TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862.

THE WAR. The gigantic preparations that have been made by the Government will, when they begin to develop themselves, no less amaze and grat fy all logalists than they will strike terror into the hearts of those who are now in rebellion against the Constitution and the laws. When nearly everyone outs de of those intimately acquainted with the workings of the Government thought that the Administration had fallen into a state of lethargy, that Administration was quetly but completely perfecting plans that have already commenced, and will continue to develop themselves. The army bot : East competent officers have given way to competent ones; new naval expeditions have been projected, and several large armies have been formed under able leaders to co-operate and strike a blow at the desired goal-Richmond. All this has been done with a quietness and singleness of purpose never equalled. Now all these plans, so long maturing. are beginning to ripen, and the whole loyal people are looking with auxious hearts to the fruits. The removal of General Buell and the appointment in his stead of General Rosecrans, and the capture of Sabine Pass, are among the first fruits of these plans By the former, confidence will be restored in the Army of the Ohio, and we may expect it to march on to what it has not done for some time-a certain victory; whilst by our possession of Sabine Pass we have scaled up one of the main supports of the rebellion. Many vessels have entered this port with arms and clothing, and everything needed by the rebels, and departed again with cargoes of cotton, rice, sugar, &c. The

heartfelt wishes! THE news from the Army of the Potomac, which we publish this morning is interesting. Although no general advance has been made, yet the movement of General Burnside gives us an assurance that not many hours will elapse before that desired event will take place. But it pains us to learn that when it does no considerable body of rebels will be in its immediate front. Gen, Lee, the rebel commander, has left the line of the Potomac, and is now far on his way down the Shenandoah valley to Stauston. He has evacuated Winchester, and will do the same with other towns as our army advances. That our army will follow him is certain, and that it may the city, but we do not see how it is possible. evertate him and either capture or annihilate his | Those who go into the army because they are army, is the prayer of the American people.

loyal people, with anxious but hopeful hearts, are

waiting for more fruits, and when they appear

Heaven grant they may be in accordance with their

THE rebels, not in the least daunted by their late defeats in the Southwest, are massing all the troops they can muster, and are making herculean efforts to regain a I their lost ground General Jue Johnston, of Upper Potomac noto riety, and confessedly one of their ablest generals, is concentrating a large army at Little Rock and Holly Springs, Arkansas, and it is thought he intends to threaten and endeavor to capture Memphis. It is also reported that Price has again mustered a large army, and with his accustomed activity has recrossed the | tained by volunteering, and they must be ta-Hatchie-the same river he was driven across by ken. Nine months' service is a small price Rosecrans-and is moving on Bolivar. All these | for a citizen to pay for his country, and if the the rebel leaders can and will be checkmated. Our brave Western army, although thinned by the vicissitudes of battle and camp life, are ready, under the leadership of brave and able generals, to hold their own and repulse any rebel force that has the

A LETTER in the Grenada Appeal, from Houston, Texas, September 27th, contains information that a few days previous Sabine city, in that State, was captured by the Federals. The Confederate garrison numbered about fifty men. Fire was opened on the fort at davlight from the fleet. The guns of the fort replied, but neither had any effect, and finally ceased un il four in the afternoon, when the Federal schoon is anchored within effective distance of the battery. Cannonading was resumed by the Hatteras and two schooners, causing so hot a fire that shortly afterwards, in a council of war in the fort, an evacuation was determined upon and accomplished, after spiking the guns. At eight o'clock the Federals landed and took formal possession. The same letter states that Captain Kittredge, commander of the fleet which bombarded Corpus Christi, had been captured, with eight of his men, while ashore. They were sent to San

GENERAL-SIBLEY, who pursued the Indians after inely recent murders and depredations, in Minnesota, has defermined not to take any more hostile steps against the Sioux, until he releases all the prisoners they have in their possession. In a army is composed of a majority who sympaconversation with a Mr. Wright, he (den. Sibley) said when he was done with the Indians there would not be enough Sioux left to hurt any more white people. The people of that portion of the country in which the outrages have been committed sav. that even if a treaty of peace is concluded with these Indians they intend shooting every one

Major James Sudduth, of Owingsville, Bath county, Kentucky, was lately brutally murdered by a party of rebel guerillas. Because of his staunch loyalty he had been compelled to absent himself from home for some time. On Friday week, thinking that it would be safe to return, he started for there in company with a Mr. Joseph Warren, also a refugee, and stopped that night at the house of Mr. Warr n. On Saturday morning, Warren having stepped out of the house, a band of seventy five rebels rode up and called for Warren. Major Sudduth, knowing that he himself would be considered a precious prize to the villains, and that his life would be forfeited if captured, determined to do the best he could in his own defence. He shot twice from the house, killing one rebel and wounding another, and then in turn was himself killed. The rebels after this rode off, leaving their dead and wounded companions. Mr. Warren made his escape without discovery

COLONEL JOHN M. THAYER, of the 1st Nebras ka infantry, has been renominated for a brigadier generalship. Col. Thayer was distinguished for his gallantry at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, and for the rapidity of his march from Corinth to Memphis in midsummer. At Pittsburg Landing division, and was highly praised by the latter for the part he took in the action.

THE Prince of Austria, heir to the Spanish Crown. has just been formally received into the Spanish army as " first soldier in the first regiment," the King's Own. His age is four years and ten months. After the parade, the young gentleman handed a purse full of gold coins to the sergeant major of his company in order that his new comrades might On yesterday week an attempt was made to as-

sassinate Brigadier General Spear, commanding the third brigade of General Morgan's East Tennessee | citizen, who has recently returned from some army. The would be assassin was a member of his months' residence in Germany, assures us own command. He thought that General Spear | that all classes there are in favor of our strughad betrayed his comrades from East Tennessee, and had sold the clothing that was for their benefit. and appropriated their pay to his own use. It is needless to say that the charges were all false, and the accuser was under the influence of liquor when he attempted to commit the deed. He was quickly disarmed by General S. and placed under guard.

the Porte has notified Mr. Edward Joy Morris, the | words, it will come "redeemed, regenerated, American Minister to Turkey, that the firman, or- and disenthralled." The same feeling exists dering the execution of Achmet, one of the assassins in Italy, and throughout Europe—particularly of the Rev. Mr. Coffin, has been sent to Adana. in Russia, where the CZAR has shown his re-With respect to the other assassin, Hafil, who has been also condemned to death, the Caimakam of Payas has pledged himself to deliver him to the Government within the interval of three months. The triel of the murderers of the Rev. M. Mariam has given rise to a warm interchange of official notes between the French ambassador and the American minister. The tribunal in Andrianople. finding it necessary to examine two Octoman subiects, named Seid and Dervish, who were employed in the service of M. Champoiseau, French consul in that city, the Marquis de Moustier instructed his consul not to offer any opposition to this request. M. Champoiseau confined himself to dismissing from his service Dervish, but declined to give up

his companion. A Democratic Jubilee.

