emotions, Review of Troops. and impulses that move the soul are here combined. Geraldine itself is one of the most difficult parts a woman can perform. It requires the exhibition of almost every feeling-pride, ambivion, hate, jealousy, remo and tweens from the outleless affectionate oirl, surnage ing in beauty, to a repulsive, deformed, heart broken woman, weary with sorrow and misfortune, and bowed t the earth by the most cruel pangs a woman's heart can cel-the consciousness that her charms have pass d away, that beauty, has become bideousness, and the thought that her lord loves another and is beloved by prother. The actress that can pay Geraldine may well

that Geraldine is Miss Bateman's most finished perform ince, our criticiem is anticipated. Yet it is by no such test that we would estimate a lady who has so many claims to our attention at Miss Bate man. She has represented Juliet and Lady Macbeth, and there can be no higher standard. There could be these that she will ask to be remembered. In Juliet she had the advantages of youth and beauty. She might have played the part as a pantomime and achieved a great success, for more absolutely than any lady upon the stage she seems to possess those attractive pursonal qualities that have made Juliet the type of youthful love and passion. A writer has ventured the remark that Miss Bate man is too "mature and massive" to assume this part. because her nurse speaks of her as being within "a formight end odd days" of fourteen. This is hypercriticism. A girl in Italy at fourteen, under the warm and ripening sun of the South, would look as mature as Miss Bateman. So far as personal attractions, age, grace, and bean'y go, we would accent this lady as the original of Shakspeare's conception. The only objection we could conorive in her performance was a certain coldness or timidity of manner, which made us doubt the reality of the flerce and burning passion which she is supposed to picture Yet it had some exemisite seenes The meeting with Remeo, in the first act, at the ball, so often neglected as an unnecessary and superfluous scene, was, in the hands of Miss Bateman, full of truth and animation. The drinking of the narcotic was performed as we have never seen it played before, and as we car carcely hope to see it played again.

dare all that Miss Bateman has dared. And when we say

It is as an elocutionist that Miss Bateman partionlarly excels, and words cannot describe the treat that be correct movements of ber voice afford to ears wearled and disgusted with the vicious mouthing, mumbling drawling, and ranting that form nine-tenths and more of the vocal performances of the stage. Miss Bateman is a contradiction to every actress we have heard in one or all these particulars. Her voice is naturally full, round, clear, and deep; and real scientific training has not only given it excellent compare and flexibility, but has inspired it with that fine elecutionary sense that avoids a false interval as the most horrible vocal sin. Here lies the chief truth of her voice: whatever passion or thought is to be expressed, the appropriate interval is ready, without any additional flat or sharp to distort t; and if a sentence is to be obsed, or a climacteri effect wronght, the proper cadence is given without any of the exeggeration of rent. Around Lady Macbeth bovers the tradition of Mrs. Siddons' performance, and we are too apt to regard it as something beyond the reach of any actress of this generation. With all due respect to the memory of Mrs. biddons, and without any desire to unduly estimate the genius of our present players, we still think that we have actresses upon our modern stage whose genius may he brought into comparison with that of the illustrious lead. This burning of all excellences, virtues, and talent in the past is the fault of our ago, and in nothing more then in the drama. It is only by developing what we have—by encouraging taste and industry, and establish ing a severe school of criticism that we can ever bring ar to its full nerfecti n. Never was dramatic art aubjecte to a severer discipline than at present. We have less of

stege charlatanism than we ever had before, while the skill and culture of our modern andiences render it im possible for demerit to succeed, or true merit to fail Lady Macbeth, as a character, gives a wide field to woman of genius. There are two generally received with ingenious evidence and much plausibility. Was Lady Macbeth a demon, or was she simply an ambition woman, carried away by her husband's newborn greatcrimes that were foreign to her nature, but still possess ing the sympathics and affections of a woman? Ye might burden this column with quotations tending to show that one or the other was just; but there is no object to be gained, and so we lat it pass. The Lady Macbeth of Miss Bateman is a peculiar performance. It passes from one extreme to another. In the interview with Macheth, immediately after the murder of Duncan, she is fearful in her self-possession and science stricken Macbeth, and the facility with which she anguests nalliations for his crime. In the hangual scene, the tenderness with which she appeares the terror or her husband, and the affectionate solicitude with which she ushers him off the stage, exhibit a sweet trait in her character as a woman, and almost retrieve the harsh impression she produces in the first acts. And then the night walk! with the robes of ale p ground her, and the fixed eyes staring with the awini intensity of death! There is comething in this scene of Shakspeare that always impresses us greatly. We are brought to it step by step. We have seen the terrors of the heath, the fierce passions that rage in the heart of Macbeth, the

tyranny that Macduff so beaning mouraful, almost touching remorse of Macbeth as he finds the term of his brief and bloody dominion approaching. It is time that Lady Macbeth should come back to the scene in which she has been so great and terrible an actor. She comes, as it were, led by the hesitating band of death-sense, animation, health, happiness beauty gone, disease preying upon her body, and remorse praying upon her heart. "Will not all the perfumes of Arabia sweeten this little hand ?" The great sin has preyed upon her mind, until it has driven reason from its throne and made remorse a successful usurper. "To-bed—To bed—To Bed." Into the grave at last into the stern hereafter, where the sealed book is opened, and the unfathomed vengeance of eternity is visited upon her sins. She dies in the very midst of battle, with the noise and roar of armies around the walls of Inverness. She dies at the very time when her great intellect is needed to sustain her husband's falling fortunes -and in her death she prepares the way for the catastrophe that overcomes him, when, at a time that demanded the highest qualities that G d has given to man, he became

the passive, foolish, hesitating victim of childish super-Miss Bateman realizes this idea of Lady Macbeth. and brings up to the mind all the strange and weird con ceptions that surround the character. Here our critidem closes. We do not say that she plays the part better than any actress on the stage, but we do say that she develops more beauties, gives a closer and learer rendering of Shakspeare's meaning, and in all nakes Lady Macbeth more of the woman and the queen, than any actress that we have seen for a long time. Then let it be remembared that she is little more than a girl; that she is passing through the earliest years of womanhood; that she is a stranger to this city and one stage, and that many years are before her to study and improve. With so much promise, and so much talent now, what may she be hereafter? Unless the applause of her sudjences betrays her into negligence, vanity, and self sufficiency, she may hope to hold, in time, one of the highest places on the stage.

