THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous com

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. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS-THE IN-CHEAS NO SUO ESS OF THE WAR PRESS-AS evidenced by daily arditions to its already large circulation-wavenis the publisher in adding new and attractive features to it. It is rapidly finding its way into every loyal town and village in the country, and is found to be a most acceptable weekly visitor in the present crisis. The number for SATURDAY next is now out. and the following is a portion of its contents; ENGRAVINGS -1. supply Train for Burnside's Corps passing Antietem Iron Works-2 Portrait of Provost Judge Freeze, Assistant Acjutant General of Phila OBIGINAL STORY .- Life on the Mountains-Be-

gipald Hele's Story. CHOICE PURTBY-Original and Selected. EDITORIALS.-1. Shall the Government be True to Itself-2. Where will the Black Fing and-3. The Siege of Bichmond-The Sheriffelty-4 Rebel Hopes-5 The War-6 The Election-7 E-ucating the People-8. The Coming Congressional Election-9 The Military Posttion-10. The Episcopal Convention-11. Some Foreign Matters-12 Sm th O'Brien.

THE ELECTIONS THREE LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." The War Press publishes every week all the letters of " Occarional" that appear in the Daily Press.] A WEEK'S NEW | SUM MARY. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. THE WAR IN KENTOCKY. LETTERS PROM NASHVILLE. LETTER FROM JACKSON, TERN. GENERAL BEABNY'S LECTER. LETTER FROM PARSON BBO WNLOW. IMPORTANT SOUTHE N NEWS. THE WAR IN MISSOURI TROM FORTRESS MONBOE. THE WAR IN ARKANSAS TIE WAR IN FLUBIDA

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. PEBSONAL, POLITICAL, AND MISCELLANE THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION. CORRESPONDENCE FROM EVERY DIVISION OF THE ALMY. CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS .- Thankegiving Day in Pennsylvania-Resistance to the Pratt in Pennsylvania-The laternal Bevenue Tax-Arrrival of Sick and Wounded Soldlers-The Late B. bel Raid-Depredations of the Alabama-Information for Pension Ulaimants-The Dismissal of Major Key-Our Loss in Battle-Last Words of a Dying Bero. The Battle at Perryville-Gen. Casa's Views on the President's Proclamation-The Rebel Officers in Battle-Views of Balph Waldo Emerson on the Precismation-General Birney's Comments on General Kearny's Letter. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The Money Market, Philadelphia Markets, &c , &c. WIT AND BUMUR.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. In this week's WAR PRESS there are some new Preminms offered, to which attention is called. The new WOIR, by EDMUND KIRKE of "AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME," will be sent (in addition to the WAR PRESS for a year) to every person remitting Two Dollars. A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND THIRTY PORTRAITS

will be sent to any person who will raise a Club Twenty and remit Twenty four Dollars. TERMS OF THE WAR PRESS-Single copies, FOUR cents, put up in wrapper, ready for mailing; to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two I ollers per annum when eent by mail.

THE WAR

The u. welcome news, published a day or two ago, that Bragg, with his army, had safely crossed the Kentucky border, and was then in the fastnesses of East Tenne see, has been confirmed. Ever since the Perryville battle, he has not been followed as losely as he had been before that event, and it is probable that to this are we indebted for his escape. He took over 1.500 heavily loaded wagons with bim and large droves of cattle, and left the State by way of Powell's Gap. The escape of this army has created a great deal of chagrin in Kentucky and the Western States, for the people expected forces, in which event they feit confidenting Union troops would be victorious. That such was not brought on is apparent; but where the blame lies no one appears to know. It is stated that Buell' force intend to return to Louisville, so that the campaign in that State is virtually ended for the winter.

Everybody is now looking anxiously to the Army of the Potomac, and every little move it makes is taken only as the forerunner of greater events close at hand. This impression is gaining strength every day, and we feel confident that it has good grounds to stand upon. That an advance cannot be much longer delayed is apparent, for the position of the two armies forbids it. The recont reconnoissance has made us better acquainted with the position and designs of the rebels, and our generals will profit by it. It is said that Lee has detached a large force, probably under command of Jackson, which has gone in the vicinity of Hancock, for the purpose of destroying all the bridges in that section of the country. It is probable that Gen. McClellan has taken measures to thwart the designs of the rebel leaders.

THE NEWS. IT IS, SAID that John Savage, one of the Irish patriots of '48, will receive the Union nomination for Congress in the Fifth New York Congressional district, in opposition to Fernando Wood, the Breckinridge candidate. Mr. Savage will poll a heavy vote if nominated. NINE hundred and four men have been drafted in

Boston rince Wednesday the 15th In consequence of the action of the city council, increasing the bounty offered to volunteers, and the response made by the citizens, the commissioners have announced that but one man a day will be drafted for a few | fair estimation of the amount and the sources of days, in the hope that the quota of the ci y will be our strength, a resolute breaking-off of old filled by volunteoring. Only the minimum requirement of the law will be observed for the pre-

sent
The lustre shed upon Iowa by her soldiers at Wilson creek, Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, and Corinth, is abundantly reflected back by the vote of the loyal men at home. A rebei officer, it is said, when recently captured by one of the Hawkeye regiments, asked with surprise: "Where is this lows that has her 40.000 soldiers in the field? I never heard of the State till this war commenced." The Democrats who sympathize with the rebellion are in a similar state of wonderment. Her soldiers a'so, in exerc s ng their right of suffrage, rolled up a large vote for the Union candidate, showing that they had no sympathy with those who sympathize with the rebellion.

A PRW DAYS since a Secessionist at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was rode on a rail. He was then conveyed home, but his mother refused to receive him, as he was a traitor, and not worthy to enter the house. She told the boys to take him down South and give him to Jeff Davis She has two sons in the service of the United States, and regarded this fellow as a disgrace to the family.

THE Elgin (Scotland) Courant states that many of the masons, navvies, and others connected with the Strath pey Railway works, in Scotland, have been seized with a mania for pearl fishing. Tucking up their shirt sleeves and trowsers, they wade in the Spey but do not dive, pick up the shells with their hands, and throw them ashore. Generally they pick them up with a cane split at one end, and when they have collected some they open them with a stout knife, finding the pearl in the Bofter part of the animal, but not in every shell. The pearls are of different sizes and colors, from the size of a small shot to that of a good sized pea. The smaller and colored ones are of little value; the larger ones are pearls of great price.

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is again in navigable condition through to Cumber. land. All the breaks and damages caused by the rebel invesion have been repaired, and boats laden with coal and produce are now arriving in Georgetown. The damage done by the Confederates is estimated at \$50.000.

The Breckinridge candidate is Andrew J. Rogers. the present member, Mr. George T. Cobb, having been thrown overboard by the treasonable Demoorats because he refused to approve a resolution declaring that "the emancipation proclamation of impolitic." Mr. Cobb was tendered the Union nomination, but declined, and Mr. Linn was nominated. many Domocrats of the district being present and pledging him their support. The following are the Congressional nominations

in the State: Dist Union.

1 John F Starr,

2 William T Brown, Submissionist Nathaniel Stratten, George Middleton, William G. Steele, 3 Orestes A Brownson, 4 John Lion, 5 Joseph P. Bradley. A. Jackson Rogers, Nehemiah Perry.

