WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous commun tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Workstary correspondence solicited from all paris of the world, and especially from our different military

and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. THE NEWS.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given the following decision in reply to a query propounded by E T. F. ster, the collector at Mauch Chunk: " * * Where a party produces coal in two counties in two different collection districts, there must be separate collections of tax, on the amount of coal produced in each district. The regulation requiring tax 'on any corporate body, or property of an incorporate body, to be payable at the office of the treasurer of such corporation;' does not include manufacturing companies, nor will it be construed to include companies, even if in-corporated, engaged in mining coal. In these cases the tax must be paid where the manufactory is situated, or where the coal is produced."

GOVERNOR OLDEN has determined that no substitutes for drafted men in other States shall be obtained in New Jersey. The most rigid and summary measures-will be taken by the police to detect and arrest any person engaged in the work of proouring substitutes. As far as Philadelphia is concerned, this is hardly carrying out the principle of reciprocity. Very many Philadelphians have joined New Jersey regiments.

THE Assistant Secretary of the Treasury states that the principal of the loan of 1862, due in December next, will probably be paid in legal currency; the interest accrued to that time will be paid in gold. Under the impression that the principal was to be paid in gold, there has been quite a speculation in the 1862 sixes THE 135th Pennsylvania Regiment is encamped

at Washington, where it has been doing provost duty for some time. GEORGE BRIGHT, a brother of the expelled Indiana Senator, is a resident of Shelbyville, Kentucky. It was he who, when the rebels made a raid into that town, informed them of the trap which was

A FIRE broke out on a freight train, on one of the new sidings on the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite the Marine Hospital, on Saturday, destroying ten thousand dollars' worth of property.

A rew days since, while a Chicago battery was drilling in the streets of Louisville, a caisson exploded, killing one man, and severely wounding

Our forces at Point Pleasant, Western Virginia, under the command of Acting Major General Lightburn, are fortifying their position. D. B. NICHOLS, superintendent of contrabands. Washington, in a letter to Governor Yates, denies that the contrabands are a burden to the Government, and states that ten times the number in his charge could be employed by the Government. A CANADIAN gentleman, now in Washington. says that the number of soldiers in our army who come hither from Canada for the express purpose

An Active Campaign.

of enlisting is much larger than is generally sup-

The announcement of our correspondent " Occasional," that General Banks and General McClernand are about to invest Texas by land and sea; the news that General McCLEL-LAN is pressing the rebels down the Shenandeah valley; the despatch from Beauregard, pointment of General ROSECRANS to the command of Buell's army; the intelligence that GRANT is preparing to meet PRICE and JOE of Curris over the rebels in Arkansas: the investment of Mobile by Admiral FARRAGUT; and the indications everywhere of activity among our arsenals and navy yards, all indicate an active campaign, and the prosecua speedy close. Wherever we look we see march; we see a unity of purpose that shows the great will at the head of affairs, and the great master-mind organizing victory. Never have we seen so much harmony and energy in the Government as we see now. We no longer hear of enmities and quarrels among our statesmen. In the person of the Administration the Republic presents a united front to the rebellion, and this the rebels are beginning to feel. We see indications of alarm in the Southern newspapers. They know the mighty preparations that are taking place among the people of the North, and the stupendous exertions that are being made to accomplish their overthrow. "An invasion is designed," says the Richmond Dispatch, "to which all we have seen of in-our people of what they have to expect, and

to prepare them for the occasion." This warning is the knell of Southern hopes. The rebels have made a gallant resistance, but their gallantry is the recklessness of despair. We are uniting, concentrating, strengthening; and on the results of the months now coming this war will depend. The President has placed the Republic on the advance ground of liberal sentiment, and our battles are not merely for the Union, but for liberty and Union. The inspiration of this warriors. Hereafter we are to know nothing but war, that peace may come, and we look for peace to come quickly. We are about to hurl a united, vigorous North upon a feeble and exhausted South. We are on the advance everywhere-in the army and navy and in public sentiment. The devotion which the people show to the Admicistration, and the respect which its enemies pay to it in exhibiting a constant anxiety to be regarded as its friends, show that ABRAHAM LINCOLN truly represents the popular will, and leads the people in this holy crusade. He commands, and the heart. and mind of the nation obey. Activity, energy, power, and a mighty cause to marshalourhosts; look for speedy victories and a speedy peace.

Rebel Testimony Against Buell. In the rebel General Braco's account of the tences which deserve attention. Speaking of the relative disposition of the contending forces just prior to the engagement, General Bragg says: "Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was re- great civic convulsion has thrown to the surceiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously." And again, in concluding his report, he says: "Yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point, the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us." BRAX-TON BRAGG is not generally accepted as first-class authority on questions where veracity is one of the essentials. In this respect he shares the unenviable reputation of Beau-REGARD. But the statements above quoted are evidently more than mere fabrications invented to reflect injuriously upon the character of a Federal general, and possess unusual significance. Coming to us unsupported save by Gen. BRAGG's ipse dixit, we should at tach to them no more importance than his entire report would ordinarily warrant, but coming to us as they do, sustained by the statements of our own and other special correspondents, they have a meaning which cannot be misunderstood. We must accept them as valid testimony against an officer whose conduct, indeed, had long been the occasion for surprise, harsh almost say disastrous victory; but, with the arrival of our heavy reinforcements, surely favorable consummation of the struggle. The problem had cost dearly, but it was yet to be worked out, and the elements wherewith to atcannot tell us. General Bragg tells us that he has safely withdrawn to Bryantsville, via Harrodsville, "the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us." It is much to be regretted that General Buell's conduct, not only on this occasion, but during his entire Western campaign, is susceptible of but one interpretation, and that one more likely to encourage the enemies than the friends of the Union. Hitherto, when Buell's fidelity to his high trust has been impugned, and his loyalty called in question, two have urged that he should have an opportunity to repel these accusations, deeming it incredible that they could be founded on fact. Latterly, however, we confess that our confidence in this officer has been sadly impaired, and our mistrust finds its fullest justification in his supersedure by the President. The officer who follows his enemy at such a safe distance as not to "press him" evidently has not his heart in the chase.

his mission, and exceeded the warrant of his duty. Concurrent testimony from the loyal and disloyal, that General Buell has disaprointed the reasonable expectations of the Northern people in precisely this manner, is, we think, an ample ground for his removal, and a complete justification of Mr. Lincoln's action on the subject. Thus, for the first time in the history of the war, has the report of a rebel general shown us our great weakness, and shown us the lesson of experience.

Anomalies of Public Opinion. If our war shall accomplish nothing else, it will at least win the thanks of generations of philosophers to come for stirring up fundamental questions of public morals and for exbibiting many of those curious vagaries, vacillations, and contradictions of opinion that baffle all ethical statistics and laugh at the ides of reducing opinion to exact science or subjecting its phenomena to invariable laws. It is possible to find a chaos of facts recorded in our struggle; it is possible to see our practical elements disorganized and their relations confounded; but all the wild confusion wrought in material regards will bear no zomparison with that aroused in the ordinary sentimental components and processes of the nation. And these vast and radical changes of opinion that have fermented on this side of the Ocean have not been without a reactionary effect on the dominant popular beliefs of England and the Continent. It is evinced everywhere, but most, perhaps, in the universal disappointment that has greeted each new development of opinion, whether appearing in us as an original and positive force, or in foreign peoples merely as a response. Every step that we have taken in this respect we have expected to elicit a certain kind of greeting, but facts have perversely and uniformly disappointed our imaginations; and conversely, in every act that other States anticipated us a result of some sentiment which they thought would naturally foster it, they have been equally pained at the discrepancy that appeared between the result and their hopes. The foundations of society are so excited, and so confusedly blent together, that it seems impossible for external act to tally any longer with conception or hope.