WILLIAM McMullin, Esquire, chairman of the "Committee on Town Meetings," announces the intention of the Breckiaridge Democracy to hold a "jubilee," at an early occasion, in honor of what are called their "recent glorious victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana." In addition to this, it is also the intention of the jubilant Breckinridgers to give encouragement to their brethren in New York and New Jersey by such words of encouragement and comfort as the occasion may suggest. We are glad to see these gentlemen in such an excellent frame of mind. There can be no harm in their having a jubilee; and, although it is not at all probable proceedings, we beg the liberty of making a few suggestions:

I. Let letters of invitation be sent to Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, their late candidate the company, we have pleasure in drawing for the Presidency, JEFFERSON DAVIS, late | public attention to the fact of this reduction Breckinridge Senator from the State of Mis- in the price of gas.

sissippi, and a number of their civil and military colleagues, requesting an expression of opinion on the recent elections, and particuarly inquiring whether the results have not been cheering to all friends of Southern

II. Let letters of invitation be sent to such Democrats as George Bancsoft, Daniel S. Dickinson, and Col. Hamilton, of Texas, asking them to tell us what they thick of the Brecking dge successes, and how far the triumph of such men as RANDALL and ANCONA and BARR is consistent with true Democracy and firm lovalty to the Union... III. Let Mr. FRANCIS W. HUGHES be re-

quested to read his celebrated resolutions in favor of the secession of Pennsy vania, along with her natural sisters of the Southern Con-

IV. Let Mr. WILLIAM B. REED be requested to show how far the triumph of his friends in and West have been reclothed, and everything | the Western States will go towards advancing that could has been done for their comfort. In- his favorite scheme of dissolving the Union on the basis of a Southern Confederacy, with Pernsylvania es the northern border State. V. Let extracts be read from the speeches of VALLANDIGHAM, BEN WOOD, and others, in favor of a humiliating surrender to the South, and a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Advancing. The news we have from the Army of the Potomac this morning indicates an advance on the part of the whole line. This was what we expected from the character of the intelligence we have been receiving from the army, as well as the expressed determination of the Administration to compel active operations in the army and navy. We have no speculations to offer as to the result of this movement on the part of McCLELLAN's army, as we are not familiar with the condition of the rebels or the relative disposition of the conterding forces. The indications are that LEE is in strong force near Winchester, and we do not see how a bat-le can be avoided. At any rate, the cheering thought about all this news is, that we are to have a speedy end of the have conquered a peace.

The Postponement of the Draft. Governor Curtin has again postponed the operation of the draft. This time it has been done at the request of our City Councils. We do not see exactly what is to be gained by making the postponement, unless it is to allow every precinct to create a little quarrel over its quota, and talk itself into the belief that it is a very ill-used precinct, and that Governor Currin has designs upon the peace and comfort of all its able-bodied men. Perhaps our City Councils or our moneyed men may be enabled to fill the quote assigned to in want of money will be apt to accept the high prices drafted men in the counties are offering and enter as substitutes. We know how hard it is for men to tear themselves away from home and friends and business even in response to the call of the country, and we are at all times willing to make allowance for any exhibition of reluctance or hesitation on the part of those who may be called upon to go into the army. But there is no use in turning away from a disagreeable duty because it is disagreeable. Sol diers must be obtained—they cannot be ob-

movements look threatening, but we are sure present policy of the Administration is energetically carried out, the war will be over be fore the conscripts are in the field. At all that must take place, and we are anxious to see it over as soon as possible, and the drafted men in a position where they may be disciplined.

The Soldiers Vote. If any one doubts that the gains of the Democrats in the last election were owing to the absence of the Union men in the army, the following summary of votes taken among the volunteers at the late election will convict him of his error: The volunteers of Allegheny, Perry, Dauphin, Blair, and Huntingdon, gave 954 votes for the Union ticket, and 193 for the Democratic ticket. The 123d Pennsylvania Regiment also po'led 202 votes for the Union candidates, and only 29 for the Democratic. The volunteers of Adams and Franklin gave, jointly, 310 majority for the Union ticket. Thus, it will be seen that, in a total of about 1,800 votes cast by the soldiers, over 1,200 were given for the Union ticket. This may be taken as a criterion of how all the soldiers would have voted, if they had been allowed the privilege. Figures like these are the most formidable answers to the Breckinridge Democracy, when they assert that the thize with them and their treasonable course.

With the exception of the British, no European nation has demonstrated against the just war in which this country is now engaged. The English and Scottish journals have generally taken part with the rebellious South. That is, having manifested, for nearly a whole century, against the "institution" of Slavery, Great Britain now sustains it. We pass by the visible inconsistency of this; enough that the fact is indisputable. The British Government, the Press, the Parliament, are against us, and in favor of Slavery. It is different in Ireland, where public opinion, so far as it dare have utterance in that ill-governed and unfortunate country, is decidedly in favor of our Union, and cherishes the liveliest interest in, and sympathy with, the gallant deeds of Corcoran and KEARNEY, MEAGHER and NUCENT, and the other brave Irishmen, who are devotedly show. ing, by their valor, their devotion to the land of their adoption.

In France, where there is not any thing like public opinion-where the press is gaggedwhere freedom of speech is forbidden-journalism does but declare whatever it considers most in accordance with the will of the Emperor. In relation to the United States his policy is an inscrutable mystery, which can only be guessed at in the dark. Every now and then, a paragraph intimates that Napo-LEON has proposed to acknowledge the South, and presses England to join him in doing so. Yet, he has not advanced an inch in that direction, and we firmly believe that his policy is to let England embroil herself with the North by acknowledging the South, which would leave himself master of the position,

with England at his mercy. An intelligent and highly educated fellow-

gle to put down foul rebellion and preserve the Union. They speak of the United States as a young giant, now is only passing through one of the diseases which the body-politic must pass through—by which the health of the subject will be insured and augmented after a lit-THE Levent (Constantinople) Herald says that | tle suffering, out-of which, to use CURRAN'S gard and loyalty to us, ever since the Rebel-

The British Government, whether insidiously protesting neutrality through the lips of PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, or openly avowing hostility to the North, with GLADSTONE for its monthpiece, is the most cons ant, the most virulent, and the most dangerous enemy of the United States. As Mr. GLADSTONE hinted at Newcastle, England, at once dislikes and dreads the possibility of our Union including the whole continent, from the Arctic to Darien. Canada, it is notorious, is dissatisfied with its British stepmother, and will probably cast off the yoke, after our example in 1776, and seek connexion with our own great Republic. Whether or not, England is jealous of our greatness, and will do all she can to annoy and injure us. Ireland's best wishes and ardent

hopes are with our Union.

Reduced Price of Gas. The reduction which was promised to commence from the beginning of July has taken place. The old price of \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet is nominally continued, but instead of the discount of 5 per cent, allowed to all consumers who pay their bills within five days after receiving them, the discount of oneninth of the amount is now allowed, which actually reduces the price from \$2.25 to \$2. that we shall be invited to participate in its Thus, the Gas Company has kept good faith with the public, and this notwithstanding the greatly advanced price of coal. Having some. times had occasion to publish complaints of

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1862. The heavy rain that fell yesterday and last night has caused an acceptable rise in the Potomac, and is bailed by those who profess to know the designs of our military chieftains. as auspicious of an immediate, vigorous, and triumphant movement. A gentleman who crossed the Long bridge this morning says the river has risen more than two feet since Saturday; and as the Potomac is at its widest near Washington, the rise above, where the stream is narrow, must be very considerable. If General McClellan succeeded in throwing several of his heaviest corps d'armée into Virginia up to Friday, according to the calculations of shrewd observers hereaway, he is undoubtedly protected from a rear movement, and may advance against the enemy with renewed confidence. The necessity for a prompt demonstration on our part is so patent that all sides expect it to be made. It did not require the testimony of the Richmond Whig of the 21st to convince the country that the rebel troops are in a shocking condition. We knew before this confession "that many of them have not changed their clothing since they left Richmond," and "that they have slept in it, fenght in it, crossed the Potomac in it. marched over dusty roads, and through storm and sunshine in it; yet they have not changed it or washed it in all this time, because they had no other to put on when that was taken off. The reader will not be surprised to hear. therefore, that many of the troops are covered with vermin, and their clothing rotten and dirty beyond anything they have ever seen. There is no negro in Virginia who is not better off, in this respect, than some of the

best soldiers and first gentlemen in all the Nor was it necessary for the Whig to state that "The weather among the mountains in Northern Virginia is already cold to the man who sleeps upon the ground, with no tent to shelter him from the rain and dew, with no war, and that the sword will not rest until we shoes upon his feet, with no blanket to cover him while he sleeps or stands guard for us, and with only tattered, dirty, and threadbare garments upon his manly limbs." An intelligent lady, who left Richmond

several days ago, more than confirms this evidence. But while we are thus apprised of the condition of the enemy, we must not deceive ourselves that he will not fight against us with a demon's desperation, knowing that, it whipped in Eastern Virginia, his final defeat s inevitable.