THE Ironsides, Galena, and other strong boats, are still in the James river, waiting for the appearance of the new rebel iron-clad now at Richmond, but which is expected to pay our fleet a visit soon. United States Senator, James A. Pearce, of Marvland, is now lying so low at his residence in Chestertown that no hopes are entertained of his

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS SHAWLS, FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK VEL-VET VESTINGS, &c., &c., FOR BEST CITY SALES .-The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, and domestic dry goods, including 1,500 pieces real French double-milled cloths, beavers, cassimeres, doeskins, sattinets, &c., silk velvet vestings, broché and stella shawls, dress goods, linens, &c., embracing about 900 lots, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' or dit, commencing this morning at precisely 10 o'clock, and to be con-*tinued without intermission all day, and part of the evening, by John B Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The Draft There is no longer any doubt that the military exigencies of the Government cannot be met by volunteering, and that a draft is imperatively necessary to refill our shattered ranks, and ena le us to maintain a force anvthing like adequate to the suppression of the rebellion. It is a very serious milestone in our journey of national reformation—this that we are just coming to; and we need to stop and study it well; to decipher all it hidden meanings; to find out the route and distance we have come; and to learn if, it may be, where lies our direction for the future, and what is the length of the travel before us. Perhaps, too, these indications may cont in lessons beyond their outward form, and from them we may glean the probable state of the roads that stretch away towards our destina-

tion; the facilities of supply; the preparations needed before the start. What is it, then, that the Government is now demanding? What does this "draft" mean? The word is easily said; it is tossed about from lip to lip, sometimes in sport, sometimes mockingly, sometimes in deflance; but, as we read of the inexorable hand of the Government reaching slowly forward from county to county, from city to city, from one village home of peace and rustic prosperity to another-what horrors does not the word conjure into frightful being? Domestic ties forcibly ruptured, all the sweet interchanges of affection in the family, all the honest regards of friendship, all the charms of neighborhood and indige-

nous attachment - suddenly and violently swept away, in many cases forever; everything that makes life dear, gives to duty a pleasant seemingness, and to pleasure its appropriate crown, all blotted out instantly, and their places filled by the nebulous confusion of anxiety or the profound void of sorrow. It ought, then, to be our fist question as citizens: Can this draft be in any way bereft of its compulsory character or mitigated, and its place supplied, at any rate partially, by volunteering? Not that the real trials of actual war will be lessened by thus transferring the burden to those who choose to bear it: but the sum total of misery at home will certainly be decreased, and the credit of the city more than proportionately

enhanced. And in answer to the question, we must reply, that though the time is so short, much, very much, may be done to mitigate the rigors of the draft. What has become of the large fund raised by subscription as bounty money to volunteers? Some has been expended, but at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars must be remaining in the hands of the committee. After next Monday this will be of no use; it cannot be applied to its intended end, since no such end will thereafter exist; and it cannot be returned to the donors, as half of it is gone. Why, then, with sums actually raised and in our hands sufficient to offer high inducements to volunteers-why shall we not make an effort, in this direction,

to save our city, as far as possible, from the draft? This, we are aware, will not cover the whole ground, but the private generosity of citizens ough; for though at the first panic-pr quarters, but few drafted men can buy themselves off at so high a rate; men will be found in sufficient numbers at three hundred and fifty dollars, which would then be presented to them by the city and their military organizations combined. Philadelphia must not this Governmental necessity It we satisfie do all, let us do a part, better ten hundred drawn than thirty-five hundred. We call upon the Committee and the Councils.

But supposing these efforts to be futile. (though they cannot be, if made in earnest,) and the draft must become a tangible verity, there comes a second question, and one of far greater importance: What will be its general effect? What new relations, if any, will it impose on us? As a landmark in our

history, what will be its pointing? It cannot be denied that the first aspect of the draft, as it regards ourselves, seems to make an unfortunate change in the whole complexion of our struggle, by making it uppear that the war is no longer fought with our first flush of enthusiasm; that it does not even carry the heart of the people so far as to enlist their aid to the necessary extent. But such a view is grossly unfair so palpably untrue, that not even foreign and secretly hostile nations will embrace it. It is true, indeed, that the enthusiasm with which we started into the war, as if it were a May day picnic, has subsided, and so has the first heat of violent and impetuous anger. But so, also, have subsided our mere holiday patriotism, our undue vaunting, our foolish depreciations, and, above all, our spirit of truckling, fawning, and compromising. These have been frighted by the gory front of war into the chaos of all such | public. vanities, inanities, weaknesses, and national grovelings; they have been supplanted by a habits that have led to making compromise cowardice, a clearing of our moral way down to right and the first principles of justice and universal liberty; while our love of country, sorely tried, has come forth from the ordeat endued with real depth and strength, and our youthful enthusiasm has ripened into the conviction, immutable, of mature national manhood. Such are our gains of feeling and of purpose, and only such qualities could tolerate this las; trial about to be put upon us. For right here is the main moral effect of the draft: that a people, utterly free, guiding and guarding themselves, and with undisputable power to control and direct all their own movements and plans, military and civil, should voluntarily, for the sake of country, undergo what is elsewhere esteemed the last act of monarchical tyranny. There is the grandeur of the spectacle! And as one contemplates it, this sublime self-abnegation swells into the majestic proportions of a patriotic heroism vet unparalleled! What, with such a sight before us, can we say the draft will cause us to lose? What, rather, shall we not by it gain? When a whole people, the mightiest, as the freest people of earth, is not only willing but eager,

organs, stretching out its hands in supplication for desolated homes as a boon-what sentiment of national honor, of satisfaction, of glory, of patriotic pride, may we not legitimately indulge? How far, by this milestone, may we not say we have pressed towards our Down, then, summarily down, with the least attempt to thwart the people's mighty will in this regard! If certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, no matter what august party or other title they may sail under, attempt, by word, or look, or deed, to stand, at this perilous crisis, between the country and her salva-The Congressional nominations in New Jersey | tion-why, away with them, and let them sufare now complete. John Linn, of Sussex, was fer the worst penalties of an outraged law.

not only waiting, but, through its public

nominated by the Union men of the Fourth district. We cannot brook it now. We have wound our fortitude up to this pitch of endurance; it has cost us much agony to come to this trial, it will cost us more to pass through it; and we can have no President Lincoln was both unconstitutional and | jeering at our misery by an attempt to hinder the full realization of those plans of self-denial which we are making every effort and internal struggle to adopt. We will make every fair attempt to mitigate the draft; but if it must come, let it come quietly, gladlyfor it is the highest national honor that we have

yet achieved. What Price Shall We Pay for the Republic? All the movements of our time are shaping hemselves into one grand interrogation. Tumultuous though they are, violent in themselves, confused in their relations, defiant of all ordinary law, and blind to all ordinary purpose, this chaos of political components feels at least one persistent, directing impulse, and steadily gravitates into one significant form. Every man feels it. If prejudice and passion have blinded him hitherto, they serve as veils no longer. Each individual destiny—each personal interest—is so inextricably linked with the issues of this great struggle for national existence that every man must now feel the question seriously, brought face to face with him, at his fireside and in his counting-room, What price shall we pay for the Republic? It comes in a thunderous threat from Europe. The region of many petty States shakes all its fists in menace. It says: continue, and we will create such combinations against you,

our arms or our diplomacy. Will you prefer a foreign Power to stamp the mark of its fetters upon you? What price will you be mad enough to pay for your Republic? It comes from all our financial arrangements

and transactions, disturbed and impeded. They threaten internal complications of revenue and tariff, so intricate, convulsions of trade and manufacture and every domestic industry, so radical and wide-spread that national preservation would seem to be but a hollow form, or at: best but a forced solidification of disorganized materials, and not worth an ounce of blood for the winning. These seem to ask us, with a sarcastic jeer upon the word, what price will you pay for the Republic?

Then, there is another voice, low and hollow, full of pain and of mystery. It sweeps up, like the deep, sad wail of a night wind, from all those dearly-bought fields whose sods are purpled and clotted with the life-blood of our bravest and our best, and like that same wind, torn with tempest, comes down another cry to meet it—a cry from desolated homes. Every yell of defiance, every shout of triumph, every short, sharp groan of sudden death, every lingering moan of tortured wounds, fevering and fest-ring-what do they all but fling out the words echoed by such mournful household wail, What price will you pay for the Republic? Would that our list of voices could find this

as its honorable termination! But, unfortunately for the unanimity of our patriotic sentiment, there is a shameful reduplication of the There is a spirit in our midst that seeks our dismemberment, and would send our political soul, the animating principle of our integral nationality, to wander up and down the ghas ly limbo haunted by spectres of Republics past. It asks the question with a delicate negative intonation, as the first mild suggestion of skepticism in regard to the reply. Mr. VAN BUREN asks it when he advocates the taking of Richmond first and then a separation; but Mr. HUCHES and Mr. VALLANDIG-HAM, and the other demagoguic leaders do not give to their traitorous schemes even the decency of an interrogative sneer. Their brutish coarsengss will not even let them ask, What price will you pay for the Republic? At any-rate, there it is the one great question of the day. Hold it on high. Flame it out in letters of fire. Spread it far and wide. Let no citizen be ignorant of the grand interrogatory that is addressed to him as a citizen.

