WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communic 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 WAR The four expressed that Nashville would again fall into rebel hands may now be dispelled, for we learn that that city was never in a safer condition. There are 7.000 troops in the city, under the command of General Negley, a brave and tried officer. who will do his duty. In consequence of the numerous guerilla bands which infest that neighborhood, the city is cut off from all mail and other communication with the North, but scarcely a day passes but General Negley sends troo, s out to look after these licensed thieves, and they are generally successful in dispersing or capturing some of the bands. The people of Nashville are represented as being highly excited, and the Union people are praying that the Cumberland river may rise high enough to float a gunboat up to the city. The Unionists think they are not safe without one, while the rebels always feel uneasy, if nothing worse, when one is present The Army of the Potomac has made a second reconnoissance, which has proved as encoessful as the first. An independent rebel cavalry company having been foraging, an expedition started from General Slooum's division, which intercepted the rebels, killed fifteen, and took thirty-two prisoners. These reconnoissances are very important matters, and are not appreciated enough. They not only place our officers in possession of valuable information, but if a fight should result from them they show the

were injured. THE NEWS.

Tur keel of a new steamer of war has been laid in the Brooklyn navy yard. The new craft is to be a propeller, 170 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet. deep, 593 tons burden, and be pierced for four guns. Her name will be the Maumee. Another new ship, to carry a heavy armament, and to be called the Munlonomoah, will also shortly be commenced. She will be iron-clad, 240 feet long, and 1,600 tons burden.

be depended on in more serious engagements.

On Sunday night, about sixty of our cavalry, under

command of Captain Conger, of Indiana, met a

force of rebels numbering between two and three

hundred, at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and

Alexandria Railroad. Our troops charged upon

for a mile in great disorder. None of our men

The people of Norfolk being in a starving condition, Gen. Viele lately went to Washington and Obtained the permission of Secretary Chase to send six vessels (two from New York, two from Philadelphia, and two from Boston) loaded with provisions to that port. On the arrival of the first of these vessels the naval officer disputed its right of entrance, on the plea that before the vessel could enter the port the President must recant his de claration of the blockade of Norfolk Gen. Dix has gone to Washington to try and settle the matter.

THE vote on the Ohio State ticket comes in slowly. According to the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, the Democrate have made a gain in sixty counties of 44.650 over Jewett's vote. It is not probable that the Democratic State ticket will have a majority of over 2,000. The counties to be heard from are strongly Republican, but not enough, probably, to overcome the gains made upon them

Sixty SEVEN counties in Indiana have been heard from, which give Union 12 724; Democratic 19.267. Democratic majority, 6,543 The fifteen counties to be heard from gave Hendricks, i 1860, 2.794, and Lane 2,329. It is estimated that the Democratic majority will not exceed 7,500. NINE States will hold their annual elections on the 4th of November-to-wit: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wiscon-

THERE is on exhibition in Paris an instrument which imitates the human voice so as to be mistaken for it. It represents a female seated, and the larynx is constructed on physiological principles of construction. The voice has the compass of two octaves, and sings any air with the tone of the female voice.

sin, Missouri, Minnesota, and Delaware.

A RACE, between Prince, Lanc t, and Draco, came off at Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday. There were two premiums-\$300 the first, and \$100 the second. Prince won the first, and Lancet the second, Draco having been distanced in the second

Two young men, named Daniel McPherren and Adam Wolff, living in the vicinity of New Frank. lin. Franklin county, were trying to open a percussion shell, last Sunday, when it exploded, killing McPherren and wounding Wolff in the thigh and left hand. He is doing well McPherren's left hand was blown off, but the fatal wound was in the abdomen. He lived about eight hours after the assident. The shell was brought from the battlefield of Antietam. THE rebel general, Henry Little, who was killed

at the battle of Iuka, Miss., was a native of Baltimore, and previous to the breaking out of the present war, held a commission in the United States GEN. Tom THUMB has been initiated, passed, and

raised to the degree of a Muster Mason, in St. John's Lodge, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Another Leaf from the Life of James Buchanan

We need not ask the attention of our readers to the remarkable letter on the first page, from Lieutenant General Scorr. It will be read with humiliation by every loyal citizen. That illus'r ous warrior has placed it before the public as an answer to the insinuation of Mr. John Van Buren, in his recent New York speech, and an explanation of what has hitherto been a mysterious page of our history. It shows that during all the preliminary stages of secession, Mr. Buchanan, then President of the United States, was not only conniving at treason, but actually aiding and abetting its consummation. Let us recall the facts as they are presented by General Scott. In October, 1860, after the Penusylvania elecn had decided the Presidential election, eral Scorr, as the chief officer of the army,

hatically called the attention of the Presier emp. the necessity of strong garrisons in all dent to elow the principal commercial cities the forts b ern States." This was the word of of the South a clouds were gathering over the warning. The BUCHANAN Was told to prepare heavens, and M or the storm. A unheeded. In the early part ldier's advice was December he med HANAN. The elec.

at. the South Carolina was President-ele on, and its secession intion was in session t to be attempted. he Union was sibou ultrie were weak umpter and Fort Mo. danger, and the Gent 9. The reply n to reinforce these fort UCHANAN will hardly be 50." he has not arrived for doing the Conwould wait the action of

with Carolina, in the exper and 'ssion would be appointed, te with him and Congress ession of the State and the Inited States held within its to convince the President his course. Gen. Scorr br. the action of President

CAR STATE

"see," and "confer | cord the eve.

rned in efused.

ouilding batteries deliver the address of the training, Brage was building of the exhibition. ort Moultrie was occu-DEATH OF A PROMINEN, It would have been On Thursday ever it g, at his recidence, william Martin Eq, President of the uter down to about William Martin Eq, President of the uter down to about Fafety Irsurance Company of this city. General Scorr. The continuous history of China also merits fafety Irsurance Company of this city. y, February particular notice, for it is the most successful names of those who will sasist, will shortly be published.

four precious months, had passed away, effort, in our language, to show us the past of and nothing was done. The Southern that remarkable country. In its entirety, leaders spent those months in constant. unremitting, persistent labor. They were in earnest. They procured guns and inforcing to be made, because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina commisplan agreed upon by Mr. Hour and himself, by which Fort Sumpter might have been succored. He says that he had no doubt of its success. He was kept back, however, by "something like a truce or an armistice agreed upon between the late President and certain Louisiana, &c., and this truce lasted to the end

of the Administration." I his letter will be read with shame and mortification. It vindicates General Scorr, and places the odium where it belongs-upon the bead of James Buchanan. How sad it is to thick, that while traitors were plotting the ruin of this great republic, its President should have been their most active ally, their sincere and efficient friend!

European Politics. The last news from Europe is almost unimportant; - the old proverb says "No news is good news." The President's proclamation ought to give great satisfaction to England, which paid one hundred millions for negroemancipation in 1834, but it does not satisfy the London papers. As usual, the Times disputes its policy, condemns its principle, and distrusts its efficacy. Notwithstanding, it will operate, surely and speedily, as certainly as fate itself. There is an absurd rumor, va Washington, on the authority (?) of some "ladies with Secession tendencies," that France is eagerly pressing England to acknowledge the independence of the rebel South, and that Belgium contemplates doing so at once. It happens, unfortubravery and coolness of our soldiers and if they can nately for this particular canard, that NAPO. LEON and PALMERSTON are not upon the best terms, nor have they been for some months; certainly this coolness existed before the beginning of August, when Palmerston and Russell emphasically informed the British Parliament that, up to that date, England had not received any proposition from France to these apprehensions were lost in the presence of them and routed them completely, driving them interfere, in any way, in American affairs. If not up to August, almost certainly not since that date, seeing that, during the last three months, PALMERSTON has been so strongly pressing Naroleon to leave the Pope to his fortunes, that Napoleon is seriously annoyed at British pertinacity. As for Belgium, we may be assured that King LEOPOLD, now almost the Nestor of European sovereigns, has not any notion of siding with the South. He has always been loyal and liberal in his relations with us. Although there are cotton factories at Liege, Antwerp, Ghent, Malines, | carried into every foot of new territory, was and other Belgic localities, the whole value of their production is under \$20,000,000 a year, and the whole number of operatives engaged is not 125,000. King LEOPOLD is one of the most sagacious statesmen in Europe, and his influence with Queen VICTORIA, his niece. (whose personal predilections are believed to be strongly with the just cause of the North,) Mr. Lincoln, they were asserted with haughtis unbounded. If he has hitherto advised her to keep faith with us, is it likely that he can dream of aiding the South? The King of Italy, gladly yielding to the

request of his daughter, the young Queen of Portugal, has granted a full amnesty to GARI-BALDI and all his followers, except deserters from the royal army. This is good policy.