attempted in this war. When the traitors discover, as they soon will discover, that the These thoughts have been repeatedly sugwhole cotton country is being rapidly made gested to us during the progress of the war, tributary to the regular Government of the but they are brought home more forcibly than United States and is forcibly taken from them, ever by the reception which the proclamation the masses of troops from this region now of emancipation is meeting in England. As quartered in Virginia will either fall an easy the latest files are received, it is amusing to prey to our armies in that quarter, or when watch the various opinions evolved by a furtoo late seek to fly back to recover their own ther discussion of the measure; but after one section from the triumphant Union columns. has read and analyzed them separately, a ques-The choice of the commanders of this movetion occurs that embraces them all: Why ment is for many reasons a happy one. should there be, on this point, the least varia-General Banks and General McClernand tion of opinion in England? We had a right are both volunteer officers who have to expect that, in this respectat least, England already greatly distinguished themselves by would give us an undivided support. She gallant service. In the Northern and Easthad always constituted the front rank of Aboern States, General Banks enjoys the unlition sentiment; her emancipation cries had bounded confidence of the people, while Gen. been loud and long. Why, then, when we McClernand has inspired the whole West with gave her a practical embodiment of her ardent enthusiastic faith in his courage, untiring endesires did it receive the cold shoulder in any ergy, and military skill. The troops of New quarter? The answer to the question is of England and New York, under the leadership the last importance, as it condenses the of Banks, will vie with the gallant soldiers of whole question of English sympathy; and to Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, under the leadermake it fairly, we ought to retrace our steps ship of McClernand, and all will strive who announcing an attack on Charleston; the ap- to the very beginning and ask, how it was shall show the greatest devotion to the Gothat the Southern cause received any envernment, the most determined hatred of couragement at all in England? the rebellion, and the most gallant zeal in First, then, we must remember that the closing out the war. Banks, the staunch Re-Johnston in Upper Mississippi; the victory | English people are as great bigots as were the publican, and McClernand, the chivalric Douglas Democrat, are specially fitted for this the United Kingdom. It is indisputable that great mission, and signally qualified to lead they knew nothing of the true relations existthese two armies to a crowning victory. The ing between the North and the South at the people of the United States will also be glad opening of the rebellion. They did not know to know that it is designed by the Governtion of the war with the utmost vigor, to that the sole object of the South was an extenment to clothe these two commanders with sion of Slavery, and that the thwarting of | the largest discretionary power. They have our armies on the march or preparing to this plan was their sole grievance. They did entered upon their task, therefore, with the not know—we speak now of the masses of the full confidence of the Administration, and people—that the perpetuity of the Union will be supported by the whole influence of would impose conditions upon Slavery incomthe civil and military authorities; and should patible with its continued existence. In short, the aims and results of these conjoined expethey knew nothing at all of the matter, and ditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, were, therefore, easily imposed upon to bethen every patriotic heart will give utterance lieve the uprising of the South a-lawful effort

of a discontented and oppressed people. Secondly-we must not torget that we gather what we know of English tone from a few of their papers, and that these chief organs were and are directly in the pay of the rebel States. Thirdly—the English anti-slavery feeling was a mere feeling, and could not withstand an ounce of fact opposed to it. The work of the English nhilanthan was accomplished; direction and an emotional reflex upon an after generation of the prior generation's activity. It had no field for exertion, and would, caturally, therefore, die when called to a

practical test. Fourthly - There exists a deeply-rooted opinion in England that America is her sworn foe; that we are pledged to her destruction, and only wait a chance to league with other States against her.

Now all this seems abundantly absurd when viewed with a high degree of national selfcomplacency. But anomalous as the opinions thought is to our cause more than an army of are, we meet them with equal anomalies. Did we understand till lately that the war turned sclely upon the question of human enslavement? Have we no venal press, in the service of Secession, whose miserable hacks at once pervert and belie public sentiment? Has not our philanthropic feeling existed hitherto only as a sentimentalism—though not because our work was done, but because we were afraid to approach it? And is there not current among us, also, a belief of England's inveterate hostility? So that the whole matter seems to present an anomalous conflict of anomalies. We may be thankful that we have at last fallen on something that will settle the unnatural strife. The Proclamation this is our position now, and out of this we is doing it. Under its influence, England's prejudices are disappearing, and with them ours will disappear. Society will be restored to its former peaceful and unembittered condition—only it will be raised and refined by battle of Perryville there are one or two sen- the rousing of opinions and the conflicts of interests which have convulsed it; and antagonistic misunderstandings being destroyed, the two nations will appreciate each other infinitely better for the temporary piques that this

The Cause. We war against false systems-tyrannies, villainies, seditions-against the enemies of free labor everywhere. We desire to place the white laboring man of the North, who has his bread to earn, on an equality with the white laboring man of the South, who must earn his in squalidness and misery. The Southern laborer finds a rival in the slave because that slave represents capital and wealth and political power—and against such interests free industry and competition are powerless. The result is that free white men-natives and aliens—are injured and kept forever in poverty and ignorance. Slavery does not elevate the negro, but degrades the white, and the love we bear for our race bids us to honor Abra-HAM LINCOLN for having elevated that race by destroying the tyranny of capital.

New York.

Our friends in New York are fighting a galcomment, and suspicion. The battle of Per- lant fight against the Secession Sympathizers ryville resulted in a victory, indeed, but it | under the lead of Sermour, Wood, and VAN was a dearly-bought, barren, and we might BUREN. They are doing splendidly in the cause of freedom and lovalty, and deserve the thanks of the country for their devotion there should have come a more decidedly and courage. The Tribune, Times, and Post, in New York, exhibit uncommon ability in exposing the schemes of the traitors. The result is in some doubt; but we are in hopes tain the desired result were all in Gen. Buell's that that gallant and accomplished gentleman, hands. How were they employed? Gen. Buell | General Wadsworth, will be elected Governor by an overwhelming majority.

Public Amusements.

MR GOTTSOHALR'S CONCERT -The musical event of the searon will be Mr. Gottschalk's third concert in this city, which is to take place next Monday evening at Concert Hall. Judging from the selections of the programme, and the celebrity of the artisles who are ennounced to appear, the soires will far surpass in attraction either of its predecessors, successful as these were regarded. Of Mr. Gotischalk' brilliant talents it is unnecessary that we should speak. Those who have enjoyed the exquisite pleasure afforded by his performances on previous occasions, assuredly will not fail to be present on this. To those who have not been so fortunate, mere eulogy of the artist would convey no concention of the harmonie evoked by the magic of his touch. They must be listened to to be appreciated. On Monday evening, Mr. Gottschalk will play several of his latest compositions, which have created quite a sensation in New York and Boston musical circles. And, as if that were not attraction enough, the celebrated prima donna, Carlotta Patti, is announced to "assist." We predict for this lady as nthusiastic a reception as has been accorded to her in and is unfit to be trusted with the command New York and Boston, where she has sung with great of a scouting party, leaving a corps d'armée encouse; and while we are predicting, may express the confident belief that Mr. Gottschalk's third concort will aside. The general who carries a concimeet with such a decided success that its projector will liatory policy into the field with him be warranted in making it the first of another brilliant has strangely misconceived the nature of series.

WASBINGTON. FROM

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance

that a large portion of the people of Texas are

only waiting for an opportunity to return to

boundaries, one or more free States, thus put-

by the military authorities, has now been for-

mally decided upon. Texas wrested from the

rebels and a loyal Government organized at

its capital and throughout the State will be an

immense gain to the Republic, and a fatal blow

to the rebellion. The commercial and political

results of the reconquest of Texas will surpass

in importance any and everything heretofore

to a prayer that God may speed them tri-

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

As stated in www.gittet Baturday; but, owing to a -

of entire readiness, only three regiments reached Derling a point six miles below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland

side, that afternoon. Both Slocum's and Ocx's army

readinese for departure yesterday morning at ten o'clock,

but a countermand ensued, caused probably by the rain.

To-day we are catching an old-fashioned equinoctial

The usual inspection of troops, prior to a contemplated

engagement, took place on Saturday. Inspecting of

the ranks of each regiment, accompanied by the field of-

ficers, the surgeon, and the captain of each company that

at the moment might be undergoing review. Each mus-

ket was carefully examined, the lock cocked and looked

at, and the ramred made to ring clearly in the barrel.

After this the soldiers laid their knapsacks upon the

ground, emptied their cartridge boxes, and laid both them

and the contents upon the former. A second tour was

then made by the inspecting officer, who saw that each

man had a proper supply of ammunition, and then ex-

amined both the uniform and shoes that he wore, and the

Those division and brigade generals who happened to

be in their quarters took a cursory survey, and finally

blue shirt collar over his coat, rode, in massive grandeur, down one side of each regiment, and up the other,

amid wild and delighted cheers. The brigade bands

played rich music as the devoted fellows calmly stood

shed the ready tear of sympathy accorded to heroism, it

was not unmingled with envy. I happened more particu-

larly to be in the neighborhood of the Hawkins Zouaves,

whose picturesque costume stood in strong relief against

the unattractive uniforms around, and the charm of the

scene was thus redoubled. Zouave regiments are always

layorites. The dress being preferred by recruits, officers have no difficulty in picking their men, and they select,

therefore, finely-proportioned and healthy youths. The

Zouaves drew exclamations of delight from all who ap-

preciated the true soldier, and I much regretted that

distance of several miles separated me at the time from

cur own noble Pennsylvania Zonave regiments, whose

A most agreeable diversion to proceedings was given

General Williams, rode by with three pretty girls, on

horseback. The sight was refreshing. Nothing is seen

wards. Rosy cheeks and sylphy waists are, therefore,

appreciated. Methers, during the visit of the army

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, on a visit at headquarters,

preached, yesterday morning, in a little Episcopal edific

of brick, near by, and was attended by General McClet-

lan, and upwards of a hundred officers and orderly ser-

The effect of a mass of spurred and booted officers

singing P, alms was novel, but they carried them through

very creditably, in the true sing song style, without the

aid of music. The Bishop, is his sermon, made no allu-

tion to the warlike duties of his hearers, but inculcated

simply the necessity of perfect faith in Ohrist, as should

be entertained by a sick man towards his physician

The illustration was trite, but not at all applicable to the

learned doctors of medicine, especially hereabouts, where

limbs unnecessarily lopped have much shaken confidence

At the close, the Bishop administered the sacrament to

several officers and chaplains, but not to General Mc-

Clellan, who is a member, it is said, of the Presbyterian

Church.
To day the sun shines brightly, and the army moves.

