FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR. We have reports from the Southwest that Price is concentrating an immerse army at Holly Springs, some reports stating the force at seventy thousand men. While this seems to us an exaggerated estimate, it is not improbable that Price is auxious to retrieve the fortunes of Corinth, and may a second time attack that post. Gen Grant is on the alert for such a movement, and is now encircling the village with what may be termed an inner line of defence, which, when completed, will make Corinth impregnable to the assault of ten times the force of its garrison. All troops and "contrabands" in the vicinity are employed daily on the earthworks, and the high ground by which the place is nearly encircled will soon be a continuous string of forts, within supporting distance of each other where not actually connected. Should it be the design of Van Dorn's successor to attempt the capture of Helens, however, he will find General Curtis equally well prepared to receive him.

THE NEWS.

THE full official returns for Auditor and Surveror General and members of Congress will be found on our fourth page this morning. WE understand that seventeen of the men drefied in Lycoming county were discharged at Harrisburg. If so, about forty in all have been discharged there and here. THE New York City Tract Society has, during

the last year, distributed 78,046 tracts and 602 bound volumes. THE runsway servant of a rebel artillery officer, from Charlestown, says that Hill's and Jackson's whole force have moved from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of the village and a mile this side of it. General A. P. Hill has occupied the declivity half a mile beyond the village, on the Winchester road, with another large force. Two regiments of Stuart's cavalry are this side of Charlestown. The remaining force is on the other side, between Charlestown and Mrs. Fleming's farm, three miles off. The beating of

THE wife of George H. Manchester, of Portsmouth, R. I., wandered down by the shore on Monday last, in the storm, and when found several hours after, was lying dead upon the beach, partly covered with sand washed up by the waves. IRON MAKING, at Marquette, Michigan, appears to be very profitable at present. The Pioneer furnace is to be run under contract, for three years, the contractor furnishing all the material and labor, and delivering the iron free on board, at Marquette, for seventeen dollars per ton. The iron sells readily there for twenty seven dollars per ton, and considerable profit can be realized at that figure, in shipping it below.

THE printing of cards, circulars, &c., does not subject the printer to taxation, but the sale of the same requires the license of a retail dealer. THE Milwankee Wisconsin of Monday states that it was not Mrs. Anna Bishop, the operatio singer, who was lately burned to death in that city, but another lady of the same name—the wife of the proprietor of the City Hotel, at St. Paul,

Labor and Liberty. In a recent paragraph the types misrepresented an idea we expressed in relation to our cause of free labor is one of the most important involved in this war. Labor is the element Asia, all represent labor. The end of the blessings of life are equally and generally from the kernel. The meaning of republicanism is that labor shall be independent; that best pleases him, without the tyranny of the taskmaster or the restrictions of the capitalist. We sit under our own vine and figtree, with no one to molest and none to make

talent for mechanism; others for the finer arts: others are familiar with the times and changes of the seasons, and note all the phenomena of the harvests. Each follows his machinery, instruction, and excitement become sources of industry. One man makes boots; another cuts cloth and sews it into coats; others bake bread and prepare beef, and shoe horses and make ploughshares, and bring coffee and tea from a neighboring town and sell it in small parcels. There may be others of larger ambition; so they open a public school or their neighbors, or preach sermons, or buy a fact of Summer's corps remaining at Bolivar fount of type and print a weekly newspaper. The mental and p'nysical wants of all are supplied. Life comes and goes with its little cares and excitements. The laws of political economy gradually become operative; there are the laws of supply and demand, profit and loss; some are thrifty, and become rich; others are extravagant, and remain poor; one generation passes away; another comes upon the stage, and weary-footed Time walks hand-in-hand with impatient Progress. Houses, and mansions, and wide streets, and beautiful temples, where God is worshipped; magazines and daily news. papers; a theatre, a railway, a prison, an almshouse, an hospital, and a library, gradually appear. The census is numbered by tens of thousands, a city charter is granted, and a member of Congress is chosen. The village has become a metropolis, and the doings of its stock exchange and grain market are eagerly canvassed in the counting-rooms of London. On the banks of a Virginia river a young man comes into possession of a large farm and a number of negroes. He has inherited a lordly revenue and luxurious tastes. He is compelled to assume a certain degree of state, and, to maintain it, he must tease and torture the earth to give forth its richest harvests. He has no time to observe those gentle laws of nature which must always be observed, or barrenness and desolation will surely come. The demands of an expensive life—the winecup, the dice-box, the horse-race—or the fancy of some beautiful woman must be satisfied. So he plants cotton or tobacco from year to year, until, at last, the exhausted earth refuses its tribute. Then the negroes are sold into the more dis'ant South, the lands fall into decay, the mansion becomes warped and ungainly, and in a flash of false and unratural splendor the glory of the planter expires. He has lived for a certain number of years—he has tilled the earth and bartered its produce, but the labor of the hundred men who lived with him has ended in nothing but bonds and mortgages, an old house, and a number of untenanted shanties where the negroes had lived before. In the meantime fortune has thrown a number of white men into his neighborhood. They are anxious to live and be happy, to earn their bread and at the same time worship God-keep progress with the wor'd around them by communication and come to them. They will make shoes or clothes, or ploughshares, or do anything that handiciaft or genius may suggest. They they desire to labor. They desire to do so with a high purpose, and for the ob-