Sen. Jackson and the Secession Leader While the heart of the masses of the free States is truly loyal and indignantly spurns the idea of disunion, we must keep before us the fact that nearly all the leaders of the socalled Democratic party harbor the hope that the time must come when peace must be conceded on the basis of separation. The best description of the terrible evils that must follow the success of the rebels and their sympathizers may be found in the subjoined extract from the Farewell Address of President Jackson in 1837: "What have you to gain by division and dissen-

sion? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation Il grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and sett ed in the halls of gislation, will then be tried in the fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be a permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the still be found there, and unchastened ambition.

And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the pro-sent Constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great Republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation. New fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign Powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe until, harassed with conflict, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the bsolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that ould inevitably follow the destruction vertment, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so

well calculated to weaken its ties." Outlines of Universal History. A reliable and lucid history of the world, from the earliest tradition down to the present time, would be a valuable accession not less to the private library or book-shelf than to school literature. The difficulties attending the preparation of such a work are very nu- produce as much disaster and as much conmerous. The author would have to devote years of study and research to the accumulation of facts and the comparison of statements. After this, it would still take him a long time to digest all the knowledge thus acquired, to surrection; and if this direful curse should condense it, to make order out of chaos, and come upon them, they must not blame Abraproduce a continuous narrative at once clear | ham Lincoln or the loyal people of the United in language and sufficiently interesting as to States. They have had full warning. They attract the reader's attention. A whole life- still have time to repent; to return to their time of labor, aided by a good education, allegiance, and to abandon their rebellion. If would seem scarcely sufficient to produce such they should fail in this, it will be their own ovember passed, and the old a work. It has been commenced, however, here among us, by a gentleman, "a scholar than by quoting the pertinent words of Gen. 9 a personal appeal to Mr. and a ripe one," connected with our daily James S. Wadsworth, in his letter accepting tion was over, Mr. Lin- press, and he has performed the difficult task, so far, in an eminently successful and Governor of New York: satisfactory manner. We have before us a thin quarto, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., entitled "Outlines of Universal History; ral begged Mr. in three parts. With a copious Index to each part, showing the correct mode of pronouncing every name mentioned in it. Part I-Ancient History. Part II-Mediæval History. Part III-Modern History." The author is Mr. Joseph J. Reed. His design was to produce a text-book for schools, which might also suit those who have little time to read as well as those who have much. The present volume is exclusively devoted to Ancient History,

commencing with the earliest tradition, and oging the record of fact down to the fall of Roman Empire, at the close of the 5th lifiers menaced Charles- Centur Reed ta n vain. Mr. Bucha- History co. ats of a thousand years, down to ask the advice of the Reformatio, n, and the third will relate the t. He would do world's story do ve to our own time.

try. Gen. Scorr
The annals beft. The us are related, by divi-

The annals beft parallel columns, which siens of centuries, in ished according to the comparative importance the progress of all countries is contemporant outlined.

The annals beft parallel columns, which ished according to the comparative importance the progress of all countries is contemporant outlined. so strength. At the foot of each column are queries which gun could the teacher may use, when ex amining his trench dug pupils on the text. The narrative 's clear and guns. It | continuous—the history of each coun try being k by ex. related not only as an unity, but to 'e considered in connection with the history of other nations. It is to be noticed, too, that the " says events of Sacred as well as of Profane History days are related by Mr. Reed, in a manner which able men and of high character; and this renewed ence avoiding the needless comment that so often expression of her confidence in her veter an Sena runs into controversial criticism, cannot fail, ing from its careful impartiality, to be satisfactory ig to all sects. In an elementary work like this -the concentrated spirit of many hundred volumes in various languages—the general

course of history, rather than its particular details, is given. To students, especially to those who are self-teaching, it will be invaluable, hot only as telling them much in a small was far ad- space, but in pointing out the authorities which have supplied materials to Mr. Reed. We would especially point to pp. 15-19 for a most lucid account of the mythology of Greece and Rome. Nothing like it has ever before been put into such a limited space.

however, the history of Uarthage is the best written portion of the book. The history of the Christian Church and the narrative of the ammunition, apparel and provisions. "Mr. decline and fall of the Roman Empire are also BUCHANAN refused to allow any attempt at re- executed in a manner worthy of their importance and influence upon civilization. We have the history of Central America, from as stoners." Again: General Scorr details a early a period as the first century. The summary, with which the work concludes, is even eloquently written, showing what its author can do, when the occasion demands or requires it. There is an index at the end, containing over five thousand distinct references, nearly all of which are proper names. In principal Seceders of South Carolina, Florida, every such instance the proper mode of pronunciation is accurately pointed out. In short, nothing has been omitted to make the book worthy of adoption for the purposes of education, or for a reliable and comprehensive reference. Moreover, it is beautifully printed,

upon fine paper.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, October 21, 1862. The President's proclamation, so bitterly ridiculed by the Breckinridge papers in the Free States, and laughed at by the organ of the anti-slavery sentiment in England—the London Times—as of no more effect than mere waste paper, has created the wildest consternation in the second States. The practical proof of the efficacy of that great war moasure comes directly from the rebels themselves, who, in confessing that it is the severest blow they have yet received, admit that, as slavery has beretofore been their citadel, it is now their weakest and most vulnerable point. Many years ago, when the Abolitionists were in the babit of pointing out the horrors of slavery, the politicians of the South dwelt with melancholy pathos upon the perils by which they were surrounded, and protested against the efforts of the anti-slavery men, because, as they alleged, they would sow the seeds of dissension among their human property and excite a servile insurrection. The mere rumor of opposition to slavery made the slaveholder tremble at that distant day; but as the institution became more powerful and profitable, that Northern party sentiment which, operated upon by personal interest and national feeling. made it one of the governing elements of the country. If slavery did not at once become divine, it certainly assumed the aspect of a kind of infallibility. Directly and indirectly it managed conventions, manipulated politicians, nominated and mastered Presidents, and shaped and decided the internal and international policy of the Government. The mere surmise that the slaves were not devoted to their masters, or that slavery should not be made the cause of excommunication from the Democratic church, and the text of more than one terrific anathema against all who dared offend the high priests who ministered at the altar of the peculiar institution. And, in good sooth, these pretensions seem. ed to be well founded; for, until the election of ness on the one side, and submitted to with pusilianimity on the other. But even when that event transpired—an event, be it forever remembered, desired by the slaveholders themselves-they demonstrated anew their sublime confidence in the strength of slavery, and in the enormous facilities it supplied to them, by boldly taking up arms against Fede-

authority, and, as a r survive to put down and crush out not only the Government itself, but the vigorous races of the free States who are indissolubly identified with it. For more than a year and a half they have maintained this war. They have exhibited great energy, great skill, and uncommon military genius, calling forth all the resources of the loyal States to protect the Government, and taxing to the uttermost the powers of the constituted authorities themselves. Slavery has indeed been an overwhelming, and up to this time, a successful weapon against private and public freedom. The men who trembled and grew pale before the theories of a few Abolitionists thirty years ago, have, up to the period of the proclamation of the President of the United States, forfeiting all rebel property in slaves after the first of January next, successfully defied and trampled under foot the most sacred obligations and at last have put the Republic itself in deadly peril. But the proclamation seems to have changed this confidence and restored them to their original condition of disquietude and fear. They do not regard it in the light of the London Times as mere waste paper, nor are they troubled with the constitutional doubts that disturbed the visions of Northern sympathizers and traitors. They behold it as a real, palpable, and approaching danger. They read its effect at their own firesides, and in the glances of their own slaves. The imaginary pictures of the scenes that might have followed the efforts of the laughed at Abolitionists thirty years years ago, are now looming up before them in grand and natural proportions. Added to all the sufferings they have inflicted upon themselves, comes the new and indescribable dread of servile insurrection; a dread