The wind is strong. Soldiers look lively and ruddy on

their march, and horses, with flowing manes and kindled

eyes, caracole gaily under their burdens. New life is

infused, and the army of the Union speeds again to vic-

chester towards Gordonsville, but nothing is definitely

known here at present of the new position adopted by

the enemy. There is a plan of march laid out, which the movements of Lee's army will have little effect upon,

The word is "Onwaard." The course taken will be duly

revealed. Headquarters will probably move to morrow

to Berlin, six miles below Harper's Ferry, at which point

many troops are crossing. The headquarters of Burn-

in Pleasant Valley, and the blue flag, with a white

still floats over bis tent.

Government.

diate release.

anchor, adopted by the doughty warrior as his ensign

From Harrisburg-Arrest of Rev. Charles

A. Hay.

HARRISHURG, October 28 .- The Rev. Charles A Hay,

pastor of the Lutheran Church, of this city, was last

night arrested, by order of Major General Wool, and

conveyed this morning, under guard, to Baltimore. The

arrest, when it became known, caused intense excite-

ment, as Mr. Hay is known, by friend and foe, to be one

of our most loyal citizens, and a firm supporter of the

The arrest is said to be on account of a communication

published, under his own signature, in the Daily Tele-

growh of this city, in which the action of those in an-

bority at Baltimore was criticised, because of the diffi-

culty experienced by the friends of the Union soldiers in

propuring that which appeared to be freely accorded to

rebel sympathizers—viz: Permission to take rebel pri-

soners to their homes and care for them, whilst no such

This arrest, it is said, was made without the knowledge

or consent of the Secretary of War. A delegation of

prominent citizens have started for Washington for the

purpose of laying the matter before the President and

WE publish to day the notifications of the save-

ral collectors of United States internal revenue for

this city. Parties should promptly respond, and

avoid the penalties imposed by the law in cases of

Secretary of War, and to procure, if possible, his imme-

privilege was allowed the Unionists.

side, though much of his army has departed, still remain

Reports arrive that the rebels are retreating from

herenbouts, either send their daughters to a distance of

in this region but sallow females of forty-five and up-

by General Sturgis, who, accompanied by Adjutant

appearance was, doubtless, equally impressive.

keep them at home. No one ever sees them.

geants attached to his staff and body guard.

ready for their errand of death, and, as the bystander

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCULELLAN,

PLEASART VALLEY, October 27 1000

Special Correspondence of The Press 1

gale-a month behind its usual period.

clothes in his knapsack.

umphantly on their way. Occasional.

Washington, October 28, 1862.

Special Despatches to The Press." The departure of Major General Banks for New York, on Monday afternoon, there to WASHINGTS, October 28, 1882 Appointmet. open his headquarters, and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under JAMES B. SHERIDAN, of Philadiphie, has been ap cointed an additional paymaster in the army of the his command, marks one of the most important Inited States.

epochs of this war. Various conjectures, near General Martidale and wide of the truth, will of course be ha-The case of General MARTINDAR, tried by a Military zarded as to the design and destination of this Jommission, on charges preferredly General Firz John important expedition. Information derived PORTER, has just terminated, and as was anticipated by all who knew General MARTINDAL's history in this war, from various sources and inferences from sun-It has terminated in a triumphantindication. dry facts induce me to believe that the follow-Gen. MARTINDALE'S whole mitary conduct in this ing will be found, substantially, the aim and war was pronounced by the witness, even of the propurpose of this new movement. The attensecution, as "Irreproachable." tion of the Government of the United States has, for a long time, been earnestly directed towards Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the Federal au-

His orgument in his own deface, which we had the good fortune to hear, was manly ad pathetic, and drew tears even from the eyes of grn generals who were While we derire nothing so muh as prompt justice on all sinners in our army, we ar equally desirous that thority in that State has been strongly and pervaliant and true men should not b lost to their country sistently urged by several delegations of and the cause. The Horse Liting.

The following table embraces sist of the names of the uccessful bidders in the army orse letting that took lace here yesterday, with the number to be furnished by their allegiance, and establish, within their each, and the price each is to gefor those he furnishes The total number of bids receive was sixty-four. The ting under progressive control and civilized time in which the horses are tope furnished is twenty cultivation the entire empire which declared ARTILIERY HOSES. its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years

ago, and was sealed to the United States in 1844. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition CAVALRY HORES. under General Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition also looking towards Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Major General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard, headed by General Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered

The Department of damberland. By direction of the President, the State of Tennesse east of the Tennessee river, and sub parts of Northern Alabama and Georgia as may be twon possession of by the United States troops, will constitute the Departmen of the Cumberland 2. Major General W. S. Roscories is assigned to the amend of the Department of the Jumberia 3. The troops under the compand of Major General GRANT will constitute the Thrteenth Army Corps, and

these assigned to the command Major General Ross-

RANS will constitute the Fourgeth Army Corps, The Defences of Washington. General Banks having gone North for a few days General Heintzleman is in imporary command of the fences of Washington, having his headquarters at the me location as General Barks. Army Orders.

In consequence of the severe finess of Colonel D. D TOMPKINS, assistant quarternaster general, stationed in New York city, the business of his office will be temorarily transacted by Major STEWART VAN VLEIT, General G. P. OLUSERET is assigned to duty in Western firginia, and ordered to repor to General Milroy. Mejor A. K. McCLune, assetant adjutant general, i ordered to report for duty to the Governor of Pennsyl-

Naval Orders.

Dr. C. F. HILDRETH has been appointed acting eristant surgeon United States ravy. Paymaster James Fulton las been ordered to the Rostswain Louv W Barmerry and Paymester S C HARSTON have been ordered to the Juniata. Harpers Ferry Surrender.

Major General Wood has been ordered to appear before the court of inquiry, now in session here, engaged with the investigation of the circumstances connected with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Muscellaneous. Five new regiments, each nearly one thousand strong,

arrived here yesterday. A number of recruits for old reaiments have also arrived. Commander EDWARD TMICHOLS has been ordered to the command of the Alabana: Acting Master F. Josse-Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. Conex has been ordered to the steamer Stettin; Acing Assistant Surgion H. W. MITCHELL has been ordered to the steamer Commodore Hull ; Acting Assistant Surgeon M. H. HENRY has been ordered to the steamer Commodore Morris: Acting As

sistant Surgeon O. W. Ginson has been ordered to the teamer Commodore McDinough. The steamer Jacob Boll rrived last evening, bringing a roung man named THOMAS C. HUTCHINSON, who was cantured by her a few day since, while crossing to the Maryland shore, with two negroes, in a boat. He represented that he was goin after a package of theological works, with which to complete his studies, he being a student of Divinity; butit is thought that he was or his way to procure goods to take back. The three were sent to the provost marshal this morning, and were committed to the Old Capitol Pison.

The Navy Department las received the following instroyed the salt works of the rebels at St. Andrew's and St Joseph's bay, both camble of making over four hundred bushels of salt per day. The United States steamer Penobscot, on the 22d, cap ured, off Shalton Inlet, N. C., the English brig Robert Bruce, about two hundred tons burden, loaded with es, medicine, &c.

Acting Martin s bay, died on the 17th instant, of yel-Cear or Assistant Secretary HARDINGTON has returned to Washington and resumed his duties at the Treasury Depariment.