them. A hundred black men, instead of labor-

ing for themselves and one another, as men

search into the cause and purpose of

or attempts to give them that strength which

laws are made—and caste is engendered. repertoire.

no chains can bind. Artificial and unnatural he receives a benefit, and will appear as Dr. Ollapod

Labor becomes capital, and capital can only be strong when labor is degraded. S the hundred white men who have no money, and the hundred black men whose liberty is not their own, become the creatures of the capitalist and landholder almost as absolutely as if they lived together in the hovels of his plantation. The capitalist assumes power, and in the ignorance of those around him his power becomes arbitrary and unquestioned. Time passes on; other generations come upon the scene; but their only heritage is ignorance, superstition, misery, and servitude. They inherit inferiority; for they find the rulers of the land a rich and proud few, who govern them with far more sternness than did any baron of old his vassals. The sunlight of intelligence never falls over their threshold; the world is hidden

from them, and they live in Cimmerian dark-We have taken illustrations that might be reduplicated in any county of Pennsylvania or Virginia. We have shown two systemsthe false and the true—a system in which we see the spirit of Republicanism, and the other n which we see the spirit of Aristocracy. They cannot harmonize. Freedom and Tyranny can never live together; one or the other must die. Degrade labor and nothing remains but the ashes of a mouldering past, stones, and rocks, and ruins, over which the moss is growing. Degrade labor and you degrade man. Intelligence, liberty, religion, truth, love, all pass away, and we become senseless, grovelling things, like the beasts of the field and forest. In this contest we have a war of free labor against slave labor- of progress against decay. The cause has been championed before, for it is the old contest of truth against falsehood, justice against oppression. It is the old cause, and we hall it with the old cry of "God speed the Right."

Are the Rebels Retreating? For a week past we have had daily reports that the rebel army was leaving northern Virginia, and yet, at the present writing, the statement awaits full confirmation. Whether the cause be the secrecy of the enemy's movements, or whether the mystery be official, and attributable to the strictness of our own censorship, it is difficult to say. From what information can be obtained, it is, nevertheless evident that the enemy must retreat farther their drums is heard distinctly at Halltown by our South, or fight a battle before a week has passed; and the impression seems to gain ground that a severe conflict is imminent. Up to Wednesday evening there was nothing confirmatory of the report that LEE was moving towards Gordonsville. The fact of General McClellan's intention to advance, and, if possible, give battle, must have been known to him, and yet the bulk of his army, according to our despatches, was encamped on the west bank of Opequan creek, stretching north from Martinsburg to Bunker Hill, and presenting a line at least ten miles in length. The troops thus situated were reported to be under the command of Generals Hill, Jackson, and Hamp-TON. LEE and STUART were near Shepherdstown-and when these two worthies are in conjunction, some dashing coup is pretty certain to be devised. Winchester was still in possession of the enemy, and their pickets had even appeared before Charlestown, which is only about seven miles from Harper's Ferry. There was nothing in all this to indicate that a rebel retreat was in actual progress. The enemy had not appeared in any force east of cause, so far as it involved the prosperity of the Blue Ridge, though of course Ashby's free labor. The misrepresentation enables us and Snicker's Gaps were well guarded. In to return to a subject which may admit of general terms, their purpose seemed to further discussion. "We desire to place the | be to maintain a menacing attitude until white laboring man of the North, who has his | the last moment, in the hope that somebread to earn, on an equality with the white | thing favorable to their cause might occur laboring man of the South, who must earn his in the interim of delay. Thus, while in squalidness and misery." This is what we | really meditating a retrograde movement, printed, although it is of course directly the which in any event seems to be a necessity reverse of what we intended to say. The with them, they could feign to threaten Maryland, and thus place our army on the defensive, although it is very probably superior of every nation's greatness. All things that to their own in numerical strength, and unare mighty and prosperous spring from it. It doubtedly superior in morale and discipline. is the seed of true liberty. Commerce, To secure the success of this plan, it would

