THE WAR If our despatches from Gen. McClellan's headquarters convey an accurate idea of the situation on the Potomac, there would seem to be nothing in the attitude of either army indicative of an immediate forward movement, although both are, no deubt, eager for a battle. It seems very evident that the enemy have no notion of abandoning their position at Winchester, as long as the Shenandoah valley is worth struggling for, and their supplies can reach them undisturbed by any raids on the part of our cavalry. On the contrary, they are gathering all their available forces to resist General McClellan's advance. Their line of defence now stretches at least twelve miles. Our lines may be more extended, and, indeed, must be so. Although invading an enemy's territory, we are likewise forced, by the lessons of the past, to see that he does not turn the tables upon us a second time by way of Hancock, or at some other ford on the Upper Potomac. The robels have as advantageous a position now, either for attack or defence, as they have had at any time during the war. Their left wing is but little more than twenty mil s from our southern border; and if successful in battle, or successful in turning our left flank without a battle, an easy day's merch would bring them once more to the Cumberland Valley, and, perhaps, to our very doors. This danger is not so imaginary that it may not be realized, for of the enemy's strength we know but little, save that it has been, doubtless, heavily increased since the bat le of Antistam. Let those who are disposed to express dissatisfaction at the seeming inactivity of our army consider these facts, and admit that they have been

unreasonable. THE NEWS. BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. B ANDERSON, of the rebel army, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburg, died at Raleigh, N. C., on the 16th inst. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the commencement of the present troubles was a second lieutenant in the United States cavalry. He promptly resigned his commission, and took the position of colonel of the 4th North Carolina Regiment, statistics, which prove that all the cereals, from which he was promoted to the rank he held except wheat, have very materially increased at the time of his death. He was a nat ve of in the last decade. The rye crop, for in-North Carolina, and was about 31 years of age stance, has gained 669,632 bushels, Indian GENERALS FIGEL and Carl Schurz, in reply to a request from H. R. Low and Ben. Field, chairman corn 6 361,607 bushels, oa s 5,848,993 bushand secretary of the committee in New York which els, barley 365,122 bushels, and buckwheat invited them to address the voters of the State in support of the ticket headed by Wadsworth and Tremain, have responded in letters which regret their inability to perform this grateful labor, but earnestly adjure all Germans to vote for the candidates of the Union Republican party, pledged to support the National Administration and vigorously prosecute this war. It is said that a still more omphatic letter in favor of Wadsworth and Tremain has been written by the gallant General Sickles. THE situation in Missouri is clearly explained in an article which we print to-day as an extract. THE Indian war in Minnesota drags along. Some idea of the situation can be formed by read-

ing the extract from a leading Minnesota paper printed in another column. THE rebels, with their usual luck when they assume the aggressive, have been repulsed at Island No. 10. An account of the whole affair appears elsewhere. THE New Jersey Congressional nominations are | the greatest interest of the scene, of the crisis

complete. They are as tollows: First district, that has lowered as a pall upon the nation. cond, William T. Brown (U.), George Middleton (B); Third, Oristes A. Brownson (U), Wm. G. Steele (B); Fourth, John Linn (U), A. Jackson Rodgers (B); Fifth, Joseph P. Bradley (U.), N. Perry (B.)

Some of the newspapers taken from the Emily Farnham contained an account of the 290 running the blockade into Mobile, and on hearing it read the crew of the Alabama gave three cheers for the 290. It is inferred from this, therefore, that the 290 is likewise scouring the seas somewhere, and that she is not the Alabama's alras.

Secretary Stanton and the Army of the The New York Herald and the New York World simultaneously declare that General McClellan is anxious to move, and that nothing but the inefficiency or criminality of the Secretary of War, prevents him from crossing the Potomac and pursuing General LEE.

"We are assured," says the Herald, "that General McClellan is auxious to advance. We know that his army is, and we have no doubt of its success if it should advance today, and compel the enemy to fight or retreat. The delay, we are told on every hand, is on our Stae is well understood in other States account of the slowness or bad management of the Quartermaster's and Commissary De- Administration and all its measures adopted, partments at Washington. But this will never | and wisely adapted, for the recovery of our do. Mr. Secretary Stanton should understand that his responsibilities in this business | that frequent appeals are now being made to involve the life or death of the nation, and we | the Pennsylvania returns-sometimes to show admonish him of the wrath of an offended people in the event of his failure at this im- setting forward toward the preservation of the portant crisis, to meet their just expecta- Union, and sometimes to exhort those whose tions." This is a terrible charge - one of the most fearful that can be made against a public man. In reply to it, we feel authorized in saying that all the power of the Government, all the resources of the people, every facility of transportation or manufacture fairly to judge its ground, its conducting, and that can be procured, are devoted to the its issues. They see, as we can now see, that sole purpose of supplying the army of General McClellan, and accomplishing a great up with this election as to invalidate concluvictory. We see evidences of it every. where—in the stupendous operations of the They know, as we now know, that the subquartermaster's departments in New York, traction of a disproportionately large share of Philadelphia, and Washington-in the virtual Union voters by their enrollment in the Union monopoly of the railroads leading to and from the Capital-in the constant anxiety displayed on the part of Government agents in Europe | party bigotry, an unusual susceptibility to parand America to procure ammunition, blankets, shoes, and clothing. No one at all familiar | their support, and making these allowances,

the Herald and World. There can be no motive for any such conduct on the part of the Secretary of War. The country contains no more ardent patriot-no one who desires more sincerely the triumph of this cause—ne one who is more ambitions of aiding the success of General McClellan, and the annihilation of the rebel armies. He has been the true friend of General McCLEL-LAN, and has placed all the resources of our country at that young commander's feet that he may accomplish victory. There is no better evidence of the efficient action of the Secretary than the present condition of the Army of the Potomac. Taking all things into consideration, there is no army in the world in active service that has ever been so well supplied with everything necessary to efficient warfare and the comfort of the soldier. General McClellan has made no complaint of the slowness or incompetency of the Secretary of War or of any of the bureaus of his department. General HALLECK has exhibited the same energy as the Secretary of War, and is satisfied with the efforts that have been made to trengthen and improve McCLEL. LAN's army. The President is anxious to see a movement in the Army of the Potomac. The Secretary of War, General HALLECK, every officer of the Administration, and we need not say the whole country, are anxious to see McClellan and his army move to victory. If he lacks in anything-in ordnance, food, clothing, or transportation-he has but to make that want known, and if the country can supply it, it will be

supplied. The movement of the Army of the Potomac is purely a military question. Gen. McClellan is master of his situation. If that army moves, to him the honor must belong. If that army should fail to move, and permit itself to be frozen into winter quarters, the act would be Gen. McClellan's, and, of course, he could answer any criticism it might occasion. It is despicable and malicious to anticipate criticism, by charging upon the Secretary of War, and, of course upon Mr. Lincoln, conduct that can never be palliated, and which is worse than treason. Gen. McClellan takes part in no such attacks as these in the New York journals, and he will be grieved to see that those who claim to be his friends should allow themselves to print calumnies which can have no other effect than to demoralize the people, and injure the cause he is so gallantly fighting to sustain.

The Agricultural Resources of the State. That the increase of our State in agricultural fact-we might almost say an imperative necessity-which will suggest itself to any tninking mind, upon a moment's reflection. The census statistics have shown that the production of wheat in Pennsylvania exceeds that of all the States north and east of us, including New York, New Jersey, and New England; and good old common sense (still better testimony than census reports) is sufficient to show, that in war time, above all other times, the agricultural resources of a State,

of paper money, but by the irresistible force of patriotism conjoined with-wheat. Here then, perhaps, we have the reason for delaying the draft in most of the States until after ardent class of the community, who only waited an unquestionable summons to the field; but it has been wise and profitable, notwithstanding. The nine-minths men will be away just long enough to be indurated into endurance of Virginia camp life, and back again just in time to join in the froics of next year's harvest-home. The policy of the Government, in this respect at least, is plain, and, we think, unobjectionable. Let us see what the census shows on the subject of our agricultural progress, as com-

pared with that of other States: In the year 1860 we raised 13,045,200 bushels of wheat, while the eight States to the east of us raised but an aggregate of 11,521,500. The only State making any approach to us at all was New York, which is credited with 8,681,100 bushels. It can be seen from this that Penusylvania, conscious of her cereal supremacy, can afford to hold her head far above her sisters. It it was to our present purpose to delve into the census reports of a generation past, we might, indeed, arrive at the unpleasant deduction that the absolute yield of wheat in the nine States already men ioned (Pennsylvania sharing the fate of the others) had actually diminished since 1840. We might arrive in our investigations at such a sharp sticking-point as this: that twenty years since. Pennsylvania raised precisely one hundred and sixty eight thousand bushels more than in 1860. But it is needless to yield ourselves up to blank despair on that account. There cannot be an error in Nature's balance-sheet. and the account is still in our favor. True, our wheat crop has fallen off, but not so much as that of New York, which shows a decrease of some three million six bundred thousand bushels. This may seem like a selfish, uncharitable sort of consolation, but it is very natural, nevertheless; and then, we find a still stronger securive for our excitement in the subsequent