From the Army of the Potomac. GENERAL PLEASONTON'S ADVANCE. THE REBEL GENERAL HILL AT UPPERVILLE

The Rebels Still at Winchester.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Tueslay evening, October 28. The advance, under Gen. Pleasonton, yesterday encoun tered the enemy, with cavalry and artillery, at Snicker' Gap. He lest one man and five horses by the explosion of a shell. To day his scouts were pushed out in the direction of Aldie and Middleburg. He reports Gen. Hill's rebel command at Upper ville. A long train of wagons was seen to-day between Bun ker Hill and Winchester, which is good evidence that the rebels still remain there.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, October 28 .- All reports that John Mor gan was recently at or near Owensboro' are false. At last accounts he was at Elkton, Todd county, proceeding Quite a number of sick and wounded Federal soldier have arrived here within twenty-four hours. The Masonic Temple has been takenas a hespital, and several prominent Secession sympathizers have been notified that their residences will be taken for a like purpose. The nontoon bridge between here and Jeffersonville has been removed, and the ferry-boats run as hereto-

From Fortress Monroe-The Obstructions at Fort Darling Removed. FORTRESS MONROE, October 27, Evening -A sever storm has been raging here for the last thirty hours, but has now abated. The flag-of-truce boat Express, from Aiken's Landin due here yesterday afternoon, has not yet arrived.

A rebel officer recently informed one of our Federal officers that the obstructions formerly in James river at Fort Darling have all been removed. The Baltimore boat, due at Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock this morning, did not arrive till 7 o'clock this

evening, having been detained at Baltimore by the From Cairo-Guerilla Camps Broken Up. CAIRO, October 28 .- Colonel Stewart, with a detachcountry back of Memphis, a few days since, and broke up a camp of guerillas, who retreated across Wolf river. burning the bridge behind them. Stewart crossed, however, killing two of the guerillas, captured a number, and also destroyed ten plantations of Secession sympa fhizers in that vicinity.

Colonel Morrison's cavalry had also made a very successful raid into the adjoining country, breaking up five or six guerilla camps. It is stated that Ballantine's rebd cavalry, some five days ago, left Holly Springs and came as far north as Hatchie river. This fact has given rise to the reported

approach of Price to Bolivar.

Yellville, in Arkansas

of Philadelphia.

Another Rout of Rebels in Missouri. WASHINGTON, October 28 -The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army: St Louis, October 27 .- To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief U. S. A : Brigadier General Greenville to near Thomasville, where, on the 25th inst., he attacked and completely routed Colonel Brown from a high hill, killing eight, taking eighteen prisoners, twentyfive stand of arms, and twelve horses. The rebel force of McBride and Parsons seems to retreat towards

S. R. CURTIS, Major General. The Winder Habeas Corpus Case-A Writ Granted BOLTON, October 28.—The case of Wm. H. Winder of Philadelphia, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus, to be liberated from Fort Warren, was heard to day, before Judgo Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court. The writ was granted, Judge Clifford remarking that it was not intended to apply to or prejudice any question that may hereafter arise out of a return of the same.

The writ will be served on the military commandant of

Fort Warren, and, if honored, come up for a further

hearing to-morrow. The counsel for Mr. Winder are

Messrs. Wm. B. Reed, G. W. Biddle, and Peter McCall.

Thanksgiving in Maryland. BALTIMORE, October 28 .- Governor Bradford has appointed Thursday, Rovember 27, as a day of Thank:giving and Prayer in this State. One passage of his proclamation reads as follows: "More especially should we in Maryland thank Him that the attempt so recently made to invade our State, sud transfer to its soil the scene of the conflict, has been so successfully resisted by our defenders, and so improssively rebuked by our citizens; and that whilst war, in its most appalling aspects, has for the past eighteen nenths raged within sight of our borders, our own people with the executions. plo, with the exception of one memorable week, have all

From Port Royal. NEW YORK, October 28 -The steamer Ericsson arrive at this port at midnight from Port Boyal. The news is .The Search of the Pirate Alabama.

BOSTON, October 28 .- The United States gunboat Tus-

ctically enjoyed most of the advantages of peace.'

EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE. A Committee of Loyal Citizens Arrested while Investigating Charges Against the Military.

BALTIMORN, October 28-Midnight -A committee of loyal citizens was appointed by the Union Town Meetirg, held some time since, for the purpose of taking tes. timony to lay before the President of the United States. as to the alleged charges made against the military au-Temperance Temple to night, the members were seized, with all their papers, by the Provest Guard, by order o General Wool, and carried to headquarters. Much excitement was occasioned by this act. The parties arrested were Alfred Evans, Thomas H. Gardner, Colonel T. R. Rich, and Thomas Sewall, Jr. The guard also demanded the persons of Henry Streckdale, John Woods, and William Wissiam, members of the comnittee, who were not present at the meeting this evening ome citizens who denounced the arrest were also threatened by the officers of the guard. The four members of the committee arrested are locked up in the police station, and 4 band of music has pro-

ceded thither to serenade them. General Order No. 167. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, IN CAMP NEAR KNOXYILLE, Md., Oct. 24, 1862. All enlisted men of the volunteers wishing to transfer nto the regular army will record their names at the adjutant's office of their regiments at once, or before the 5th f November, 1862. No officer of the regular army will in future enlist vo

unteer soldiers whose names are not on those lists. Lists of volunteers wishing to enlist in the regula army will be forwarded daily, through the brigade and division headquarters, to the corps headquarters. Beguar officers desiring to enlist soldiers from the volunteer ervice will hereafter apply to the corps headquarters fo such lists, and will also apply at the same headquarter or permission to visit the regiments to recruit the men Care will be had not to take more than a fair proportion of men from each regiment. Too much laxity prevails with regard to soldiers leav-

ng their regimental camps, and wandering beyond the limits of their commands. Hereafter not more than two men of a company will be granted passes to leave camp. The provost guards will arrest all absentees from camr without proper permits.

The reports of recent inspections exhibit shameful ne elect of duty on the part of many officers of the higher. as well as the lower grades in this army, in those lesse details of discipline, failure to attend diligently to which will produce the demoralization of any body of troops. inspections in many organizations are rarely made drills poorly attended and unfrequent; cleanliness dis regarded, the care of arms and ammunition but little attended to, and the instructions of officers in tactics and regulations entirely neglected. Brigade and division drills, in some cases, are laid aside. The general order published, from time to time, by the War Department and at these headquarters, for the instruction and guid ance of the troops, are not promulgated to the regiments and batteries.

one of the first duties of staff officers, and commanding officers are made responsible that staff officers are not neglectful in this respect. The commanding general is convinced that some examples of summary dismissals of officers is necessary to insure attention to this point of duty before the importance of the subject will be fully realized. He gives notice, therefore, that any neglect in this respect of staff or commanding officers that comes to his notice will en-

dismissal of the delinquent Boston Affairs. BOSTON, October 28 .- The Governor has issued his proclamation for thanksgiving day, on the 27th of No-Ten soldiers of Capt. King's company, of the 35th Reelment, killed at Antietam, were buried to-day. All the

stores were closed, and the citizens of Roxbury generally

sure his immediate recommerdation for the summary

From San Francisco Sin Francisco, October 28 — Arrived, steamer Golden Age, from Panama; ship King Fisher, from New York. Sailed, ship Sea Lark, for Boston, with a cargo principally of wool, hides, and copper ore.

The markets close dull. Butter 26a27 cents.

Mr. Kewer, the Assemblyman, has taken the oath and hear released. The Washoe contributors to the sanitary fund propose to forward, by the next steamer, \$20,060 in silver bars, stamped with an appropriate inscription, which, it is believed, will prove a good advertisement for Nevada Ter-

A new copper mine has been discovered in Mariposa the celebrated copper of the Opolis vein, and is traceable for several miles. The copper recources of California are st cond to the gold.

The Conflagration at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, October 28—The fire on the river yesterday turns out to be more disastrous than was a first sup-posed. The cargo on board the steamer Bacon, con-sisting of 820 bales of hemp, was mostly in the hold where the fire originated, as is supposed from a spark from a candle, which had a few minutes previous been blown candle, which had a few minutes previous been blown out by the men at work when quitting for dinner. About 25 bales of hemp had been delivered, the balance was destroyed. The Estella and W. H. Russell had been loading for the Missouri river for several days and both boats had considerable freight on board. That on the Estella was burned, while the greater part of that on the Russill will be saved slightly damaged.