agriculture, manufactures, the cotton we only be requisite that the passes of the Blue grow, and spin, and send to Europe and Ridge should be guarded against the possibility of a visit from General SIGEL, and that all government is the people's happiness; the Potomac should not be swollen by a storm the people's happiness is only insured when so as to render the guarding of the upper fords unnecessary by our troops. Both of distributed; and these blessings come from these conditions appear to have been fulfilled. labor as naturally as the ear of corn comes | As concerns the first, the rebels have not only taken precautions at home to prevent flanking, but have sent reconnoitring parties to that every man may earn his dollar in the way | Upperville, and even as far east as Aldie, to see that no such movement was being attempted. Having possession of these mountain passes, they are not only secure for the time, but, of course, can move rapidly off to Gordonsville, whenever they desire, and How is it in a Northern community? Any reach their entrenchments at that point in advillage on the line of our railroads may be vance of General McClellan. Supposing taken as a type. A hundred men are thrown they should, may they doubtless would, they by the freaks of fortun Some have a would only have a march of about seventy miles, in a line almost due south, and if scared could easily traverse the distance within two days. As regards the second condition on which the rebels must rely for holding their calling. The wants of all in regard to clothing, position around Winchester—the possibility of fording the Potemac-they would seem likewise to have a decided advantage. There have been heavy rains during the past week, but unfortunately they do not seem to have extended so far south as "the situation," and the narrow stream which now divides the opposing armies has responded only by a few inches rise. This may explain the vexatious practice law, or minister to the diseases of | delay attending Lee's retreat, as well as the

> with McClellan. Until we receive more definite information. therefore, we cannot conclude that LEE has commenced to retreat. The mere fact of his having sent his disabled men and superfluous baggage southward through Front Royal is inconclusive of this point, and may indicate a determination on his part to make another desperate effort to delay our advance, and cripple the effectiveness of our army for a season, until Winter shall have set his seal of truce on military operations.

> Heights, instead of crossing into Virginia

Pennsylvania Volunteers. Further advices from General MITCHELL's recent brilliant reconnoissance show that ennsylvania troops fairly carried off the honors of the day. The troops from our State that were engaged were six hundred of the 47th, under Colonel Good, four hundred of the 55th, under Colonel WHITE, and the 76th. A correspondent by no means disposed to report matters in our favor is thus constrained to write: "If heavy losses may indicate gallantry, the

palm may he given to Col. Good's noble regiment, the 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon this command the brunt of the battle fell. Out of six hundred who went into action, nearly one hundred and fifty were killed or wounded. All the Keystone troops did spendidly." To this is to be added that the chief work done by the navy in this affair was splendidly achieved through Pennsylvania leaders. The naval command was held by that gallant South Carolinian, whose heart is as true to the Union as his genius is adequate to the important professional duties assigned him, CHARLES STEEDMAN; while the finest frigate of the service, the pride of Philadelphia workmanship. the Wabash, handsomely seconded the efforts of Commander STEEDMAN. The ultimate object of General MITCHELL'S undertaking failed only for want of material and men. Let him be reinforced speedily from those quarters that have just shown their native prowess, and the

viper's nest of rebellion is doomed.