The traitors know well that stupendous expeditions are progressing in the Southwest, y land and sea, and that before many days they will hear such a fire in their rear as will convince them that the hours of the rebellion ere numbered. I was glad to hear, on all sides during yesterday, that last year's remedy of winter quarters is not to be tried in the coming months until a decisive battle has been fought.

Intelligence that may be fully relied on ives assurance to the Administration that a number of the new members of Congress, calling themselves Democratic, will not be controlled in the new National Legislature by the Breckinridge leaders, but have intimated that hey will strenuously support the Administration in all measures necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Of course, this estimate does not include the class of which An-

cons and Philip Johnson are specimens.

The financial future of the Government is used with more deleterious effect against the Administration than that of taxation, except, events, we look upon the draft as something | indeed, the dimensions of the national war debt. The Secretary of the Treasury has been forced to submit in silence to the misrepresentations of the adversaries of the war, and experienced observers have seen with pain the success of these misrepresentations. If the rebellion was a novelty, all the expedients believed to be essential to its extinction were experiments. We could not stand by and see the rebellion progress without resorting to the severest alternatives for its annihilation. And now that the period is at hand, when this great revolt against human freedom is to be checked and closed out, we may also anticipate, in practical results, a satisfactory solution of that great floancial experiment which has disturbed the wisest and most experienced statesmen in this and other countries. The time has indeed not critical, when the fruits of the revenue measures of Congress may be accurately set forth. Enough is known, however, to enable careful observers to state that the tax bill, judging from the reports already received at the Treasury, will produce an almost incalculable revenue—a revenue sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt itself, and to leave a large margin for the necessary expenses of the Government as long as the war continues. One very competent authority states that the income derivable from the tax system will exceed by at least fifty per cent. the amount contemplated by sanguine framers of the bill. It is true that much alarm has been created by the late extravagant premiums on gold, and by the consequent depre-

ciation of the national currency; but if the expectations of the head of the Treasury, based upon results already ascertained, are only partially fulfilled, this alarm will be speedily and happily dissipated. One fact must not be forgotten, that while labor must, for a short time, submit to the loss occasioned by a depreciated currency, and hence to the inflation of the prices of many of the necessaries of life, there will be little of direct taxation upon labor, and that capital must bear the immediate burdens of the war. Why should not those who work at home be as free to suffer for

their country as those who fight for us in the Southern States? The influx of money into the Treasury in the shape of taxes upon luxuries, salaries, remunerative real estate, bonds, checks, and all descriptions of bills, leaving small farmers and operatives almost entirely unscathed, indicates a wonderful revenue. An intelligent assessor in the city of New York says that from all these sources in that Metropolis and Brooklyn alone, a nett revenue of one hundred millions will be secured. And if this is so of a single locality, what may we not expect from the country at large? I oppose these healthy and sheerful facts to that traitorous disaffection which, while refusing to denounce the rebellion, busies itself in deceiving the free people of the free States, and in weakening our public servants

Federal Government. OCCASIONAL. Public Entertainments.

at the head of the Administration and the

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.-Mr. Gottschalk's concert, at Musical Fund Hall, last evening, was a great success. The audience was very large and fashionable. Miss Stockton was naturally timid, but she gave evidences of great musical taste and skill. It would be unfair to criticise a young lady who labored under the nervousness of a first appearance. Mr. Castle was very successful and may be regarded as the finest tenor (always excepting Brignoli) who has appeared for many years. MR. CLARKE appeared last evening, at the Archstreet Theatre, as Bob Acres, to an extraordinary house, and was tumultuously received. He was well supported by Mrs. Drew as Ludia Languish, Mr. Hill as Captain Absolute, and Mr. Frank Drew as David. Mr. Bradley was an indifferent Sir Anthony; Mrs. Laws did not understand Mrs. Malaprop, and screamed most unnaturally. Mr. Seymour failed utterly as Sir Lucius O' Trigger, and should not again attempt such a character Mrs. Drew played very delightfully. To-night

Mr. Clarke appears as Tony Lumpkin. ENGLISH PICTORIAL - We have the Illustrated News of the World of October 11, from Mr. S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street. It contains a supplement portrait, on steel, of Dr. Longley, the newlyappointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and also a Memoir. The reduced income of this see is \$75,000 a year, with two fine residences rent-free.

PEREMPTORY SALES TO-DAY-STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. Thomas & Sons' Eighth Fall Sale, including, by order of Orphans' Court, the Estates of George Esher and R. Earp, both absolute sales, and, for other owners, City Residences, Stocks, Loans, &c. See pamphlet catalogues and advertisements. Thomas & Sons sell every week. Their Sales th, 11th, and 18th November each comprise valua-

ble property by order of Orphans' Court. Execu-LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, WHIPS, &C .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the very large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, &c., embracing first class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' oredit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctionerrs, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Movements of General Rosecrans. UAIBO, October 27 — General Rosecraps and staff passed through this city to-day, an route for the headquarters of his new con mard.

Important from the Army of the FROM WASHINGTON. Potomac.

GENERAL MOVEMENT ALONG THE WHOLE LINE. GENERAL BURNSIDE AT LOVETTSVILLE

THE TROOPS IN FINE SPIRITS. Winchester Evacuated by the Rebels. LEE MAKING FAST TIME TOWARDS GOR

DONSVILLE. The Movement of General Burnside-It

HARPER'S FERRY, October 26, 6 P. M -I am happy t e able to inform you that the advance of the army of the Petemac commenced this morning, and I have reason to believe that before to morrow night the movement will be general along the whole line, placing the At day light this morning the cavalry force of General Pleasanton, with four pieces of artillery, prossed the new penteun bridge at Berlin, eight miles east of Harper's

Ferry, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudons

At Lovettsville our cavalry entered about eight o'clock in the morning, and the few rebel pickets staburg. The people of this loyal town, especially the ladies, received our troops with great enthusiasm, an the stars and stripes were thrown out in all parts of the turned with the cavalry, and the demonstration was most earnest and nomistakable. Without stopping, except to leave pickets and a guard,

General Pica auton moved on in the direction of Water

ford, expecting to reach Leesburg early in the afternoon There was, at the last accounts, a small force of Febr intentry and cavalry at Leesourg, and there may possibly have been a fight there, unless they retreated on bearing of his sporoach. Shortly after the cavalry advance had crossed. General Burnside with his second army corps commenced crossug at the same point, and during the whole day th bridge was constantly under the tread of the advancing column They proceeded in light maroning order

It was the intention of Gen. Burnside to rest for the night at Lovettsville, and move forward on Monday morning-in what direction was not known. The troops were in fine spirits, notwithstanding the bad weather, and cheered most lustily as they reached the Virginia shore. The troops on Bolivar Heights are also under marchng orders, and it is thought will be in motion to mor row. It is reported that the enemy have already ratire from our front, withdrawing their pickets yesterday apparently aware of our early advance.

though an immense train of wagons was waiting to fol-

mac. showing that active movements are also on foo here. The rebels are said to have evacuated Martins BALTIMORE, October 27 .- An evening paper received he following despatch from Berlin, Md., this evening: The movement of Gen. Burnside scross the Potomac at Berlin, of which you were informed vesterday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that ong-promised activity on the part of the Army of the

Potomac, which we all hope is to deal against the rebel.