3,378 334. The latter two have, therefore, more than doubled themselves. Consequently, with the exception of the deficit in our wheat crop, for which a number of cientific reasons are generously offered it seems that we are steadily becoming a great agricultural people, let wars devastate, and STUART's cavalry make forays as they may. We found this truth forcibly impressed upon our mind anew by the Agricultural Exhibition which yesterday closed at Norristown. We found thousands of ladies and gentlemen from all sections of East Pennsylvania assembled there, to do homage by their presence, and by the decided interest which they manifested in the display, to man's earliest, noblest, and happiest avocation. We found them not unmindful, even in The prophies of war and the implements of tillage alike were to be seen, and as both had come from fields of equal honor, so both were gazed upon with interest and admiration by the thousands of visitors. It was a rare sight, and, we thought, one of much significance. It was an evidence of our vast resources—a guarantee of what we shall rise to be when the war is ended-and an indication that even now the work of conquering a peace has not an exclusive monopoly of our thoughts and energies. We are a people of every nationality, and with cosmopolitan tastes, and it will be some time before our common peril can teach us the necessity of casting aside all minor considerations and concentrating our whole powers upon the good work to be done. Let that auspicious day come when it will, our agriculture cannot suffer; and while this true basis of our na-

tional prosperity remains unimpaired, the hopes of a restored Union cannot perish. What is Thought of the Election. That the result of the recent elections in as implying an untaltering adherence to the national integrity, is evident from the fact that the tide of popular will is still strongly suffrages are not yet cast to model their decision upon ours. The uselessness and the falsity, as well as the impudence, of the Democratic vaunting do not deceive eyes that are far enough from the scene of the contest so many unusual concomitants were mixed sions drawn from it as from an ordinary vote. ranks, very seriously diminished the count on that side. They see in our State a strong tisan appeals that enlist material interests in with what the Government is doing will fail | the result of our elections seems to them to to reject with scorn a suspicion like that of | weigh heavily on the Union side.

The Opera. GOTTSCHALK'S concert, on Monday evening, will be hailed with pleasure as the opening of the operatic season; for a brief season of opera is really to be vouchsafed us, and such famed and gifted artistes as Miss Car-LOTTI PATTI, Miss KELLOGG, SUSINI, BRIGNOLI, and Amodio, are promised tus, as well as the new prima donne Miss Cordier and Mad. GARRABELLA, who are negotiating to appear in a number of operas, among which is announced Pardon de Floërmel-a production new to Philadelphia audiences. As to the length of the contemplated season we are not informed; but, to secure the management against a loss, which may ruin opera, as it has been ruined heretofore, we would repeat the suggestion of a cotemporary, that the patrons of the Academy subscribe a sum sufficient to insure the people a series of at least ten performances. The opera is not an expensive luxury which can be dispensed with, as many suppose. As an agency of refinement, alone, it would merit our encouragement. But when we reflect that this species of entertainment attracts vast numbers of strangers to our city, gives an impetus to our business, sustains abroad our reputation for liberality, and develops a most exquisite art. we have many additional reasons why the Italian Opera should be fostered with solicitude, and made one of our permanent institu-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

tions.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1862. The reappearance of Prince John Van Buren upon the political stage, as a champion of the theories which, if triumphant, are to end in the separation of this Union, was decidedly dramatic. After a long retirement from public life, he sought to give eclat to the comedy in which he is now enacting a principal part, by disclosing a letter of General Winfield Scott, in which the glorious old chieftain is used to assist the unarmed enemies of the Republic. This letter was received with rapture when read, and gave great encourage ment to the Breckinridgers here and elsewhere, but the country ought to be thankful to Mr. Van Buren for spreading it before the people. Gen. Scott, whether indignant at this unauthorized publicity of private opinions, or whether anxious to give a new proof of his patriotic devotion to his country, has answered the Prince in a paper which is equally a vindication of himself and a terrible rebuke of the late President. We can best appreciate the gravity of the crime wealth has not been retarded by the war is a | of James Buchanan prior to the development of the plans of the Southern conspirators, when we reflect upon the results that have followed secession. The testimony of Gen. Scott must convince all sensible men that the treason which ended in this great harvest of bloody war was deliberately plotted by the Southern slaveholders, and was understood and known by James Buchanan. His friends have frequently contended that he did not really believe in the objects of the conspira-

tors, but Gen. Scott proves that he did, and

which are the basis of its wealth, must be de that he disregarded reprated admonitions as to veloped to the full extent. Wheat, and corn, | their purposes. There has been and still is a and potatoes, are the sinews of our war. These | continued dispute in certain circles as to the are the staples that feed and clothe our armies; cause of the rebellion. Some partisans assert and if the Union is ever restored to its former | that it was provoked by the Abelitionists, and greatness and integrity, it will not be by issues others again, that if the Republicans had agreed to the Crittenden resolutions it might have been avoided. The latter is the point upon which ex Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is "illuminating" the country, in his late the harvesting season. The delay has been a letter, prior to the election in Penusylvania. vexatious one, doubtless, to many of the more now being republished in all the sympathetic Breckieridge journals. The testimony of General Scott fixes upon the slaveholders who controlled the last Administration, and not upon the opposition, the whole bloody responsibility of this civil war. They had not only determined to make war against the Republic, but, as this testimony proves, they resolved to take advantage of their relations to James Buchanan to use him to fortify them in this desperate design. Had ten thousand Crittenden Compromise resolutions been passed, this would not have stayed their hands, because they had previously, with the connivance, or consent, or in consequence of the indifference, of the then President of the Uni-

> ted States, taken care that their scheme might succeed. Hence it is that they insulted and goaded the Republicans, in all the stages of the debates after the election of Mr. Lincoln, during the short session of the Coogress of 1860-'61. Hence when they saw that if Davis and his friends would remain in their seats in the Senate, the Crittenden resolutions would pass, they retired, in order to allow those resolutions to be defeated. The gallant Andrew Johnson gave overwhelming evidence on this point in his last great speech in the Senate. This last page, added to the history of the war, entitles Mr. John Van Buren to popular applause, because it dispuses of one of the most injurious charges against the friends of the Union. Inasmuch as the ex-Presideut is about to appear in an elaborate vindication of his Administration. I do not doubt he will be able to clear up this formal and solemn accusation against himself and his confederates, thus presented by the Lieutenant Gene. ral of the Army of the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

> WARHINGTON, October 23, 1862 Seizure of Rebel Property.

OCCASIONAL.

Orders have been issued directing the occupation, for evernment purposes, of the property in this city of person a known to be in the service of the rebel Government, as follows: Five houses belonging to Com. FRENCE FORREST. of

he rebel navy, Nos. 130 and 132, and two frame houses on Twentisth street. Two houses on Four-and-a-half street, near Pennlyapia sycupe, the property of Dr. Connectus Boyle. One house belonging to Dr. GARNETT, on Minth street, Houses on New Jersey avenue, occupied as the Coast

Survey office, the property of WM B. SMITH, member of the rebel Cougress from Alabama. House (nearly opposite that last mentioned) on the same street, the property of ex-Sixth Auditor of the Treasury WM. F. Puillips. Bouse on South & street, Capitol Hill, the property of Cantain DUNNINGTON

House on Maryland avenue, owned by a Mr. OLIRK low in service in Bichmond House owned by Frank Hanna, corner South A street and New Jersey avenus .. The Rumors in Regard to McClellan and Hooker Unfounded. Little, if any, importance is attached to the rumore

which are occasionally revived here and elsewhere that Cours Maffrey IN is to he success HOOKER in the command of the Army of the Potoma : Louiry to-day has been made in usually well-in formed circles, but nothing is known to give any basis whatever for such reports. Besides, General HOOKER bas not sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wound to take the field.

The Opening of the Mississippi. A number of merchants and other business men are open the entire Mississippi river to commerce. It is believed that plans with that view are under consideration. The Mexican Imbroglio. Correspondence from Mexico shows that the constitu

ted authorities are making the best preparations in thei nower to resist the further invasion of the country by Boiler Explosion.

The James Guy, plying between Washington and Alexndrie, exploded her boiler while lying at the wharf of the latter city this morning, slightly injuring the captain and killing a fireman. The Monitor.

The hull of the Monitor has undergone a thorough examination, and been found all right. The vessel has been scraped and rainted, and is now ready to be launched. Her machinery, both motive power and turret engines, will be put in complete order. Some improvements will be made in her interior for the comfort and convenienc

of her officers. The Postal Currency. The ruth to the Treasury Department yesterday mornng for postal carrency was as great as ever. Twentyseven thousand dollars, in sums of fifteen dollars to each person, were exchanged up to noon, when the supply

Caught While Attempting to Avold the Draft. The steamer Freeborn arrived at the navy yard from the lower flotilla yesterday morning. She brought up five white men and seven contrabands. The former were captured in attempting to cross from Maryland into Vir ginia, to avoid the dra't. Naval Matters.

The steamer Cour de Leon, after having been tho roughly overhauled, left the yard last evening for ser vice in the lower or second division of the Potomac flo The steamer Bescue has, during the past two weeks, been undergoing repairs, and is now ready to proceed to er station in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron,

Naval Changes.

off Hatteras.