preceded by stampedes from their plantations, and probably increased and intensified by the President's proclamation. All that is necessary to alarm a Southern household is the mere rumor of a negro rising in the neighborhood. The whole slave country, as all recent evidence has shown, has at last realized that the Government has discovered the true secret of the overthrow of the rebellion. It may be that the last telegraphic news of a rising at Culpeper is a mere canard, but, in the present condition of the Southern mind, a canard may sternation as a bloody insurrection itself. The Southern slaveholders must now not only raise troops to keep back the Union forces, but to guard their own thresholds against servile infault. I cannot better conclude this letter "We can no longer complain that the Adminis-

the nomination as the Union candidate for tration has no policy. The President, as a war measure, and in support of public liberty, has is sued his proclamation of emancipation, and declared his unalterable purpose by every honorable means known to civilized warfare to crush out the rebellion. That proclamation is clear and foroible and to my mind satisfactory. It will crush rebel lion or slavery, one or both. With mind or might I will sid in givi g it efficacy. I could not stop it if I would. I would not stop it if I could. It will do its perfect work. Stavery will seek to return to the protection of the Government as the produgal sought his father's home, with its constitution broken, its last hope of political ascendency in sad and final eclipse, or, in its desperate struggle with sternal justice and the moral sense of mankind, it will fall out by the wayside, and expire from its own scorpion-like and self-inflicted sting.

!! It is rapidly passing out from the protection of the Constitution From the temple of Liberty its less vessions are hadroning to be affaced and for

last vestiges are beginning to be effaced, and f y of the Christian Era, which Mr. last vestiges are beginning to be effaced, and for one I will not impiously fly in the face of Provides to be the period when Mediæval dence, and seek to restore her to her former seat ramences. The second part will reof arrogant power. Of that temple, she was neither the strength of the foundation, nor the coment of the fabric, nor the grace of the superstructure. She was neither the pillar, nor the arch, nor the Reystone of the arch-neither its substantial body nor its living soul."

OCCASIONAL. THE following deserved tribute to one of the oldest and most esteemed of American statesmen we copy from the National Intelligencer: "That model Senator, Solomon Foot, of Vermont, has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from next March, having already served two terms in the same body, as well as two terms previously as a Representative in Congress, making, when his new Serestorial term shall be completed, almost a continuous service in Congress of twenty four years. To the State of Vermont may be awarded the praise of knowing been always represented in the National Legislature by

tor is another proof of her own wisdom and of his worth." THE re-election of Schuyler Colfax in the Ninth district, Indiana, will be everywhere irecelved with gratification. Mr. C. is one of the most that hful and laborious men in Congress, abounding in good works, upon whose integrity no breath of saspicion has yet blown, even from the lips of an unscrupalous partisan opposition. - Cincinnate Gamete.

Public Entertainments. ANOTHER CONCERT -The agent of Mr. Gottschalk le now in Philadelphia making arrangements for another grand concert, to be given by the eminent plantst, against ed by other musical celebrities. As everything, Mr. Gottachalk undertakes he does well, we bespeak for this concert the liberal patronage of the public. The time

and place at which it will be held, together with the

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 12, 1862. It has been raining very hard since last evening, but it is now clear again in the northwest, and the chance are that the river will not rise this time. The people here who are interested in the cause, are sprious, for two reasons, that the Cumberland river shall rive One is, that the chances of receiving supplies and medis from he North, by any other route, are decidedly small. Another reason is, that the Union people, who are timid, by the way, want to see a gunboat in these parts. Nohing would dismay the rebels so much as this world; as they entertain the most supreme horror for this species of warfare. The Union residents of this city do not beieve that Nashville is safe until the stream is sufficien to float one. Let us, therefore, have a gunboat as soon as possible, for Nushville is not out of danger without

A short time ago, you will recollect, I informed you of the arrest of a roung man, named Kendrick, on the charge of being a spy. He is respectably connected, his father being president of the gas works and known by Union men as a quiet-Secrasionist Young Kendrick is in the penitentiary, under \$29,000 bonds not to break out, even if the opportunity is afforded. The following letter, found upon bim, is in the possession of Colonel Alvan O. Gillem, provest marshal, who has kindly persaitted me to copy it:

SEPT 9, 1962. ROUSER, Esq: I think it is the intention "Feds" to leave this place by Safurday, if they are not driven out earlier by the "Secesh." As to their strong h in the city, it is impossible to flat out. They are soattered in every direction. Gen Thomas is in command of the troops in the city, also of those in the vicinity. Torre s a great deal of excitement in town to-day. nen pre leaving town every day. The "vine" is work ing rapidh to day. I will give you some of the rumore:
Brugg at Boeting Green with 30 000 troops; edight progressing with the advance of F.de" and Bragg; Polk spo Grant had a turn-up at Bolivar a few days ago Polk winner.

I have just been pumping the "Feds" opposite t I have just even pumping the "Feas" opposite to us, but cannot learn subthing whatever in r lation to their movements. "Vine" also says that Hardee is at Muffeesboro with a large body of meu and is marching on Na-hville. I hope it is true, but cannot tell anything about it in the city. Pa is in Louisvi le to-day, but will be back Friday. The stages have stype of running to Franklin for a few days. I will try and he better marked water time. A nything that I see and be better posted wat time. Anything that I can The traitor who wrote the above is not 21 years of age,

Bouser, Erq.," is no less a personage than Col. Forrest.

who can used Murfreesbore in July last. In the envelope

hich contains the letter, was a miniature Confederate

flag. It is said that Kendrick will be tried in a few days.

The arrival of two distinguished men took place this

eck-Gen Hurding, of this city, and Judge Guild, of Gallatin, Tennessee. I gave you a history of Harding last March. Jurge Guild is a citizen of Summer county. He is an ntense Democrat, an active politician, and a good stump enealter. Be is a great story teller, and jooular upon al occarions He owns a superb residence at Gallatin, well tocked with blooded horses, Devoushire cattle, Cashere goats, &c. He has been in the Legislature many erms, and several times was a candidate for Congress His last office was that of chancellor; in that capacity he served the rebellion to its utmost. For his active participation be was arrested in March last by Governor Johnson and sert North. A short time ago he took the oath of allegiance, entered into heavy bonds for the faithful observance of it, was released from imprisonment, and reported to the Governor a few days ago.

General Harding is the owner of one of the finest res dences and places I have ever seen. But he will find i much changed-most of his negroes and all of his horses, cattle bison, deer, goats, etc., gone. His wife wrote doleful epistic to the Governor, a few days ago, which is promised to me; at least I shall be permitted to publish The United States Court will convene next week. It is

After a private interview with the Governor, he took

chair, and, in the most humorous manner, gave some o

rumored that some tressen cases will be brought up. I It is rumored here to-day that a large portion of Breckiprioge's command had arrived at Lavergne. There are at least some Missisippi and Georgia troops there. as we have captured soldiers belonging to those States doing picket duty.

The Election. The following is a corrected copy of the reported and official majorities received up to late last night : REPORTED AND OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FOR COOH-

A A99 Huntingdon &

Allegneny	•4,428	Huntingdon
Beaver	700	Lancaster4,
Rigit	Ono L	Lawrence
Chester	. 2 354	Lebanon
Urawiora	. 1 500	Mercer
Dauphin	953	Mifflin
Delaware	.1.310	Mifflin2
Erie	-1.500	Somerset
Franklin	250	Susquehanna1.
Indiana	. 2,150	Susquehanna1. Venango
REPORTED AND	APPI	DIAL MAJORITIES FO
	SLEN	
	STEM	ABB.
Acems	400	Luzerne2, Monroe1,
Beatora	400	Monroe
Bergersser	• • 5,914	Montgomery I,
DBCKS	. 7197	I MODIONY
Carbon	700	Northampton2
Calura hia	700	ATouch mark hand and
Clarion	. 959	Perry
Clearfield	600	Perry
Clinton	200	Sullivan
Cun berland	844	Westmoreland 1.
Favette	. 887	York 2
Fulton	. 200	Lycoming
Lebigh	. 1.944	
We sum up the	vote f	or Auditor General in
venteen counties,	and cor	npare it with the vote
Governor two week	-0.00	na followa

Governor two years age, as follows: Governor, 1860. | Auditor General, 1862. Curtin, U...... 129,957 | Cochran, U..... 109 399 Foster, D...... 122,272 Sienker, D.....110 261

Curtin's maj.... 7,685 Slenker's maj.... 1 862 as follows:

Curtin's majority.... 24,407 OFFICIAL VOTE OF MERCER COUNTY. MEROER, Pa, October 18 1862.
The following is the official vote for State officers

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Cochran's misjority......