We have also tidings from the upper line of the Poto

lien a most staggering blow. To day there has been no movement beyond gradual but heavy, reinforcements of General Burneide in th position he has taken on the Virginia side of the Poto. mac, near Lovettsville. Infantry and artillery (it will not do to say in what number) have been moving in that direction until it is evident that the movement no mete reconnoireance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army. This movement it will be observed, brings our left wing, which was praviously in the rear. or nearly in a straight line with the centre. and a'l the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville, nearer to the enemy. In this respect it will be ecen that the movement was a necessary preliminary to piacing the army in a position for an advance whilst it does not in the least betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made.

the rebel flank at Winchester and their line of commu-There is but little news from the front to day, and, as ant has occurred.

From Loyettsville General Burnside threstens consile

Our cavelry and light artillery, under General Pleasanton, are reported to have occupied Leesburg last plight, the tebel cavalry force there retresting before our advance, but we cannot now verify the report from an one acquainted with the facts. In relation to the rebels we have numerous reports, all, tending to one conclusion, that the main portion, if not the entire army, have fallen back beyond Win chester. The fact may be said to be certainly established, that they have deserted the line of the Potoman, and are neither to be found in Charlestown nor Martinsburg. nor Shanhardstown. During several days of last week as has been their practice usually before a retreat, they

lines, and their pickets were viciously belligerent, firing at any and everything. On Saturday all these demonstrations ceased, and their pickets disappeared entirely from our front. Beforees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines, and stated that their town has been vacuated by the enemy, who were retreating towards Staunton. I give it only as a report. It is the very general belief, however, that General Lee is making fast time towards Gordor sville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

netie and stir incident to the presence of a large force of | Bun were fought. Gen McClellan's conduct has also Notwithstanding the predictions that have been almost daily made for a week past, of an advance of the forces on Bolivar and Maryland Heights, they are yet quiet in their tents, engaged with nothing more important tha the neual duties of camp life. The men, invigorated by a bracing northwester, appear in the finest health and spirits. It is admitted that the army is now fully prepared for offersive movements, and the present quiet, therefore, means nothing. Our outposts in this direction have been in Halitown

The rain of perterday wound up last night in a forious storm of sain and wind that was severely felt in camps occupying exposed positions on the summit and sides of the mountain. On Bolivar and Maryland Heights the storm raged with such fury that tents were overturned and men forced to a midnight battle with the elements. that fell yesterday and last night, the river has been but little effected thereby. The water has not risen over a foot, and wagons cross the ford at the ferry to-day with. out difficulty. The rain will rather tend to facilitate than retard any movements that may be in contempla-tion. Under the influence of the bright supplies and dry wind that has followed, it will harden the roads, an

or payerel days, and, it is reasonable to conclude, now

place them in first-rate condition. Judging of the condition of the army by what I have seen of it here and at Sharpsburg, I think our men were never in a finer state of health and spirits. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC October 27-Evening - General Pleasonton's advance arrived to day at Purcellville, within a few hours' march elieved to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gan. A despatch from General Pleasonton, written at four clock, states that he had driven the enemy so far with the loss of a corporal, who was taken prisoner by his

herse falling. No information has been received to-day changing the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker's Hill. MThe recent rains have not materially interfered with the fords at either Shepherdstown or Williamsport. At Harper's Ferry the water rose two inches, and th The rebel cavalry, in considerable numbers, still continne to show themselves between Martinsburg and Cherry Bun, and a regiment was seen and fired at op.

posite Sharpsburg yesterday. THE RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Lee's Entire Army Retreating. HARPER'S FERHY, October 27, 1862. [Special Despatch to The Press] News received here to-day, fron General Pleasanton' advance, confirms the previous report, that the rebels are retreating rapidly up the valley. Winchester was evacuated to day, it is thought, and Stranburg will not be held with any large force. The entire rebel army of Northern Virginia is said to have been divided into two bodies under Jackson and

Longetreet.

Jackson's column is moving directly to Stauntou. where it is said winter quarters for a large force have been improvised. Languireet moves to Gordonsville, it is thought. General Burnside moved South to-day, and is now on his way to Winchester, meeting no enemy, but his cavalry have brought in a considerable number of strag-

A large force is now emphyed on both the Baltimore and Ohio and Winchester Railroads, and both will be in running order during the ciming month.

It is believed that General Burnside will come up with the real suard of Longston t, and that a fight will ensue and Gereral blocom's cros d'armée has been sent forward to support him The entire Army of the Potomac will move across the river as soon as transpirtation for supplies can be se-

It is a source of congratulation to the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's Department that our troops are comfortably clothed and fed during this season of constant and severe campligning, and every one will agree with me that our troops have no cause to murmur when they see, what I have seen, rebel soldiers captured with purs made fast to shoeless heels, and all in rags and HOLLYBUSH atters.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Treasonable Conduct of Aliens. FORTERS MONROE, October 25 - Sixty-five horses and ten mules were seld at public anction to day at the Government stables at Camp Hamilton, Va. They were Covernment property, and sold at prices varying from ive to twenty dollars. The flag of-truce boat John A. Warner arrived at Fortress Monroeat 12 o'clock noon, in charge of Major

Shenk She brings from Aiken's Landing about one

undred and fifty paroled Union prisoners. Major R. W. Shenk, of the 185th Pennsylvania Regiment, who arrived in charge of the John A. Warner. it forms us that Commissioner Wood is actively and vigorously prosecuting the object of his mission. He has ncceeded in discovering several active allens, who have hean secretly serving the cause of Jeff Davis, with the undirguised all and sympathy of the consuls and other British authorities resident in rebeldom, and who, at tines, claim the protection of our flag, that they may the more successfully carry out their treasonable des'gos against our Government. They will not be alowed to prosecute their work by means of the flagof trace boats in the future. Mr. Wood expected to finish his mission, and be in Washington by the close

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1862. An Important Order by the War Department. It appearing that large quantities of Government property have been unlawfully disposed of by non commissioned officers and soldiers, in violation of law and

of the army rules and regulations, it is therefore or dered by the War Department, that all United States officers commanding posts shall seize all military clothing, blankets, shoes, arms, confoments, and other such supplies which have been issued by the Gowritment to soldiers, and lest or disposed of by them; and it shall be incumbent on any person, not a soldier who may have any such property in his possession, to prove that he has lawfully acquired possession thereof. Such preperty, when seized, will be turned over to United States quartermaster, and his receipt, in duclicate, taken therefor One of such receipts to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General. The seizure will also be reported to the Adjutant General. All provosi parabals appointed by the Department will assist in reovering to the United States this description of public

property. Commanding officers of companies are reminded that it s their duty not only to cause soldiers who are guilty of violating the law. forbidding the sale, destruction, o negligent loss of clothing, arms, and public property to be perly lost or disposed of, but also to report such other punishment as the nature of the offence may demand. Another Important Order.

An order has just been issued from the War Department. requiring every commanding officer of a detachment, company, regiment, or post, who has any arms in his possession, or under his control, for which he is accountable, within ten days after the reception of this order at the camp or post at which he may be stationed, or, if on the march, within twenty days after it has been communicated to him from the headquarters to which h reports, to make an inventory, stailing the number of armwhich he is accountable, giving the name or names of the arms, the calibre of the arms, (whether they are mooth or rifled), how many are serviceable, and how many require repairs, how many of the arms are in kept, and what is their condition; the date at which this order was communicated to him. Such inventors will be signed by the officer making it, with his full name, itle, and post office address, and be transmitted, with, ont delay, by mail, to Brigadier General JAMES W. BIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. A lette of advice is appended, directed to the commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments, and posts, who are required to see that this order is enforced in their respective commands, and to report to the Adjutant General whether it has been complied with, stating the name of all officers who fail or neglect to comply with it within

The New York Election. Both parties are bending every effort to gain a triumph n the New York election. Bepublicans here do not seem as sanguine as in the earlier days of the contest, but they do not despair of the result. Terrific Storm.

the time specified.