The excellent and liberal style which characterizes

the management of the Arch-street Theatre has passed into a traism among theatre-goers, so that nothing we could say in praise of Podworth's fine band, and the exquisite "Nightingale Polka" would be set down as extravagant; but inasmuch as many persons, ado ptinga popular prejudice, prefer to listen to a performance before judging of its merits, we refrain.

That admirable actress, Miss Charlotte Thomason has extended her engagement at the Walnut, for six nights longer. She has taste and judgment, and with a little care will become quite finished in her profession. On Saturday night she appeared as Victorine. To night she will assume the part of Fanchon Virvieux, in the new play translated from the German, expressly for her. and entitled " Little Fadette." It is an adaptation of the piece which Miss Mitchell rendered celebrated during her last engagement, and we are assured that it is a more artistic as deliberal repdition of the original.

ts success be equal to that of her other roles. She has been playing a very snoressful engagement, and we are in hopes, when the election gives us liberty, to give a more elaborate opinion of her merits as an actress. ENGLISH PICTORIALS -From S. C. Upham, newsthe Illustrated News of the World, of October 4th.

paper agent, we have the Illustrated London News, and The first gives two large interior views of the London Dianational Exhibition, and the latter a supplement portrait of the ex-King of Naples. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, October 17 -One hundred new ecruits arrived this morning in the Bal imore boat for

he 81st New York Regiment. They will join their regi-

ment at Suffolk.

the storm of weather. FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.—The flag of truce boat, expected own the James river to-day, has not arrived. From South Carolina. NEW YORK, Oct 18 .- The steamer United States arrived to day from Hilton Head on the 14th instant. The steamer Cosmopolitan was sunk on the 8th, by running on her anchor in St. John's river. The steamer Trade Wind, from New York for New Orleans, arrived at Hilton Head in distress. The United States ships Vermont, Wabash. Vandalia. Marblehead, Bousatonid, Congaugh, Patriot, Wissaickon, and Dawn, were at Port Royal. The Pawnee

and Sebago were at Warsaw Inlet. All well. From Newbern, N. C. NEW YORK; October: 19 .- The steamers G. O. Collier and Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., has arrived, with dates to the 14th Governor Stanley arrived at Newbern on the 11th inst. The gunboat Seymour has been raised from the river

Seuse, and put in order for service. Escape of a Steamer from Wilmington, NEW YORK, October 19,-The Brilleh schooner Miner va reports that on the 15th instant, in lat. 28 56 lon. 57 10, she spoke a rebel steamer from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton. She was about 200 ions burden, painted green, and schooner rigged.

The Rebel Pirate " 290." Boston, October 18 —Captain Fillton, of the bark Virginia, which was destroyed by the pirate "290," has arrived hence, and informs the New Bedford Mercury that Captain Semmes was very independent, short, and quick in his remarks, looking on and treating his prisoners, and go ew has dogs. Some of the officers were more seciable, and wished themselves well out of the scrape they got into. The Alabama left Birkenhead, England, on a trial trip, but never went back, and is Prof. Corson's treatment of this greatest exponent of now under the direction of the English, who are to furfemale intellectual power has been eagerly looked forward to, and we hazard nothing in predicting a real is to stop, and while she is to continue to prey on our ecomerce.

lan's Army.

WASHINGTON. October 19, 1862. General Scott's Letter. The copy of a letter written by Gen. Scorr to the Be ptary of State, on the day before the inauguration, in 161, and published by John Van Bunen, if authorite mat have been derived from some source other than tip State Department, since neither the President nor the cretary of State has any knowledge of the manuer is which any communication to either of them from General COTT could have come into the hands of Mr. VAN

Yesterday your correspondent was one among "ter usend" witnesses of a magnificent review of New ork. New Jersey and New England troops, by General NES and sieff, which took place on East Capitol street, en thous nd men were in line, and well under the comand of General Cassy and staff. After the orremony over the troops were marched to the White House, as to give the President a chance to see how well they

Testimonials to General Prentiss. General PRENTISS was yesterday presented with three stimonials. From the officers of the 23d Missouri, for is services at Shiloh, a sword; from the officers of the in Iowa, a gold beaded cane; and from the officers o the 18th Missouri, a silver pitcher. Captain P. GREGG, another of the bbiloh prisoners, was kewise presented with a go'd-headed cane, the donor eing the officers of the 14th Iowa.

A Merited Promotion Captain F. A. DAVIES, in the 16th Regular Infantry. as, in consideration of his personal worth, been detailed o an assistant professorship of French in the Military Academy. In the battle of Bull Run he acted efficiently as sid to Co'. CAMEBON, of the New York 79th (Highlanders), and has on several occasions distingu self. For his bravery at Bull Run he was promoted to a captaincy by Mr. Cameron, then Secretary of War. His last promotion was as just and merited as his first, nd he will doubtless fill his new position with credit t imself and satisfaction to the Government.

From Fredericksburg, Va. A gentleman who left Fredericksburg, Va., a wee ago, reports that there are no rebel treops now the excepting fifty cavelrymen, who are doing picket duty om that city to Acquia Oreek. There are no infantry forces in the peighborhood, and the citizens are dails specting an attack from the United States army.

Col. Sappders Reinstated The order recently issued dismissing fol. Sauxness f the 19th Wisconsin Velunteers, from the service, for risting his regiment at extravagant prices, is revoked, order of the President, it appearing that he acted der orders from the Adjutant General of that State The becretary of War, in his letter to him, says the ex planations are entirely satisfactory to the Departmen ed adds: "They exonerate you from any intention breach of the army regulation, while the testimonials our character, as an efficient and patriotic officer, are highly gratifying. It gives me pleasure, therefore, t instate) ou in your command, with assurance of my ergonal and official confidence and respect." Army Orders.