The McDowell and McGill were laid-up boats, and had nothing of consequence on board. The total loss amounts to about \$175,000, as follows: H. D. Bacon, \$25,000 carro, \$25,000. Russell, \$8,000, carro, 42maged. \$30,000, cargo, \$25,000; Bussell, \$8,000, cargo damaged about \$1 000; Esteila, \$30,000, cargo. \$3,000; McGill \$22,000, McDowell \$25,000. The cotton and hemp burned on the levee is valued at about \$25,000. The innrances on the boats were as follows: Bacon, \$15,000; Stella, \$10,000; McGill, \$15,000; McDowell, \$20,000 Russell, \$3 000. The hussell's freight race

down trip, amounting to over \$3,000, were also lost, at the meeting of the People's party recently held in Springfield, recommending Charles Francis Adams for Senator in place of Charles Semaner, John Quiucy Adams, son of the former, writes a letter declining such use of his father's name. The letter says: "Knowing as I do the paramount importance which Mr. Adams attaches to unity and harmony of action at this time, I think it proper to say that, having been consulted as to such a use of his name, he has refused absolutely to consent to it."

From Faval. Boston, October 28 .- The bark Azor, from Fayal, has rrived, bringing home the crows of the vessels burned at sea by the pirate Alabama. The Steamer North American

ST. JOHNS, October 28 — The steamer North American passed off Capo Race on Friday. She had encoun-tered heavy weather, but met with no accident. She would call at Sydney for coal before proceeding to Que-

The Weather off Cape Race. ET. JOHNS, October 27.—To day there is a strong east-erly wind, with the appearance of bad weather. It is

probable that the Norwegian and Edinburgh have passed New York, October 28.—The schooner Georgia, from Boston for Philadelphia, is ashore in Haliett's Cove, but will probably be got off. An oyster sloop was sunk in the sound this morning and one men drowned.

The schoorer Isabelia was sunk on the reef opposite Tenth street last night. No lives lost. Markets CINCINNATI, October 28.—Flours closed firm and in better demand at \$5.25. Wheat held 2c higher, but no advances established. Whisky is active at 34. Nothing done in Provisions Hogs in good demand at \$4.75; feur houses are engaged in packing; green Haus, 6½. New Lard active at 9½.—Gold, silver, and demand notes unchanged. Exchange dull at per to ½ premium.

Baltmork, October 28.—Flour dull; Ohio extra, \$7.50. White Wheat scarce at \$180a1.90; red, \$1.50a156. Corn steady; white 78a80c; yellow, 75a76c. Whisky dull at 39½a40c. Coffee firm; Rio, 26a27c.

The National Debt-Letter from Secretary Chase Secretary Chase, in reply to a letter from Mr. Walley. president of the Bevere Bank, Boston, has written the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 23, 1862. My DEAR Sin: I am much surprised by the statement you say has been made by one who eught to know that the Government intend to refuse payment of the 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. temporary deposits in anything but 5-20s. I certainly have never entertained a thought of b-208 I certainly neve never entertained a thought of paring them in anything except the currency in which they were received—that is to say, United States notes, unless; indeed, * * * * * * * they are paid in gold.

The idea that they are to be paid in anything but

money, however, is only about as absurd and ground-less as the statement that the national debt amounts to two thousand millions of dollars; and yet this statement was gravely put forth in the leading resolution of the Conservative Convention, which met the other day in Fancuil Hall. On the day that resolution was adopted the national debt amounted to less than aix hundred and forty millions of dollars! I wish I had thought of it, and forty milions of dollars! I wish I had thought of it, and I would have obtained the precise figures at the Department before I came down (I am writing at my house), and I would have given them to you. Six hundred and fory milions, compared with what we have to show for the expenditure of our part of it—seventy odd millions, you know, was the legacy of the Buchana Administration—is had enough. I cortainly do not contemplate it with complecency. With still less complecency do I contemplate its increase actual since the rate of a million and a quarter a day. But still six hundred and forty millions is not two thousand mil-lions, nor do I think it wise or patriotic to say two thousand when six hundred and forty represents the truth. It was said doubtless by mistake. You may show this letter to whom you please, and if you choose, though it is written with running pen, s you see, print the substance of it. Yours, faithfully, s. F. OHASE.

Condition of General Hooker. Halleck, General in-Chief U. S. A: Brigadier General Washington, October 28.—General Hooker's furlough Davidson informs me that Lieutenant Colonel Lazear, expired yesterday, and he reported to the War Department. His foct is not yet in a condition to render quite safe for him to go into the field. The wound is healed, but upon walking too much last Friday the foot was seriously inflamed. Ciccumstances may be such as to demand his presence with his division, even at the risk of serious consequences, but it is said to day that his surgeon objects to his going into the field for another fortnight.—N. Y. Post. Requisitions for McClellan's Army.

Quartermatter Gen. Meigs officially informs the Secretary of War, under date of October 25, that every requisition for supplies for Gen. McClellan's army, approved at the General's headquartors, has been promptly me and the goods forwarded by railroad with all possit spect. Gen. Moigs says:

"The requisitions have been very large. Ten days ago I was assured that every such requisition had been filled and forwarded. Within the last two days, however, new and large requisitions have been received, which are being chipped as rapidly as possible.

'I be supply of clothing, shoes, and other stores to an army of such size must be continuous, like that of a great city, whose population it equals in number. Were every man well shod and clothed to day many would be in want to morrow.

"The Department has not been able instantly to fill

"The Department has not been able instantly to fill all requisitions for horses. These requisitions have far ex-coded any estimate. Over thirteen thousand (13,000) horses have been issued to the army of the Potomac river

since the 1st of September. The demand continues, and the daily issues are still very large." ANDREE DE TAVERNEY .- This book, in two volumes, completing Dumas' "Memoirs of a Physician," &c., will be published to-day, it being impossible to supply the demand until now. MAINE PAPER AND MAINE CLOTH .- John D

MAINE PAPER AND MAINE CLOTH.—John D. Jones, of Providence, has received from his son now at Vienne, and has shown to us, some yery handsome specimers of paper made from matto straw, at the imperial paper manufactory, Schloegelmuhle, near Gloggnitz, Austria. It cannot yet be produced as cheaply as paper made of regs. But in the experiments necessary for making the paper, it was discovered that the mains plant conteined a fibre capable of being spun or woven, which furnishes in its waste a cheap paper. Dr. Von Welsbach, the director of the Imperial Printing Establishment in Vienne, has secured patents in all the great European States for extracting the mains fibre in a form like flax, so that it can be spun or woven, like flax thread. Specimens of the mains gard and cloth, as well us of the pacimens of the maize yern and cloth, as well as of the pa-

THE CITY.

[for additional local news see fourth page.] MEETING OF DISCHARGED BRECKIN-RIDGERS.-Pursuant to a published call, a meeting of discharged operatives, from the United States arsenal. was held last evening, in a room over the Globe Hotel bar room. The situation of the meeting room, apparently, preduced a visible effect on the proceedings. Considerable difficulty was also experienced in drawing the members away from a bagatelle board, where they were engaged in nursing their righteous indignation.

The meeting was finally organized by the election of Andrew McGrath as president. Mr. Robert Randall said that his brother, Samuel J. Randall, offered his services to the discharged operatives in any way that he could be of benefit to them. minutes. The call of the meeting was then read.

The president said that those who were present had

een discharged for their adherence to Democratic principles. On examination, it was found that there was no one present who had been instructed to vote any particular ticket, or towards whom any threats had been used. Mr. J. S. Schenck said that he came to make inquiries in regard to the money already subscribed for the use of discharged operatives at the Evening Journal office. He believed the object of the meeting to be the getting hold of the forty-five dollars said to be already sub-A committee was then appointed to proceed to the office in question, and lay hands on the funds. Messrs.

Schenck. Noble, and Mullen were named as the committee, to which the officers of the meeting were added. A gentleman made a denial of the statement alleged to have been made in The Press, that he with others had been discharged to make room for those who went with Captain Bockefellow to Harrisburg. Another person present said that amongst those discharged were some from whom money had been extorted for the support of the People's party. "Another member said that he had flatly refused to support the Administration, and had been discharged before eight o'clock, on the Wednesday after the election.

Several other vague statements were made, after which those present indulged in a general round of abuse against what they termed the "Abolition National Union nigger ticket." Another member made a statement in behalf of Wm Linton, fifty-three years of age, who had two sons in the army—one now a prisoner and the other killed at Antie tam. He was discharged because he could not conscien tiously vote the National Union ticket. He said, then

that the only thing he regretted was that he had any

relatives in the Federal army. The meeting then ad

mened, to meet on Monday evening next. LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION .-The following is the copy of a letter received by Horatio G. Jones, Esq , secretary of the Philadelphia Baptis Association, from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of the State Department, in reply to a communication transmitting series of resolutions on the state of the country alopted The prompt distribution and promulgation of orders is

> To the Philadelphia Baptist Association : GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge for the other heads of departments, as well as in my own behalf, the reception of the resolutions which were adopted by your venerable association during the last week, and to assure you of our high appreciation of the personal kind-ness, patriotic tervor, and religious devotion which per-vade their important proceedings. You seem, gentlemen, to have wisely borne in mind what is too often for to nave when y burse in mind what he dotted to rectain that any Government, especially a Bepublican one, cannot be expected to rise above the virtue of the people over whom it presides. Government is always dependent on the support of the nation from whom it derives all its powers and all its forces, and the inspiration which can give it courage, energy, and resolution can come only from the innermost heart of the country which it is refrom the innermost heart of the country which it is required to lead or to save. It is indeed possible for an Administration in this country to conceive and perfect policies which would be beneficent, but it could not carry them into effect without the public consent; for the first instruction which the statesman derives from experience is, that he must do in every case not what he wishes, but

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1862.

what he can.