Gupner Wm. H. Hamilton is detached from Colorado and ordered to navy yard, Boston, vice Gunner Eugene Mack, detached and furloughed. Gunner J. W. Ballard, detached from navy pard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Colorado. Gunner J. B. Hall ordered to navy yard, Philadelphia. Boatswain J. H. Downes, Gunner Peter Barrett, Carpenter O. H. Perry, and Sailmaker Thomas Mellen, detached from the Dale, to wait orders. J. Q. Adams appointed an acting gunner, and ordered to the Ossipee. Acting Master Wm. Carter has been ordered to the iron clad steamer Nahant. Acting Master Pierre Giraud and Acting Ensign Isaac J. McKinly have been ordered to the iron clad steamer Montauk. Appointments of Surgeons.

The following appointments of surgeons and assistan To BE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS —Henry S. Churchman, of Illinois; Paul B Goddard, of Pennsylvania Hayes Agnew, of Pennsylvania; Alpheus B. Crosby, o New Hampshire; Joseph Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania Henry A. Martin, of Massachusetts: John R. McClurg of Pennsylvania; Barton Darrach, of Illinois; Clayton A. Cowsill, of Delaware; Bowman B. Breed, of Massa. chusetts: Sylvanus D. Freeman, of Pennsylvania; Isfael

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF YOLUNTEERS .- Wm. Moss, of Pennsylvania; John H. Brower, of Maryland; George L. Sutton, of New York; Andrew H. Sheldon, o New York; George E. Pattee, of Canada; William A Canover, of New Jersey; Peter Cleary, of New York; Edward Dodd, of New York; Charles S. Frink, of In diana; George A. Wheeler, of Maine; Sylvanus S. Mulford, of New York: Frederick A. Keffer, of Pennsylvania; Adolphus Major, of District of Columbia; Samue S. Davis, of Kansas; Henry Parker, of Massachusetts; A. G. Van Durzen, of Mississippi. Personal.

Hon. Wy. D. KELLEY, member of Congress elect. from your city, and HENRY D. FOSTER, are stopping in this A Theatrical Trouble.

Mies Maggie Mitchell goes to Cincinnati to compence an engagement on Tuesday evening Rumor insists that a law-auit has sprung up between this lady and the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, relative to Fan-Must Rejoin their Regiments. Gen. MCCLELLAN has expressed the wish that the pro

vost marshair will return to their respective regiments all the struggling officers they can pick up. Over two thousand of these worthies are absent without leave. Miscellaneous

Acting Assistant furgeon Bushort has been ordered to the sloop of-war Dale, and Paymaster EDWARD FOS-TER to the Ossipee. Ex-Governor BANDALL, of Wisconsin, has been ap cointed First Assistant Postmaster General, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN A. KASSON, member of Congress elect from Iowa. Lieut. Colonel Luntow, aid de-camp to General Dix left here to day, under orders from the War Department for Aikens' Landing, Virginia, to meet the commissioners on the part of the Confederates, with orders for the purpose of effecting the exchange of Federal prisoners. This is the same officer to whom were delivered four thousand prisoners at the same place on the 7th and 21st of RICHARD C. MCCORNICK has resigned his position of

Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, having accepted the Union nomination for Congress in the First district of New York, and entered upon the canvass. Capt. C. H. Dyen, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and Licut. C. A. Hartwell, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, have been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS for emporary duty upon his staff. Capt. MANSFIELD, of the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, has

been released from arrest, on the recommendation of Gen. KING, and ordered to join his regimen By direction of the President, First Lieut. FREDERICE Donge, 6th Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the News from Rebel Sources-Sabine City.

Texas. Occupied by Federal Troops. LOUISVILLE, October 23 .- The Grenada Appeal says that Sabine City, Texas, was occupied by the Federal forces last month. General Boyle has issued an order that all officers whether sick of well, and not on special duty, must join their regiments immediately. Morgan's forces, in two bands, were at Litchfield and Brownsville, last evening, stealing horses, &c.

Troops for Newbern, N. C. BOSTON, October 28 .- The steamships Merrimac and Mississippi, with the 8d. 5th, and 44th Massachusetts regiments, sailed from the Boads, at sunrise, for New-

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE. Gallant Charge of Pennsylvania Cavalry.

THE EXPEDITION TO LOUDOUN COUNTY.

Destruction of Railroad Property HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE COTOMAG, Thursday Morring, Oc. 23 -1 esterday Captain Duncan made reconnoiseance to Hedger ville, with his squadron of the 4th Pentsylvania Cavalry, numbering one hundred and forty men Bedgersville is seven miles northwest of Martineburg, and one mile from North Mouatain, o the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He drove the rebel pickets into the town, and then charged upon the main brdy, cap using plasteen prisoners, including these officers. They all belonged to the 10th Virginia Cavaley. except a lieutenant from the 2d South Carolina Regiment. None of Captain I uncap's men were hurt. Refugres state that the enemy left Martinshurg or Williamsport and a part to bhepherdstown. The destruction of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Martinsburg, has, within a f. w ca) s past, been made complete.

The troops of this division of the Army of the Potomac are in great alee to day on the success of the ex pedition which returned restorday from its visit to Loucoun county, having driven out all the guerillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg, bringing back with them upwares of fi ty prisoners and thirty horses. The prisoners are all housed in one of the buildings on the main street, near the gate of the arsenal, and have been laying out on the portico and roof all day; viewing th stirring scene by which they are surrounded. The rumors sent forward from Washington every day or two that the rebels are leaving Wincoester are known here to be false. On the contrary, convalescents an stranglers from Richmond are being daily sant forward to Winchester, together with reinforcements of fresh troops. Indeed, there is no doubt that the whole strength of the rebels in Virginia is being massed in the Shenandoah Valley, and that they have occupied the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad from Har-

BALTIMORE, October 28 - The American's special cor-

espondence from Barper's Ferry says;

per's Ferry to Paxton's cut.

From all that I can see and learn here, it is evident that the low water in the Potomac operates on the movements of both semies. The rebels feel safe between Martin burg and Winchester so long as the Potomas is as easily fordable anywhere as a running brook, an have so disposition to leave the rich valley of the Shependosh. Whilst General McClellan is comcelled to keen his army scattered along the river for the distance of 30 miles, it is evidently impossible for him to move agains the rebels in force. Should he attempt to mass his arm; for this purpose, the rebels would cross again into Mary land above and be back again to Virginia by the time he heavy rain storm sufficient to add two or three feet to the depth of the carrent, no doubt the commanders of both armies will show their bands. The recommendation of Governor Letcher to destroy

the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has, as far as I can learn, been carried out to the full extent from Harper's Ferry to a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond Martineburg. One entire track has been taken up between Barper's Ferry and Martin sburg, and the rails carried off toward Winchester. Beyond Martinsburg fires have been seen at night along the track of the road, indicating that the ties have been taken up and burned, as well as all the water stations and other property. This is especially the case at the foot of North Mountain from whence the rails are also said to have been carried off It is also reported that they are filling up Paxton's Out by ble wing up the rocks and burying the rails with meny tons of stone and earth. Numerous bridges along this portion of the road have also been destroyed.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN,

October 22, 1862. According to enocial order 980 of the Army of the Potomac, Mejor General A. E. Burneide has been assigned to the general charge of the defences at Harper's Ferry, and the Second and Twelith Army Corps are placed under his command for the present. The Second Army Corrs was lately commanded by General Sumner, and is now in charge of Gen Couch. The Twelfth, recently under Gen. Banks, is now headed by Gen. Williams. Add to these the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Cox, and Burnside has now under his orders three army municated to him only within a few days.

Vesterday morning, General Burnside ordered General Geary's division, with three hundred and fifty men of the 6th New York Cavalry, and two rections of the 6 h Regular Artillery, to pursue a foraging party of about one hundred and thirty rebel cavalry, which had appeared the day before near Lovetsville, on the Virginia side of the Potemac. General Geary came up with them yesterday afternoon, and his cavalry engaged the enemy. They speedly dispersed him, killing and wounding ten, and taking thisti-five prisoners. Our loss was one man killed of the 6th New York Cavalry, and four wounded. whose names are not yet reported. Mrs General McClellan and Mrs. General Marcy left

here yesterday for Washington. Gene al Hunt, chief of artillery, is giving his department a complete examination and adding many improvements. Among these are a drill according to the improved tactics published by him. The various artillery nattories have been drilling twice a day for a week nast. I hey had not previously been in the habit of drilling for. months. The composition of General Geary's division is now as

follows: First Brigade, commanded by Major O 8 Grane, of 7th Ohio, comprehends the 28th Pennsylvania, Major Raphael commanding; 5th Ohio, Major Coilins; 7th Ohio, Captain Seymour; 29th Ohio, Colonel L. P Buckley ; 66th Obio, Lieut. Yeazel. Second Brigade. commanded by Lieut. Colonel J. C. Lane, of 102d New ists of 111th Pennsylvania, Major T. M. Walker; 3d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Ludeberg; 109th Pennevivania, Capt. Seymour; 102d New York, Capt. Elmore. Third Brigade, Brig General Geo. S. Greene, includes 30th New York, Lieut Colonel Brundage; 78th New York, Capt. Stagg ; 3d Delaware, Colonel W. O. Redden; Purnell Legion of Maryland, Lieut. Colonel Simpson, and the 1st District of Columbia, which, practically, no longer exists, as all the officers are sick or shoot, and these fourteen regiments are commanded by full colonels, which illustrates well the decimation caused by battle and sickness among officers as among privates. An interesting feature of the army, to visitors, is the Signal Corps, whose flags, with a white or black ground, and red centre, are observed on many prominent no sitions, among which may be numbered the highest points of the Maryland Heights, where a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtainable. The enfire superintendence of the Signal Corps of the Union armies is held by Major Myers, of the Regular army, residing in Washington, but that of the Army of the Potomac is in charge of Captain B. F. Fisher of Doylestown, Pa, who has under his control forty officers and s proportionate number of privates. Captain Fisher was formerly of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, and was detailed to his present duty during August of last year. Among other efficiencies of his department may be included a new telegraph apparatus, invented by Mr Beardslee, of New York city, which is worked without the aid of the usual materials essential to an electric

battery, and is a great simplification of the general mode or telegraphing. During the winter season the duties of signal officers are anything but agreeable. Their positions are invariably upon high ground, and they are much exposed to cold winds. On visiting the signal station on Maryland Heights yesterday, I found the wind of a most discomposing severity, and to-day it is doubtless far more vioently experienced. I found near the station the graves of more than thirty South Carolina soldiers, who were tilled at the late attack upon Harper's Ferry by Jackson. Not far beyond were the charred bones of haif a dozen Union soldiers, who had lain neglected in the woods, and whose bodies, when discovered, were burned, being altogether too decomposed for removal. The poor fellows had been wounded, and were left by their com anions, alone among the cleuds.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS. Explosion of a United States Transport TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED.