What price will you pay for the Republic? But it is meant to be answered; it must be answered, and bluntly and explicitly. Whence, then, shall we gather materials for a reply Evidently from those very sources that furnish the question. Certain conditions prompted the unrest that gave birth to the question, and these conditions must be satisfied before we can quiet the voice now ringing its incessant monotone in our ears. To Europe, then, we look again; to our battle-fields; to our internal condition-past, present, and prospective; to our votes. From the first, what threats can intimidate us when we recall its horrible condition of endless jealousies and strifes: rather than resolve our land into such a medley of factions and contending interests, and measure

may be furthered by the executive action of the unbroken calms, which is a Repubthe Council. Let the Councils instantly vote | lic's natural possession, by birth-days an appropriation of another two hundred and of wars and amnesties and treaties—let us fifty thousand dollars, and the united sums bave a deluge even of fraternal blood. So. will give two hundred dollars apiece to twenty- looking to our industries, we must answer that five hundred men. Boston and Cincinnati are though they may be somewhat disorganized holding out this inducement, and it is found by the tremendous efforts now making to secure them a firm footing, yet cut away all for substitutes may run higher in some private | hope of their finally being arranged on the | in his own house, and he is entitled to the basis of Republican liberty, and instead of being temporarily discouraged they would be eternally ruined. The only possible chance for reconciling with each other and bending to the end of one general economic gain, interests as varied and opposite as the differeutly-located sections of our vast land must representations from those sections. All our physical conditions—external and internal permit only one answer: It is for political and economical life; any price for the Republic.

And what we say under influence of the lower considerations, we must doubly say under that of the higher. We do not, cannot, forget the moral appeal. We do not, cannot, forget the busbands, sons, brothers, lovers lest. By all their long hours of pain, we vow to make their agonies triumphs; by their heroic deaths, we vow to enter into a new birth; by their dear loves which still cling to us, we rise to a higher love—we touch the folds of our flag with affectionate lips as we answer. "Any, any price for the Republic." So that looking, under these lights at the heavy adverse vote just recorded, we cannot consider it as sectiously meaning an embarrassment to the Administration, and thus a reply of shameful weakness and compromise to the grand question everywhere presented to-day. Men are toughly rooted by party ties to party forms and customs; and their predilections to vote in their accustomed ways have been enbanced by sinister appeals to unworthy passions. Let us view it in this way. Surely it can mean nothing else. The country can have now but one voice, whether it look to its honer or its gain: Any price for the Re-

Pen and Pencil. It may be worth while, amid the roar of politics and the distraction of war, just to glance at the Past and Present of intellectual exertion. In this country, it has drawn some good prizes, in the shape of substantial rewards for mental work. Among us, now, many authors make well by their pen, and, among the dead, Cooper, Irving, and others, even became wealthy. Of course, what is called Genius, is really of less power in accomplishing such a result, than Industry. The ability to create, without the desire or author or artist. Indeed, it may be questioned whether Genius, of the highest order, whose works the world worships, does not, naturally and necessarily, always fall into the habit of hard work. The greatest followers of literature and art; in all ages have always been the most productive. Genius cannot help being

In the Augustan age of British literature. when Steele and Addison, Swift and Pope were lords of the ascendant; when, as now the sceptre was held by a woman's hand; and even later still, almost within living memory, it was the fashion to sneer at the general race of man who sought to live by pen, or pencil, or chisel. Artist and author came under the same category of poverty, and it was easy for the satirist to point to Grub street as the haunt which they frequented. Now and then a man emerged from this Slough of Despond, scrambled on shore. made a lucky hit, was received among the Upper Ten, and straightway, with money in his purse, felt qualified to sneer at the less fortunate brethren whom he had left behind. Such men as Goldsmith and Johnson would not act thus meanly. The first, while he remembered the garret in Green Arbor court, in which he had vegetated for a time, was too kind hearted and genial to glance contemptuously at the less fortunate of his class, whom he had distanced in the race for food and fame. The other, though so rough in manners, that, with as much truth as wit, he was called the Ursa Major of Literature, ever remembered, and not unkindly, the struggles of his own early career, when, in his paraphrase of the tenth Satire of Juvenal,

he wrote this couplet: Yet think what ills the scholar's life assail. Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail. As the Mock Doctor remarks to Geronte, in Moliere's comedy, we have changed all that kind of thing, and a man of gentus, or even of talent, is not necessarily needy now. We need not point to the immense sums which Scott and Moore, Crabbe and Rogers, Dickens and Thackeray, Bulwer and James have received for their writings, but rather to what minor authors are making, at the present time. Wilkie Collins is paid liberally for the story of "No Name," now being published in Dickens' All the Year Round, and Sampson Low, the London publisher, will also pay him \$20 000 for the copyright, to publish, when completed in the periodical, in the usual book form. Anthony Trollope has commenced another novel, "The Small House at Allington," in the Cornhill Magazine, which pays him \$25,000' for it. In the same magazine Marian Evans, author of "Adam Bede," has an Italian story, entitled "Romola," (almost as dull as Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento,") for which the immense sum of \$35,000 has been paid. Then, there is a most exciting tale, called "Aurora Fleyd," now publishing in Temple Bar, well paid for there, of course, for which, to be issued in book form when completed, a publisher will pay \$20,000 to the fair author-she, we breathe it as a particular

previously written some rather good pootry, and has another three-volume novel, "Lady Audlev's Secret," advertised to appear in the first week of this present October. Here, for | REPORTED AND OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FOR COCHfour nevels, each of which has had the bloom brust ed off by previous appearance in magazines, is the immense sum of \$100,000 paid, besides what the authors have respectively received from the editors of the magazines afore-

The pencil seems to be as well paid just

now, as the pen. We shall mention one noted instance. In 1858, William Powell Frith, then in his fortieth year, produced a picture called "The Derby Day," for which, to engrave a print from one Mr. Flatow paid him 3.000 guineas, (only \$15,750), and then cleared nearly the whole amount by exhibiting the raintings to the public at 25 cents a head. For another picture, "The Railway Station," also by Mr. Frith, the same speculator paid 8,750 guineas, (\$45,935), the largest amount received by any living artist for a single work. This, also, has been exhibited, and up to the middle of September, 83,000 persons, (whose admissions yielded \$20,750), had visited it, many of them also subscribing for the costly engraving about to be made from it. Mr. Flatow has now commissioned Mr. Frith to paint him three smaller pictures of London life, for which he will be paid ten thousand pounds, or \$50,000 of our money. The subjects are to be "Morning," a scene in Covent Garden: "Afternoon," showing Regent-street in the full tide of fashion; and "Night," question in the popular vote just recorded. being the Haymarkot, at a late hour, when vice prevails, and the worst aspect of metropolitan life is observable. Here, for five pictures in four years, one London artist receives \$110,750. It would appear nearly incredible, but is true.

Perbaps we have said enough to assure our public that literature and art, when pursued with a will," as Captain Cuttle save, are handsomely remunerated in the present day. In this country, the rewards are not so considerable, but every man of letters who can write well, and with an honest purpose, may be certain, if he does not mar his future by some misconduct, of earning a respectable living, in an honorable way. The Sword, potent as it has lately been, has not quite superseded the Pen and the Pencil.

Colonel McClure. The malicious attacks of the Breckinridge pepers upon Colonel A. K. McCLURE, of Chambersburg, on account of his participation in the surrender of that borough to the rebel forces, are only another proof of their utter want of candor and fairness. They censure that patriotic citizen, because he agreed to this surrender, but they refuse to state that if an attempt had been made to resist the enemy hundreds of valuable lives would probably have been sacrificed, and the beautiful town of Chambersburg been laid in ashes. No authority that we have seen denies the utter defencelessness of the town, and the almost unnoticed approach of the rebels. But because Colonel McClure had made a strong anti-Breckinridge speech at National Hall, in this city, on Wednesday evening before the raid. in which he took decided grounds in favor of the President's emancipation proclamation, he is assailed for not forcing the people of Chambersburg into a conflict that would only have added another bloody success to those already won by the rebellion. If Colonel McCLURE made a strong emancipation speech at National Hall, he uttered the same sentinents to the rebels when they were quartered credit of not concealing his opinions from either of his audiences.