Yesterday morning there commenced a great storm of wind and rain from the northeast It continued all day and the greater part of to-day. A large amount of rain has fallen.

This rain will fill up the Potomac; but what effect it will have on the compaign I am unable to say. General MCCLELLAN is a man who calculates everything, and in his plans, has, no coubt, made sufficient allowance for the rains of October and November Some people here think that the rain will be beneficial filling up the river and preventing any rebel flanking povements or raids. Others give up all idea of the further prosecution of the campaign, and say that the army has no alternative but to go into winter quarters. All are hopsiul, however.

A Forward Movement. If one may judge from the hurrying to and fro of Cock or Besseau, or of their having been arrested, are forward movement has siready been initiated. What absolutely false its object is, or what its results may be, people outsid of official circles cannot determine. The Capitol.

Workmen are busily engaged all over the Capitol build. ing, preparing for the Congressional session. The Senati chamber is ready for the carpeting and desks. The Ra presentatives hall is being scrubbed out. Outside the building every one is hard at work cleaning the marble, and the grand steircases of the extension are rapidly approaching completion. It is estimated that the entire exthe 4th day of next July the bronze statue of America will be elevated to the position on the dome it is to o cupy. The elevation of the statue and total height of the building will be four hundred feet. The Congressional Session.

The rext session of Cougress will be of deep interest.

The recent Democratic successes throughout the Union will give the minority an additional impulse in their efforts to embarraes the Administration. The emancipation proclamation will be a bitter bone of contention; and fierce battles will be fought over the manner which the war is conducted. There will be a report made by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. This committee is composed of Mesers. WADE of Ohio. WRIGHT of Indiana showed themselves in strong force at various points of our and CHANDLER of Michigan, on the part of the Senate and Goods of Massachusetts, Oovods of Pennsylvania, Julian of Indiana, and Coell of New York, ing everything connected with the conduct of the war. One of the great points before it, was the manner to which the siege of Richmond was conducted, and who was to blame for its failure. Cabinet officers and depertment clerks, generals and staff officers, and every one who was thought to be able to shed any light on the been considered from the time the rebels evacuated Ma-Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry, except the

> been closely considered, and the report of the committee Naval Orders. Commander E. T. NICHOLS has been ordered to the command of the steamship Alabama, and Acting Boatewain LEEDS to the Lackawanne. Acting Assistant Paymaster STEWART has been or dered to report for duty to the steamship Huron. Acting Assistant Surgeon O. W. GIBSON has been ordered to the Commodore McDonough. Acting Assistant Sar.

nassas until the disastrous battles of the second Bul

geon M. H. HENLY has been ordered to the Commodore Morris. Acting Master Jocelyn and Acting Assistant Surgeo H. W. MITCHELL have been ordered to the Commodore Hull. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. Comen has been ordered to the steamer Stellin. The Monitor.

The Monitor was successfully launched vesterday about noon, from the marine railway at the navy yard. Great Activity in the Navy Yard. There are now about seventeen hundred mechanic and laborers employed in the yard, and great activity prevails. In some of the departments the employees are

A Political Prisoner Released. A. F., KIMMELL, of this city, whose arrest was noticed on Saturday, was on that day released from the Old Capitol by order of the Secretary of War. Resigned his Position

BICHARD C. MCCOOK has resigned his position o 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. Released by the Rebels. Mr. Wn. C. Barner, of New York, who has been

prisorer at the famous Libby Prison in Richmond five weeks past, arrived in Washington to day, having been discharged on Thursday last. Lamage to the War Department. A new story having just been added to the War Depart ment building, and not yet roofed, the heavy rain of yezterday did much damage to the structure, owing to the overflowing of pearly all the rooms. Business is temporarily transacted in neighboring bouses. The papers

quired to prepare the premises for reoccupancy. THE WAR IN THE WEST. THE BEBELS UNDER JOE JOHNSON CON. CENTRATING THEIR ARMY.

were saved from material injury. A week may be re-

PRICE AGAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Great Activity of the Rebel Leaders. CAIRO, October 26.—The steamer Engene, from below, reports that the rebels have possession of the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10. They evidently contem plate an attack soon, but at what point is not known. Jee Johnston is said to have twenty thousand troops at Little Rock, and the number known to be at Holly Springs is said to be about seventy thousand.

The rebels are crossing their forces from Arkansas and Mississippi at Vicksburg, and are making every preparation for an attack at Holly Springs. The place is being strongly fortified. A numor here to night that they are moving North is probably incorrect. Pronis and of Makinhia, near Germantown, are said to be suffering for the necessaries of life. Cotton is their only support, and this has all been destroyed by the

This is admitted by the Grenada Appeal. Flannigan is elected Governor of Arkansas, over Lieut. George Willich, of the 20th Ohio, just in from Bolivar and Jackson, says it was reported at Jackson. on what seemed to be good authority, that Price had crossed the Hatchie with 50,000 men, and was marching in the direction of Bolivar. Gen. Pillow is also reported to be in the same neighborhood with 20,000 men. This rumor is considered highly probable by military au-An accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Rail-

road, at Duck Hill, last Sunday. Two trains collided,

causing the death of thirty-five men, and the wounding of fifty. Most of them were soldiers from various South ern resiments. The conscription act is so vigorously enforced in the South that every man, says an officer just from Vicksburg, under 35 years of age, is in the army. The negroes of Helena are unwilling to be sent north: neither do they want to go back to slavery. They readily censent to work for wages. Arrangements are being made by which they are to be paid 50 cents per day, except in cotton-picking, when they are to have seveningfive cents.

From several sources, we hear of great sotivity amon

the rebels along the river in the vicinity of Helena Vicksburg, and Holly Springs. CAIRO, October 27 .- Passengers from Helena repor that Generals Obeatham and Holmes were near that place, threstening an attack. Thirty five foreging wagons and the guard were captured by a party of rebels a few days since. Gen. Hint man is again under arrest. The latest information, from Corinth says that scouts from the neighborhood of Bolivar report that Price is within four miles of that place.

Capture of the Rebet Schooner Isabel NEW YORK, October 27 .- A letter from Key West reports the capture of the schooner Isabel, loaded with salt. off Ft. Marke, Florida, by the United States bark James Ool. John Brwing, United States Army, died in New York, last evening.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A REBEL FORCE THREATENING MEMPHIS A Body of Rebels Defeated near Fort Donelson.

CHICAGO, October 27 .- A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 25th inst, says: A report prevails here that a force of a thousand cavalry has stationed itself nine miles from here, on the Memphis and Charleston Pailroad, and taken possession of the line, establishing their headquarters in the vicinity of Nonconat. This is enprosed to be the advance of a large force having designs upon this city. Gen. Joe Jonusion is said to be in charge of a large army at Little Book. CAIRO, October 26 .- A Union force, numbering two hundred, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverly, Tennessee, twenty miles southwest of Fort Donelson, were attacked by a party of 800 rebels or Thursday last. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of 24 killed and 25 captured, and a large number wounded. Our loss was 2 killed and 2 wounded

FROM HARRISBURG-THE DRAFT

Governor Curtin Protests Against General Orders No. 154-Captain Miller's Battery Relieved from Duty. BARRISBURG, October 27 .- It is understood that gentlemen in several counties of this State believe that drafted men failing to attend, as required, will not be hable to compulsory service, but to fine or imprison ment, under the sentence of a court martial. This view is said to be founded on the act of Congress of the 29th of July, 1861. Governor Curtin has protested strongly against general order No. 154, and asks for its revocation as uninet to

the people of the State, and calculated to demoralize and destroy volunteer organizations. It is wrong in principle, and the manner of its exemption will seriously interfere with the velunteer army now in the field. The recent attempts at armed resistance to the draft in Schuylkill county have failed, and the excitement has entirely subsided. This effect is in a great measure due to the prompt and efficient military preparations to suppress it, and to the exertions I Bishop Wood, of the Roman Catholic Church, who, in accordance with the Governor's request, kindly consented to the use of his in fluence in verson.