OUR GUNBOATS MAKE AN ATTAOK ON CORPUS CHRISTI. New York, Oct. 23 -The steamer Cambria, from New Orieans on the 12th instant, arrived at this port this

The True Delta, of the 9th, states that the steam transport Ceres exploded off St. Joseph's Island, and twelve spensengers fand the crew were lost, including Lieut. Sherburne, of the 15th Maine Regiment. Twenty one were saved, some of whom were severely scalded. The gunboat Calhoun and a yacat, in which was Gen. Butler, saved the survivors The Ceres was totally destroyed by the explosion and fire. Five hundred exchanged rebel prisoners have been sent to Baton Rouge, and eighty-four Union prisoners

The Galveston (Texas) papers received at New Orleans state that several attacks have been made upon Corpus Christi by our gunboats, nearly every house being perforsted by shot and shell, but only one person was killed. The gunboats were replied to by the batteries, and haul-The brig H. Hallock, from Maiamores, reports that the rebel schooner Two Sisters, with the rebel rag fly-

ing, entered the harbor of Matamores, but put off on seeing the gunboat Albatross there. The Albatross soon overhauled and captured her, and sent her as a

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

GAIRO, October 23 -In consequence of information that two thousand rebels, supposed to be part of Jackson's cavalry, were advancing for the purpose of attacking our forces on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10, they last night were transferred to the island All the property was safely removed.

General Rosserans issued orders at Corinth on the 16th, that officers and soldiers absent without passes from division commanders, be arrested—the soldiers to be confined on bread and water, and the officers to be sent to the commanders of their regiments under guard, and be reported to the commanding general. Sut ers must join their regiments with goods in four days, or have them confiscated. Persons not employed in business will be arrested as spies, and treated accordingly. Newsboys, pedlers, etc., are warned to close their business immediately, or be arrested, and have their goods confiscated. All establishments must be closed at 10 P. M., and persons on the streets after 10 30 P. M., to be arrested, and confined in the guard-house until morning. The s'eamer Rowens reports all quiet at Memphis. The rebels have retreated to Grand Prairie.

From Fortress Monroe. THE MACHINISTS AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD GONE OVER TO THE ENEMY. FORTRESS MONROE, October 23 -All of the machinist of Portsmouth, Virginia, thirty in number, have sud-

Government. Steamers Ontward Bound. St. Johns, Oct. 22 —The steamers Saxona and Olty of Washington were bosted off Cape Bace this forenoon, and New York advices up to Tuesday evening placed on beard.

deply disappeared, and it is ascertained that they have

taken with them their tools, and gone over to the rebal

GEN. NEGLEY MAKES ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL ATTACK

CAPTURE OF NINETEEN REBELS. The Rebels Driven Across the Cumber THE 78TH PENNSYLVANIA DISTINGUISHES ITSELF LOUISVILLE, October 22 -On Bunday, the rebel Ger

Forest, with a considerable force of rebel cavalry, ownmenced crossing the Cumberland river His advance one thousand strong, encamped on the Gallatin pike, se ven miles north of Nashville. Gen. Negley immediately despatched Col. Miller, with a detachment, to intercept them. The rebels were attacked on Monday at daylight and driven in great confusion across the Cumberian river But few were killed or wounded, but a number of the rebels including a colonel, were captured. The 78th Pem sylvasia Regiment behaved very handsomely. John Morgan was at Litchfield, Grayson county, on Tuesday night.

Joines B. Clay went South with the rebels from Lex-

Mrs. Bolt's house, at Oakland, was accidentally burned last night. The adjacent buildings of the Bev. btuart Robinson were threatened, but escaped injury. At Richmond, Ky, Bumphrey Marshail, during the exodus of the rebels, said to an eminent Kentucky jurist: We did not care enything about your people, but we did want your territory; but even that is not worth two draps of Confederate blo No news from General Buell's or Bragg's forces.

LATER FROM NEWBERN, N. C. BRITISH SCHR. ADELAIDE CAPTURED AND BURNED.

Union Meeting at Beaufort. FORTRESS MONBOE, October 23 - [By Telegraph.]-The steamer Guide arrived here this afternoon from New bern, with dates of the 22d, and immediately left for Balmore. bhe reports that the gunboat Eliis, of the Newbern squadron, Lieut. W. D Cashing commanding, car tured the British schooner Adelaide, of Hailfax, on the 19th, in New Top ail Inlet, twelve miles from Wilming ton, while attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. The vessel being aground, it was n cessary to destroy the schooner and cargo. A large Union meeting was held at Beaufort on the 21st inst Eleguent speakers were present. Resolutions on-

The Drafted Pennsylvania Militia. HARRISBURG, October 23 -In addition to the camps of rendezvous for the drafted men siresdy established at Philadelphia, Pittaburg, and Harrisburg, Governor Curtin has given orders for their establishment at Chan bers burg, York, Gettysburg, and, perhaps, other points or our western borders. The men will be organized, armed, and equipped at once. This is a move in the right direction, and, as long as the drafted men are permitted remain in the State, they will prevent a second rebel cavelry raid. Capt. Spencer Miller's battery of 6 pounders, from biladelphia, has been ordered here by the Governor and will be divided into sections, and sent to points along

dorsing the President's proclamation were passed.

the border to support the infantry there already partially The drafted militiamen are arriving here, under charg of their respective dratting commissioners, by thousands, on every train. Too much publicity cannot be given to the fact that the United States quartermaster's department is lamentably deficient in the article of blankets, and that great

suffering may be avoided by each man supplying his

own from home, for which he will be accredited by the

Government. An order has been issued by the Governor by which officers of volunteer organizations, now raising in various parts of the State, are warned that their commissions will be withheld and other punishment inflicted if proved guilty of defrauding the Government of men and enriching themselves by accepting pay from drafted men for providing substitutes out of the ranks of men already erlisted by volunteering. Rumors are also current here with regard to fees received by the drafting commissio rs and examiling surgeons for performing the duty which has been assigned there, and pay for which they will receive from the United States Government. Th people should be upon their guard, and expose every act f this character known to have been committed. The are entitled to no fees whatever, and if they have been exacted, the Governor will, upon the production of evi-

Surgeons for the New Regiments. HARRISBURG, Oct. 23—In consequence of frequent complaints, urged by officers in the field, and those in the field, and those in the fire of the different hospitals throughout the State, in rigard to the incapacity of surgeons and assistants. Burgeon General King has resolved to appoint none but those who can bring tesum nisls from responsible parties as to industry and sobriety. The appointments will be made as rapicly as the regiments are organized. Those having passed the Beard of Examiners will, therefore,

old themselves in readiness. Destructive Fire at Boston. BOSTON, October 28 .- A fire broke out about 11 o'clock ast night, in a small stable on higherdson's wherf. Th flamer, sided by a high wind, spread to other stables, and names, another y a nigh wind, apread to their staties, and a bu ldit g containing kerosene oil, all of which were destroyed. The fire then crossed over to French's wharf, at which was lying the schooner L. A. Danenhaner, from Greenwich, N. J., discharging of al. She was nearly destroyed. On this wharf was an extensive wood and coal party, which was partially destroyed. The first then ex-tended, to Tileston's wharf, where a schooler, name not ageertained, was partially destroyed. A large quantity of wood on this wharf was also destroyed. The loss is

nated at \$50,000, which is partly insured. ALBANY. N. Y.. October 23—the Burlington (Iowa Argus of Monday last, a copy of which has just been recrived, contains the election returns from three-fourths of the State, showing a Democratic majority and a gain of 15.095 over the Republican vove of last year. The Argus confidently claims that the Domocrats have carried the State.

Two Tenement Houses Burned. NEW YORK, October 23 -Two buildings on West street were destroyed by fire to day, burning out twentyeight families and two liquor shops. No lives were Arrival of the United States Sloop of war

Dacotah. NEW YORK, October 23 .- The United States sloop oftab has arrived.

CHICAGO, October 23 —Full returns of the Towa State election are not yet in, but enough, however, has been received to make it probable that the Republican State ticket has been elected by from eight thousand to ten Steamer Kangaroo Below.