A Southside View of Northern Democracy We commend to the attention of our readers very remarkable article, on the first page from the Richmond Examiner. It shows what the rehale think of the elections in the North and it will be read with joy by the precent ridgers, as an evidence that their labors in behalf of their Southern brethren have been duly appreciated by them. It cheers the heart of the Examiner to find a party that will "establish something like sane politics in the Northern States, and render their Governmentamenable to the laws of reason." This is a delicate way of wording it, but the meaning is very evident. The Examiner looks upon the whole war as a very insane proceeding, and upon the Union as a very insane contrivance. It knows precisely what the Breckinridge Democrats contemplate, and it hastens to give them words of comfort and encourage ment. Let the Breckinridge Democracy triumph, says the Examiner, with a delicate grace which we can never cease admiring, "and the instincts which ami mated the race, with rare and temporary exceptions, for a full thousand years, would resume their sway over the conduct of the nation." This is delightful. It shows that the Southern people are not ungrateful—they do full justice to the instincts of their fellowlaborers in the North, and cheer them on to

The Speriffaity. We should like Mr. ROBERT EWING, or some of his friends, to give us an explanation of his present singular and extraordinary course. We are auxious to know what reasons he can possibly assign in support of his claim on the Sheriffalty. The Supreme Court has decided against him on the question of law; the Court of Quarter Sessions has decided against him on the question of fact. Still he clings to the office, and behaves in a very strange manner. There must be some reason for it. Mr. Ewing has no intention of making himself ridiculous merely for the sake of being so. He certainly has some kind of a claim to this position. Will he be kind enough to let us know what that claim is? As it is, we are disposed to agree with the courts, and to disagree with perseverance to exercise it, is of small value to Mr. Ewing, and the community will do like-

> THE STEREOPTICON .- One of the pleasantest as well as one of the most instructive ways, to pass an evening that we know of, is to visit the Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and there witness the marvellous stereoscopic representations of the most famous buildings and cele. brated places in Europe and America. Next to the reality itself, nothing can be more natural than the beautiful pictorial illusions that are there exhibited. Indeed, they are painfully natural, for often, just as you forget yourself for a moment, and imagine that you are looking at one of Thorwaldsen's master-pieces of statuary, as it stands out from the canvag presto! it vanishes from before you, and your disappointment is only appeared by having something, just as beautiful brought to your view. There is a gentleman, too, who explains every picture, and although his explanations are often unnecessary, still no one can visit the exhibition without coming away both pleased and instructed. We are glad ine public are beginning to appreciate the Stereop-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- We have Harper's Magazine and the Atlantic Monthey from T. B Peterson, and Frank Lestre's Magazine and the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. Also, Harper's Magazine from J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE MERRIMAC—FEDERAL OFFICER TO BE TRIED. The Washington Star of last evening has the fol-

lowing:

A man, named J. Gurbrick, arrived in the city last night rirest from Bichmond. Gurbrick was a teamster in the Federal suny, and was captured at the battle of Bull Run No. 1. A portion of his time while in captivity was spent in the employ of a rebel medical department, and when den Modlelian advanced upon Manazasa last spring, he tried to escape, but hunger compelled him to give himself up, and he was sent to Richmond and confined in pricon, whence he was released a low days ago.

Gurbrick says that he saw the Merrimes No. 2 laying near Bocketts as he passed down, and thicks she is nearly ready for service. She has, all the iron plates pisced on her, and looks as if she will be an ugly outtomer to deal with. He heard persons say, who saw the tomer to deal with. He heard persons say, who saw the old Merrimac, that this one is similar in construction and plan, though not so large, and will be much more easily landled.

hanoled.

Major Jordan, 9th Pennaylvania Cavalry, and Capiala
Arriold Harris were confined in the same room with
Gurbrick, and were retained for trial and pusishment
for depredations said to have been committed by their troops. Four of the Maryland cavalry (Union) are con-flued, and to be tried on the charge of murder. What the facts are he could not learn.

General Sigel's Command. Within a week past the following regiments have joined General Bigel's command: 119th, 124th, 136th, 154th, and 154th and 15th New York; 33d Massathusetts, and 28th Wisconein. The 824 Illinois is on the way, and will probably join him to day.

Such facts as these are sufficient answer to the faultboding, to the effect that sigel has not been properly re-General Sigel yesterday moved his command to the

neighborbord of Centreville, and established his head quarters there - Washington Star, last evening From the Pacific. SAN FRANCISCO, October 22 — There is a speculative feeling in alcohol, with considerable sales at about 90 cents. Pales of clear pork, butter, and crushed sugar at un harged rates. Wheat is in good demand, for ship The latest accounts from the new Colorado mines are rather discounts ging as to the Placer diggings, but the Etensive quariz leages have given rich prospects bot

of cliver and gold.

The weather has become comfortable.

An expliring party was fitting out in sufficient force on the country occupied by the Apacha Indiana. Speculation in Gold Stopped. that, exhausted, you shall fall an easy prey to secret, being a Miss M. E. Braddon, who had out American gold from its stock Board to day voted out American gold from its stock Board to day voted

The Pennsylvania Election. The following is a corrected copy of the reported and official majarities received up to late last night;

Allegheny..... 4.428 Runtingdon.....

Bradford 4,863 Lebanon

hester 2.354 Mercer

Beaver 700 Languager 4.939
Blair 591 Lawrence 1,600

Crawtord 1,500 M fflip..... 953 Philadelphia..... 2,891 opbin..... Indiana 2,150 Venango REPORTED AND OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FOR BLENKER. Adams 400 Lehigh 1,944 Bedford 2621 Berks 5 914 Monroe 1 500 Bucks----- 707 Montgomery 1.647 Carbon 700 Montour..... Columbia...... 700 Northampton..... 2:000 Clarion....... 959 Northumberland... 983 Exyette..... Franklin 200 York 2,500

Tulton..... 700 The official returns come in so slowly, and the vote is so far so close, that we cannot with any degree of aconracy make known the final result. We however, hop to be able to do so in a day or two. The official vote for Auditor General in the countle already heard from compares as follows with the vote tor Governor in 1860: GOVERNOR, 1560. AUDITOR GENERAL, 1862

Curtin's majority.... 15 013 Jochran's majority.. 2,844 The remaining counties voted in 1860 as follows:

In the Nir elecuth district the returns, so far received oot up a majority of 124 for Schoffeld, the Union candi date for Congress, over his Breckingidge opponent.
BRADFORD COUNTY. The following is the official vote of Bradford county:

Cochrat's majority ... 4 963 Boss' majority 8,999
CONGRESS SENATOR
Clark, B...... 4,635 *craell, U..... 3 971 Clark's mejority 458 'errell's majority ASSEMBLY. 7e Lills 's majority..... Laporie's majority... BLAIR COUNTY-OFFICIAL
 Cochran's msj...
 591
 Ross' msj...
 564

 GONGRESS.
 SENATOR
 8,084

 Bleir, U...
 2,316
 Sall. U...
 8,084

 McAllister, B...
 2,167
 Wallace, B...
 1 886

Blair's mej 2:8 Hall's maj 1.679 ASSEMBLY. McMurtrie's maj..... FAYETTE COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Blenker's mej...... 931 Barr's maj..... Dawson's maj...... 930 Kaine's maj...... 905 FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT-OFFICIAL. The return indices of the Congressional district compesed of Bucks county, and the Twenty-second, Twentythird, and Twenty-fith wards of the city, met together

with the county return judges at Doylestown Tuesday. The result for member of Congress is a Carrigan, D 936 1,152 Twenty-second ward...... 1 642
Twenty-third ward....... 1 3:9 Fwenty-fitth ward...... 648 9,643 60 Theyer's majority.... Krause D. U.

FROM WASHINGTON Domatches to "The Press."

8,092

11,316

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1862. Reward for the Capture and Destruction of the Parare gravamu A large number of propositions have been made to the Pays Lepariment for the destruction of the pirate Alabems, provided a suitable reward be offered to warrant the undertaking. As a general answer to all such applicallons it may be safely stated that there is no doubt the Derayment would cheerfully buy the vessel from any capturing party, and pay haif a million dollars for her, and in the event of her destruction \$300,000, the latter payment, however, to be subject to an appropriation by More Decisions by Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made th llowing decision concerning the tanning of leather; A tanner who receives hides from other parties (owners) open an agreement to tan the same by the piece or by the pound, may remove the tanned leather withou napection to such owners, whenever it is ready to go forward, having first obtained and filed in his office the written certificate of the assessor and collector of the listrict in which the tannery is signated that in their adgment such removal will not be prejudicial to the ust idministration of the excise law; provided that eve. tanner so removing tanned leather shall make monthly return to the assessor of the district of the number and weight of the sides or pieces of leather so removed; and provided that he shall furnish to the assessor menthly the inspector's certificate of the weigh and quality of the leuter so removed, during the preceding month, and that the tax shall be paid in the district where the tannery is situated.