A general order has been issued relieving Captain E Spencer Miller's battery from further service at present, the emergency in which it was called having passed and expressing to Captain Miller, his officers and men the Governor's Ligh appreciation of the prompiness and zesl which they have evinced, on this and former occasions, in the service of the State. Five regiments of drafted men have been organized a Camp Curtin, and the men are comfortable and contented

missioned at once. A new camp of rendezvous for drafted The Reported Meeting of Governors a Canard. HARRISBURG, October 27 .- We learn, upon persona inquiry, that Governor Curtin has no knowledge what ever upon the subject of another meeting of the Go vernors at Washington. The whole story is a canard

Defeat of Rebel Cavairy in Kentucky

They are permitted to organize into companies and selec

their own line officers. Those thus selected will be com

THE REPORTS ABOUT GENERALS M'COOK AND ROSSEAU PALSE. LOUISVILLE, October 28 .- Colonel Edw. McJook, acting brigadier general, with five bundred cavalry, left Crab Orchard on Thurstay morning, and enc several bands of Morgan's and Isett's cavalry at Pain Lick and Big Hill, killing four or five, taking their telegraph operator and apparatus, with thirty-three priconers and thirty wagons, partly leaded. The remaind of the rebeis went towards Mount Vernon. Colonel Mc-Cook had two horses shot under him. At Richmond, our forces captured two hundred sick and wounder rebels, whom they paroled. All reports of disphedience of orders by Ganarals Mo-

Gen. Jeff. C. 'Davis Indicted for Man-Louisville, October 27 .- The Grand Jury has in dicted Jeff. C. Davis for manslaughter in killing Gen The first through mail for Nashville since Morgan's said commenced will leave to morrow morning No mail from any point east of here has arrived to

Affairs in California-Uneasiness for the Safety of the Golden Age. SAN FRANCISCO, October 26 .- Unessiness is felt at the non-arrival of the steamer Golden Age, from Panama, Ehe is thirty-six hours overdue. Trade continued light throughout the past week. The stock of dry goods, carpeting, &c , is running low. Fifty bales of drills were shipped to Boston per the Sea Lark, which eleared on Friday. The British steamer Tynemouth has been chartered

for Chira. The boiler of the National Flour Mills exploded yesterday, killing four men, wounding others, and damaging the mill to the extent of \$10.000.

Another Report of European Interven-NEW YORK, October 27 .- The Express of this evening rofesses to have reliable information, from semi-official circles in Europe, that England and France have decide upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy if the int offers of mediation, and an armistice for four or six months, to be proposed to Mr. Seward, are not accepted. They fear a slave insurrection, says the Express after the first of January, and it is to afford their own citizens regularly appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of recognizing the new Con-

Galveston (Texas) Evacuated-Our Forces Take Possession of It. CHICAGO, October 26 -A special despatch from Memphis says that the Houston Telegraph extra of the 4th inst, confirms the evacuation of Gaiveston, and says that the Union commander notified the people that four days

would be allowed for the women and children to leave the city. On the evening of the last day the rebel troops commenced evacuating the city, and much confusion The city was occupied by the Union troops on the 6th From Pensacola-The Contemplated Attack on Mobile. NEW YORK, October 27.—The steamer Honduras, from Pensacola on the 15th, reports the health of the troops as good. Admiral Farragut was there, with the Hartford, Brocklyn, Susquehanna, Preble, and Potomac, awaiting

croers to attack Mobile Several refugee families had been brought down from Milton by the steamer Creole. The transport St. Marys was at Pensacola, en route to Five Steamers Burnt at St. Louis ST. Louis, October 27 .- One of the most serious disasters that have visited our river marine for many years occurred to-day.

About noon a fire was discovered in the hold of the steamer H. D. Bacon, which was unloading hemp at the foot of Locust street. The flames spread with great ranicity, creating alarm and commotion among the adjacent steamers, and before they could be removed the McGill, A. McDowell, Estella, and W. H. Russell were wrapped in flames and destroyed, together with their con tents. About six hundred bales of hemp, one hundred bales of cotton, and a large quantity of miscellansons loss is estimated at \$150,000.

A Gunboat in Search of the Pirate Boston. October 27 .- The United States gurboat Kearrage left Gibraltar Sept. 80th, for the Azores, in search of the rebel pirate "290," otherwise known as the Alabama. From Boston.

Boston October 27.—Oharies B. Train has declined the People's Congressional nomination of the Seventh The hearing in the habess corpus case of Charles H. Strike of the Printers at Milwaukee. MILWAUNEE, October 27.—The Typographical Union if this city is on a strike for an advance on their present

Fire at Charles City, Iowa. CHICAGO, October 27.—A fire at Charles City, Floyd county, I.wa; on Thursday, destroyed property to the value of \$30,000—the entire business portion of the tow. having been destroyed.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The French to be resisted-Proclamation of the French General. The last accounts from Vera Oruz received in Havana mention the arrival in the former place of a Spaniard, proceeding from Mexico city, who brings accounts of the enthusiasm displayed in the capital and other places to resist the French invasion. Several forts have been built, and every one in the city of Mexico has been abliged to take up arms. According to accounts received

obliged to take up arms. According to accounts received from Yera Cruz Generals Uraga and Comonfort were ex pecied in the capital, and it was publicly reporte that General Ortega, who had been appointed command -chief on the death of Zaragoza, would be relieved A general order, issued by the new French command er in chief of the army in Mexico, on his arrival from France, at Martinico, has been much alluded to in Spain. The following is the most interesting paragraph that it contains:
"You will therefore respect both person and property, and pay punctually for whatever purchases may be made, and soil neither your hands nor your conscience with riches acquired by plunder. You will pay respect to religion and its mini ters, as well as to the aged, fe-

msles, and children, nor will you despite the soldiers against whom you are going to fight, for the noble blood of Castile rous through their veins. But although terrible in the combat you will be humane after the victory, and treat as brothers those who, ashamed to give the aid of their arms to a Government of violence, join our banner, which is the symbol of right and justice. By this ner, which is the symbol of man and ustacle. By the conduct you will show better than by vain words that you are not ceme to make war upon the Mexicun nation, but against those who oppress it, and lower it in the eyes of civilized people, among whom you invite it to Forey arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st of last month in the French man of war Turenne, accompanied by the steam-transports Chaptel and Ionne, with troops for the

"I refer to the present postmaster of Philadelphia, Cornelius A. Walborn, Esq. Mr. Walborn entered the post effice of this city with the hostility of a great politi-

post effice of this city with the hostility of a great political party, the Democrate. He has literally 'killed with kit-duess' even the rampant politicians who opposed him, and has drawn to his support the wealth and tue intellect of the entire community. When in the Legi-lature, Mr. Walborn devoted to the development of the internal resources of the State his entire abilities; among these were the Sunbury and Eric Bailroad and the Pennsylvania Central Bailroad, two enterprises that will ever owe to him a large share of their siznal success. To Mr. Walborn scarce a foot of the Commonwealth is unknown. He was teared in Old Dauphin, and since the age of ten years has been the architect of his personal fortunes. His greatness is self made. The honors that have clustered upon him have been most richly merited. This teamp of men, after all, are the men who impart greatness to the country." ness to the country."