NEW YORK, October 23, midnight -The steamer Kanarco is below, with advices one day later from Marope. Markets BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour active; Ohio extra, \$7.62%; super. \$6.76. Wheat excited; white, \$1.75.50 1.85; red., \$1.58.51 60. Corn quiet at 78.079c; yellow; 75.076. Pennsylvania Bye scarce at \$1.60.60. Whisky nominal. Coffee steady; sales of \$,000-bags at 260.

Cincinnati, October 23.—Flour unsettled; it is held at \$5.50 Wheat dull, buyers contending for a decline. Whisky firm at 84. Mess Pork sola at \$10.25. Gold 28 . Exchange dull at 1/2. The Pennsylvania Election. The following is the vote on the State ticket as far as received. Those marked with an asterisk are merely the estimat d majorities:

Oochran U. Slenker, B

Counties.

Adams..... Allegheny......12,323 7,895 Armstrong..... Bedford 1.679 Berks...... 4,550 Blair..... 591* 10,465 6,562 Bucks..... 5.855 2,734 1,697 Carbon 4,870 2,355 2,167 Clarion......

 Clinton
 1 157

 Columbia
 1 382

 1.514 2,952 3,859 Crawford 5,006 500***** 3,515 Dauphin 4,150 Delaware 2.772 Fayette 2,709 Franklin..... 3,157 Greene..... 2,466 1.000* 1 483 Lawrence..... 2 551 Lebanon..... 3 048 2.213 lercer 3.421 1.370 iontour.....

 Northampton
 1,969

 Northumberland
 2,085

 Philadelphia
 36,124

 4,460 3.068 33,323 1,959 Perry 1,917 767 1,594* 1,253 608 2,749 Sullivan 279 Susquehanna..... 3.945 Tioga..... 1,100* 1,155 2,284 4,163 Inion 1.580 5,040 1,345 1,213 7,396 Wyoming..... 1,154 Warren..... 1 868 York 4,310

THE ALIEN VOTE.—The enrollment of those liable to draft, as taken at the polls on election day by the deputy marshals, has exhibited some startling cases of fraud. A number of persons, not on the enrollment list, deposited their ballots, and were immediately enrolled. Notices were then sent to the places given as the residences of these voters, when no such persons could be found. In many cases the dwellings specified by the parties had not been occupied formonths. It is reasonably presumed that over 1,000 persons who could not afterwards be found have succeeded in depositing their ballots. Most of these fraudulent voters were armed with naturalization papers, issued just a few days previous to the election.

COWS' HAIR FOR CLOTHING. In some parts of the South cows' hair is in use for the manufacture of clothing, in the place of wool, which has become exceedinally scarce. The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunches. After it is well oried it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filling," and mixed only with about ABOTHER COMET.—A second, though very faint, comet is now in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars. It is 70.000,000 of leagues from the earth, and 53,000,000 from

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Terrible State of affairs in Southwest

Virginia. RUMORED EVACUATION OF CORINTH. From the Bichmond Examiner, Oct. 20] We have some interesting accounts of affairs in Southwestern Virginia, through an officer attached to General Floyd's command, who has been engaged in reruiting for the btate organization, and, in this pursuit, penetrated almost to the banks of the Onio. This gentleman travelled slowly, sometimes on fool and then on horsebask, from Wytneville to within a few

and then on horsebask, from Wythevin's to within a few miles et the Onto river, stopping at might at some granier's humble cottage where he had a fine opportunity for atuo ing the character and getting at the views of the inhabitants. Many are the wile usles told of rapine and murder perpetrated by the Yankees, "Union men," and to our shame it is recorded, by our own Jonfederate partesp rebigers, on the refereeless old men, women, and children, as well as on those who were capacie of heaviles with esilug aims.
The inhabitants of Southwestern Virgints have been divided in principles, and the whole o untry, till the last tow weeks, has been in the very agory of civil war, where n ighbor is arrayed against neighbur, and often brother against brother, and fatner neighbor, and often other name against brother, and tather against son. We are as ured that no one, who has not travelled through that section, has the eightest idea of the borrors through which its people have passed in the last year. Men would have to leave their houses at a thee cut in the mountains at night; no one could travel five miles without ruuting the dauger of being bushwhacked. Much of this state of things is due to the mispolicy of the Jovernment. Sousible or in his absence, such person as the commissioner may is due to the mispolicy of the Jovernment. Saustole men, who under tood the character of the people and would have commanded their respect, confidence, and love, were not sent into this portion of Virginia at the con mercement of the war. There were hundreds of men who voted for the state to remain in the Union, because they had no opportunities of iearning the merits of the disture between the worth and Soute, and who, by profer management and instruction, would have sided with the Southern States and fought for our liberties with their whole heart and soul. But, having exercised their elective franchise, they were unwisely denunced as traitors: and, more unwisely still, ruffians, in the shape of partisan rawgers, were let loose upon the country. Many of these bands were not all particular as to who voted for Secssion or who for Union, but committed brutal marders, stole hirses, and plustered slithey could say their hands on, even taking becclothes and uncergarments of the wives as a children of men who were at the very time in the Confeder ate army. The result was that many fled their

act the original and where at the very time, in the Confederate army. The result was that many fied their path at first, and after a while took up arms against this toop of robbers and murderers, to defend their property, their families and the medves; they were forced to organize. Bome Guards," and at length, taking vongeance ob their oppressors on some of their marauding expedi ons, become allies of the Tunkees.

It was in this way that a reign of terror commenced in this unhappy country, and continued till the last few weeks, when Gen. Floyd marched in, and, by his wise course, restored peace by bringing in the Union men, iromising them person if they laid down their arms. We are it formed that this course had the happiest effect, and everything was going on fluely, and recruits coming a rapidly to the Virginia state line, when conscript offi cers, who would not trust their precious persons ther until Gen. Floyo's troops had cleared the country of the themy came pouring in from the command of Major General Loring, that great and invincible hero, who in less than one week, overcame the mountains and the enemy," and now, for the last six weeks, has been reposing on his laurels at Charleston, for fear he might reposing on his lauress at Charleston, for tear ne "might exasperare the Yauhees to concentrate a large army on the banks of the Culo." Frome of the officers of General Loring are said to have acted very strangely, as the correspondence relating to the State line, which the Governor laid before the Legislature, showed. We are informed that since then Gan

lature, showed. We are informed that since then deal. Loring, either through ignirance, or forgetting all courtery which usually exists between officers, has had the presumption to ignore the sovereignty of Virginia, and has ordered several companies of Geor. Froyt, that had been mustered into the State line and received clothes and a) ms. to report to him. General Floyd has raised about forty-five companies and we are assured that with his great skid as a general and perfect knowledge of the country, he will on able when his command is completed, to keep the enemy from the country they would so much desire to possess as a frintier, in case they should have to soknowledge our

From the Richmond Examiner, of October 10th | By extracts from Northern papers of the 16 h. published elsewhere in this paper, it will be seen that Bragg after the baule of the 8th at Perryville, fell back towards the Cumberland river. This stavement of the Northern press is confirmed by an official despatch from Genera Bragg to the Adjutant General, received here on Satur day. In that despatch Brage says he gained a signal victory over Buell on the 8th, but that owing to the immensely superior numbers of the enemy and his great facilities for reinforcements, had thought it prudent to fall back to London. RUMORED EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 17 —A gentleman arrived to-day from Corluth says that the enemy evacuated Corinth, and that Bollivar, Tennessee, is being evacu-

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Correspondence of The Press.

NEW YORK, OCL

MRS. LINCOLN, accompanied by her youngest child and one servant, is stopping quietly at the Metropolitan Hotel, receiving calls from particular friends only. She bears herself with their reticent dignity which contrasts so strongly with the biunt, tree-hearted style of Mr. Lincoln on all occasions, and it requires no extraordinary penetration to discern in her manner some traces of Southern sociality. Her recent poble attentions to the sick and wounded soldiers respect of all classes in the community; and, whatever the political antecedents of her family may be, it is car-tain that Mrs. Liccoln appreciates all the duties of her present distinguished position, and fulls them with an CUSTOM-HOUSE CLEARANCES

of domestic produce for this single week amount to over five millions of dollars! about half of which goes to Liverpool alore. The cearances include cotton flur, butter, lard. &c. the proportion of flour being particu-larly heavy. Eince gold has commanded such a preminm, a host of speculators have come down from Canada to purchase flour for shipment with English gold. In this way they are enabled to pay the freight on their flour to England, and sell it the e at the lowest rates for which it can be sold here. The speculation will continue while gold is at the present enormous premium (130 and

Speaking of gold, the committee of the Stock Exchange, to which I reterred in a previous letter, are unanimous in recommending that it be struck, for the present from the list of the Board's daily dealings. The Philadelphia ard. I see, has made the same sensible move. Ther is really no sense at all in this wild speculation with gold, which is coming to the country all the time much faster is really no sense at all in this wild speculation with gold, which is coming to the country all the time much taster than it leaves it. Like silver, it will come into clentiful circulation again quite as soon as the Government our-rency is firmly in hand with the bankers and brokers, and the only effect of its present over-valuation is to enrich the gamblers of Wall street and give covert traitors an excuse for predicting future rain to the nation, THE LARGEST STEAMBOAT EVER BUILT,

is now being constructed at the foot of Tenth street. Beet river, for the People' Line to Albany. This mon-ster craft is 424 feet long, by 90 in width. She is to have four hundred large staterooms, will accommodate fifteen hundred passengers, and aspires to the name of "Dictator." The Democracy should look to this latter assume acy should look to this latter assump THE MARY REAL PETITION, praying Governor Morgan to remit unconditionally t

propries account anorgan to result unconditionally the tenence of imprisonment recently passed in this city on the unfortunate Mrs Real, has been signed by many of our best citizens, and will probably effect its purpose. So strong is public belief that the murdered husb and richly carned his tregical fafe, that it would seem to be all not of almost malion injustice to provide the seem to be ah act of almost malign injustice to punish the wronge Passing from grave to gay, one can hardly write about NEW REGIMENTS

continue to pour through this city in an endless stream, on their way to the seat of war. The 157th New York (Mohawk regiment), nine bundred streng, came in by the Busson River Road this morning, and is now at the Park barracks. The 22d Maine has just reached here, and the 3d, 5th and 44th Massachusetts are expected to right. If the tide continues to set thus towards Washington for another week, the Army of the Potomac will number balf a million of men before it has sufficient there were against the enemy. ' new choes' to make a move against the enemy.