In reviewing the history of our country, we find many instances in which it is apparent that grave errors have been committed by the Government, but candor will been committee by the exveriment, but cancer will oblige us to own that heretofore the people have always had substantially the very kind of administration which they at the time desired and preferred. Political, moral, and religious teachers exercise the greatest influence in forming and directing popular sentiments and resoluforming and directing popular solutions and resolu-tions. Do you, therefore, gentlemen, persevere in the in-culcation of the principles and sentiments which you have expressed in your recent proceedings, and rest assured that, if the national magnanimity shall be found equal to the crisis through which the country is passing, no efforts on the part of the Administration will be spared to being short a passe without, a loss of early part of the pational on the part of the administration will be a should be peace without a loss of any part of the national territories, or the sacrifice of any of the constitutional that the satisfaction which will attend that result will be immeasurably increased if it shall be found also that, in the operations which shall have produced it, humanity the operations which suas have produced it, it mainty shall have gained new and important advantages. Com-mending ourselves to your prayers, and to the prayers of all who desire the welfare of our country and of mankind.

whom I have the wonder of thanks of my associates, with whom I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. HEAVY FORGERIES IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE—ESCAPE OF THE FORGER.—A geries of the heaviest forgeries that have occurred in the northern part of Pennsylvania for many years, were recently perpet ated at Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county, Lock Haven, in Clinton county, and at Bellefonte, Centre county, and were so skilfully performed that up to

this time no clue whatever has been discovered of the It appears that about the 6th of the present month well dressed and gentlemanly looking man presented himself at the counter of the Jersey Shore Bank, and representing himself to be L. O. Hing, of the firm of Seth L. King & Song, of 888 Broadway, New York, and 364 Lake street, Chicago, dealers in furs, skins. &c.. stated that in consequence of the Indian troubles in the hanced in price, and he had come up my mer tagestly eneemed to be perfectly posted in the trade, and wound

up by presenting a draft of the State Bank of Indiana for \$3,400 on the Park Bank of New York, which was equally plausible story there, succeeded in "doing" the bank located there out of \$3 000. He appeared to be in no hurry whatever, but in a day or two after took the stage for Bellefonte. At this point he presented to Humes, McCallister, Hale, & Co., private bankers, a similar draft for \$1.100; also, one to W. F. Reynolds Co. for \$900, both of which were cashed.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON-CLAD AT CHES-TER.—The United States iron-clad steam gunboat Sangamon was successfully launched on Monday, at Chester The vessel is 814 tons burden, Government measure ment; about 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet desp. She has only one turret, in which two 11-inch guns will be placed. These will constitute her entire armament. There is hardly any difference between this ship and the Monitors, of which she is one. The Montauk, Passaic, and Nahant, all affoat, have been described at length The Sangamon is a fac simile of them. The turret is twenty-one feet inside, nine feet high, and eleven inches thick. Orders have been received by the contractors to prepare her for her crew and guns as speedily as possible. The Sangamon weighs 1,300 tons; when finished she will weigh 1,800 tons. The Lehigh, sister ship to the one launched, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready to be floated out in a few days. There will then be but the Weehawken, which will be launched at Jersey City this week, the Nantucket, at Boston, and the Catskill, at Greenpoint, to be finished

of the nine Ericsson batteries. A new iron-clad man-of-war, to be called Ozarch, has been contracted for by Geo. O. Vestor, of Peoria, Illinois. She is about two hundred and twenty feet long, fi ty feet beam, and seven feet deep. She will draw four and one half feet of water and will have two propellers, so that one can work backwards while the other is driving her shead. She will have one turret plorced for two eleven-inch guns. The machinery for the ship is building under the superintendence of Mr. George Birkebeck, Jr., now constructing the New Jorsey iron-clads.

EWORD PRESENTATION. - Yesterday afternoon Adjutant F. m. M. Runkel, of Col Segebarth's Artillery Regiment, now in camp on the race course, in north Camden, was presented with a handsome sword, sash, and belt by the members of Battery "H." After a spirited review of the troops, and inspection by Colonel Segebarth and Lient. Col. Stevenson, the regiment was brought out for dress parade, and, after that ceremony had been gone through with, Battery "H," Captain Wm. D. Bank, which is mostly composed of men from Lebanon county, was marched out in front of the battalion, accompanied by the regimental colors, to where the officers were drawn up in line, in the rear of the colonel. Colonel Stevenson presented the sword with becoming words, and Adjutant Runkel made a nest and spirited reply.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT.—We are requested to state that Mesers. Allen and Gerhard, the Ohlef Commissioners, charged with the draft in this city, will sit daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Supreme Court room, No. 5, State House Row, to receive proof that any precincts have jurnished more volunteers to the army than have been credited in the tables unblished last week.

DEATH OF PROF. MACNELL MEET. ING OF THE ALUMAI AS OUIATION -At a meet ing of the Alumni Association of the Central High School, held at the school building, corner of Broad and Green streets, last evening, the following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Prof. A. J. MacNeill were manimously passed: Whereas. In the wisdom of God, we, the the Alumni Association, Central High School, have the Alumni Association, Central High School, have been called to mourn the death of our late friend and fellow member, Alexander J. MacNeill: Therefore, beit Resolved, That we are deeply sentible of the loss of our friend and associate, who had endeared himself to us by his urbane manners and the possession of a most generous heart, and whose distinguished talents gave promise of a future of continued and increased usefulness to his fellow-man and a credit to the institution which educated and nutured him. and nurtured him.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies are tendered to

his aged parents in this their sad boreavement of a kind, a useful, and an honored son.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to enter these resolutions upon the minutes, and to transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Alumni Association attend the funeral of the deceased in a body. SALE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c .-Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, the following real estate and stocks : 85 shares Westmoreland Coal Company, \$12—\$1,020.
2 do. Mercantile Library Company, \$9.
16 do. Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, \$6.—896. \$500 Bond Logan County Mining Company, 70 per

ont 5 shares Academy of Music, \$181. 5 do. do, \$180. 3 acres and 75 perches, Bidge road, being No 1 on the plan A, estate of George Esher, deceased, \$1,600 per acre—\$5,550. ысте— фолоно. 5 астес and 12 perches, Bidge road, No. 2 on said plan, 5 notes and 12 perches, Bidge road, No. 2 on said plan, \$1,700 per acrt—\$8,627 50
6 acres and improvements, Bidge road, No. 3 on said plan, \$1,750 per acre—\$10 500.
7 acres and improvements, Bidge road, No. 4 on said plan, \$1,350 per acre—\$9,450.
5 acres and 96 perches, Bidge road, No. 1 on said plan B, \$1,850 per acre—\$7.560.
5 acres and 12 perches, Bidge road, No. 2 on said plan B, \$1,850 per acre—\$7.507.50. 9 scree and 46 perches, Ridge road, No. 3 on said plan, \$700 per acre-\$6.501.25 6 acres and improvements, No. 4 on said plan, \$700 per acre—\$4 200. The estates of Sophia Johnson and Robert Earp were postponed without being offered.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Last evecarora left Fayel on the 5th, and the Kearsege on the per, have been sent to the President, to Mr. Seward, and blug counterfeit two dollar notes on the Bank of Penn to the Emitheolian Institution.

Courtes on the part of the president, to Mr. Seward, and blug counterfeit two dollar notes on the Bank of Penn to the Emitheolian Institution.