WESTMORELAND COUNTY-OFFICIAL. The following is the official vote of Westmoreland county: AUDITOR GENERAL. E. Cochran (U.)......367

SURVEYOR GENERAL. em)....... Barn's majority.... CONGRESS. Pawton (Dem)....

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1862.

Important Order by President Lincoln. EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, October-20, 1862. It is hereby ordered that all persons who may have nally been drafted into the military service of the United States, and who may claim exemption on account of sliebage, will make application therefor directly to the Department of state, or through their respective minis-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H SEWARD. Secretary of State. Pursuant to the above order, the proper officers are directed to report to the Department of State the cases to which the order refers. EDWIN M. STANTON,

The Internal Revenue-More Decisions by the Commissioner: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the ollowing decisions: First. In regard to the manufacture of alcohol from

which whicky is distilled and removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, alcohol manufactured from whisky distilled prior to September I, and on which a tax has not been paid, will be subject to a duty of three per cent. ad valorem. Second. In regard to anotheness: A requierly licensed anotioneer can sell in his own store the goods of any

dealer, but he cannot sell the goods, wares, etc., of an unlicensed dealer who is subject to a license tax at his (the dealer's) place of business, without being subject to the penalty. An auctioneer can sell such goods as are not usually included in the stocks of dealers, wherever euch goods may be situated, without taking special license Third Interpretation of section 77 in relation to car

riages, yachts, billiard-tables, and plate. Section 77, in any carriage, yacht, or billiard-table," is to be interpreted as referring to three different classes of owners viz : such as possess any carriage, and as a second class such as possess any varriage, and as a second class such as possess any yacht, and as a third class such as possess any ballard tables. There is nothing in the wording of the law referring to plate that could lead to the inference that the tax word it is to be made continged upon the keeping of a carriage, yacht, or billiard.

Solo; second caoin, \$1 57; steerage, \$1'33; Ban Francisco, October 21.—Arrived brig T. W. Lungas, francisco, October 21.—Arrived brig T. W. Lungas, francisco, October 21.—Arrived brig T. W. gent upon the keeping of a carriage, yacht, or billiard-

Army Matters. There seems to have been an error in the announceent that Capt. JOSEFE HEXNIGUES, of the 4th New lork Regiment, was dismissed from the service, as he has in his possession an order, issued through Gen. Wood, showing that his resignation was accepted, and his honorable discharge, in consequence of physical debility. The non-commissioned officers and privates of his company transmitted to him a testimonial, certified to by the lieutenant, expressing their high appreciation of him as s brave and accomplished officer and gentleman. Naval Orders.

Commander Balcu has been ordered by the Navy Dopariment to the Pawnee. Captain GILLES has been ordered to the United States eam-sloop Opippee. Lieutenant Commander GILLES has been ordered to the steamer Commodore Perry.
Lioutenant Ormmander Bacon to the steamer Comodore McDonough New Appointments.

The President has appointed the Hon. AMPREW B Dickinson to be marshal of the Northern district of New York. The Bon. THOMAS H. CLAY, of Kentucky, has been appointed minister resident to Miosragus, in place of Mr. Dickinson. Nomination Accepted—Troops for Newbern. N. C. POSTON, October 21 Brigadier, General Deven's letter accepting the People's Union nomination for Governor 1 as been published.

The 8d 5th, and 4th Massachuretts Regiments emberk to-merrow for Newbern N. C.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. A SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE A BEBEL CAVALRY COMPANY DISPERSED.

Fifteen Killed and Thirty-two Wounded. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. An expedition started from Gen. Bloomm's command his morbing for the purpose of intercepting and capturing a force of rebel cavalry under Capt. Dag, who were foreging pear Lovettaville, Loudonn canuty, Va It was in every respect successful, but the details are no known. Our loss was one man killed and four wonded. We took 32 presences, among whom was the Captein, and killed locf the enemy. It was en inde-

pendent company, raised by Capt. Deg in Boudour hirs. Gen. McClellan and Mrs. Gen. Marcy, having finished their visit to the Army of the Potomac, less for

Washington to-day. IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

STRAMERS ATTACKED BY REBELS. MORE COTTON BURNED NEAR MEMPHIS. Reported Capture of Island No. 10.

CAIRO, October 21 -The steamer Catonhala was fired nto by the rebels, on Saturday morning thirty miles below Meruphis, and one man wounded. The steamer Gladiator was attacked by a band of rebels, while loading cotton, twenty five miles below Memphis, the same day. Two persons were killed and some wounded. The rebels then fired the boat, but the flames were artin. ruished without doing much damage, and the boat escaped

of Memphis. It is said that Price has been reinforced by 15,000 Texans, and that more are arriving daiv. Steamers from Commerce, Mo, report all quiet there The rebels sacked the town, and carried off \$3,000 worth of goods and a number of horses. A report is in circulation here to-day that the rebeli had attacked and captured Island No. 10, but the report s not traceable to any reliable source.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen Davis Released from Arrest-Morgan's Men Wearing Federal Uniforms. I omsaville. Oct ber 21-Midnight, -Gen. Jeff O. Da vis. who shot Gen. Nelson, has been released from arrest and ordered to report for duty at Uncinnati Gen. Dumont passed through here this evening, en rout

ior Indianapolis Ore bundred and fifty rebel prisoners from Frankfort and Lexington, and three hundred paroled Union prisoners from Cox's Oreek, arrived here to day. They leit at three o clock on Monday morning, and up to two c'clock this afternoon had had nothing to eat, Morgan having destroyed all the captured provisions that he could not carry away. Morgan's men changed clothes with many of our pri-

opers, and his band are now said to be clothed in Fede-Doubtful rumors say that the bridges over Rolling Fork and Bacon creek have been destroyed by the rebels Right commissioners, sent by the Chicago Sanitars Commission, who were captured near Cox's Creek, have arrived here. Morgan's n on took all their supplies. The rebels at Cox's Creek captured Capt. T. B. Lewis postmaster of Wood's Division, with all his mails, containing several thousand letters, the money from which the rebels took, and then destroyed all the letters Lients, Neff, 4th Ohio Cavalry, and Oheate, 5th Obic Cavalry, arrived, en route northward. They were captured near Bardstown on Monday, and paroled, while proceeding to join their respective regiments, after having been out on Government service. Choate had two commissions for Governor Tod for ions one whereof was for Colonel Anderson. 6th Ohio Infantry, on the back of which Morgan endorsed: "Approved, John H. Morgan, October 10, 1882

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

force is at Lebanon.

There gentlemen say that Morgan's men entered Eliza-

bethtown on Monday, broke open the post office, and

were then driven out by two Federal regiments. His

GUERILLA BANDS DISPERSED. Hunson, Mo., October 20 .- Major Woodford, of the 10th Missouri Militia, attacked a bandfof guerillas, on the Auxvois river, dispersing them, killing and wound ing several, capturing arms, ammunition, blankets, and horses. The large rebel camp in the vicinity of Portland was broken up. Major Gales, of Adair county, reports that Captains Burr and Smith came, ancdenly upon Dennis' band of thieves, killing and wounding some twenty, and cap turing eleven prisoners, twenty horses, arms. &c. General Guitar has captured several guerilla leaders

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

near Columbia, Boone county.

ET. Louis, October 21.—Despatches received at headquarters, from Helena, Arkansas, to the 17th inst., report all quiet, and the fort nearly completed. The rebel General Holmes had sent to General Carr. under a fleg of truce, a communication falsely assuming that the United States Government, or its generals, had er gaged in arming negroes in Arkansas, to which course Gen. Holmes entered his emphatic protest.