The decision of the United States Court that

SHINPLASTERS ARE CONSTITUTIONAL; or rather, that the law against them is unconstitutional, is likely to prove a serry nutsance. Some of the Broadway tradeamen are already issuing them again, and our small change currency will be a pretty mess before the

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. The Thermometer. OCTOBER 23, 1861. | OCTOBER 22, 1862. | 6 A M.... 12 M.... 3 P. M. | 6 A. M.... 12 M.... 8 P. M 56.....5814.....59 48......55%......55 WSW...BSW....W by N. SW by W. W by N. W. by S.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—A report, based upon excellent authority, was extensively circulated in our city last night that Governor Curtin had ordered troops to Harrisburg for immediate and important service within the State limits, and, although rn. mors of new rebel raids upon our border were rife, they were generally discredited by persons acquainted with the millitary dispositions made recently for repelling any advance of the rebels upon free soil again. It is well known, however, that the rebels have recently taken and held some advanced and threatening positions, and nervous people became very much alarmed. Our reporters, ever on the siert for a stirring item of war news, could gain nothing, except that Captain E. Spencer Miller's fine battery of light artillery of Philadelphia, had been ordered to report at Harriaburg immediately, by Governor Curtin, fully propared for active service within the State, supported by a sufficient body of infantry and cavalry from Canp Curtin. Captair Miller's battery left promptly according to orders, about ten o'clock last night, for the State capital, taking the cars at West Philadelphia. The cause of this apparently mysterious movement i simply this, we think: There have been attempts and threats made to resist the draft in several counties of our State, and in view of an outbreak in some lof them. Ge-

vernor Curtin, determined that there should be no very successful interference with the execution of the law of rafting, and of its practical application proper to call to his assistance a sufficient military force to suppress any unlawful disturbance. "Forewarned. forearmed," is an excellent motto for any Governor or person in authority in these war-times, and we are pleased to know that our Governor has taken the initiative in COOPER-SHOP REFERSHMENT SALOON.

-The Committee of the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Salcon request us to make the following acknowledgments for the week ending Wednesday evening, at 8

o'clock:

Harry Bumm. \$5; Friends of the Soldiers, \$50; Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of Camden, New Jersey, \$115, being one half the subscriptions received by said committee at the sword presentation to Lieutenant Hot, of Camden, October 20th, instant; one sack salt, Mr. Bumm, Race street wharf; Miss Hibler and friends, the proceeds of a tiny fair, \$15; Mary Balues, Sarah Taylor, Bary Bodgers, the proceeds of a tiny fair at Kensington, \$15; Hospital contribution box, \$5; Mrs Aun Hertzhos, \$60; Mrs. L., \$100; Vaugna & Fisher, \$5; Employes of Merrick & Sons' foundry, \$91,02; Messrs. Simpson & Neil, \$20; proceeds of a fair held by Anna—Mary Schrack, Maria Stewart, Lizzy Baltz, Oharlotte Whitecar, \$10; Henry Karle, \$5; Pniladelphia Contributionshie Ibsurance C. mpany, \$200; Camden and Atlantic Ballroad Company, \$50; donation box, Contributions in the strates of meany, \$40; Camden and Atlantic Ballroad Company, \$10; donation box, \$60; John A. Brown, \$25; John Grigg, \$25; Ca.h., 25; part of proceeds of fair held in West Pailadelphia. Julia Bell, Emily Sell, Alics Tombleson, \$20; Charles Abbey, \$5; Nathen Taylor, 10. The following letter was received. It speaks for itself: W. M. COOPER ESQ : DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will please find twenty dollars for the Cooper-Shop Volunteer Saloon, from Mrs James McHenry, of London. Please Saloon, from Mrs Jenes me. achrowledge, and believe me. GEO 3GE T. LEWIS. Yours truly, GE PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1862.

During the week William Baker, of Lee, Oneida county. N. Y., died at the hospital, and was buried in the Philanthropic Cemetery. He was a member of the 31 New York Artillery, and was admitted into the hospital about a week before he expired. He was in a very low condition from typhoid fever, rallied a little under the attention of Dr. Andrew Nebinger, but died as above stated. But little is known of this departed soldier. It is understood that be had one or two relatives residing at La Crosse. semewhere in New York. He was first taken sick at

THE MILITIA DRAFT-A CAMP OF BENDEZVOUS ESTABLISHED The chief commiscloners have been industricusly engaged in proportioning the men to be drafted in this city among the different wards and their several precinct. Each precinct is first to receive its credit for volunteers stready for isbed, and where, as is the case, in some instances, the precinct has already furr lahed more volunteers than the quota under all the calls, the precinct is exempt from the draft, and its excess is carried to the credit of the ward. This explanation will give a sufficiently clear idea of the complicated arithmetical computations which have been made. The actual drafting will be curious and interesting, as each precinct is to be drafted by itself, the dra'ts-wheel containing at no one time any names but those on the enrollment of some one particular precinct. This i great; increase the labors of the commissioners. and contume much more time than if the drafting were by wards. The name of each enrolled person, with nis residence, will be distinctly written on a slip of paper about two inches square, and placed in an envelope of sellow paper, about one inch square, wit gummed edges. One name only will be placed in each these envelopes, which will be sealed. It will be oberved, therefore, that each ballot on its outside will be precisely like the others in every respect, while they can e readily moved, one upon another, so that by a revition or two of the drafting wheel, they will be thoroughly intermixed. The drafting will take place on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, at the different places at which the comissioners have heretofore been hea in claims for exemptions At the time fixed, the sheriff of the county.

rolled, and a proper person appointed by the commis sioner, and blindfolded shall draw a number of baliots equal to the number of drafted men required The camp of rendezvous at Philadelphia, for the drafted men from East Pennsylvania, including, of course those drafted in this city, has been established sear the corner of Eixty-third and Vine streets, Twentyfourth ward, opposite the new U.S. military hospital, at the extreme end of the West Philadelphia Passenger Ballway, or near Haddington. Col. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisla, lately of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has been appointed by the Governor, commandant of the camp of endezvous. The Colonel has already arrived in the

oblicly place in the wheel the names of all those on-

In places where there is no came the drafted men as semble at the county teat, whence they are transported. he Commissioners accompanying them to their places of endezvous. In this city the place of assembling and the camp of rendezvous are one and the same. The drafted men will be met here by the commissioner. or their agents and organized into sections of 16, and sounds of 8, the commissioners appointing, for each section, a temporary commanding officer, called a lanceergeant, and for each squad a temporary officer called a nce-corporal. The men will then be furnished by the commissioners with one day's rations, after which, they will pass under the control of the commandant of the camp, who will, as speedily as possible, organize them into companies and regiments. Yesterday it was exected that Col McClure would bring to the camp 5:0 nine-months non from this city. To-day the first arrivs at this camp of drafted men is expected from the country. Colonel Todd, the commandant of the camp, is a dis ting niehed citizen of Cumberland county, Pa., and an able lawyer. He represented his district in the Congress a few years since, after which he joined the Pennsylvania Beserves, and shared their glorious career on the field o battle. A better selection for this post could not have been made. This camp will ultimately contain not less than 10,000 drafted men, and will be an object of interes

large body of men. THE THREE MONTHS MEN AND THE DRAFT - A meeting of those who served under the hree-months call for seventy-five thousand men was reld last evening, at the Giobe Hotel, in Sixth street, polow Chestnut, to take action in regard to the draft, and o escertain whether they would be exempted or would e compelled to serve The chair was taken by Lieutenant John T. Doyle,

to those of our citizens who have never witnessed such a

L. O Thomes acting as secretary.

The sections of the militia act of 1858, by wirtue o which those present held themselves exempt. Were read as follows: Section -. There shall be exempted-First. All persons in the army and navy of the United Second. Ministers and preachers of the gospel, and professors of colleges and school directors, and all the

udges of the several courts of this Commonwealth Third Persons was have been or hereafter shall b regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the perform ance of military duty in pursuance of any law of this State. committee of three was appointed to produce a wr t habess corpus for the reiease of the first three-month

man who shall be drafud. A finance committee was also appointed, consisting of one from each ward, as follows: First ward, W. W. Weir; Second, Edward Duff Third, James Wayson; Fourth, William McMulin Fifth, L. O. Thomas; Sixth, James W. Hurley; Seventh J. Biley : Eighth, Charles Souder; Ninth, M. Costello Tenth, C. Cumnings; Eleventh, Joseph Myers; Twelfth Leonard May; Thirteenth, William Palmer; Fifteenth, Josiah Danfield; Sixteenth, William J. Law; Seventeenth, Thomas M. Bender; Eighteenth, Alexand Laird; Twentieth, L. H. Calverly; Twenty-fourth, Cornelius C Farren. A subscription was then opened to which most of those

present signed their names.