SHACKAMAXON SQUARE.—The site Philadelphia Stock Exchange 5 ormerly occupied by market shedding, at the intersection of Frankford road, Laurel, and Beach streets, is now in process of conversion into a public green, or square. A neat iron railing has supplied the place of the temporary white paling enclosing the space, and when the transformation has been completed, the citizens of the neighbor-

hood may beast of a very respectable-looking public equare in miniature. Some months since, when visiting this neighborhood, the isolated, antiquated appearance of what was nominally "Shackamaxon Square" attracted our attention Taking a bird's-eye view from Frankford road, the place presented a most exclusive picture, so blank looking in the midst of one of the most thoroughly built up portions of the city, and destitute of the slightest protension to public or local consequence; a square, in a metropolita view, only in name, though in fact one hundred and fifty eet. Here and there stood a lean apology for the stately oak or weeping elm; accumulations of red brick and building material lay around loose; while in the back ground appeared a ricketty old structure in the shape of market shed. This latter feature of the place was the most prominent one, and evidently of chief importance. Years ago this shedding constituted what was far and widely known as the Fly Market, and thither, on market days, flocked the people of Northeastern Philadelphia, to purchase all those good things that are essential to our grosser appetites. From this depot of substantial meats and vegetables our city

forefathers and grandmothers procured the greater share of their subsistence Subsequently the place fell into disuse; other markethouses were erected throughout the rapidly-expanding city, and almost in the immediate neighborhood of the once famed emporium. Of late years the old market shedding remained entirely unoccupied, until pulled down to make room for the present improvements to

The deserted aspect of the old Fly market was long the occasion for stories of impossible deeds of crime, alleged to have been committed within its venerable precincts. The apperstitiously-inclined avoided the place. and the prevalent belief that the market place was haunted has given rise to many a good loke and hearty Formerly a fine large green, immediately opposite the market, and gently sloping to the river, afforded a p'ea-

sant natural public square for the pleasure and accomodation of the public. Here it was the custom of the phabitants of the township of Northern Liberties to assemble in the cool of the afternoon and enjoy the breeze from off the Delaware. Sportemen from the surroundin country frequently visited the place known as Point Pleasant to indulge in pigeon-shooting—a species of amusement then greatly in vogue. We are indebted to David W. Sellers, Esq., for a sketch of the early history of the place. The market house was

rected in the year 1819, several adjoining lots on Beach and Maiden streets having been granted by their owners for that purpose. By the act of Assembly of March 6th, 1820, (which incorporated the district of Kensington), the control of the market house and lots was vested in the commissioners of Kensington, who enacted several ordinances for the regulation of the place. By section 9, act of April 20th, 1850, it was provided that the square should hereafter be called Shackamaxon Square, and that the commissioners of the district of Kensington should keep said square properly enclosed and planted with trees also, that no building should ever be erected thereon, and t should be lawful for said commissioners to remove the market house for the purpose of enlarging the square. An ordinance approved July 21, 1862, provides for the removal of the market shedding in order to secure the plargement of the square, the substitution of an iron railing for the old wooden fence, and the planting of trees and location of requisite comfortable seats.

The passage of the latter ordinance insuring the improvement of the square is due to the energy and persisency of Mr. Fox, of Select Council, chairman of the Committee on City Property. It is probable that the necessary alterations will be ompleted during the next few weeks.

THE LEAGUE-ISLAND PROJECT.—The mmission appointed under the late act of Congress, acepting the tender of a title to League Island, has at ength completed its examinations, and finally adjourned. The commission were in session in this city for several weeks. It is understood that a majority, if not all the nembers, are in favor of locating the new navy yard at League Island.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1862.

There was more activity on the street to day, and ket was steady, at an advance on yesterday's figure. 132 was paid for gold, although 131 was the ruling figure. The market closed firm on 131% bid, holders being generally unwilling to part with their stock. Old demands rose proportionably, and sold at the close at 127@128, the latter being paid in extreme cases. One year certificates sold at 98% @99%. In 1881 sixes and seven thirties there were but few transactions, holders being firmer in their demands. The Money market assumes no change, a steady flow of money for investment purposes, at low rates, being perceptible.

The Stock market continues firm at prices lately noted. an advance in some securities taking place. Goveenments were a shade higher, and State fives sold well at yesterday's figures; the coupon fives rose &, the sixes &, with considerable sales. New City sixes rose %, with an active demand; the old were firm at 102. Pennsylvania Railroad let morigage advanced ¼; the second do were at 8½c 광 ib. Coppe firm at 106%. Reading sixes, 1880, advanced 1; the others were firm. Lehigh Bayigation sixes sold at 108. Damden and Amboy sixes were steady. Elmira sevens OFO H. Schuylkill Navigation sixes were weak, 69 being the bid for them. North Pennsylvania Bailroad tens were a shade higher. Delaware Division Canal bonds %. Lehigh Zinc sold at 24. Lehigh Navigation and Morris Canal were steady; the preferred advanced 1. For Dela-

ware Division 39 was bid. Long Island rose %, Pendsyrvania was stendy at 54%; North Pennsylvania at 10%; Minchill was K lower; Jamden and Amboy sold at 150; Beaver Meadow at 50; Elmira common and preferred were steady; Catawissa closed same as yesterday; in Harrisburg and Lehigh Valley there was no change.

Passenger railways continue to improve. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold % better than yesterday's bid; Girard College was steady at 26; Spruce and Pine at 17%; Green and Coates at 39%—an advance of %: Arch rose & West Philadelphia was steady; Second and Third fell 1. Bank shares were dull. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 25 : 132 was bid for North America; 115 for Philadelphia; 53% for Farmers' and Mechanica'; 49 for Commercial; 26% for Mechanics'; 43% for Girard; 45 for City; \$4 for Commonwealth. The market closed firm, after \$44,000 in bonds and 1,300 shares had changed bards. Drexel & Co. quote:

Messrs. Imlay & Bicknell notify us of an altered fivedollar note on the Bank of Penn Township of this city now circulated. Vig., Western steamboat; lower right, Washington, 5 above ; lower left, Olay, 5 above ; name of bank over vig. The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamokin Yalley and Pottsville Railroad Company: Week.

Tons. 201,924 12 For the week ending Oct. 25..... 6 560 12 190,415 0 11,509 07 The following are the receipts of the Susquehanna Canal to Oct 19, 1862.....\$131,695 53 Increase in 1862......\$62,782 27
The following are the official tables of the trade oa the port of New York for last week and since January 1: IMPORTS. For the week. 1861. 1862.

Dry goods......\$1,057,073 \$455,208 General merchandise. 1,995,282 990,315 Total for the week. . 3,052,355 1,445,523 2,946,512 Previously reported 192,799,429 105,464,088 144 069.98 Since January 1....195,851,784 106,939,611 147,016,475 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE. 1860. 1861. 1862. .\$2,072,047 \$3,815,470 \$5,077,436 Previously reported...75,434,294 101,336,116 113,962,601 Since January 1.... 77,500,341 105,151,586 119,040,037

1861. Previously reported...44,089,848 6,494,825 43,618,760 Bince January 1...44,551,656 6,405,225 50,643,140 The New York bank statement made up yesterday compares as follows with that of last week: Week ending \$172 612.085 Octabor 25..... 174,879,346

Decrease..... October 18..... \$9,907,529 October 25..... 9,878,240 29,289 The decrease in specio arises from the withdrawal of special deposits of gold from banks which patriotically refuse to encourage speculation in the precious metal by lending on it. The actual specie strength of the banks themselves is unchanged.

The Baltimore American of yesterday, speaking of financial matters in that city, says: The Stock market was quiet to-day, closing rather dull. State securities were unchanged and firm Ralti. dull. State securities were unchanged and firm Baltimore city sixes closed \$\frac{\pi}_0\columnizer^2\$ Feet. lower. Bank and Insurance stocks were steady; transactions being confined to a small lot of Merchants' Bank stock at \$102, at which figure more was in the market—\$100 bid. Baltimore and Ohio Balticad sold, regular way, at \$70, and seller 60 days at the same figure; a lot of 25 shares, buyer 20 days, brought \$80.60—at the close \$59 was bid, regular way, 1 \$\psi\$ cent. decline, \$70 50 asked. Northern Central left off without sales at previous quotations. \$9,000 Northern Central Balticad bonds, 1885, changed hands at \$75 50.698, closing at \$85 bid. \$\prec{\pi}_0\$ cent. decline, \$70 50 asked. bands at \$37 56 688, closing at \$98 bid, % \$\psi\$ cent. advance, \$38 25 asked. 175 shares Canton sold at \$18 25 at 18 50, closing with buyers at the latter figure, % \$\psi\$ canton advance, \$18 75 asked. Mining stocks, were dult; \$1,300 gold sold at \$131 \(\text{at state} \) id, 3 \(\text{P} \) cent. decline, \$131 \(\text{at state} \) asked. Demand notes were \$124 bid, 3 \(\text{P} \) cent. decline. The Cincinnati Daily Times, of the 25th, has the fol-

lowing: There was little more stir in Third street to-day than The advices from New York canned a nalnable decline The devices from New York caused a palpable decline in gold, silver, and demand notes, and a general indisposition to negotiate. There was, however, more demand for exchange at yesterday's rater.