Gen. Carr promptly responded, telling him that peither the Government nor its agents had armed negross. On the contrary, the Federal troops had been employed in disarming negroes, and while so employed were attacked and a portion captured by guerillas. Gen. Carr ages, that whatever may be the policy of my comnanding officer and the Government, I shall cheerfully follow it out.

In a skirmish on the 11th, twelve miles west of Helens, the National troops captured the lieutenant celonel of the 21st Texas Regiment and twelve privates. The enemy's further loss is unknown. Major Rector, of the 4th lows, was taken prisoner, and we had four killed, eix wounded, and fourteen missing

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG. October 21 .- The Governor has issued the following proclamation: wealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas. It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness: Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Penns lvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Ocumen wealth as a day of solemu Prayer and Thanks. giving to the Almighty; giving Him humble thanks that Be has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and resultance; and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest; and to look so favorably on the toil of His children that industry has thriven among us and labor has its rewere; and, also, that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies. and filled our officers and men in the field with a layal and intropid spirit, and given them victory; and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially praying Him to give to Ohristian Ohurches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wiscom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in pa.ce and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at

Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh. ANDREW G. OUBTIN. ELI SLIFER. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

General Frement at St. Louis. ET LOUIS, October 21 -The friends of General Fremont welcomed his return to this city in a grand serenade last night. Four or five thousand people were present, and the reception was in every respect cordial and enthuciastic. In response to repeased calls, the General anneared and made a few remarks Referring to his former visit to this city, he said the principal object of his present visit was to be present at the trial of his friend and fellow-soldier, Gen. McKinstry. believing, as he did, that the assaults upon him were made solely because he fatt it an honorable duty to stand by the side of his chief.

From Sap Francisco. BEN FRANCISCO. October 20 - 1 he money market is tight, with sales at 2021, per cent. Legal tender notes. 15:216 discount. Exchange on New York, payable in

curreyop, 18-20 discount Several capitalists are dis-posed to let their money lie idlorantil Eastern finances are settled. This is believed to be the main reason for the money pressure.

The steamer Pacific has arrived with 400 passengers and \$150.000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$25,000 rem British Columbia.
The opposition steamer sails for San Juan, and the SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—Arrived brig T. W. Luces, from Boston.

Balled: steamer Moses Taylor, for San Juan, with 500passengers; steemer St. Louis, for Panama with 400passengers; \$450,000 in treasure for New York, and
\$470,000 for Bagland.

Henry Hamilton, editor of the Les Angeles Nar, has
been brought to this city by the United States Marshal,
and confused in Fort Alcatras; for disloyal publications.

Between three and four inches of rain the recoulty
follen at Lan Angeles, doing much damage to the grape

Affairs in Boston. Boston, Gotober 21.—John A. Andreve has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Espainicans for re-election as Governor. re-election as Governor.

It is estated that Brigadier General Bevens will accept
the Psople's Union nomination for Governor.

Schooner Adulrial Blake, reported as anong the vessels shurned by the pirate Semmes, has arrived safe at
Bippican. the did not see anything of the pirate.

orop, which was unusually large this season.

Sheriff Thompson's Commission Issued. HARRISEURG, October 21.—Governor Ourtin hazing examined the decree of the court, and the bond of sheriff Thompson. leased to day a commission to him in due form, so that he is now, in fact as well as by excellen, high sheriff of Philadelphia Boyler Explosion at New York-Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 — The boiler in the four mill Fo.
28 Greenwich street explosed this morning, killing four
and seriously scalding some half a dozen persons. Three
or four are also said to be missing in the suins. RECOVERED. - A hawser, with sixty dollars, was stolen from the brig Jesse Gilkey, at Mer-cer's wharf, on the night of the 20th inst. Is was grap-pled for yesterday by Lieut. Edgar, of the Harbor Police, and found in the same wherf.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Release of Exchanged Union Prisoners.

REBEL NEWS FROM KENTUCKY The Movements of Lee's Army.

The Drafting of Negroes Recommended. FORTRESS MONROE, October 20 - The etermboat Comnodore arrived at Fortress Monroe, at one o'clock to lay, from Aiken's Landing, bringing down over six hundrea paroled Union prisoners, many of whom came recently from Macon, Georgia, and were captured at Ceda lountwice. There ere but few officers. Among then

Cantain W. L. Foulk, 46th Pennsylvania Opptain Samuel M. Quincy, 2d Massachusetts Henry E. Halloway, 5th Connecticut. Arthur E. Jordan, 10th Maine Henry Shaw, 102d New York. James H. Snath, 46th Pennsylvania James B. Ship. 46th Pennsylvania.

The most of the 600 released prisoners will be sen emediately to Annapolis. From the Richmond Dispatch, October 18] From the remarkable consistency of the three reports ublished by us, yesterday, it seems that our forces unde Gen. Bragg have gained a great victory over Gen Bael Our loss was five thousand. The present position of our army is not known, but doub less they are in pursuit of the enemy. The Hon. W. H. Field, formerly of Ken tucky, was murdered in Missouri by the Federal sol

Over six hundred Yankee prisoners arrived in Rich and, from the South, yesterday. They left Miscon, Ga with 647; many have died on the way. They will be ent North with all convenient speed. A number of sick soldiers arrived in Bichmond, yes erday, on the Central Railroad, Included in the num per were some of those wounded by the railroad acrident at Charlottesville, on Wednesday lest, by which over forty were killed and wounded, most of whom were sol

From the Richmond Examiner, 18th 1 We have some intelligent advices from our army ! Northern Virginia, but as they refer to anticipated povements, we suppress that porilon of them. Our line re quiet. The enemy are still at Harper's Ferry. The Federals on last Wednesday were destroying the rail. end between Charlestown and Winchester. All the inormation from our (rebel) army is burdened with unneessury complaints of the wretched and shameful arrangeents for the sick and wounded. From Winchester to wanton (ninety miles) there are no accommodations provided for the sick and wounded. The fault is not with the subordinates, but lies at the door of the Medical Director here in Richmond. The ill-treatment of our sick ad wounded is a crying, abuse. Nothing dampens the ardor of our troops so much. It demoralizes the service and disgraces humanity, Government, and our officers i the field. It is a fact none of our generals, except leauregard, has ever visited one of our hospitals. Reports from Winchester say that General Stuart is of on another foray, and that a cavalry fight occurred a Charlestown on Thursday last. No particulars received The Commissary Department is the most corrupt branch of this Government. The system of contracts by his bureau, and the fashion which all Mr. Northrop's assistant commissaries seem to have of leading that official by his nose, have given rise to speculations on the

General Pemberton, who has been app inted to super iede Van Dorn, and has recently been put in command Yankee army in the spring of 1861. He was in comman at the siege of James Island, Charleston, S. C., and has reputation for a large share of caution. The Yankees scarcely know what to make of Stuart's lash into Pennsylvania, it was so bold and daring. One burial party of three hundred, sent to Corinth, hav been seized and returned to Mobile as prisoners. The fight in Kentucky continued three days, 7th, 8th, and 9th, Bragg successful each day, capturing many guns and over ten thousand prisoners, killed and

army and the country, which will be found, when fully

eveloped, to rival the corruptions of the Washington

lovernment (?)

wounded many; have heard of no general officers The drafting of negroes for military service is strongly Our exchanges speak with great anxiety of the pros pect of an attack upon Mobile by the enemy, which atack might involve important consequences, as the cap ture of this point would give the enemy immediate pos A merch of the enemy into the interior of Alabam would succeed in cutting the Confederacy more com pletely in two than the enemy could hope to do, even by the possession of the Mississippi river throughout its en

dre length, as it would destroy the line of communica-

tion now passing through Montgomery, which has been

of incalculable benefit to the people of the entire South

LATER FROM EUROPE. A Disgraceful Affair in Hyde Park.