INTERESTED ABOUT THE ELECTIONS. The prisoners in Fort Latayette are said to be exceedingly curicus about the progress of the elections, and value newspapers very highly. Pierre Soule is reported to be very anxious on this point. THE CITY.

MEETING OF THREE-MONTHS MEN-PHILADEL PHIANS DRAFTED IN THE COUNTRY. -An adjourned meeting of three months volunteers wa beld last evening at the Globe Hotel, for the purpose o hearing the report of the committee appointed on Thursday last. Lieut Doyle took the shair and L. F. Thoma acted as secretary. The meeting was not as largely at tended as the previous one had been. The committee on "countel" reported progress. was stated, uncfficially, that a lawyer had been waited on, and had consented to carry the question before the proper court. It was stated that two persons

present, who were three months men, had bee drafted, one of them while temporarily residing in Danville. The notice of draft was served on him here. The other gentleman said he had received notice, and having been a three months man did not intend to go to excep The rames of the parties were Bichard Ewing and James W. Clark, 411 Market street. Mr. Clark was a member of Company F, National Guards, during the bree months rervice, and asserted that he would not answer the summons unless taken by force. A collec-

ion was then taken up for the purpose of engaging s On motion, it was resolved that all persons who had erved in the war with Mexico should be at liberty to contribute to the funds of the association, and reap the benefits of its action. Adjourned to meet at the call o

NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION —This society held a regular meeting a beir ball, corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets ur municipal hospitals, reported that if any men of the th Maine Volusteers were in the city they would be furnished with transportation to Augusta, Maine, where hat regiment is now recruiting. After the transaction of some unimportant business. Rev. C. C. Collins, chan

England should meet with these good men and women The question of he removal of sick and wounder oldiers to their native States and cities was considered and, while it appeared proper that such a discontion of hese suffering soldiers should be made by Government t seems at present impracticable, the difficulties in the way being insurmountable. The meeting took a recesor social converse, and finally adjourned about ter

THE QUOTA OF THE THIRD PRECINCI OF THE FIFTH WARD.—We were called upon last vening by a committee of gentlemen, and requested t make come statements in regard to this subject. This cumittee was appointed to ascertain the number who had collisted in the Fifth precinct of the Third ward, and has taken great pains in the matter. It is stated that two hundred and two is the number in service, fifty-eight, lowever, being the number reported. If this is correct. he division has an excess of sixty-nine. We do no doubt that any error any commissioner may have made he will be perfectly willing to rectify.

DEATHS AT ARMY HOSPITALS.—The leaths reported resterday were as follows: South-stres Hospital, Francis A. Leonard, Company F, 7th Massabusetts, Broad and Cherry, Alexander Dunlap, Company B, 103d Pennsylvania; Broad and Prime, Richard bpaulding, Company E, 4th Vermont: Geo. Sampson FLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening about

ine o'clock the establishment of George Megee & Bone n Branch street, between Third and Fourth, was slightly THE SAUNDERS CADETS .- The Saunlers Cadeta have adopted the following:

We, the Carets of Saunders' Institute, Philadelphia, pill be hereafter designated The Courland Saunders Admiration and gratitude suggest this change deciplinarian, and an impressive lecturer.

He was, in his varied intercourse, pre-eminently such that it is the second of the s He was a true type of the American patriot, leving his Government more than life. The captain of a brave company, composed of his neighbors and raised by himself, he fell mortally wounded in an advance upon the enemy after the battle of Antietam. Above all, he was a sincere Christian, whose life had teen as beautiful as his death was gorfous—one whom ione knew but to love; whom none name but to praise.

Two years before his death, in anticipation of the war, is introduced military instructions for the war, he introduced military instructions into our Institute, and organized our battalion, which has already sent ten boroughly instructed cadets to the field, and which is now larger than at any previous time: so that " he being de so yet speakerb."

We are amazed at what he accomplished under twenty-two years of age, in behall of literature, of his country,

f religion, and of ourselves in particular

ALFRED DRIVER, Capt. Com. Lieut. St. CLAIR DENNY, Adjutant. A Sensation Story from New York. PROSPECTIVE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION -FBANCE AND ENGLAND TO DEMAND AN AR-MISTICE-SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD LYONS ON THE SUBJECT-THE REBELS TO BE RECOGNIZED IF MEDIATION IS REJECTED. The New York Express of last evening, a staunch Brecktoriego sheet, publishes the following sensation paragraph is double leaded type, with a flaming display read. That it is a merely sensation story, without any

of the semi-Secession leaders in New York to further the nterests of Sermour and create more distrust with the "Reliable information has been received in this city from semi-official sources in Europe that England and France are of entire accord in regard to their line of conduct towards this Government. Lord Lyons, who was to have returned to the United States in he Australasian, was detained at the last moment by order of Lord John Bussell (her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs), to await further instructions, in consequence of the President's Abolition proclamation. of the President's Abolition proclamation. His Lord-sbip's departure was then fixed for October 25, (last hetyridae), and on big services the structure of the ship's departure was then fixed for October 25, (fast Saturday.) and on his arrival at Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the programme decided upon by the European Powers Instructions similar to these of the British Minister will be forwarded to Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, with the same steemer which will bring the English Minister back to this country.

nave decided upon the recognition of the Southern Con-ederacy, if the joint offers of mediation and armistice to be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted. At any ate, this Government will be duly notified of the inten-ions of England and France in this respect, and as these Powers are fully aware that any offer of mediation on the basis of separation will not for an instant even be listened to by our Government, united endeavors will then be made by all the European ambassadors in Washing-ton, to obtain an armistice of four or six months between North and South. These foreign Governments are under the impression that if ouce a cessation of hostilities can be effected, a colmer spirit will succeed, which will enable the two sections to negetiate. The utmost endeavors will be made shortly after Lord Lyons' return to Washington, by the whole corps diplomatique at Washington, to bring about such an armistice. Only, then, when all these offers of mediation and armistice shall have proved of no avail, with the state of the state o will the Sou h be recognized simultaneously by Mingland and France. Aside from the fact that these Pewers would fear that an insurrection of the slaves in the South as a consequence of the late emanoipation proclamation will take place after the lat of January; and hence, in order to efford protection to their own citizens residing there, are compelled to grant protecting power to their agents in the several Scuthern cities, which, as things stand just now, they do not possess. They lear that the Confeder rate Government, unrecognized as it is may at any time tell their countle in Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and elsewhere, that there is no diplomatic relation exist-ing between the Confederacy and Europe, and can there-fore not permit them to act in a censular capacity. It is to guard against such an emergency; and to afford their own citizens residing in the South ample protection

England and France will claim the necessity of r ing the new Confederacy." Official Congressional Election Returns. We give below the official returns of the several districis of the State, not heretofore published in full: TENTH DISTRICT.

der the ægis of their regularly appointed agents, that

Strouse, D. 7,031 2,196 Campbell, U. 717 Etrouse's majority..... TWELFTH DISTRICT. Grow. U. Surquehanna.... Dennison's majority..... .. 1,707 FOURTEENTH DISTRICT. Patterson, U. 10,109 Miller's majority..... FIFTEENTH DISTRICT. Baily, D. U. Glosbrenner, D. Comberland.....