General King. General King has been ordered to report to Major The Potomac Flotilla.

The Potomac flotilla has been doing an extensive business in the capture of contraband goods and men in the rebel service. To-day a party were brought to the navy yard, having been made prisoners while attempting to cross from Virginia to visit their Maryland nomes. Rebel army passes and many letters were found upon Secession Property Seized.

An order has been issued directing the occupation, for Government purposes, of preperty in Washington of persons known to be in the service of the revols, in cluding five houses belonging to Commodore Forest, two to Dr. Cornelius Boyle, one to Dr Garnett, a son-in-law f Henry A. Wise, one to Wm R. Smith, a member of the rebel Congress, one to ex-Sixth Auditor of the Tres. sury Phillips, one to Capt. Dunnington, ex-Onief of the Capitol Police, and several others. Waiting for the Merrimac No. 2.

gentleman who left our fleet at the mouth of the James river, on faturday, states that the Galena, Captain RODGERS, and other strong boats there, are waiting the appearance of the new rebel iron-clad at Bichmond, and are confident of giving a good account of her if she shall be bold enough to hazard a trial of strength. The Wounded at Perryville, Ky. General Buzzl has telegraphed that the whole number

of wounded in the late battle at Perryville was about twenty three hundred. New Granada and Negro Immigration. It is ascertained, from a New Granadian officer, that the Government has interposed no objection to free black emigration to that Republic, the policy being to encou. develop her sericultural and mineral resources. Naval Orders.

Lieut. J. A Howell and Acting Master S. P. LA-Ensign S. W. Briss's order to the Osepee has bee Acting Master Pierre Grade and Acting Englan ISAAC J. MCKINLEY have been ordered to the iron-clad steamer Montank. Acting Master WILLIAM CARTER has been ordered to

the iron; clad steamer Nahant. Miscellaneous. The military court called to investigate the surrende of Harper's Ferry is still delayed by the absence of Atlantic Monthly from T. B. Pugh, southwest able to procure his address. He is the last witness to be Capialh Ancho Pownil, the Judge Advocate not being called. The court, it is said, will then be prepared to make its report. The War Department has decided to allow drafted en a period of twenty days in which to produce substi-

Large numbers of people have gone to Alexandria to

witness a grand review of Gen. Stokt. 83' brigade, which The Draft in the State. HABRISBURG, October 22 -In one or two districts a lisposition has been manifested to resist the enforcement the draft. Governor Curtin has prepared himself fully for any emergency, and has authority to use any troops within the State to enforce the laws at every hagard. The draft has been patriotically sustained in

pearly all the counties, and transportation has been procured for most of the drafted men to their different places of rendezvous, and in a few days this large force will be the service of the Government. Provest marshels have been nominated by the Gover por to the Secretary of War for the several counties, and they will be promptly appointed. They will be instructed and fully empowered to enforce the law faithfully. The Guerillas on the Mississippi.

AIRO, October 29 -The Memphia Bulletin, of th 7t, says: "About ten o'clock yesterday morning, as the stamer Continental, loaded with passengers and freight frm above, was passing Island 21, this side of Point Phasent, a blank shot was fired across her bow, from th Arkansas side, to bring her into shore. No heed was ped to the sun mons, and she pas ed on. Presently al ut fifty men were seen in sight, all beckoning for her oland, but Captain O'Neal oldn't heed the summon wen a twelve-pound shot was fired at her, striking the wher about ten feet this side the boat, glancing upward, mi penetrating the 'hold,' about a foot above the water irk, lodging in a bale of hay. Of course, the Contiinfal . put out! from that place, but not before anothe tot, striking near her stern, had been fired at her. The smage to the Continental was fortunately trivial. "The steamer John H. Dickey was about eight or ter

ee behind the Continental, and there are some appre

nsions felt for her safety. Passengers on the Contintal thick she might have been captured; bu others, ewing that she had Government stores at d a number thoons on board, rather indulge the opinion that, if red upon, she may have stopped while the soldiers on cleaned out, the guerillas and captured their gun. The Forest Queen, bound up with troops, may also hwe taken a turn at them. We shall probably get further particulars from Island

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Brandfield, Mo., October 22 -A band of rebels. to pasis South, some seven miles east of Marshield They were said to be under the command of Colors Darrey, and to be going to West Plaine, Armanas At eleven o'clock, on Monday night they were a tacked by Lieu enant Colinel Stnert, with one hundred men of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, and routed with a loss of four hilled, s ven woulded, and fifteen mater prisoners. Our loss was enly one killed. The enemy were scattered, and Stuart is still in pursuit of them.

From Foreress Monroe.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS—REBEL PAR-TICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTHI FORTRESS MONROE, October 21 .- The steamship Cambria arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning. She left New Oriesps on the 12th instant, and reports having had moderate weather up to the 14th, when she experienced a heavy northern gale, which lasted fourdays the spoke the bark A. Stevens off Sombrero, and saw large quantities of drift stuff, supposed to have been the wrecks of vessels. She put into Hampton Roads for coal. The Cambria's passengers from New Orleans, numbering seventy-five, are going North Among them are Cast. George Fumner, proprietor; Mr. Both. chief engiveer. J. F. Vogle. She brings papers to "ctober 11. but the main features in them are extracted from the Northern press. The Cambria brings the United States mail, a fair freight, and the following passengers: Mrs Hermen, three children and servant; Mrs. G. V Gauchet and

family, Mr. O Merrell and family, T. Thayer, W. C. Tompkins, J. H Massey, J. W Patterson, Gel. Bush, T Fernaur, S. W. Lachs, R. Wolf, A Avinene, G. R. Villansova, Achbury Rejer, J. J. Lane, Thomas Cadlen. E. M. Deal, and twenty-reven in the steerage. THE BATTLE OF CORUNTH.

Turnico, October 17 .- Paroled Confederate soldiers. who have just arrived from luka, say that seven hundred wounded have been sent to that place, and that our entire number will not exceed 1:500. Our army are in the bighest spirits. General Polk had a narrow escape. Among our killed are Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, let Tennessee; Colonel Evans, Texas Rangers; Major Pr) or, commissary ; Captain Cartright, of Georgia; Wm 8. May, of General Claiborne's staff. At Richmond gold is quoted at 1600 170 per cent, premi un, and silver 125 o 120 per cent. premium. The defrauding in the rebel commissary department has beorme so common as to call forth comments and become

a general-talk on the streets. We have not yet heard of the first fermer north of the Rappshannock who has ploughed and seed d for a crop of whea: Occasionally we hear of a few acres ettled in the countles south and adjoining the Rappahannock Valley. The news from Richmond and New Orleans is very meagro.

The Recent Campaign in Maryland -Reply of General McClellan to Governor Bradford. Baltimone, Oct. 22.—The following has been received

Governor Bradford from General McClellan HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. PLEASANT VALLEY, MD. Oct 18. His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland GOVERNOR : I have the honor to acknowledge the re e ipt of your Excellency's order of September 29th, in

which you advert, in such flattering terms, to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received your most prompt acknowledgment of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the Army of the Potemac. We felt it all the more deeply because emanated from the Executive of a State whose inhabitants had witnessed our efforts and whose fields were

Your praise will stimulate this army to renewed efforts in the secred cause of the Union. Permit me, Governor, in the name of the Army of the Potomac, to thank you or your appreciation of its victories. With the sincere hope and belief that no rebel arms shall again politie the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you, as a sacred trust, the remains of our gallant comrades, who now rest beneath its soil. I am, Governor, with high respect,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Major General of the United States Army. A Doubtfui Rumor.

Your obedient servant.

at a Cabinet meeting beld yesterday, it was unanimously Hooker should succeed him. Bing informed of this rumor, the Washington Agent

of the Associated Press telegraphs the following denial: WASHINGTON, October 22 .- I have visited all the Da. partments to day, and consulted with many well-informed parties, but have not beard even a whi per to indicate any change being contemplated in the command of the Army of the Potomeo, "I would not give any importance to this old revived rumor. I do not place any con fidence whatever in it.

Pursuit of Brage and Smith Abbuttoneu. Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith have passed safely out of Kentucky, through Powell's G.p. with all of their trans, supplies, &c., it being impossible for our army to purene them for want of ferage and succistence. They will all return to Louisville and Lebanon.