Capt JOSEPH HENRIQUES, Fourth New York Volumters, has been dismissed from the service, for absenting simself from his regiment without leave, since the comnencement of the battle of Antietam. Captain SMALLEY, 2d United States Artillery, and . Davies, 16th United States Infantry, are detailed for duty at the Military Academy, the former as Instructor f Artillery, and the latter as Assistant Professor

Naval Orders. Commander WILLIAM BEYNOLDS has been ordered t he command of the storegain Vermont at Port Royal Acting Volunteer Lieutenant WILLIAM H. WEST has seen detached from the same vessel and ordered to return to the North. Assistant Paymaster JESSE P. WOODBURY ordered to

Dr. WILLIAM GALE, of Brooklyn, N. Y, bas been ap-

he iron-clad steamer Passaic-

sointed acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to the Mon. Prize Money ready for Claimants. Prize money, amounting to nearly \$400,000, has reently been ordered to be distributed in the following

eses. Letters, in relation to the matter, should be ad receed to the Fourth Auditor of the Tressury. Figs decrees of condemnation have been passed in a large umber of other cases, and the courts are now engaged

		Amount.
Eteame	r Ma: nolia and cargo	\$167,404 1
Echcon	er Rugevie President	. 28 296 1
16	President	. 11-117-9
66	William Mallory	. 5,948 9
66	Grace E. Baker	. 14.338 2
66		
EE	B. C. Files	. 83 231 2
66	Newcastle	. 32.234 7
66	W. O. Bee	. 28 414 2
55	Emma	
66	Olive Branch	5 600 1
44	Lion	7.479 H
66	Aceline	
64	Eugenie Smith	
46	Henry Travers	
- 16	Isabel, or W. 3. King's cargo	
66	Princeton and cargo	
- 66	Appa Belle	5 888 3
Sloop	Margaret	3.315 5
Schoon	er Ostavia	. 611.9
64	Barriet B. an and cargo	
46	Ocean Wave	2 387 8
	Specie	8 708 9
66	General Parkhid	7.188 7
66	Hallie Jackson	

The Martindale Court Martial. The court martial of General Magrindake has been djourned until Wednesday next, to allow time for taking be testimony of absent witnesses.

General McClernand is still stopping in this city. Liquor Saloons Closed. In spite of the stringent regulations in force here t prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks, especially to the ike smusgling, of course pays in proportion to the

pszard that attends it. Two liquor saloons on Penusyl vania Avenue were "Ceaned out" by the provest guard last night. For this relief much thanks. Fire Last Night. A fire occurred last night in a house on New York as ne, occupied by some careless negroes. The principa results were a superfluity of smoke and commotion

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Morgan Dashes into Lexington.

SURRENDER OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS GENERAL DUMONT ROUTS MORGAN REOCCUPATION OF LEXINGTON

DEFEAT OF MORGAN.

REBEL REGIMENT DESERT MARSHALL CINCINNATI, October 19.—Yesterday, the rebel Morgan lter capturing our pickets, dashed into Lexington at he head of 1 500 men. Before surrendering, our troops fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several Ou css was 6 killed and 125 prisoners, who were immediate paroled Of our cavalry 250 succeeded in escaping. Morgan soon afterwards left Lexington, taking the ersailles turnpike. To day, when between Versailles nd Frankfort, Morgan was suddenly met by about 2500 of Gen. Dumont's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Kentucky river in the direction of Lawrenceburg. Another report is that he is endea vering to unite with Humphrey Marshall, who is near

An attack from Marshall is looked for at Paris. Lexington is again in the possession of our troops. THE LATEST NEWS. LOUISVILLE, October 19, midnight,-The rebel Joh Morgan left Lexington with his forces yesterday even. ing, pessing through Versailles, thence through Lawrenceburg at daylight, and was at Bloomfield at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Dumont is in pursuit. There has been no fight between General Dumont an Morgan lorgan General Buell is reported just south of Mount Vernor General Crittenden's army corps is still farther south in pursuit of General Bragg's rebel army. It is supposed that the rebels are siming to cross into Tennessee by Big Creek and Wilson's Creek Gaps General Buell is

the rebels to a fight, or capture a large portion of them, before the reach Cumberland Gap.

The Penyville fight, at Chaplin Hills, was brought on prematurey and against the orders of General Buell, whose plans for enveloping the whole of Bragg's army, were thwarted, and his pursuit of the rebels delayed, b

CINCINSITI, October 19 - [Special to the New York Herald |- he rebel General Morgan, with 1,000 caval ry, entered Lexington yesterday, our small force ther treating before him on ou; main force at deorgetown Morgan found and paroled about seventy five of our sich in the town. After remaining about three quarters of Fifty-six invalids were brought from Oraney Island an hour, he retreated towards Manchester, and after ospital to-day, and placed on board the hespital ship wards moved in the direction of Frankfort. started in persuit, with one regiment of infantry i wagons, one mousand cavalry, and one section of artil lery. Be overtook and defeated Morgan to-day, beiween Verssilles and Frankfort, and is now in full pursuit of his scattered forces, moving towards Lawrence

> Morgan is row between General Dumont and General Buell, and it inthought he is not likely to escape. It is probable he it pushing for Mount Sterling to join Humphrey Mariball. One of Humphrey Marshall's regiments cons rincipally of Tennesseans, deserted him en mass yesterday, and vere brought into Paris to day by on cavalry. Marchall's forces are said to be greatly demoralis and anxious to leave him. No details of Morgan's de feat have been received.

Major General John A. McClernand has been assigne

an important command of a special expedi character, and will take the field in less than twen The Draft in Pennsylvania SCRANTON, Ps., Oct. 18 — Among those drafted in this place are Hon. John Briston, superintendent; B. A. Henry, general freight agent; W. H. Fuller, ticke agent, and H.B. Phops, paymaster—all of the Dela ware and Lackawanns and Western Bailroad Company O. O. Carmin, H. W. Chapin, J. Slocum, J. B. Adam

and Mr. Haughaworth The Guerilla War on the Mississippi. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Oct. 18 .- On Thursday night the steamer Emelle was stopped and taken possession of at Portland by a band of twenty robels. They passed Lind. Deage county, at one o'clock in the morning, on their LATER.—The boat has returned, having been abandon ed by the guerillas. They done very little damage, ex cept to seize the stores and rob the passengers of their

Movement of Troops. Bosron, October 18.—The 23d Mains Regiment, from Portland, left here this morning for New York. The 14th New Hampshire also left this morning.