We quote exchange, gold, silver, and demand notes as follows:

Selling. New York exchange dis opar.

Boston exchange dis opar.

P. iladelphia exchange dis opar. 🔏 preat. Gold....

 Eilver
 122@123

 Demand notes
 128@124

 The New York Evening Post of to day says:

The New York Evening Post of to day says:

The stock market opened firm, with an upward tendency, but as business proceeded prices were weaker, and at the close we notice a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent. in the rall-way shares. The Western stocks are heavy, especially Illinois Central, Toledo, and Michigan Central.

The market after the board was weak. Eriesold at 64, do, preferred 91. Michigan Gentral 91, Michigan Gaarantid 84, Rock Island 84, Toledo 70.

Governments are steady, but dull. The sixes of 1881 rold at 103 \% a103 \%, the six per cent. certificutes at 99.

Money is more rately active at 5a5 per cent. on call. Geld is firmer with only moderate transactions. We hear of seles at 121 \% a132. Dutiable demand notes are quoted 127 \% a128 quoted 127 × a125.

As we go to press we hear of sales of gold at 182 % a 132 %, which is a further advance. First class bills on Loxdon are quoted 146a146.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER,] FIRST BOARD

8 13th & 15th st R 24 k | 6000 p.

20 Girard College R 20 | 4000 p.

55306 Lehigh Nav 62...108 | 1000 p. 200 Reading....b20 39.3 200 Resulting ... beto 35-31 100 do....2dys. 29-31 300 do....bl0 39 31 6000 Penna 58.....94y

| Do 2d mig. 95 | Constant and Sussal Charles | Constant and Sussa Do 68..... 84 84 84 Do 10s.... 10 2 104 Phil Ger & Nor. 52 34 Lehigh Val B... 61 Lehigh Val bds 108

Philadelphia Markets

The Produce markets continue inacting

very little change to note. The unsetika and foreign exchange has operated unise. ness generally. Bark is higher, and hala ton. In Flour, Bye Flour, Wheat, Rye, to is very little alteration. Oats are final Candles are firm and prices unchanged request at the advance. Cotton is ratio prices have fallen off 1620 to ib on form Coffee—the stock in first hands is nearly a it is firmly held at the late advance. So doing, but prices are well maintained, there is very little doing, and most of the withdrawn from the market. Fish are coming in more freely, and his In Fruit there is no change. Hides &: is very little doing in any kind. The very firm, and prices have advanced Siz. a good demand from the trade. In Bard very little doing. Oils-The market is are looking up. Provisions-There is virt any kind, and prices are unchanged. rather more doing, and prices firm. Tather more deing, and prices firm.

The Flour market is less active, in and the high views of holders limiting extent; 4,000 bbls, mostly to sure \$6.00.75 for superfine, \$6.00.75 for extra letter bbl for facey brands, according to bbl for facey brands, according to the bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce and for Penn'a, and \$4.47 bbl for Brands.

When The demondia cond. WHEAT.—The demand is good, at with sales of about 25,000 busielso svivania and Western red at \$141c1 sylvania and western red of \$14611 shore, and Pennsylvania and Schores after. White is quoted at \$155c110, and worth 80@85c. Corn is lower, with bushels yellow at 70@74c. Mixed and 9 vania, afloat and in store. Barley and with sales of 500 bushes of the latter at i with sales of 500 pushes of the latter at 8.

The receipts of Flour and Grain at this 3.

3.500 bush; oats, 7.50 bush.
PROVISIONS.—The narret continues with title doing in any description. Sale packed Mess Pork at \$12.502150 \$16.

at the latter figure. In prime nothing packed Mess Beef is selling at \$1025 at \$12 \$\psi\$ bbl. About 1,000 bbls city was a kept private. Bacon—There is a said Home; but Sides and Shoulders are say is a fair ir quiry for shipment, and packed at 12 or 14c 🎁 h. Chesse is

for. Sales of uncovered Hami at (2) do. at 10.0120; Sides at 6% 27c, 21d 8. 60, cash and 60 days. Green Meate nearly bare of supplies, and there is to some salted Shoulders sold at 4% c \$5. these figures), and \$25028 Lr No. prices are nominal. Lead—There is to and it is firmly held; a sale of 1 000 per ing, and prices are up to STa; Yellow BARK.—There is very little coming form stock is light; sales of 50 mb/s let No. 1 -\$36 m37 4 ton, which is an advance; To comes forward slowly, and is in recent as CANDLES.—Sperm Candles are held at low have advanced and are selling to los COAL —The demand is active; the vessels and the high rates of freight ments coastwize. Prices are firm in the recent cold weather has increase ome consumption.

Cotton.—The demand has falled if unsettled; the receipts and steels or of 150 bales Uplands, chiefly middles. which is a decline.

COFFEE — We hear of no strivals to stock is nearly exhausted, and the holis

Western at 42045c, cash and time. FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare ment. The receipts of dried fruit see ples are abundant and sell at ite. Cranberries range from \$7012 \$701 Fish _Mackerel are coming in n uotations are \$11 50@12.50 for le 28, and \$4.25@4 50 for Ss: large 05 old on private terms.

FREIGHTS — To Liverpool these see quote Flour 3m3s 6d, Grain at Hall at 35.040s. Yessels are loading with Perpool at 9.010s. To San Francisco we ark chartered for South America at a and two vessels from South side Cuba :

d on the advance. Ginsend is in demand, with special of GUANO. - There is very little demond to prices are unchanged; sales at \$8.5.5. vian, and Ichaboe at \$45 \$7 ton.

The same held firmly, at the addition week; small sales are applied to the addition. week; small sales are making, at 1.5... HAY is firm, and selling at 650 500 Timothy. Hides are scarce, and held above with a small business doing.

LEATHER is in better domand, sales neipts light for the season.

MOLASSES—The market is quit. It was a season of 1900 has and Musecovado at 350 40c, on the market is quit. NAVAL STORES.—There is very lescription. Sales of common

Oils.—There is a firm feeling of crude Whale at 80085c, and reduce Petroleum prices are somewhat exportation on private terms. The with the article for European ports.

PLASTER is in request; sales of the control of the con RICE -There is very little her A fer Bargoon; there is no Care.
Salt is held for an advance. ground and fine, have come to the goes of Turks Island sold on terms? more abundant, and is selling at inferior and choice lots Flavson nuch wanted by the crueners; sales EUGAR.—There is less activity advance noted last week, both for tully maintained; sales of 450 kb/s at 10% of 10% of the new of the state of the buyers, and quiet; N. E. Bum it ham 5 ky is held firmly; sales of Ohia bbl. 50 way at the latter rate; 30c for hids.

Teas are looking up, with a 1000 trade for both blacks and greens.

are still higher than in this market. and good tub, cash. BOSTON BREADSTUFFS MARK The receipts since yesterday have be-4,500 bushels Corn, 9,650 do Oats, and There is no change to notice in the 1 demend is noderate, and transaction We quote sales of Western superior of tern extra at \$6 75a7 for cen dium, and \$7 75a9 50 for choice of brands \$t. Louis In Santhern Brandywine is held at \$8 \$\times\$ but

TALLOW is held with less firma?

quiet, but continues to be held hirm: mixed at 65a75c. as to quality; and been sold at 80c 40 bush. Uals mand, with sales of Western and Can bush. In Rye the sales have been at scarce and firm at \$24a25, and has are nominally at \$25a27 \$7 ton. NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET. Oil market continues in the same week. Holders are very firm 6: 34 r perm and Whale, but buyers to meet their viewe, athough in stati hence use. The sales of Sperm 5, 400 bbls for menufacture, at \$1.50 do, in Mattapoisett, at \$1.50 \times do.

Edgsrtown, on private terms have been 675 bbis, to parc. is. for \$\P'\$ galion; and 500 do, two parc. is saids have been in New York of \$\P'\$. York for the week ending 20th itsl. sperm Oil, 21,149 do Whaie Oil, at BECEIPTS AT TIDE. WATER rier of October 27th says: The of ocrm, and bariey left at tide-water bbls 1861.....73,321 1862.....71,705

n October, in the years 1991 at Elour. Wheat, bu. 1,599.450 1,737,276 Dec 1,816 153 174 LOSS OF A GOVERNMENT Bangor Whig reports the less of the tan, owned by the Messrs, Sanfor Florids. Ehe has been in Government of the tanks of t

was built, a little ever a yest ago wreck, nothing has been heard from the loss will be total. It is raported incurses and