Capture of a Rebel Schooner.

NEW YORK, October 22 - The prize schooper Revere, of Yarasouth, N. S., arrived from Cape Fear to night. She was captured on the 11th by the gonboats Maratanza and Monticello. Her cargo consists of salt, trappings. Massachusetts Politics.

Boston Cct 22 — Judge J. B. Abbott has received the nomination of the People's Union party for Congress, in the Fourth district. the Fourth district.

In the Fifth Congressional district the People's Union parts have nominated Gol E. W. Hinks, in opposition to

Massachusetts 'I roops Moving. BOSTON, October 22.—The 35th and 44th regiments let o-day, on transports. An immense crowd witnesses heir emba kation.

EXEMPTS FROM THE DRAFT-HEAR ING OF THE APPEALS -Yesterday was the time set apart by the Draft Commissioners for the purpose of hearing appeals of exemption from those who had been enroiled as liable to the performance of military duty on the day of the election. The attendance at the different places for hearing the appeals was large, and three times the additional number enrolled on election day applied for their papers Most of the excuses offered were on account of physical disability, and of these about one out of every ten who applied was exempted by the surgeons A number applied who had never voted at all, as the stated, but yet had received notices after the election that they had been enrolled. The commissioners dealt very cautiously with such cases. The appeals were heard at the following places:

First and Fourth Wards—Thomas Dallas, Commissioner, South Broad street, between Shippen and Fitzater. Second and Third Wards E. G. Webb, Commis siner, Moyamensing avenue, below Marriott street.
Firth and Sixth Wards—Benjamin Gerbard, Commis iouer, northwest corner of Fourth and Wain Seventh and Eighth Wards—Samuel Bell nd Wainut streets. inel Bell, Jr., Com-Seventh and Eighth Wards—Samuel Bell, Jr., Com-missioner, No. 268 South Sixteenth street. Ninth and Tenth Wards—J. B. Townsend, Commis-sioner, Fo. 108 North Tenth street. Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards—Ludlam Matthews, Cammissioner, Lukens' Hotel, Third and Willow streets. Twelfth and Tutreenth Wards—U. S. Grove, Commis-sioner, Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

streets.
Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards—Thomas W Price Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—James Bell, Com Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—James Ben, com missioner. No. 1347 N. Front street. Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards—Samuel Lloyd, Com-missioner, Germantown road, opposite Norris street. Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Benjamin R. Gregg, Commissioner, Waiton's Hotel, Frankford

Twenty fourth Ward—William Stokes, Commiss Jommissioners' Hall, Thirty-reventh and Marketstreets At Fourth and Walnut streets, the place for hearing the appeals of those residing in the Fifth and Sixth wards, the attendance was unusually large. The ap-

plicants received their certificates frem the clerks dow stairs, after which they marched to the second story, where their claims were heard, and their physical in firmities inquired into by the surgeon. Several individual appeared to have their names stricken off the list, on the pround that they had been enrolled in two different wards. Where this was fully proven, the name, of con-se was erased. One man, who had been enrolled, made ap plication to have his name taken off, on the ground that his family resided at Camden, and he only boarded in this city on account of his business. He had never, to his knowledge, been enrolled in Camden, alchough he was in the habit of visiting that place every Saturday night, and returning on Monday. His application was refused, unless he could bring proof that he had been

The claims for exemption were in most of the dis tricts confined to those persons receiving netices of enrollment subsequent to the recent election. The names of a considerable proportion of our citizens not having been obtained by the deputy marshals appointed to make the entellmen; provision was made for securing thes; of such non-come at able as might exercise the elective ranchise at the polls. We innerstand that exceptions to this provision were made in favor of presincts the quota of which had been filled. The commissioners, in frequent to the draft under the former enrollment, the cases of would be exempts were limited to the more recent en-

Notwithstanding this restriction, the army of disabled voters does not appear to fall behind in representation that of the former, and the same lively and ludicrous acenes we before witnessed were re-enacted yesterday at the various exemption offices. The general plea o disqualification was based upon physical disability, with fair sprinkling of special pleadings, such as "allogiance to a foreign Power," "conscientious scruples," etc. About two thirds of all the cases were based upo the former ground; the applicants for exemption under he latter head being almost exclusively made by members of the society of Friends and ministers of the

A deputation of police having been assigned the duty f maintaining order during the sittings of the commissioners, at their various offices, the most strict decorum was observed, and the business of those officers transacted without impediment.

Last evening a private meeting of the draft commissioners was held for the purpose of receiving the returns of those exempted during the day and for the transaction of other business. The number of applicants for xemption was nearly 3,000. The draft will, without fail, take place on Tuesday next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. The drawing of names will be by precincts and where any precinct or ward has furnished its quota, no draft will take place. The commissioners will make public in a day or two the number required from each particular division. The number required from some of the wards will be so small that, by proper exertion, it can bei filled in a few days. 5 7300 3 4 5 4 1

A PRAISEWORTHY OBJECT -We call attention to an advertisement of the Sanitary Committee, coliciting contributions of clothing, &c. for sick and wounded soldiers, in The Press this morning. The ob. ject of this society should bespeak for it a liberal support by the people. Ro more worthy charity could be carried out than this one, and the benefits it showers upon those who have been unfortunate while battling for their country, are incalculable. We hope the appeal of the committee will meet with a generous response.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BESISTANCE TO THE UBAFT IN OH'O. TH RESISTANCE TO THE DBAFT IN OH-O.—The distributions in Broggins. Orawford country, thice, caused by attempt to entorce the draft still continute. A few days ago Judge Hall was arrested for having resisted the draft as d taken to Camp Mansfield This aroused the first traitors, and they swore no more arrests should be made. On Saturda less the town was intensely excited. The ringlessors decounced the National Government and cheered for Jeff Bavis, while their followers helped to swell the chorus. One was was arrested and taken to the juli, within the sheriff refused to suppressed him, and he was therefore released. The upshot of the difficulty has not yet resurreseased.

ABMY CHANGE—General Eccart Ward has been assigned to the command of Greenal Birney's origate, Stoneman's (late Kearney's) division. Meanwhile Gen Birney, who is now a gaged in meanwhile from the command of inquiry here. to investigate the charses preferred by General Fizz John Pepter against General Markholais, and who was relieved at his own request, will probably be sesigned to the own mand of a division under General Buels the latter having made a regreet to that effect, so he did when Gen. Birney vas first made a brigadier.

SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE — Ship Northern Light, hapt Taber, arrived at New Besford on Friday, from the Budson's Bay whale fishery, which it will be resoluted was first visited last year by this stop, and too conterto was new visited last year by this surp, and the Aprel Gibbs, both then belonging to Fairhaven. The Northern Light by a been absent but eleven months, and brings in a cargo worth over \$50 000? The suits intended to winter in the Bay, but getting short of provisions, Capt. Teber was obliged to come nome. PROCURING SOLDIERS' PAY ON FORGED PA-Phis — Acting Paymaster Fay has been compelled to netitute proper presentions to guard against the swindlers papers. He has his rooms so ar anged that a party pre-senting documents can in no wise escape if they prove not gradie, and a large a number of operators are continually being caught and pieced in confinement.

PEBSONAL.—Mr. John Gowen, who raised the Rus-t'an alife aunk at St-bastopol, has been decorated by the En peror of Russia with the Gross of the Order of St. Via-En peror of Bussis with the Cross of the Order of St. Viadranie. Victor Emmssuel, King of Italy, had decorated him with the Cross of the Order of Saints Maurice and Legaro. and the Suitan of Turkey has conferred upon him the Imperial Decoration of the Medijish. The last two were bestowed in rectignition of Mr Gowen's services in repairing and protecting the cometeries of the ellied force in the Ormea.

RESCUED Shaves —General Lockwood has rescued about two hundred and fifty of the four hundred slaves, fixed in Accomac and Forthampton counties by the act of Congress for working on rebel entrenchments, from the cividences of their former masters, by granting them the evidences of their liberation. He made the masters

the evidences of their liberation. He made the masters themselves the witnesses of the fact that these slaves were A COURT OF ISQUIRY —It is understood that the

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—It is estimated that Illinois will produce 20,000 bales of cotton this year, and the crop is new gathering. The State could grow 500 000 bales profitably The sorehum crop in Illinois is estimated to amount to \$1 000,000 in value the present year. SCIENTIFIC AND ART ITEMS.