Important from General McCiel-

A RETURN TO HARPER'S FERRY.

BATTLE ANTICIPATED. [Special Despatch to The Press]

BALTIMORE, October 19 -It is generally reported here that Gen. McClellan's army has returned to Eurper's The late forward movement to Charlestown was more ly a reconnoiseence in force, and was not made with the design of precipitating a general engagement. Having been completed to the entirection of then McClellen. the troops have returned to their position at Harper's

To assume from this move that McClellan desires avoid a celision with the rebels, or present, would be an unfair inference. He is as well prepared for the shock as the enemy can poss bly be, and persons who have arrived to-day, from the army, say that a battle is hourly amicipated. The indications now are that the rebot will be the assailants. Stuart, it is said, has rejoined Lee's army. If so, he has no doubt communicated much valu ble information to the rebel commander-in-chief. acquired by the late raid. Return of the Reconnoissance Fowards Win chester—The Rebel Loss Between Forty and Fifty.

BEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, October 18 .-The troops under Generals Hancock and Emphroys, who left on Thursday morning to make a reconn in the direction of Winchester, returned after arriving at mitbfield, five miles from Bunker Hill. None of the enemy interfered with the return of Gen. Hungock's com mand. With Gen Humphrey's command it was different. They followed him with cavalry and artillery within a short distance of Shepherdstown, and opened with the latter whenever they could got within range. Our loss was one killed and six wounded. The troops safely recressed, at Shepherdstown ford last evening, bringing with them a number of prisoners

town, were brought within our lines yesterday forencor where they will be paroled. The rebe is had between forty and fifty killed and wound ed, on Thursday, while disputing the advance of Genera Hemphrey's troops. On the recommendation of Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of the Army, a Medical Beard, consisting of Eurgeon George Suckler and Surgeon Pino, U. S. Voluge teers, and Assistant Surgeon Wellson, U. S. Army, has

been ordered to convene for examination of such medical

officers as may be ordered befere it. All surge one about

Tierebel wounded, numbering 100, left at Charles

whose capacity any doubt exists will be compelled to undergo an examination, in order to rid the army of all unskilful surgeons. Account of the Reconnoissance. SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., October 18, 1862 -- Our froops present in the reconnoissance are now returning temp, having ac emplished the o ject of the excedition n. I send what facts I have been able to gather After advancing on Thursday, within a mile of

Kearner ville, out troops came upon two regime rebels and a battery. A brief engagement ensued, when the enemy fied to the bills beyond. In this engagement, or artillery skirmish rather, we lost one man kiled and four wounded. The rebels left four dead boiles upon the Our sdvancing column continued to drive the enemy before them all the afternoon and until night, shelling them from bill to bill. There was no in autry firing exthere from our skirmishers, who were from regimen's be-longing to Gen. Sykes' division.

Our loss during the day did not exceed six killed and a degen we unded. Of the killed two belonged to the Eighth Illinois cavalry, and three to Gen. Sykes' division 134.00 Mullen, of the Ninth Massachusetts, was wounded by a piece of shell, which took off bis right ear and inflicted a

dangerous scalp wound. I have not as yet ascertained the names of the others killed and wounds. The ribel loss is unknown, but was supposed to be ore severe than ours.

In the march our trooss passed through the camp re-In the march our troos passed through the camp re-cently occupied by Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalty. Every-thing indicated that they had made a precipitate re-treat A captured present said that Gen Stuart was to have enteristined at his headquarters a party of ladies about the time of the arrival of our men. This prisoner says that the rebels have been lying inactive, waiting for reinforcements.

Yes enday morning, our forces advanced to within a mile of Smithville, meeting no further opposition, and communication was opened with General Hancook, as

pariest wn. As only two days' rations were taken, they commenced As only two task rations were asses, they commences their return yesterday afternoon, and will all doubliess be in camp in the course of the day.

These reconnoissances have stablished the fact that there is no considerable rebel forces in the immediate vicibity of the river, and that whenever it shall be deemed advisable for our army to advance, they are pro pared to fall bock, at least as far as Winchester, where they pretend to be prepared to give us battle -New Reconnoissance of Gen Stahl-100 Rebels

Captured. WASHINGTON, Oct ber 19 -Gen, Stahl started on reconnoissance to Aldie and its vicinity, on Wednesday, returning on Friday evening. He cap used about 100 prisoners on the way, and drove a party of the enemy through Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday, having encamped at White Plains on Wednesday night. A train of five wagons, leaded with provisions and forage, sept from Centreville to Gen. Stahl was captured near New Market, by a party of North Carolina cavalry,

quarters, from deserters, that large parties of rebels are retiring from Winchester. FROM CAIRO.

Reports are continually coming into Gen. Sigel's head-

STEAMERS FIRED ON.

The rebels are running trains to Bristow Station.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL FAULKNER. D T D T T NI T W

CAIRO, October 19 .- The steamers Dickey and Continental were fired into near Island. No. 21. last Wednes. day, by a rebel battery of 12-rounders, which the rebals had plented on the shore. The Dickey was struck three times, but no one was burt. The Continental was struck twice, once just above the water line The surboat Pittsburg came up from Fort Pillow and shelled the woods, and several suspicious places, but the rebels did

A Federal force stationed on the Tennessee shore. onposite Island No. 10, was attacked by 400 rebels under Faulkner, but ewing to the darkness the rebels fired into each other throwing them into confusion, when they retired, followed by our cavalry. Right were killed, and we captured thirty horses and several muskets. Faulkner, three captains and thirteen privates, were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus last night. Our los was two killed and three wounded. There is nothing of interest from Helena except daily skirmishing. An attack from the enemy is not anticlpated at present. The Greneda Appeal, of the 13th inst., escribed the

5 Union men. defeat at Corieth to the drunkenness of Van Dorn. Information from Cape Girardeau says that 700 Con federates under Jeffries attacked and captured the town

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OAIRO, October 18 .- Ospisiu Sperry, commanding Bird's Point, has just returned from a scouting expedition. He reports the rebels to be very active in Mississipple county, Mo., and that the Secession inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood are flocking into the rebel camp at Little Biver Ferry, twenty miles from New Madric, in large numbers. The rebel force in that vicinity is from 1.000 to 1.500. CAIRO, October 18 .- General Price is said to be gathering a large number of troops at Holly Springs, with the

view of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio There is a rumor here, which is apparently not wall anthenticated, that an attack has been made by the rebels on the Union troops at Island No 10. No boat has arrived from Memphis for three days, and trouble is

Occupation of Jacksonville, Fla. Rebel Steamer Gov. Milton Captured.