Gen. Hooker has warmly attested.

Adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening next... JUSTICE TO BRAVE PHILADELPHIANS. -We learn that Brigadier General Meade, a Philadelphian, has been earnestly recommended by Major General Hooker for pronotion on account of great galantry and bravery displayed on every occasion in which the services of the former were brought into use on the battle field. Gen. Meade commanded the division of Pennsylvania Beserve Volunteers at the battles of South fountain and Antietam, and was emineutly distinguish ed in each of these battles for his skill and bravery, as

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1862. The market for gold was steadier to day, and the figure advanced about one per cent, 131 being bid at the close. The New York Herald of to day, in regard to the action of the Board of Brokers in striking go'd from the list,

"The action of the Board of Brokers, in striking gold

from the list, has given rise to considerable discussion and many consure the proceeding as an attempt to lay unwise restrictions on trade. We cannot see that any mistake has been made. If speculation in gold could have been checked otherwise, it would have been far better to keep the traffic in the article in the open dayhetter to keep the trained in the attention in the open tay.

Leht of the Stock Exchange, instead of consigning it to
the darkness of the back parlors of a few pullion brokers
but experience has proved that so long as official quotations of the rapid fluctuations in gold are published twice
a day by the brokers, and the purchase and sale of the
precious metal is sendered as easy and as simple as the
purchase and sale of stocks, it will be the favorite lancy

of the day and the congregate of the street will centions purchase and succes, it will be the layorite landy of the day, and the operators of the street will continue to gamble, in the public oredit to the west injury of the country, and probably to the ultimate ruin of the Government. Excluded from the Board, gold will fluctuate like money and exchange; but its fluctuations will not be placed twice a day before the eyes of outside speculators to tempt them to operate in it, and it will only be hought and sold by a will be... Under these circumstances it is pretty clear the will be. Under those circumstances it is piece state, where the public at large will not continue to speculate as actively as they have done in the precious metal. The temptation will be wanting on the one hand; and on the other, to speculate in gold, when three or four houses hold the speculators at their mercy, would be hazardous in the extreme. For a while it is possible that gold may have a first the strengt from the Reard.

in the extreme. For a while it is possible that gold may continue to rise. As it will not be struck from the Board lists before Monday, merchants and others who want to buy in open market, so as to guard against a combinion of bullion brokers, will probably do so this week But the chances are that within a couple of weeks the traffic in the article will have so materially diminished that the pressium will merely represent the actual public estimate of the depreciation of the currency." The above so perfectly embodies our views that a further comment is necessary. Old demands rose t 127 ; 128 was paid by some parties; the former was the ruling figure of the day. Money is offered at 5 per cent on call. First class paper, 4&5. At the Stock Exchauge there was not much activity. lovernments were firm, and a large amount of five-

twenty bonds sold at par, the seven-thirties selling well at 105%. Pennsylvania fives rose & better, the coupon fives rising %, the coupon sixes remaining firm at 107% New City sixes rose % and continued firm; the old we standy at pesterday's figures. Elmira sixes, 1870, rose 1; 1886s rose 🔏 ; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, sold at 70; Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens brought 101; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1870, rose & Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage rose 🔏 ; Eimire sevens fell %; North Pennsylvania bonds were firm: Morris Canal advanced 1-the preferred was firm; Schuylkill Navigation sold at 5%—the preferred was weak; a small lot Susquehanna Canal sold at 5; Lehigh Navigation scrip and shares sold 🔏 better. Reading Railroad shares were extremely dull and sold 1 lower : Penna rose % : Minebill & ; Little Schuylkill sold at 20%; Long Island rose %; Camden and Amboy advanced 8%; Beaver Meadow advanced %; Catawiesa preferred was steady at 15%. Arch-stre passenger rose 💥 ; Seventeenth and Nineteenth 💥 ; Seond and Third street was firm at 78; West Philadelphia rose 1; Bace and Vine %; Green and Coates %; Spruce and Pine and Thirteenth and Fifteenth were a shade lower. No sales of bank stock The market clos firm after a very moderate business, consisting of th sale of \$70,000 in bonds and 1,200 shares. Drexel & Co. quote: New York Exchange......parol-10 dis.

change..... The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the year ending October 18, Weeks. Previously. Tons. Owt. Tons. Owt. Hazleton Mines... 4 136 17 89,459 03 98 596 00 Cranberry... 2,464 13 46,286 13 48 701 06 Diamond... 880 18 25,247 14 26,128 12 East Sugar Loaf... 8,726 18 92,987 17 93,744 15

 Council Ridge...
 2,247
 10
 66
 166
 05

 Council Ridge...
 2,247
 10
 66
 166
 05

 Mount Pleasant...
 646
 05
 6.896
 00

 Ebervale...
 1,124
 09
 28,627
 09

 Harleigb...
 1,978
 02
 55,019
 17

 Milneaville...
 898
 10
 26,844
 03

 Jedo...
 3,263
 13
 86,858
 09
 Total...........21,347 12 523,843 10 545,191 02 Correspond's period last year......20,961 17 532,991 13 553,953 10 9,148 03 8,762 0 The Wisconsin banks, as per their report made October 1st, to Hon. William H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller have, during the past month decreased their stocks \$175,990, being those of the discredited banks which were told out. New banks have added the following Wisconsin 6s..... \$64,700 United States 68. 123 000 Do. 7 3 10s. 67 000

Total.

The circulation has been increased during the last month...... 208,278 The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

 Par banks
 \$2,001,441

 Disordited banks
 163 810

 Winding up
 84,123

The following banks have gone into operation since jest report: Merchants' and Milwankee County Bank, located at Milwankee. Also, Bank of La Orozze, located The Shipping and Commercial List has the following statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the United

Ftates to Great Britain and Ireland since lat of Septem Flour, bbis.
Few York 129,405
Philar elphia ... 6 399
Baltimore ... 6 350 Boston..... Other ports.... 9,263 111,074 Total, 1862... 151,418 Total, 1861... 116 339 Increase.... 86,070 Total, 1860... 392,568 Total, 1850.... 29 778 Continent.... New York..... 29,947 Other ports..... 62 Total...... 30,009 424,649 6,218 46 28

6 too 814 947 849 1,834 754 2,464 87 50 4,274,130 2,213 5,275 623 341 842 Wheat, Corn, bushels, bushels, bushels, 22 549 5.219 BEFORE BUARDS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 23, [Beported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Phila Exchange.] 7 Arch street K ... 28 4 4000 Penna Conp 5a. ... 14 Susq Oanal. ... 14 Susq Oanal. ... 60 Penna R Uép ... 45 do ... 46 li 60 Penna R Uép ... 46 do ... 45 do ... 45 do ... 45 do ... 46 li 60 Penna R Uép ... 46 Datawissa E ptd ... 47 Datawissa E ptd ... 100 do K8 * 102
1100 do K8 * 102
1100 do K S 0.102
120 17th & 19th at R 10½
25 Coan & Amo L . 150
23 2d & 3d k ... 78
1a0 Loug Isl R... ... 22½
28 Minchil' R... ... 48
1200 T th 7 30 TrNblk.105½
1000 Sahyl Ra5e*32 bi is
500 Penna Coup 6s. . 107½
1100 Phila & Sun 7 sc 101
1 50 Reseding

BETWEEN BOARDE.

1:00 Phila & Sun 7s c 101 | 50 heading.

1:1 Beaver Meadow 69% 50 do 3% 1000 City 6s K s 0 c. 102 | 48 do 3% 22 Uam & Amb B . 150 | 50 do 3% 22 Uam & Amb B . 150 | 50 do 3% 22 Uam & Amb B . 150 | 50 do 3% 25 Uar 30 fr N bik.100% | 54 kl 38 Bace & Vine B . 3% 50 Us 7 30 fr N bik.100% | 7 Lehigs Scrit . 3% 50 Us 7 30 fr N bik.100% | 7 Lehigs Scrit . 3% 50 Us Reading 6 170 . 48% 11 do 20% 20% Beading 6 170 . 48% 1100 do 630 88 81 000 City 6s B . 150 do 645 Minchill B . 48% 100 13m & Ambel 3 102 do 645 Minchill B . 48% 100 13m & 100b . 150 do 25 Penna 1... 54% 4 Pennsylvania 2... 549
16 do ... 54% 50 Reading 3 11
5000 U S 7 - 30 TrN End 103% 50 7th & 19th ... 19
60 Reading ... 530 38% 50 do ... 19
60 Reading ... 538% 6t Reading ... 19

Bid Asked. U. S. 6s opps '81 1.5 ½ 105 ½ Catawissa 2...
U. S. 6s opps '81 1.5 ½ 105 ½
U. S. 7 8u dbik... 105 ½ 105 ½
Do prů...
American Goid . 31 33 Beater Mead R
Phita 6s old ... 102 102
Do nsw ... 105 ½ 106
Hitarisburg 8... Do prid. 1 Beater Mead R, 5 Mirchill R.... 4 Phila ds. old. 102 102
Do new. 105 x 106
Alleg co 68 K. 43 x

conna os. 94 x 95
Beading R. ... 38 x 38 x
Do bds '80 .109 110
Do bds '80 .104 105
Do bds '80 .104 105
Do bds '80 .88 x
conna B. ... 64 x 64 x
Do lst m 68.114 115
Do 2d m 68.106 x
Morris Canal. ... 55
Do pr.d 10:,125 125 x
Do loods. ... Do loods. ... Delaware Div.
Do couds...