FLAX COTTON -The Newark Advertiser says: FLAX COTTON—The Newark Advertiser says: Some time ago we took occasion to notice several fine samples of flax cotton which were shown us by Mr. S. H. Cordict, of this cip, both in its raw and woven state. The same gentleman has just shown us another, and if possible, more perfect, sample, produced at Troy, Ohio, where it is now made into twine in large quantities, which can be afforded at twenty-five cents per pound less than as inferior quality of cotton twine. The sample now before us is so perfect an imitation that it would readily deceive one not highly accomplished in the science of pure cotton; and we learn that experiments in its menuracture lave satisfactorily demonstrated that it can be spun into thread and woven as readily and as cheaply as cotton.

ALL ABOUT BLACK PEPPER -Black pepper is raised to some extent on the island of Java; but Suma-tra, which lies just across the straits, is by far the most the finest and most abundant of any one country in the world. Black pepper grows on a vine very much like our grape vine. The pepper grows, and looks, when grown, very much like our currants. There is this difference, however, the currant has each its own stem, but the pepper has not, every grain grows hard on to one stem, just as each grain of Indian corn does on the cob. The color of the pepper, when first ripe, is simost a bright red, and changes to the deed tlack by being exposed to the hea The white pepper is nothing more than the con mon black with the onter skin taken off. It is first scaked until this skin bursts open, which is then rubbed off and the grain dried. The white is not considered so purpent as the black, though it is nicer and more ex-pensive, as more labor is necessary in order to prepare it. ASTRONOMI.AL -The last number of the German Istromische Nachrichten announces the death of De. Fr. Carlini was one of the most distinguished astronomers as d mathematicians the world has ever produced. His astronomical career began rearly sixty years ago, and ended with the calculation or an orbit of the comet lately visible in the western heavens. Dr. Stampfer, Preference of Astronomy at the Vienna University, has ourd that the comet which was visible during the mont

of Angest performs a revolution sound the sun in one bundred and thirteen years. No accounts of its previous appariations have as yet been discovered. NATIONAL METHODS OF SUICIDE -The in NATIONAL METHOPS OF SOLUTION—LES AUTOLOGISTO NATIONAL METHOPS OF SOLUTION — LES AUTOLOGISTOS AND DECIDION TO SOLUTION OF SOLUT n neket. Death by clitting the throat or by other wounds
not caused by firearms, holds but the fifth place in
order of favor of the French suicides, and the fourth order of layor of the French suicides, and the fourth with the Genevoice and Sardinian, but the second with the English. Drowning has the second rank among methods in France, Geneva, Sardinia Belgium, Norway, and the third in England and Saxony. The venor of charcoal has the same deeree (the fourth) of restimation with the French specific that colsons have harce al was recorded in England in the five years TREAT MENT OF WOUNDED.—Doctor Mair, of the British Army, who figured creditably in the War Orimea, and who has recently been over our battle-fields and through the hospitals, etates that no army was ever more promptly and better cared for, as to its wounded, than ours has been since the late battles. Tue Picmpt, judicious, and extensive system of relief of the Sanitary Commission. In contributing to this result, can scarcely be over estimated. Blanthets, chires, and drawness were, only yesterday, distributed in the hospitals near the field and elsewhere; and trains of wagons are

NEW PLAN OF LIGHTING THEATRES.—At the two new theatres in the Place de Chatelet—the Cirque and the Theatre L₁ rique—the first experiment was used lately in a new system of lighting by M. Davioud. It is easid to have succeeded perfectly. The new mode, superseces entirely the old chandelier, which was well enough in the days of lamp oil. The era of gas demands som-thing better. "Imagine," gave a reporter of one of the long better, "Imagine for the ceiling of the vast hall an im-mense ground glass occurping the whole of the cupola-behind this place say 1,500 gas burners, and above them a sort of great white cap, serving as a reflector and send-ing down the light. This passes through the ground glass, and talls like a soft rain over the entire hall, which it fills with a brilliant light, and yet which has nothing barrh or fatiguing to the eyes. Not a single gas burner seen throughout the theatre, and yet it is it up to it darkest corners. You are able to read a paper on the last row of the parterre, which is, nevertheless, situated under the shadow of the balcony."—Paris paper.

Loss of the Steamship Mississippi. NEW BEDFORD, October 22.—The steamship Mississip from Montevideo for China, foundered at see on Au tost 80th. Her crew was saved and landed at St. He

Markets. EBALTIMORS, October 22.—Flour quiet: Obio extra, \$7.57\partial of to. Wheat setire and advanced 1\partial of 20. Uorn quiet at 75\partial 50 for white and 76\partial 75\partial for yellow. Whisky oull at 39 kc. Coffee steady. Provisions dull.

CITYITEMS

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CHILDREN'S HEAD. EAR .- We invite attention, this morning, to the spiendid stock of Children's Headgear offered at the retail rooms of Mesers. Wood & Cary, No. 726 Ohestnut street. Their stock of Fall Millinery is acknowledged to be the greatest success of the season in that department, and their ample preparations to adorn the heads of little

folks secure for them the same verdict in go children. All who may be purchasing should not fail to examine this beautiful and varied stock. PRICE'S CHICKEN SALADS .- The seasonable change of temperature within the last few days brings rith it no more welcome accompaniment than the delislous chicken and lobster Salads which are now reguarly served at the popular restaurant of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets We are authorized to state also, that, from this time forth, Mr. Price will be prepared to furnish families and parties with his fine salads, terrapins, and oysters in every style,

the shortest notice.

FINE STOCK OF LADIES' FURS.-Messrs. Jharles Oakford & Son, Nos. 534 and 836 Ohestnut street. under the Continental Hotel, have now open the largest and finest stock of Ladies' Furs that they have ever of ered, which, from their superior facilities and long experience in catering to the best rade of this city, they are prepared to sell at unusually low prices. PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES are rapidly taking the place of all other styles of portraits. We need hardly add that the place of all others where these

can be had in the highest style of the art is at the great establishment of Messrs Broadbent & Co., whose elegantly-arranged galleries are now located at Nos 919 ad 914 Chestnut street. Their exquisite portraits in Oil, Crayon, and India Ink, as also their inimitable Ivoryt, pe and Wenderotype, are certainly unequalled in THE "DUPONT" NAVY WRAPPER, FOR LA-DIES -a tribute of our French couring to the hero of

Port Boyal, just received from Paris, by J. W. Prootor & Co., No. 920 Chesinat street. NEW FLOUR. -Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store the best brands of Flour, made from new Wheat, o which we invite the attention of our readers. ARMY DESKS .- We have just been shown a

eat and very compact writing desk made expressly for soldiers, and it surpasses any invention we have seen for some time. It is so small that it can be carried in one's pocket without any inconvenience. We advise those particulars, see advertisement, in another column. THE DRAFT .- Many have laught, because with their fraft, they thought to evade the draft; but they have been caught foul fore and aft, and they are in to the haft, for their "little draft," in spite of their orait. Many, both hard and saft, have been driven quite daft, for fear of the draft, and we advise the whole raft, to go like breezy waft, or racer in shaft, to the Brown-Stone Cicthing Hall of Rockhill and Wilson Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, where the nort elegant, the most comfortable, and the most substantial suits, for either soldiers or civilians, will be

THE DRAFT .- From present appearances it eems that we must have a draft—there's no getting over it, unless some 3,000 men are forthcoming before he 28th inst. The people "begin to see it!" and already are able bodied "exempts" invited to come forward and show themselves, for sums ranging from two to five undred dollars. There is no use in getting frightened. nowever, but all should manage to keep cool and colocted, and not forget one fact-that Granville Stokes, the Fashioner and Clethier, No 609 Chestnut street, still offers one great consolation in the shape of a cheap and substantial suit of winter ciethes, which may be obtained from him at unprecedentedly low prices. HINTS TO THE DRAFTED.—It is not expected that you will make any considerable effort to get substi-

tutes, but will yourself shoulder your musket, and show how fields are won." We, therefore, have prepared the e hints: 1. Remember, that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet. 2. Line your blankets with one thickness of brown

drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and cubles the warmth. 3. Buy a small India rubber blanket to lay on the ground, or throw over your shoulders, when on guard duty during a rain storm 4. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lurgs, and keep your entire person clean.