NEW YORK. October 19 .- 4 letter from Jacksonville. on the 6th inst. the town was found nearly deserted. It was occupied by the 7th Connecticut Regiment. The rebel steamer Gov. Milton was captured by an expedition up the river.

The guns and ammunition captured at the taking of the river batteries, and also a large number of contrabands, who fied to our lines, had been sent to Hilton Head. Gen. Brannen and his force bad also returned. the gunboats being depended on to keep possession of the

REBEL RAID IN KANSAS. Shawneetown Partially Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, October 18 -Reliable information states that Quantrelle ... ih 200 men, made a raid on Shawneetown, Kansas, leaf night; burning the greater portion of the town, killing nine citizens, and carrying off all the horses he could find. He passed Little Bante Fo, Misouri, last evening, about seven o'clock, on his way to Karsas, returning from the same direction at five o'cleck this morning. Considerable excitement prevails here. From California.

SAN WRANGISCO, October 16 - Sailed, ship Aurora, for Hong Kong, carrying a cargo of wheat and flour, and for the future; thought we were much nearer the end of er \$100 000 in treasure. Ship Floreroe Nightingale are rapidly filling up with wheat for Liverpool. The ship Enoch Train is chartered to take a cargo of wheat to Liverpool. The market is generally very dull. There is no disposition to speculate in an article of merchandice. The money market is very stringent. Bankers will charge five or six per s eamer, an advance of two per cent to cover the in-creased war rick. Sales of 500 firkin; butter by the last steamer at 25 % o per lb. Candles and sugar duli. The Federal Union Party-Gen. Dix for Governor.

Few York October 19—The new organization, styled the Federal Union Party, met last evening and nominated Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, and fessed an address to the electors of the State, without distinction of party, to form Federal Union clubs, and send delegates to a Convention on the 28th inst. to be hild at the Ocour Institute, in this city, to ratify the nomination of Gen. Dix.

Departure of the City of Washington with \$1,021,000 in Specie for Europe New York, October 18.—The steamer City of Washington sailed to day, with \$1,021,000 in specie, for Eu-

Funeral of Commodore Hudson. New York, October 19.—Commodore Hudson was curred yesterday afternoon, with appropriate honors. Sailing of the Saxonia. NEW YORK. October 18.—The steamer Saxonia salle at noon with 154 passengers and #350,000 in specie.

markets. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18—Flour dull, and declined 25—87 kc. Wheat declined 55 Corn quiet; white 77 6800; yellow 77 678c. Osta steady. Whisky quiet at 400. Mess Pork \$14. Coffee steady at 25 28c.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA FAIR. - The fair at Norristown for East Pennsylvanis, October 21, 22, and 23d insts , promises to have a very fine display of horses. Some of the very best in the State are said to be already entered. The premiums offered for speed t the various classes range from \$100, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, &c. The premiums in other departments are also most liberal. Excursion tickets will be issued on the railroads centreing in Norristown.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Allegheny County.

The efficial return is as follows: Occuran 12,294, Flenker 7,910; Ross 12,245, Barr 7.861; for Congress, 22d District, Moorehead (U), 8,957, Hamilton (3.), 5,678; 28d District, Williams (U.), 4,122; Ziegler (B.)

Allegheny County-The Army Vote. Returns have been received from four companies of er's 139th Begiment, and one in Col. Clark's 23d, which give the following totals: Cochran 96 Flenka r, 28; Boss, 92; Barr, 27. If the State election I very clo se, an effort will be made to prevent this vote orag con inted. Armstrong County. For Congress, Williams (U.) is probably elected over teleler (B.) by a small majority. In this Senatorial

White (U.) At elected over Thompson (B.) by a large majority. In this Legislative district, compress of Westmoreland and Armstrong, the Breckinridge nomiet-McUnlioch, Wasefield, and Graham-are elected Berka Course. The official vote stands Oschron 45550, Slenker 10,434; toss 4.810, Barr 10 462; Wanner 2888, Ancona 10,022; or Senate D. B. Fisher (U.). 4 61%-Li-Trexer 4,840; for ssembly, J. B. Holloway (U), 4 516. D. K. Weisner (B) 0,458; Chas. A Kline 10,494, Wm. R. Potteiger 10,470. Cumberland County The Carlisle Herald says: We give all the reliable re mine of our county we can collect up to the time of our going to press. Our county ticket is besten by an aveage majority of 600. In this Congressional distric however, the Bre-kipridge candidate has been defeated almost 2,000 majority. The result is entirely due to

e utter abnegation of party lines by the Bennblicans and the ardent'support they gave Mr. Balley. Chester County. Dauphin County.

Henker, D..... 3,3:7 Miller, D..... 3 508 Majority.... Surveyor General. Majority 931 Heck, D. 3,4

Erie County. The Eric City Dispatch says: In this county the Bepublican Union ticket is elected. In the Nipeteent Congressional district, Glenni W. 1 cofield is elected by mejority of 700, or thereabouts. Luzerne County. Majority for Sienker (Dem.), for Auditor Concral,

Mejority for Barr (Dem.), for Surveyor General, 2 839 WILKESBARRS, Oct. 18 .- The official vote of the State icket in Luzerne county is as follows: Cochran, 5,768 Slenker, 8,389; Boss, 6,043; Barr, 8,182. Twelfth Congressional District.