RIOT BETWEEN THE PRIENDS OF GARIBALDI AND THE IRISH-THE LATTER BEATEN OFF. NEW YORK, October 21 -The steamer City of Man chester has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 7th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch Wes Indies, in July next, passed the States General of Holland by a vote of 45 to 7.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, October 7th] On Sunday, Hyde Park was the scene of a riot far exceeding, in magnitude and in its serious consequences, that which took place on the previous Sanday. In con-ecquence of the interruption there was to the meeting of s) n pathy with Caribaldi by a body of Irish roughs, and s) n pathy with Garibaidi by a body of Irish roughs, and who succeeded in the arting the object of its conveners, large bodies of working men had given notice to the committee that they intended being present in the park on tunday last, and supporting them at all hazards. The con mittee not feeling justified in incurring the responsibility of calling a second meeting, when a collision was likely to ensure, determined to abound n their intention to hold the meeting, and during last week, issued a notice to that effect. The publicity given through the press to the previous Sunday's proceedings, however, combined with the fact that the abandonment of the meeting had not become generally known, caused an immense assemblage in the park. B-fore two o'clock all the principal thoroughfares leading to Hyde Park were crowded with persons proceeding towards it many of the merrying thick sticks, and by Hide Park were crowded with persons proceeding towards its many of them carrying thick cicks, and by three colock the police on duty estimated that at least 100 000 persons had passed through the park gates. As on the previous Sunday, the mound of earth near the Marble-such was the centre of attraction, and at an early hour of the afternoon it was taken possession of by a body of about 200 frish laborers, armed with bluggoons, who at once raised the cry of "Three cheers for the Pape, and down with Garibaidi" Immediately surrouncing this mound were stationed about 500 more of the same class, similarly armed, and who openly expressed their intention to oppose, by force, any meeting being held in favor of Garibaidi. It soon became runored through the crowd that the committee did not intend holding any meeting, and while many approved of

intend holding any meeting, and while many approved o this decision, by far the greater number expr disappointment.

On this becoming known to the Irish party on and about the mound, they set up a loud shout, and began taunting the Gavibaician party for their cowardice. taunting the Garibalcian party for their cowardice. A workingman who, unperceived by the Irish, had made his way on to the mound, here rushed to the front, and waving his hat, and holding aloft a board with the name of Garibaldi painted upon it, called upon the vast mass of people in front and around the mound to give three cheers for the Italian patriot, which appeal was responded to by a tremendous burst of cheering from the searched thousance. In an instant a dozen of the Irish bludgeons rattled about the head of the Garibaldian champion, and he was harled from the mound bleeding profusely.

This was the first violence committed, and was followed by a desperse ru h of the Garibadians upon the Irishmen, who, from the advantageous postion shey held, their determination, and the free use of their cudgels, succeeded in beating back their assilants, but few of whom had anything but nature's weaping at their con mand. Just at this time a body of powerful Irish la borers and others came upon the ground, all armed with sticks, and fought their way up to their countrymen who, thus reinforced, and emboldened by their recen-triumph, with loud hurrahs for the Pope, made a despa

who, this with loud hurrals for the Pope, made a desperate rush smid the crowd, knocking down indiscriminately men, women, and children, amongst others two or three soldiers of the Guards, who seemed an especial object of sisilite to the Irishmen.

The Garibaldians, irritated at this cowardly and ruffanity stack, and headed by about twenty soldiers, who had rushed to the and of their comrades, then fought their way no to the mound, and, after a severe struggle with the Irishmen ranged about its base, succeeded in obtaining a footing upon it. The scene now secame one of great excitement. The soldiers, who were armed with sticks upplied them by the crowd, and the cheering of the Garibaldians and the yells and shouting of the Irish laid about them with unsparing vigor. The blows from the exteks resunded on all sides, and blood began to flow freely from the heade of both parties. Each soldier had at least a dozen assailants to contend with, many of whom were evidently expert at the use of their weapons, and possessed of sufficient bull-dog ferroity to make them most formidable opponents. nake them most formitable opponents.

At least a dozen men were is ing at this time bleeding, sengeless on the top of the mound, and the soldiers were senteties on the top of the mound, and the soldiers were on the point of being overpowered by numbers, when about half-a-dezen of the Life Gaards, about the same number of the 33 Bnffs, followed by a body of at least fit; workingmen with sticks and unbrellas, rushed on to the mound and turned the tide of victory. After a terrific melée of about five minutes the Iciah gave way and made a precipitate retreat from taelr position. These who were identified as having taken an active part in the first ensiving hopen the people were at once taken to the station heree. The Garibaidians and the soldiers being now in possession of the mound, one of the soldiers was heisted on the shoulders of his comrader, and soidirs was hotsted on the shoulders of his comrader, and said if any of the committee were present who had called the meeting last Sandap, and wished to propose a resolution in taxor of Saribaldh the soldiers would form a circle areased the mound, and guarantee them a hearing. No one, however, responded to this appeal, but it gave rise to one of the greatest bursts of cheers that ever resounded in Eyde Park, followed by mere cheers for the army. The Erish now driven from the mound, and rendered perfectly infuriate by their defeat in that quarter, formed themselves into javeral detached bodies of about 200 each, and forfore their way into the crowd in difference of the control of the con themselves into avevral detached bodies of about 200 each, and forcing their way into the crowd in different directions, began artiking at all within their reach. It was estimated that there was at this time 200,000 people assembled, and the wishes of one portion of the crowd to escape the blows of the ruffiuns. tion of the crowd to escape the blows of the ruffishes, the determined stand made against them by other portions, the shouls of the men, the shricks of the wo-men, and the cries of the juveniles, presented a scene of the most allarming steatripton. Sitsks were being used and stones were fixing in all directions, and at least 2,090 people were bat ling in different pasts of the park. In some cases halves were used, and several persons were taken of the ground who had been stabled. About 530 soldiers were now mixed up in the growd, great number counters were now mixed up in the crown, great numbers of whom were flashing against the Irishmen, who at leat were overpowered, and fled in all directions, many of them meeting with knots of Garbaldians, by whom shey were severely maltreated. The arrival of some soldiers and policemen soon quieted the people, who returned

The Fmancipation Fraclamation in England-The London Tumes Comments on From the Times, October 6th.

Even in this crisis of the war, the most important part of the last intelligence refers to a political not a military movement. President Lincoln has separated himself from the moderate Dapphlicans, and fully accepted the axyene policy of the violent residents the party includes without combining with them. He has glayed his last sard. He has declared by a programation that in all the States that shall not have returned to the Union on the lat of January, the slaves shall after that date be free. let of January, the alayea shall after that date be free, It is a political concession to the Abolizonist wing of the Bepublican party. When the Union existed, its Constitution gave no right, either to the President alone, or to the President and Congress, combined, to shoth Mayery. The Abolitoziets, assume that the war has conferred the right; emancipation was a "thundesbolt placed in the hard?" of Mr., Lincoln with which to destroy the South and all its social organization at a blow. He has accepted the assumed right, and launched the thunderbolt. But he is without the power to enforce the decree. The North must conquer every quare mile of the Southern States before it and power to enferce the decree. The North must consider every square mile of the Southern States before it can make the proclamation make then waste pages. The solicy that has dictated the proclamation is very doubten. Nothing was needed to deepen the hairs of the South, but if anything could determine it to continue the war to the last extremity it is this decree. The Democrate Stread denounce it as unconstitutional; the moderate Espublicians condemn it as a measure that can have no practical result. It will have no effect on the South, which has long acted as against an Abolitionist Avernment of the Reach, and anticipated all it can do by any only another thement of confusion.

By the Abolitionist, however, it is held to be a short end essy mode of comid-ling a peace. For the first time both elder give interance, to the word, though the tone in which they pror mose it differs considerably. In the southern Congress a resort iton has been or is to be proposed to the effect that the auccess of the Confederate arms justifies the Government in "sending commissioners to Washington to propose he terms of a just and honorable peace." This, at least, contemplates an end to the struggle by wattement, the torms of which are to be discussed during a suspension of hostilities. As the South shows no inability to exiting the war, the offer is reasonable and temperate. The statesman for is reasonable and temperate. The statesman hould stand behind the soldier, or war itself is a placerable and purpossless blunder. The Northern Go-THE REBEL STUART ON ANOTHER FORAY. vernment also contemplates peace; but it a most singular werment also contemplates peace, but he and voltical powers are most broken it threatens. It continues to refuse all recognition of existing facts, and charge to constitutional and legal factions. It insicts that the storm of sar has swept away nothing, and offers, on certain conditions, to ignore the west itself. In about uniness days "hence, or the leta Language, any third refuser contemplate Talives.

on the late Fannary, any state returning replica, statives, as heretcfore, to the Federal Congress; shall, sin the absence of errorg counter valling testimony, be considered as not having revolted at all. The election return shall be a deemed conclusive evidence "that she State haver soweded—or fought to the death in that considered Thate is state and the state of th secreted—or rought to the cease at the choosing of secretary battle is strong countervalling testimony in the 'cloudy battle' fields of Virginia in the many chousands of Novithern men who lie but led there, and the enermous settliff we war has created. No legal fiction can make such testimony as it is of no effect. There is something ledicous in such a proclemation, soleanly made by the Edward Government when its own ospital is almost betsaguered. Inn ense armies did not light in their sleep. nor did the tens of thousands perish in a dream, that the terrible conflict can be so easily forgotten.