Do prd 102, 125
Do 68.70....
Do 2d mtg....
Susq Ganat.... 5
Lo 68... 36
Sobuyl Nav... 5½
Do prtd... 15
Do 68.822... 69½
Emirra B....... 18
Do prtd... 30
Do 7s lat m. 98
Do 108... 48 W Phila R.... 66 Do bonds.... Green street B., 37 98 Do bonds ond at B.... 77 Do 6 84 Do 10s... 10 : Phi Ger & Nor. ... Girard Col B... ngh Vall... 61 GLOSING PRICES-4 O'CLOCK, DULL Reading R.....

Philadelphia Markets. OCTOBER 23, 1881 The Flour market is firm, but the want of stopis checks business. About 100 bbis extra family this \$7 25; 300 Ohio do at \$7 50@5 75 The sales to us trade range at \$6.06 50 for super, \$6.75.07.75 for enand exura family, and \$868.50 for faucy brands. The is a tair demand both for export and no no use at the figures. Bye Flour is very scarce, and if here worth command \$4.50 \$P bbl. Pennsylvania Com Mesl is stesoy demand at \$3 25 \$ bbl, and but little offering. WHEAT.—The market is better, and the demand active 869.000 bus., solu at 1 45c in store, including a for ally at the same rate—choice at something more; too there is none here, and Peans, ivadis is wanted at 300% per bu . Corn is firmer, a. d all offered; about 300% per bu . Corn is firmer, a. d all offered; about 300% pellow sold at 720 affost and in store. Cats contests attendy demand at 42043c for new, and 60c per bu ir BARK —A small sale of first No. 1 Quercitron in ported at \$35 \$\psi\$ ton.

Corron — The market is firm but inactive at their dvauce; small sales of middlings are reported at 60 APPROPRIES AND PROVISIONS ... There is very by

GROCHES AND PROVISIONS.—There is very immovement in either, and prices are atseadly maintaind. Mess Puk is quiet at \$13a1350 \$\psi\$ bbl, Lord Helli, and Eggs 17c \$\psi\$ cz.

EEEDS.—Cloverseed is in demand, and scarce at \$1\psi\$ buchel to prime; Timothy is steady, at \$1.75a2 \$\psi\$ and \$1\$ xseed \$4.25a2.30 \$\psi\$ bus, which is an across Whisky is firm, at \$8\pi\$390 for bbls, and \$10 \$\psi\$ gain for dradge. for drudge. New York Markets-Yesterday. ASHES—Continue firm with seles of 30 bolts at \$150, for Pots, and \$7 62% 608 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—the market for common grade of State and Western flour is dull, and 5 to 10 continue.

The seles are 10 000 bbls at \$6 20 66 30 for appears to the first flow for the seles are 10 500 bbls at \$6 20 66 30 for appears. The saice are 10.000 DDIs at \$5 20 of 30 for supering State; \$6 50 of .75 for extra State; \$6 20 of 30 for supering Western; \$6 65 of 7 for extra Michigan, &; said \$7.20 of 7.25 for suipping brands of round-hoop Onio, asi \$7 30 of 8 75 for trade orands do Southern Flour is quiet and without decided change in price; sales of \$40 bols at \$6 75 of 25 for supering Baltimore, and \$7 35 of for supering Baltimore, and \$7 35 of for supering Baltimore, and \$7 35 of for supering \$6 \$7 \$60 for supering \$6 \$6 \$60 for supering \$6 \$6 \$60 for \$6 \$60 imore, and \$7 35 29 for extra do
Canacian Flour is dull and a trifle lower; sales of 1.50
bbls at \$6 60 20.80 for common, and \$6.90 28 for good to choice extra.

bye Frour is quiet and firm at \$3 40.04.80 for the re

of time and superflue.

Oom Meal is quiet and firm. We quote Jersey at \$3s
\$50; Brandywine \$4\tilde{w}4 10; puncheous \$18 50.

Wheat is dull and neavy and prices are fully le!: The sales are 125,000 bushels at \$1 17@1 24 for Cart go spring; \$1.2801 29 for Milwaukee club; \$1501; for amber lows; \$1.8601.40 for winter red decar \$1.4001 42 for amber Michigan. Ny 018 union and operator at 7000 for wester, a 84.257c for State.

Bailey is firm; sales 12,000 bushels prime (a: West at \$1.35.

Oats are cull at 55.258c. Corn is steady and in fair demand; sales thushels at 67.068 for sound Western mixed; 62.23

Bastern do, and 57061 for unsound.

Oils.—Linsted rules firm, with a moderate larger and at \$100 lo. Ornde Whale is quiet, but helical test. Crude sperm is steady at \$1.55010 contacts. Crude Sperm is steady at \$1.55010 contacts. sales Orude Petroleum is firmer, and we notice is 500 bbls. at 24. Befined Petroleum is firm, and it tive riquest; the sales are 6 500 bbis. at 40, in bud 48@50. free, for white oil.

Whisky—Is firmer, with sales of 800 bbls at 350 the latter rate for E & D. Hops.-The market rules quite strong, with a la inquiry for export. Sales 400 bales at 18620 for on mon to prime first sorts.

CITY ITEMS NEW STOCK OF LADIES' FURS .- Mess Charles Oakford & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Observed

street, invariably close out their entire stock of fr every season, and consequently their goods are similar new and fresh Their present stock of Ledies' and (2) dren's Furs is the richest they have ever offered, sall wholly of their own manufacture and importation. I have several popular styles not met with elsewhers. FRESH CANNED PEACHES.—Mr. C. H. Mc. son, dealer in fine family groceries, corner of Arca st Tenth streets, has now in store, of his own purious a good supply of canned peaches. They are the third quality of fruit, and put up with unusual care. CHILDREN'S HATS .- Messrs. Charles ford & Son, under the Continental Hotel, have a stdid stock of children's headgear, of new and desir styles, at moderate prices.

"MARYLAND, FAIR MARYLAND," is the of a very pretty plece of Music. It was written by wild," and the music by J. O Beckel. It is published L. Carlotch; No. 116 North Eighth street THE ATTENTION OF THOSE ENROLLIS liable to the impending craft, is called to the Colonel Regebarth's heavy artiflery regiment to tailed solely for marine and fort service. The 1897 bility of the men in this regiment is a subject of participation remark. Battery L is under the command of the Sanderson, of the Commonwealth Artillery, asset Lieut. Angeroth, a son of the colonel late of the sylvania Artillery. Besides these advantages. of the recruits, the health and attractivenessel vice, this battery offers the full Government and cipal bounties. For further particulars, intaint headquarters, corner Third and Harmony streets. ocrner Second and Arch streets, S. E. corner B avenue and Green streets, and at the camp, Disch Cottage, Camden. HINTS TO THE DRAFTED .- It is not exp

hat you will make any considerable effort to get in tutes, but will yourself shoulder your muskel " show how fields are won." We, therefore, hare! pared the e hints: 1. Remember that in a campaign more men die " sickness than by the bullet. 2. Line yeur blankets with one thickness of b drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, doubles the warmth. 3. Buy a small India-rubber blanket to 155 05 ground, or throw over your shoulders when on \$" 4. Let your heard grow, so as to protect the thre lungs, and keep your entire person clean-

5. Wear, during the winter, a "bullet proof sold at the agency, Charles Stokes', under the neutal Hotel, then you may return a wiser and arrest THE BOUDOIR OF AN EMPRESS.—The SP private apartment of the Empress of France is des as bring very luxurious. The doors are made of inlaid with gold; the furniture is recewood, of give shape, inlaid with gold, mirrors, or ivory; the splats chairs are covered with pale red silk; the walls see with a dark paper, and the ceiling is an exquested A magnificent Smyrnian carpet, voluplantely de the sound of foot steps, while articles of vertus are tered around liberally. Among the literary treas the room is a magnificently bound scrap book filled with clippings of first-class notices of the so garments for gentlemen and youths, and for men, made at the Brown-Stone Clething Hall hill and Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, of

LENGTH, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE French standard of length in the meter, is one is lienth of the distance from the equator to the ? equal to 39 37079 inches, or very nearly 3 feet. One mile contains 5,280 feet. or 1,760 yards acre contains 43,560 square feet. One mile s tains 640 acres. The circumference of a circle i the dismeter multiplied by 3.1416 The area of is equal to the square of the diameter multil 0.7854. By this calculation could casily be the precise dimensions of the Mammoth Clothin Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestant street, choicest styles of garments are kept constantly

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE, 38 cents —Three boxes for \$1; the best in use only at UPHAM'S, 405 CHES INUT St. DR. HENRY H. SMITH has the duties of his profession at No. 111