The mejority for Charles Dennison (Dem.) over Grow Montour County. Majority for Slouker (B.). 471; for Barr, 478; for H W. Tracy, Breckingidge candidate for Congress, 378. On he Assembly ticket, John C. Ellis (B.) has 466, and Geo. D. Jackson (B) 470 majority. Northumberland County.

The official vote in this county stands: Cochran (U.) 2,085; Slenker (B.). 3,068; for Surveyor General, Ross [U], 2.062; Barr (B). 3 079; for Congress. Patterson (U.), 2,091; Miller, 3 084; for Assembly, Hoffman (U.) 2,103; Brown (B.), 3,661. Perry County. The following are the official returns. For Auditor General-Slenker (B.), 1,959; Cochran, 1,917; for Sur-

revor General-Barr (B.), 1 961: Ross, 1,916: Congres -Joseph Bailey (U.), 8,301; A. J. Glossbrenner, 579; or Senate—Geo H. Bucher (B.), 1.878; Kirk Haine II), 2 031; for Assembly-Magee (B.), 1.933; Kennedy U.), 1.926. Schuylkill County. The efficial appropriement is as follows: Cochran 5,481, Slerker 7.075; Ross 5,463, Barr 7.077; Campbell 5.475. Stronge 7.039; for Assembly, Madden (U.), 5,491,

Graber (B.), 7, 42, Kerns (B.), 7,052. Tioga County. The Agitator says: Mr. Armstrong's majority will be from 1,600 to 1,700. and this may be fairly set down as the number who support the President's proclamation of freedom—the greatest blow at the rebels since the war commenced. His election is nearly certain.

COCHRAN. Allegheny. 4,384 Lancaster. 4.939
Beaver 700 Lawrence 1,600
Chester. 2,354 Lebanon 900
Dauphin 953 Mercer 500 Delaware..... 1,200 Mifflin..... Eri 1,500 Philadelphia..... 2,891 Hustingdor..... 69 Bigir..... 1,000 REPORTED AND OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FOR Adams 400, Luzerne 2,621 400 Monroe..... 1 500 Bedford Berks 5 914 Montgomery 1.647 Bucks...... 707 Montour...... 47 Columbia...... 700 Northumberland.. 983 Clearfield...... 600 Perry..... 42
Clinton...... 200 Schuylkill...... 1,594 Cumberland 844 Sullivan...... 330 887 Westmoreland 1.000 Fayette.....

HARRISBURG, October 19 .- The result of the election babilities favor a Democratic majority. Fifteen Unionists are no doubt elected to Congre including Mr. Bailey in the Sixteenth district. House, 46 Unionists, and 54 Democrats; Senate, 20 Unionists to 18 Democrats. It is generally conceded here that there will be a Democratic majority of one on

joint ballot. The Ohio Election. CINCINNATI, Oct. 19 .- The returns from 66 countie give a Democratic majority of 18,000, showing a Demo cratic gain of 50.000. The Democratic majority in the State will be about 12,000. The Congressional delegation stands 12 Democrats

Indiana Election. OMCINNATI, October 19 .- The Democratic State tick

s elected by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. The Democrats have elected five members of Congre Eleventh districts is uncertain, and both parties claithe election of their candidates. The Democrats have elected a majority of both branche of the Legislature, which secures the election of a Democratic Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by th expulsion of Senator Bright. General Fremont passed through Indianapolis las

The Sag Harbor Accident. HOW GEN. JAMES WAS KILLED. [From the Greenport (L. I.) Watchman. Oct 18.]

On Wednesday last, General C. P. James, ex Senator from Rhode Island, and a distinguished inventor, came to Sag Harbor from New York, accompanied by several French and other foreign officers, for the purpose of testing the James rifled cannon and projecties. On Thursday forencon the trial was made from the shore a little cast of Long Wharf, both solid ahot and shell being fired several times. About half-past ten o'clock, as a Frenchwan named Beverlan, who is employed in the coiton mill, was helding on a box a shell for the six-pounder, which Gen. James was about to fit with a new cap (thinking the old one might be poor), while I e was uncreaving the cap with a pair of pilers, it in some unknown way exploded, thus causing the shell to burst and scatter its death-dealing fragments in all directions. The results were terrible. General James was awfully mangled about the face, and also injured upon one leg. He retained his senses till near night, but, in spite of every-effort to save him, continued to sink until about half-past nins o'clock A. M., yesterday, when he died. His age is about 50.

Beverlan was also horribly injured about the head and body, and died in about an hour. Captain James Smith, a well-known and respected fed izen of Sag Harsher. was From the Greenport (L. I.) Watchman. Oct 18.]

body, and died in about an hour. Captain James Smith, a well-known and respected of izen of Sag Harbor, was a well-known and respected of izen of Sag Harbor, was wourded in one leg by a piece of the shell, which tore away the main artery. It is feared that his leg will have to be amputated. Heavy P. Byram. Esq., of I ouisville. Kentucky, brother of the celebrated Ephratum Byram, of Sag Harbor, was also wounded in the left leg so badly that it had to be amputated; which was done that every g by Dr. Cook. A French officer, named Kroutz-barror. everles by Dr. Gock. A French officer, named Krentzberger, burt severely in the head and leg, with great
coolness and noble abnegation, reclined assistance until
the others had been cared for, and staunched the effusion
of blood from his leg by binding his handserelief around
it (He will probably recover. Orlando Beers, a young
man of sag Harbor, was very badly injured, and it is
feared be cannot survive. Eyerett A Garnenter, a lawyer, was romawhat injured, as were also some four or five
others, by powder, or glancing blows by the figing fragments; but it is only in the cases of Smills. By and, and
Beers that fears are entertained for that witness re-Beers that fears are entertained for their ultimate re