LETTER PROA NEW YORK.

Perhaps the most excited and irrepressible class of the

MEW YORK, October 21, 1862. THE EXEMPTS.

mmunity now, are those thousands of invaids, anients, foreigners, and near sighted ones, who are bronging the various station houses of the city from porning until near night, for the purpose of making nown to the draft commissioners and surgeons their important reasons for declining conscript honors. It is worth any philosopher's white to see the sudless line of bearty old men (over forty-five), siokly young ones, uppaturalized emigres from Ireland and Germany, ditto Ubigamen from California-in fact, all ages, conditions, and nations. The excuser-offered by some of these frightened customers are ridiculous enough. A little tailor, at one of the down-town stations, this morning, sarneatly asserted that his whole nervous system was pelessly shattered from the number of sleepless nights he had spent in listening to his X-ntippe's curtain lecures. This special pleading was not admitted. Arether person stated and proved that his name was down on the enrollment books in no less than five defic-tent places—once for his country-seat, on the Hudson, ouce for his town residence in Brooslyn, and once such for his three business offices in this city! wimilar look has betallen other parties, and a very nice time the com-missioners are having in getting all things straight. These commissioners, being rather green in their wark as et. seem inclined to show indus any plausible pretext for it; but the surgeons are strict enough with their lackadaistal "patients," and take particular delight in detecting the scheme of a large num er of worthies who present themselves in apactacles, for the purpose of siding the bogus pleast near-rightedness. At least balf the number of daily applicants, however, are touch entitled to exemption papers; and it will be found in the end that the enrolled two hundred thoush names are not too many to yield the three thousand con teripts required from Gotham.

PRINCE JOHN VAN BUREN. There is still a very strong desire to know how Prince John Van Bu en became po seesed of that curious private enter of General Scott's, which he read with such a ourish at the Seymour ratification disturbant nourse at the seymour ranneamon disturbance. There are dark hints about an ungentiemanly breach of confidence, and the tall son of "little Van" is undergoing a course of social criticiem that must either force him to an explanation, or cost him his position as a gentieman. One of the papers charges that, on the evening of the meeting, Prince John repaired, at quite an early hour, to the New York Club House, where scott was then diving, and seated himself, without speaking, so near to the vete ran that those passing in and out might supplies them to be conversing; doing this to prepare the way for the idea that the General had vicintarily permitted his injudict us letter to be made public. Then, again, it is deemed possible that the letter might have neen taken from advance sheets of poor Count Guiowaki's forthoming revelation of American politics. At Brady's art gal eries, on Broadway, the subjects of THE DEAD OF ANTIETAM.

They are pictures of the various parts of the battle field, and present, with a terrible fidelity, all the ghastly objects of the bloody scene. Loyal volunteers and rebe Confederates are dead and dying side by side; here we have a form twisted all out of its natural proportions by the dire sgony of death; and there a young martyr in such easy rep se that one might think him sleeping. The bloody track of battle, with all its horrors, is thus re-flected with painful vivi-ness right under our eyes, and angunwholesome faccination holds us spell-bound be-Not to dwell upon such literal terrors of art, let us uddenly change the subject, and gossip a bit about the TWO "NEW" COMEDIES

which divided the attention of some six thousand pleasure-seeking New Yorkers last evening, at Wallack's and
Laura Keene's Theatres. That offered at the first-named
manager's establishment is called "Bosom Friends," being an adaptation, by Mr. Lester Wallack, from Henry
Wigan's London Olympic Comedy of "Friends and
Foes," Wigan having taken his plot frem (of course) the
French. Its here is one Mr. Union, the proprietor of a
metrix wife and dampher. a charging repair pretty wife and daughter, a charming rural esta blishment, and a rather weak minded discount to keep his house crammed with bosom friends. These triends, as a general thing, are a pack of in-solent ineaks and busybodies, who take special pains to be disagreeable to everybody, almost involve their generous host in a duel, and finally come near co. vincing him that his wife is intriguing with a young gentleman of leisure styled Fervid. In this latter scheme, which has a shadow of a basis in fact, they are thwarted by a real friend of the devoted Unions, as well as by Union's own disposition to think more about fox that is nightly making Stuart like raids on his pou wife's affection In the end, the bosom friends all take their departure in various stages of rank ingratitude, the real friend marries Miss Union, Mr. Union kills his fox, and the peace ends with only four people on the stage.

The leading idea of the plot is so very ingenious that, although not half worked out, it pleases by its wit. As for the incidents, they are all purely farcient, and but for the special ingenuity I have noted, " Bosom friends for the special ingenuity I have noted, "Bosom friends" could be ranked as nothing higher than an extended fance... Brillightly mounted, and acted as it was at Wallack's lest evening, and will be for many evenings to come, it one manded a recall at the end of every act. "No Best for the Wicked" is alies Keene's new councity. This, too, con es from the French via London, and owes more to particularly elegant stage-appointments and the clever acting of Mr. W. L. B. and Miss Keene man to ny solid craz atic merit it possesses.

A venerable French Sir Peter Teazle, named "Monsi or Genet," after a long life of Parisian "wick-ecness," finally concludes to settle down into quiet respectability, and marries a young girl whom he thinks likely to sid the placidity of his venerable decline. Instead of this, however, the bride proves to be a regular fly away, and from the time of the wicked old fellow's narriage he finds that there is " no rest for the wicked."

Outhermore, his purest is somewhat aggregated by the furthermore, his unrest is somewhat aggravated by the observance and critical remerks of certain of his old oronies, who rather rejoice in his froubles.

This is ab ut the sum and substance of the plot, which a about as much connected interest as the

The New Stamp Duties.

The law in relation to stamp duties, under the act of nternal revenue, went into operation on the let instant. The law requires the following articles to be stamped : For a bank check or sight draft for an amount exceeding twenty dollars, a two cent stamp will be required; for a premissory note or draft, (other than sight.) a stumps of various amounts, from five cents upwards, are required; a certificate of stock in an incorporated company, twenty-five cent stamp; a power of attorney, twenty-five cents; a passage ticket to a foreign port, fifty cents to one dollar; merchants and shippers have to pay stamp duties of from ten cents to one dollar on bills of lading, manifests for entry of clearance, certificate of damage, entry of goods at custom house, &c.; for a protest of note or marine protest, the stamp duty is twenty-five cents; on a deed of grant, from fifty cents upwards; a lease, fifty cents to one collar; a protest, twenty five cents; a policy of insurance on life or property will have from twenty-five cents to one dollar added to its cost in the way of a stamp; tele graphic despatches are taxed from one to tree cents each; bonds and mortgages have to be stamped according to their amount the lowest denomination of stamp for this purpose being fifty cents; probate of will or leter of administration pays a stamp duty of fifty cents and upwards, proportioned to the amount involved; while an express company's or 'common carrier's' receipt in There are heavy penalties for "making, signing, or

saving any instrument, document, or paper of any kind whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped," and the instrument or paper becomes invalid and of no effect from the want of such a stamp. For every stamp there is a specified price. The stamps will be supplied by the pestmasters, as well as by the inernal revenue collectors, at Government prices, in mounts not exceeding one hundred dollars.