5. Wear, curing the winter, a "bullet proof vest."

SPECIAL NOTICES JAYNE'S EXPROTORANT Has been for Thirty Years ine Mandard Remedy, CONSUMPTION, BRONCH ITTS. PLEGEIST, WHOOPING COUGH, OROUP,

COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSHIESS AND ALL PULMONARY GOMPLAINTS No better evidence of the great curative powers of & Expectorant can be offered than the grateful tage Expecierant one or photose who have been restored to health oy list by of those who have promisely which, for so long a period the wide-spread popularity of all competition, and has created a constantly increasing demand for it by parts of the world. Here is a portion of the test ately received:

A HARD BACKING COUGH OURED. JOHN VARWORI, of Aurelius, Michigan, Tiles.
For nearly three years I had a HARD RANKING. For pearly were fast on the decine. I had given a COUGHI, and was tast on the state of the given a self up to die, and my friends had to hope of my to very. I could scarcely walk alone, and way go duced in fresh. The best medical aid that I control proved of no use to me. I bought two bottles PXPECTOBANT, which I took according to direc and I can honestly say that it care: me. I am to and I can honesus no, well, tough, and hearty. For two years I have not us well, tough, and hearty. any medicine, por do I require the use of any since FOUR EXPECTORANT.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS. Mr. S. E. PUTNAM, of East Bumford, Me., willer Mr. S. E. PULIA L., October, 1859, I was take While in Prince of the Lungs. I employed one of u with Hemorrange of the city, and took his prescription; a long time, and also those of other good physicis; were recommended to me, but without relief worse, bleeding every two or three days, until 1 % in the start of the worse, bleeding every such as than my usual Reight duced thirty five pounds lass than my usual Reight. then concluded to go to my home, in Maine, and through the winter. After being there some six weeks, through the winter. Dates and was under the treatment at god had another attawn, such that any benefit. I was at he induced to try your Expectorant and Sanative Pile, as as my liver was badly affected, I used in addition, i Alterative, according to directions. Six bottles of the Expectorant, and a small quantity of the other remains, completely restored my health, which is now berter thu efore my sickness. 8. F. PUINAN.

EAST. RUMBORD, July 29, 1852. Dr. D. Jayre & Bon-Dear Sirs: 1 can testify to the Dr. D. Jayre a con-I can bring a number of witnesses who will do the sage JESSE PUPSAN HUMFORD CENTRE, Maine. August 6, 1999. Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Gents: We are acqueinted with Messrs. S. F. and Jesse Putnam, and know there by reliable and beyond a doubt. We are aware of the can

o which they allude. We gave Mr. Putnamone of you to which they and sold bim the medicine, and we also know that he employed the best doctors in the Cuestry, and they failed to help him. VALUABLE TESTIMONY PROMORINA Rev. I. J. ROBERTS, the well-known Chinese Si onary, writing from Canton, under date of June ? I find the Expectorant a very valuable medicine-in leed, I cannot do without it, on account of a chronic Breast Complaint, which has troubled me more or lies

or several year : past, and which originated from my preaching too load and long in the open air. The St. PECTOBART always cases the pain and quest be symptoms, and were it not for the requirements of av ocation, I believe would have ere this effected a perm nent care. I GAVE UP ALL HOPES OF GETTING WELL. Mr. DANIEL E. LEE, of Tuckance, Capa Maj (4,

For the last nineteen years I have been more or less afflicted with a Cough and difficulty of breathing. About five years ago my cough became so severe that I gares all hope of getting well, as everything I used afforded a Your agents, Shoemaker & Steelman, sent me a total of your EXPECTOBANT, which gave me immediate lief. By the time I had used the second botsle, I was much restored as to be able to attend to my daily lang.

tetd) our other medicines in the family, with comple COUGHS AND COLDS PROMPTLY RELIEVED. Lieutenant LOUIS WAGNER, Company D. Eight eighth Regiment (McLean's), writes from Alexandria four months, but one of our company has been sat enough to be placed in the hospital. Our surgeous ten ften spoken of this, and attribute the panally baller

and with more ease than before. Since that time webs

oncition of the men to the use of Dr. D. Jayne's 1150 CINES. The EXPECTOBANT has been much sought efferts cases of Colds, Coughs, &c , and has always afficial prompt relief, while the CARMINATIVE BALLAMM perated like a charm in all cases of loosesess of the owels, diarrhoea, &c -diseases to which soldiers as erifcularly exposed from the frequent changes of with. We are convinced, therefore, that nuch satisfact would be prevented, and many lives seved, if every con-

our medicines, similar to the one furnished us. Rev. RUFUS BABOOOK, D. D., fermerly President of Waterville College, Maine, writes: For more than a dozen years I have recommended Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDIJINES, and especially the EXPEOTOBANT. I know that these mellcines are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine; and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and t

safe as well as eminently beneficial remedy for the dis GROUP EFFECTUALLY OURED. JOHN HABRIMAN, Esq , Stewartstown, N. E. Not long since, a child of mine had a very violent in istressing attack of Uroup, which must have post stal had not immediate relief been obtained I co

menced using your EXPECTORANT, and within that

fuls, broathed with perfect case—a curs within that is having been effected. Bev. A. H. DANFORTH, Missionary to Assam, India On my way home from India, on board the East passenger ship Marlborough, I met with Major Gate n officer in the Queen's service, who was connected ! think, with the 53d Begiment, and was located in fir William during the rebellion. I soon perceived that is had a TROUBLESOME COUGH, and urged him? take some EXPECTORANT. He at first refused esting he had had the cough for six'een year, and his tried everything, without the least benefit sai he had now given up doctoring as useless. His wife, buserer. persuaded him to try it, and to gratify her he dil in the

The Expectorant is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYN & SON, 242 OHESTNUT Street oc23-2: GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE PIANO FORTES, Grands and Servi are rapidly taking precedence of all others for their pieer, evenness of touch, and pure quality of tone. Sin should purchase without examining them closely. The most eminent teachers are almost daily selected

four d so much relief that he begged me to let him har!

all I had with me, saying I could get more when I reth-

ed home, and he could not.

Prices to suit the times. J. E. GOULD. SEVENTH and CHESING ocll-stuth40t GREAT TRIUMPH.—STRINGS & SONS were awarded the FIRST MEDAL at the late great International Exhibition, Levelon, it two hundred and sixty nine Pianos, from all parts of th world, entered for competition. Wasercoms at BLASIUS BROTHERS, 1006 OHEST

DR. HENRY H. SMITH has result the duties of his profession at No. 1112 WALST SINGER & Co.'s LETTER A FAME SEWING MACHINE is the most beautiful, bet, it capest of all Sewing Machines. It empodies the F ciples of Singer & Co.'s well-known Manufacturing # kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread; with Bid and Braid, Gather and Quilt, Fell, Hem, and Tack-

fact, will do ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SERIES and surpasses every other Machine for the great part and excellence of its work. Send for a pamphlet I. M. SINGER & CA. No. 458 BBOADWAY, NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA OFFICE.

Co7-tuthetde31 No. 810 CHESTNUT STEET GROVER & BAKER'S NEW SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE .- PRIJE, 840. The attention of tailors and other many quiring the use of a fast and durable lock stitch middle is directed to our No. 9. This is a new and similar machine, operating with the greatest case, and with the little noise, and, although but lately put into the marks is already a great favorite with manufacturers. It is first-class machine, at a low price. No machine ever introduced in this city has seed rapidly, or given such universal satisfaction. It is " simple in its construction, easily learned, not hable by

out of order, works with fine cotton, silk, or life equally well; and the low price at which it is sold pis within the reach of all who desire a reliable, servi able machine. GROVER & BAKER 8 M CO. 730 CHESTNUT Street au26-tf

8-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION DITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and dies They overcome effects of dissipation and late bound They strengthen the system and enliven the mind They prevent missmatic and intermittent They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach They cure Dyspersia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhosa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbot. They oure Liver Complaint and Nervous Hear They are the best BITTERS in the world. make the weak man strong, and are exhausted great restorer. They are made of pure S: Croix is the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots, and herbs. 50d taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without age or time of day. Particularly recon cate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H & CO., 202 BROADWAY. New York.

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LOB, on the four sides of each bon.
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UPHAM'S HAIR DYE, 38 cents a box sold at the agency, Charles Stokes; under the Continental Botel, then you may return a wiger and stronger

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