SECRETARY SMITH ON THE WAR -Hon C. P. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the citizens of Indianapolis at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, upon the condition of public effairs. He spoke hopefully the war than a majority of the people imagined. He knew that we had suffered reverses and disasters all of which were very discouraging and humiliading to loval men; but even Buell had accomplished something, and men; but were Boelt had accomplished something, and be now felt convinced that our generals were learning, and that we would soon have the dississippi clear, have possession of Vicksburg and Jackson, and probably by the first of December would have six more iron clad sunbasts, superior to the Monitor, ready. Two of than sunboats, superior to the Monitor, ready. Two of them could pass Forts Eumpter and Moultrie and destroy Charlesten, on whose ruins he would erect a monument, upon which he would write the history of the rebellion, and sallow it to stand as a terror to traitors for all coming time. He extorted all to stand by the Government. All must suffer for the public good, and when the flag of the Union shall once more float over all parts of gour country, we would stand forth the greatest, hapriest, and mightiest people on the face of the globe. Hedde not shut his eyes to the fact that some of our people were grying out for peace. In the name of God, people were crying out for peace. In the name of God upon what terms do they want it? He, for one, know upon was: terms of they want he that to one, know no such word as compromise, and would listen to none. Nothing but an unconditional surrender, and the punishment of traitors, would meet with the approbation of the

people.

The Government holds the power to suppress the rehellion, and it will be done! The South have no more
men to force into the army. It is their last great struggle, and they are losing them by thousands upon the
field and by sickness. The juestion of free government
was row on trial and must be settled. He complimented
radiana upon the bravery of her troops, and the proud was row on the man must be settled. He computed to Indiese upon the bravery of her troops, and the proud position occupied by her, and closed by exhorting all to rail, sround the banner of our common country, and as one man stand by the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the

SOLDIERS' FAIR. - A large number of the patriotic ladies of Philadelphia have, with com-mendable zeal, organized for the purpose of holding a fair on a large scale, the proceeds of which will be divided between the sick and wounded on the field and our hospitals in and around Philadelphia. The fair will be inaugurated on the 10th of December, at Concert Hall, and will continue for ten days. Att in any way is solicited. These willing to interest themselves are invited to meet with the ladies, at Concert Sail, on Tuesday morning, Oct 21st, at 10 o'clock. Donations may be made, or at yibing relative to the fair ascertained, at Miss Galiagher's 1233 "Marshall street; Miss Smith's 1311" Marshall street; Mrs. Chaplain's, East Johnson atrest, Germantown; Miss Eliza Price's, 1825 Mount Vernon street.

THE CITY FOR AZDITIONAL LO. AL NEWS BER POT MILITARY FUNDA ALS. The fe MILITARY FUMBA ALS. The function of the control of from his late residence in Manarunk. Est attended by the Manarunk Lodge, No. 120. Roxborough Lodge, No. 150. Roxborough Guirds He, compared to the function of the function of the function of the function of the function. The function of the function. The function of the ay in Germantown. The decreased dies pital, from wonn's received in the battle Porker Maybew, first see geant of Go

district, composed of Indians and Armstrong counties Militia. F. Jos. C. Kite, an old soldier of the war siso buzzled with military h The funeral of Lieut. Robort J. Park, Jr., Fire Zonaves, took place yesterday, and make strended. The deceased was a graduale. High School, many of the Elumii of w the remains to the grave. FIRES YESTERDAY. -At 8 o'clock terday morning, the mouldering empers of the look place at Binth and Marint streets, on corning: relit, and burned agains

nerthing rell, and duried agains with configuration, the mence, but were soon extinguized.

About an bour afterwards, a fire broke out cust street—or large brick manistantiful and bigh, ewned by A. P. Morris, and core play Pentesan. The flames first issued out of this the conterts of which were burned or flooded.

Mr. Pentetan issi resided in the base about and had furnished its entire. The total less at \$21,500, which is feely covered by lower of the contents. at 21,500, which is fad y covered in originated from the sparks of a pips, which as smooth by a colored domestic, who was in this remoking in her bed during the night. The fire derection and in one and is half before it was disposed by was burned, it rough the floor, and the flam first seen issuing from the roof. Another fire cocurred at the Falls of Robustian 2'o'clock vesterday more The drying apparatue, and a large wool, which was drying in the room, whe This main building was saved. The sleet Fairmount fire companies from the city as firguishing the fire The loss is about \$1.00 fully covered by insurance. The groperty bale Stover, Req. of this city. The fire is date been accidental.

THE CAPE MAY RAILROAD .- A 1 force is now engaged on the Cape May extension I illville & Gassboro Bailroad between Ellivi Cape May, a distance of torty one miles by the Ospe May, a distance of torty one miles by the aid location, and according to the terms of the contracted must, be finished by the first of ust June Woods; Keq., is acting chief engineer in character work. The forty-one miles in process added to forty miles in operation between Militials and Cawill make the whole distance from Carden to Accept the complete of the contract of the majarbande, for, notwithstanding the alvantages. May as a reaside resort, the public are no communication with it by steamhoat, via then bay. Hereafter, however, Cape May will be an in cars and hence the spot will be visited by lage bars than ever-before. With a railroad open than ever-before with a railroad open than ever-before the property direct rail community. ith the ocean at three ce May. Atlantic City, and Long Branch, sellroad) the distance is seventy-seven. To Landing, on the bay eide of Cape Island, the

THE VOTE IN THE TWENTY-PRO WABD —The following is the official vote for to Council in the Twenty first ward: James Greenwood...
James W Greenwood James W Greenwood. 147
This gives a plorality in favor of Mr Jones, sadin on this state of the case exactly that a majorited return judges awarded bim the certificate of leek All the Democratic tickets for Common Coured's printed with the W in them. When the part discrete error they scratched or punched out the obsard letter. It is said that there is a James W Green residing in that ward. This, however, needs carmation.

THE FIREMEN -This afternoon Good-Intent Bose and Hook and Ladder Comosa bouse their new apparatus. The carriage will hold Boyer (U), 5.458, Ludwig (U.), 5 462; Wolf (B), 2,072 bundred feet of ten inch forcing hose, and bundred feet of ten inch forcing hose, and present very near appearance. The members of the coasy are noted for their activity as firemen, and many site are also serving in the ranks of the Union army. The bouse was one of the first tendered for the use of the sand wounded soldiers.