THE TINION REWRYOLENT ASSOCIA-TION —The annual meeting of this association was held last evening at their rooms; corner of Seventh and San-som streets, Samuel H. Perkins, President, in the chair. onows: f visits made during the year......10.302

deaths among the sick in charge...... 131 adults provided with employment, in-

cluding domestics helped to places in families. 1,071 children sent to day and Sunday schools 55 blind, deaf and Sunday schools blind, deaf and dumb sent to asylums... 49 The disbursements were:

During the year, a legacy of \$5,000 was becausathed to During the year, a tegacy of 25,000 was requested to the association. It was their share of a princely bequest of \$50,000 given to ten charitable associations by the departed philanthropist. Aside from this, the contributions of the year-have been less than usual. The existence of 50 much suffering among the sick and wounded soldiers has naturally diversed the public charity into another channel, at least to an extent that the left by the recording. is felt by this association. Resides this many contributors to the funds of the Union Benevolent in a been less able to contribute this year than in these gone by. The objects of the secontation, nevertheless, appeal strongly to the charitable. They not only alleviate minery, but, as farras their means extant, they avert it.

Mr. Latimer officed the following:

Resolved, That the association, in its excellent plans of personal visitation of the poor and disbursing alma to the needs, is woodey of all praise, and should receive the hearty co-operation of all benevolent countries. This was unanimously adopted.

The Board, then entered into an election for officers,

SURGRON-ARTIST PAINER, of this city, as received the following official letter: U. S. N. ASY MUM. HOSPITAL.

U. S. N. ASYANG, MOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA October 21, 1862.

Sir.: It have been authorized by the Chief of the Surgary to see you in regard to the fornishing of the patients now in this hospital with arilficial lines, who may recaire them, at the cost of dollars for each limb. If the terms meet your approbation, I wish you to proceed without delay and family them. Yery respectfully.

WM. JOHNSON Surgeon. M FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, etc., Philadelphia. ARRIVAL OF FORRIGN FAUIT .- The

Schooner W. S. Jaker, Captain Hamilton, arrived at this port yesterday, with a large cargo of free, com-prising 280 boxes lemone, 50 boxes Jordan almonds, 300. frails seedless rations, 1624 boxes layer rations, 405 half boxes layer rateins, 260 quarter boxes layer raisins, and THE SHERIFFALTY Sheriff Thomp-

son will probably receive his commission from the Governor to day, when he will at once enter upon his duties on the High Sheriff of this country. NEW COUNTERPRIT .- A new counterfeit two doller note on the Karmers' Bank of Bucks county, Pa., made its appearance yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCE THE MONEY MARKET

PHILADELPHIA, Oct The principal feature on the street to in gold, occasioned partiy by the dil New York banks, and partly by 180 was offered for the large pieces, e ket It is much to be regretted the should take place, as they only serv. and increase the terrors of the wa financial ruin to the country. There is for gold to remain at its present figure country offers no excuse for it, the currency is entirely averse it, and the is at present too strongly founded to just most of them are suffering for more c ask what has become of the bank notes, is only to be found in a blank look; pe tenders, and are often refused even email is the flooding of the country by worth roakers used so graphically and patcet Too much paper money does not er though it may in the imaginative would swamp heaven if the ds, and they could get one Th tired to be supported by alegal tender rious taxes will soon help the convers

twent; "bonds are beiping, and the actito the Aime loan will continue to help the or preparet toils Reep but the brazes of rom the archetery councils, and all would Old de mands rose to 126, with a very Pennsylvian a currency was but a per c and very seas ce, many parties being will shoulder denoted nations at par, to supply to Money is very easy, and almost an ent con mercial perpar to note. Governme Matters at the Stock Board were not wrices are without much change. Chy ale mend; 105% wee maid for the new fives sold at 9:1% as the first board clearing at 94 %. Germanment sixes, les than yesterday, the serea thirties remai den and Amboy a xes, 1908, ross X; 1875. eixes: 1870, rose 14. Bas in Penns, lyani at 109; the so ipost 70 Peans, lva in Rail gages rose %; in the let nothing was di Canal and Schuyfiell Manigation Were See Navigation sorip felial. Pennsylvania was frut at 52, no change to X: the preferred fluctuated between 15 Kar t 15%. Eimira preferred rose & Little Berth Pennsylvania fell %: Long Literat Meadow sold at 61; Cemden end Amboy

hill was steady at 48%; Harrishurg sold advance of K. Passonger railways were Spruce and Pins advancing & ; Sevente. teenth remaining firm; Touth and Sleve Green and Coates advanced. %. The ne rather steady after 1,800 shares and \$20,00 changed hards. Drezel & Co. quote-Mesers. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South The

quote foreign exchange for the Boston, as follows: Paris, 60 days sight... Antwerp, 60 days sight Leipsic, 60 days sight . Market firm and tendency upward

The following is the coal tonnage of the th lev and Postsville Bailroad Company: For the week ending Oct. 18....5 850 II Increase..... The following are the receipts of the Cat oad Company For September, 1861, less connecting roads

Whole receipts for 1861, from January lat, (at months:) less connecting roads. Increase..... The official averages of the banks in the city of York, for the week enting Saturday is a truck 1862, present in the aggregate the following things

Increase of undrawn deposits... Including the exchanges between the backship statement of Saturday afternoon, the following general comparison with the previous weekly re-Gress Deposits ... 146 900 520 206 911 478 26

Exchanged...... 20 467,257 42 574 629 Ondrawn...... 126 438,663 164,337 438 In Suc-Treasury. 9,127,169 8,249 540 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales 0 [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila Exc. BEFORE BUARDS. 74 Spr & Pine B.... 17 k 50 Readi 100 Leading B.... b5. 35 k 50 do. 50 do..... b5. 36 k FIRST BOARD 950 do....end..104 10 Minehill R.b5wn 48k

co.....b5. 16% 22 Penna R O & P.... 51 5 Co... O & P.... 54 50 Beading B... 55... 39

U. S. 6s cons'81 103 % 104 The Hellispill Alleg oo ts B. 43% Wilmin 100 Bending R. 83% 89 Bending R. 83% 89 Be state 10:34 Phile & Bris 6 bds '70..103 bds '86..95 18 1 13 53% 54 Sunb & Eilt !!

18 10 68.113 Long immedia.

20 10 68.107 De bondia. s Canal..... pr:d 10s.125 ds 7c....105 Arch street

Thirteenib W Phila S peid.... Do 10s.....10 1031 Do 54..... 84 85 Do benda.... Ph. 103 103 Girard Col 8... Phi. Ger & Nor. 52 537 Granteento-ii Lehigh Val bes CLOSING PRICES 40'CLOCK

Philadelphia Markels. The receipts and stocks of Flour conti the market dull. Small sales at Sec. 26.7 and fancy brands, according to quality

nosbuying to any extent. The only on terms kept private. Bye Flour is 315 in a small way at \$4.25, and Corn Med 55? WHRAT is presided WHAT IS unsettled, and the set reports of about 4,500-bushels are reports. Western and Pennsylvania red. in touthern do. No sales of white stalling in a small way at 765 for learning in a sma oush Peansylvania valiow at 700. and firm, at 41c for Delaware and 42c sylvania. BARK Queroitron has declined, and 40 km; sold at \$35 Pr.ton.
Corron.—There is a firmer feeling in ul der the news from abroad, but the tra imind character. Chore is the Character And Provide Concerns And Provide Constant in the Const ing in either, and bolders are firm is the Bass of Mess Pork are making at \$1350s. Eags are quoted at 17c %; per doze.

Exes are quoted at 17c %; per doze.

Exes — Noverseed is selling in the 12c of the 1

worth 38c, with sales in small lots at 39/24 at 37c 🐶 gallon. To the Editor of The Press:
Ser: The undersigned would strated in liable to the draft, in each ward, of H Respective erecincts, for the puppose of it be applied to the payment of a bounty to volumeter, which with the bounties by the sity, will make a round sare for enlies. After the 28th instant is ch cease; hence action in the mater : prop taken immediately. This plan is being ried out in other cities, and wy not sid ONE WHO IS WILLING TV, CONTRIBCT delphia?

TUSSDAY, October 21, 18/2 EMIGRANTS MURY DEBEO arrived at Salt Lake City, Sept. reports having seen about seven their way to the pole regions, a

their way to the Fold regions, dreds of both sear a by attacks. Mormon emistrate were arrivabout 1,000 he a arrived within travelling 2,000 miles. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, named Briggs, was thrown from a horse, near Ninth and Lomberd streets, resterday afternoon, and was instantly billed.