11,965 9,738 Bally' majority.......2,2,7 NINETEENTH DISTRICT. Bohofield, U. Courtright, D 3 143 1,245 564 143 OI EBT..... 1,503 687 2,198 9,951 9,462

Schofield's majority..... 492 TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT. Williams, U. Part of Allegheny....4 908 atler consty..... 2 241 THE Philadelphia correspondent of the Harris-7,343 burg Telegraph thus terminates a very interesting 7.3.3 Williams' majority....... 1 937 TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. t graden 9,557 9,984 9.557

Lazear's majority......427 Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers The following deaths in Washington hospitals have coursed since our last report: Patrick Hanly, Company occurred since our last report: Fatrick casuly, Company K., 48th, Carver Hospital; Daniel Brentinger. Co. D., 4th Cavalry, Emory Bospital; Prosper L. Booth, Co. B., 137th, Eckington Hospital; James Kinney, Co. E., 61st., Columbia College Hospital; Thomas Bergan, Co. K., 96th, Mount Pleasant Hospital; Gustayus Gridel, Co. H., 2d Cavalry, Judiciary Equara Hospital; J. D., Ccok., Co. F., 149th, Armory Hospital; George Duvall, Co. H., 199th, died at St. Paul's Courch Hospital; Alaxie

BLICTIS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL [POR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE POURTH PAGE.]

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 13; There was but little activity in monetary circles to day—the natural result, perhage gloomy state of the westier. Gold opened and closed at 130, with a dull market. Old of were steady at 126% 0127. Governments were weaker, with but little demand. One year certireled at 98%. Money is easy at 405 per cention.

Be6 on food security. Stocks were dull, although there was an eggs. some securities; Government seven-thirties were 105, same as on Saturday; the 1881 sixes steady. In Uity sixes there was no charge. were % lower; the coupons ress %; the co were firm at 107%—no change from less subs sixer, 1899, rose X; 1879s, X. Pennsylvania dxer, 1800, 1900 A 1 Cambon and Auboy sizes, 1 %. Ecading Bailroad shares were more ding proing at 39% and closing at 29%, the latter at of % on Saturday's highest figure Pennsyly road was steady at 54%. Long Island rose & wisse preferred rose &. North Penus; Ivania, hill, X. Camden and Amboy, 1X. Elmira v 18 Beaver Meadow fell & Nothing was done in stocks. In passenger railways there was const activity at better figures. Bace and Vine rose and Pinesold up to 17%—an advance of 1 P.f. ha at 50. Tenth and Eleventh at 35-no change Philadelphia at 57—an advance of 2. Girari C. 26—an advance of K. Green and doates incre

Obestnut and Walnut fell 1. The only sale of shares was Manufacturers' and Machanics' at 25 163 000 in bonds and 1,300 shares changed had market closing steady. Drexei & Co. quote-New York Exchange..... untry funds.....

Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 18 South Third mote foreign exchange for the steamer Asia, from \$1.5 ain of Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, addressed he meeting at some length upon points connected with loing a vast amount of good, and every son of her Antwerp, 60 days sight..... en. 60 days sight. Leipsic, 60 days sight Berlin, 60 days sight.....

OFFICIAL BARK STATEMENT WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPRIA BATE.

LOANS. Philadelphia... \$4.634,000 \$4,527,000 \$557.00 North America. 4 297 145 4,403 120 Farm & Mech. 5.156 542 5.141.120 1.891.000
 hommercial
 1.591,000
 1,870,000
 25.00

 dechanics
 2.304 000
 2.220,000
 201,300

 N. Libertiee
 2.085,000
 2.078,000
 35.30

 louthwark
 1,334,857
 1,540,501
 159.37

 non-period
 1,234,857
 1,540,501
 159.37
 nerce.... 638,633 667 438 2.418,794 2,411,869 irard..... "radesmen's 833 215 ity..... Corn Exchange 818,000 DEPOSITS.

1,294,000 1,405,000 1,629,000 1,2:8,884 979,245 876 203 1,713,506 ian. & Mech... irard..... 'radesmen's.... Jonsolidation ... 346 36 310.145 26,269 805 25,892,976 3.863 016 24

8 847,585 25 8.464 194 21 24..... 3 471,610 51 3,763 767 50 **\$22** 459 956 92 The following statement shows the condin-

banks of Philadelphia at various times during ...28,037,691 5,886,424 8,375,970 81.747.070 5.583.482 4.325.01 . 33.426.039 5.552 605 5 (46.35) .33,781,575 5,483,051 5,00 83,899,351 5,543,160 5 0 . . 84,871.53515,449.027 6.174.60 34 689.387 5.440.1415.1 1.474 34 826 163 5 453 714

** 13. 36.298,494 | 5 508 273 504 681 1.1 ** 20. 35.526 861 | 5.467 907 5,650 614 to ** 27. 35,748,666 | 5.454 225 | 5.634 290 23 The Chicago Tribune of Saturday, in regard : overations in that city, says: "The demand for money is heavy but the contribution of the grain and provision trade, the packers now begins to be largely felt. It is seen all hands that the increase of the pacture by the packers in the packers of the pacture by the surprise all who are not well possed on that a surprise all who are not well dead to the packers. believe most, if not all, the old leading dragtively employed, and a number of large to o far from the seat of war. Chicago offers per rity for the immense property which the paction

money required to manage this business Lebre " New York exchange continues in gord devis rather firmer than it was a week ago 5. ever, are unchanged, viz: % discount builts % discount selling—the latter by only a larger discount houses. Some of the bank e bigh as 🔏 diacount, but this was above 🚟 The New York Evening Post of to-der said

84% 684%.
For Norwich and Worcester 13% is bit. to 64%. New York Central 106%. Book Island 341 Railroad bonds are quiet but seads. For conde rose & Toleto and Wabsh seconds & M.
Southern seconds &.

The stock market opens strong and the rains of are % 0% per cent, higher, excepting the Erie is line is Central, which are freely supplied at the tions. The Western atocks are in good demand The State stocks are firm ; Missouris and To are % per cent. better, I orth Carolinas I. Governments are almost stationary at The sixes of 1881 sold at 103 o 103 g. The state rificates are 1/2 per cent. higher The money market is easy at 4% c5 per cent

day, and the quotations a little queetter bably continue to be the case till the Lat r large bullion houses make the the large buillon houses make their own it. if raise set is between 180% 2131%. If the integ are also quiet at 127@127%.

Exchange on London is steady at 1452.

Issa bills Business for the Boston steament. fairly opened. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales [Seported by S. E. CLAYMAKER, PRULE. FIRST BOARD.

35 5th & 5th 15 10 h & int. 12 Penns 8 -3000 Penns E : BETWEEN BOARDS. 250 Beading...... 39 % | SECOND BOARD. SECOND 1 3 West Philada B. . 67 1000 Cam&Amb 6s 67.103 ½ 1050 do...'70 2dys.103 ½ 56 5th & 6th at B. . 50

| OCO | Color | Color

OLOSING PRICES 4 O'CLOCK-O

extra at \$7, av d 450 bbls Obio extra [att] Sales to the b ade range at the above 6g4 and extras and 28 mB 50 for fancy brand quality. The receipts and stocks are

Beading B..... Philadelphia Markets. The storm to-day overated unfavorstill business, and the may hets generally have there is no quetable change in Flour, and t ness doing, the sale s including about 100 t superfine at \$8.72% 66 25, 600 bbls Bross

market firm. Bye Flour and Jorn Med and

There was a recovery of 1 per cent in " Southers, old stock. The current rames is to the directors are "short" of the sio k to sales are at 45% o46. The guarantied shates of Gold, not being quoted at the Board, it is

Oct. 27. | Oct 20. | Oct : 667 438 162,0. 2,411,869 397 53 798.757 (39.773 927,942 11.,917 1,132 0 8 145 427

35,748,566 35,526,851 5,45,23 Oct. 27. Oct. 20. Oct \$3,006,000 \$2,944,000 \$363,00 2,644,664 2,696 059 491 5,090.187 4,918,152 46,0 1.225.000. 95

1,805,000 129.49 1,2 7.600 45.49 839.113 175.1 1,626 496 328 16. 664.120 695 242 191,100 449.461 441.531 263 245 644.922 608 039 309.142