The Weccacoe Hose Company, of Camden, harkets, pleted their new house at Fifth and Senson stress a Baturday night boused their beautiful apparatus ten and with their frierds partook of a handsome course and with their frierds partook of a handsome course All enjoyed themselves as none but fireme ca. In company, before the war, was one of the largest in Ca. REPORTED AND OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FOR

> BREWERS AND THE NATIONAL TAL From a letter received by one of the collectors of its National Tax. from the Commissioner of Review near that no instruments for the use of inspectation is the will be formulated from the office at Washington Ex perectors are expected to provide themselves with Instrucents necessary to their occupation.
>
> Brevers must pry duty upon all malt lique sold ormoved for consumention or sale since September I, should be september to the price obtained for it. our reference to the price obtained for it.
>
> Collectors are expected strictly to follow the law the respect to the size of packages used by beaves.
>
> It is provided by section 50th, that a package continuing one sixth of a barrel shall be accounted one quarte. erd one twelfth of a barrel shall be accounted eighth.

neble duty upon the remainder.

AUCIDENTS -- A lad named Jeremin Depelly, nged 6 years, was run over by a coal trisk Bread and Wood streets about mon on Saluties at instantly hilled. The deceased lived in the neighbo-heed, and the socident was the result of the resistenof its victim. An inquest was held by the conver.

Mary Jordan. 4 years of ago was struck by thetars of a reliway car, at Front and Callowbill stress starday, and made a parrow escape. She was injured. The driver of the car was arrested and bells.

CORONER'S CASES .- Yesterday coroner held an inquest upon an unknown female and who died in a tavorn in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Suean Haley went to the Third-ward Statis need for almost naked, having nothing on says a partest and a freck. In about an hour she died The combeld are inquest, and a verdict of death from historical and death from h rence and exposure was rendered. As neither of a unfortunates had homes, the bodies were buried at

DEATH OF A MINISTER. -- Rev. Wa Metcalle. M. D. pastor of the Bible Uhridian Chri-located in Third street, above Girard avenue did-Thursday afternoon, in the seventy fifth was of hish. The deceased has been pastor of this obush dark period of about twenty five years, and maintains, is ring that time, a uniform reputation for piety and fifth to the interests of his congregation. He was now ent member of the Vegetarian Society, haven paids COWARDLY ASSAULT. John O'Brist

has been arrected for having assaulted a worse, we proprietress of a restaurant in Callowhil street, we Twenty fourth. O'Brien, it is alleged, went feat paloon and after obtaining something to eat, offers payment a dollar bill, which the waman was unable change. He then selzed her, dragged her over the counter, and treated her in a very rough manner. It was required by Alderman McPesk to enter ball to the counter ball appearance at court. LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION-

The appiversary of the Local Preachers' Associated the Wharton-street M. E. Church, below Fourth of clebrated resterday. In the morning there was also east, followed by an instructive and inte or the local Ministry, by the pater, By G D or row. In the afternoon several interesting statement were made by the local preachers, giving statement their Christian archives a statement of the local preachers. eir Christian experience and ministerial ist SERENADE TO THE SICK AND WOUND ID.—The Liberty Cornet Band recently treated the in-mates of the army hospital, at Broad and Cherry steek to a severade, with which they were highly diligible.

BILL JONORED. - In the case of Li pincott vs Hunter & Scott. the Grand Jury ignoreds bill, and on Saturday the counsel for the present endesvored to procure an order from Judge Thomps recommitting the case. This the court refused to de Camp JEFFERSON.—The tents for cruiting, which have been removed from Francisco and to Jeffarmon Square, attract daily a large number of the recognition of th

ors. The recruiting is fair THE MERCHANT TROOP .- The 1 egiment P. V. will p chably receive musterion day. This regiment is progressing finely. NEW CHURCH.—The Tabernacle Ba tist Church, of Camden, have commenced the erection a new church, at the corner of Fifth and Benson such

CITYITEMS CONCERT HALL—SPECIAL NOTICE-Capta Williams has tendered, one exhibition of his thrill scenes in the Life of an American Whaleman to Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Arm clarion for the role beneat of the sick and wound loon of the Concert Hall. HAMS, TONGUES, DRIED BEEF, &0.-Mr. I. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arciasi

Tenth streets, has now in store a supply of Jersey Care. hams, large-size smoked tongues, and dried best all o the best quality, to which we invite the attention of PROF. HIRAM CORSON will give his first le ture on Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," and the of his course on English Poetry, at Leveoldt's For Beading Rooms, No. 1823 Chestnut street, on Tues afternoon, October 21, at 44 o'clock. Course Tickets \$5. Twenty Tickets, admitting to ecture. \$3. Ten Tickete \$2. Single Tickets 25 cent FAITH IN THE UNION.—The beautiful lin

rom Longfellow's "Building of the Ship" are now ! pliarly touching and impressive:

Fail on, O Union, strong and great! Bumanity with all its fears, With all the hope of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate! Beil on, nor fear to breast the sea!

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee. Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our te Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee are all with thee! Fall and Winter Clothing, all of new styles, for and boys; an extensive assortment at Charles Str. SWEETENING GENERAL MCCLELLAN—A fil of sugar-refiners in this city have got up a hore to uger which is intended as a present to Mrs. McClellan. They will thus sweeten the family which the rebels have ersayed in vain. The Gen Philadelphian, his wife gets her sugar here, and he

tinguished husband procures his uniforms at the Bi Stone Clothing Hall of Bookhill and Wilson, Nos 80 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, which is not only great Military Clothing Emportum of the city, but is Ocupitry at large.

A POEM.—I gave her a rose and gave her she ring, and I asked her to marry me then; but the them all back, insensible thing, and she'd had no no of men. I told her I'd coeans of money and \$00 to frighten her with a growl; but she answered the wasn't brought up in the woods, to be soared by sereech of an ewl. 'Twas then I resolved that to end my woes, I would do as do sensible folks, and hear and forever I'd purchase my clothes of the fa Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, wh Cheapest fell and winter garments in the city are to