Public Entertainments. WALNUT STREET THEATRE .- Miss Charlotte Thomp son closes a most successful engagement at this theatre to morrow evening. To night she takes a complimentary berefit, tendered to her by the citizens of association, and educate the children that may | Philadelphia in appreciation of her deportment es a lady and her merit as an actress. She appears in two of her favorite characters-Julia, in Sheridan Knowles' play of the "Hunchback." and Gertrude in the comedy of "The Little Treasure" know that labor is the great law of life-and These two, more than any others in her repertoire, display her talent and genius in the dramatic art. Many of our citizens have desired especially to see her in the ject of clevating and advancing one another. | latter 7000, and then went the good opinions of the lovers latter rôle, and their wish will now be gratified. As But they fied an antagonism they cannot over- of the Drama, it is needless for us to say that the house come. It disheartens, and crushes, and dwarfs will be crowded, as it should be, on this occasion. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT -Another of these choice entertainments will be given in Concert Hall on Monday evening Lext. Mr Gottschalk will be assisted by Miss should do, labor for one who holds their Carlotta Patti, whose former successful appearance in I berty, their energies, and their lives at Philadelphia will be remembered by our readers. It is his command. They must not read nor | only necessary for us to mention this fact to insure for Mr. Gotischalk a c.owded house. Tickets may be purchased and seats secured at J. E. Gould's music store, their existence. They must be slaves, and no Strooth and Chestant influence can exist that teaches them otherwise, THE ARCH-STREET THEATER. The success of &r. Clarke at this theatre has been wonderful. To-night

and Henry Dore, two of the most brilliant parts in his

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 30, 1862. Circular from the Adjutant General.

The following circular has been issued from the Adjuant General's office: Numerous applications are addressed to this office relative to the services of deceased officers and soldiers. Fraudulent claims have been facilitated by the informsion obtained, procured from the public offices, and to guard against such impositions and secure the rights of discharged soldiers or heirs of deceased soldiers, no information as to the service, discharge, or death of deceased officers or soldiers will be furnished, except to those who shall show themselves entitled to it. Hence in applications for information where it can be used as a basis of a claim against the Government to the prejudice of innocent persons, the following conditions must be complied with:

1. The identity of the soldier must be proved. 2 Heirs or representatives must show they are such In those cases the proof may be by affidavits from editable and disinterested persons, certified to be such by the acting justice or notary, whose official character should also be made to appear. 3. Where an agent acts he must produce his authority n each individual case, coupled with proof of that of

the party who empower him in the manner above indi-4. Where the object is to obtain pay or allowance, the application must be made to the officer of the Government under whose direction payment would be made. When this officer is eatlafied of the right of the claimant, he will call on the Adjutant General for any information accessary to parfect the claim, which, if found on the records, will be furnished to him, but not to the party oncerned. Where the affidavit, or other evidence, proceds from a foreign country, the official character of the magistrate or acting officer before whom they are taken must be verified by a minister or consul of the United States resident in the country where such testimony originated, the verification to be, in all cases.

under the hand and official seal of such misister of 5. Applications for certificates under the seal of the War Department, to be used in foreign countries, will only be entertained when coming from the highest representatives of the country, through the Department of State. All the facts connected with the subject of inquiry should be communicated, particularly the full neme, rank, regiment, and company of the soldier, when and where he was lest heard from, and the names of the officers under whom he served.

S THOMAS, Adjutant General. Major General LEW. WALLAGE has been assigned to luty in the Department of the Tennessee. Rebel Prisoners Sent Away. A number of rebel prisoners of war left the Old Capil prison to day for the South.

Mules for the Army. Contracts for furnishing two thousand mules to the Quartermaster's Department have been awarded to-day, t prices ranging from \$97 to \$98. A Suspicious Character Arrested

A man from Baltimore, arrested by the provost marshal's guard, having in his possession a quantity of quinine, opium, and morphine, supposed to be intended for the South, was to-day committed to the Old Capitol

The U.S. Supreme Court. The appointment of DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is officially announced. The following official order is also made public: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 29 -Two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United

States having been appointed since the last adjournment of said Court, and consequently no alletment of the members of said Courts to the several circuits having been made by them, according to the 5th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States." approved April 29th, 1832; I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of said section, do make an allotment of the Justices of said Court to the circuits now existing by law, a For the First Circuit-NATHAN CLIFFORD, Associate

For the Second Circuit-EAMUEL NELSON, Associate For the Third Circuit-ROBERT C. GRIER, Associate usince. For the Fourth Circuit—Booke B Tanky, Chief Jus-For the Fifth Circuit-JAMES M. WAYNE, Associate For the Sixth Circuit-John Catron, Associate Jus-For the Seventh Circuit—NOAH H. SWAYNE, Associate For the Righth Circuit-DAVID DAVIS, Associate Jus-For the Ninth Circuit-SAMUEL F. MILLER, Associate

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Justice. Naval Orders. Lieutenant Commander BHINE and Lieutenant WIL LIAM FOREEST have been ordered to the Keckuk. Lieutenent Commander Hopkins has been ordered to the Wissabickon. Lieutenant Commander GREEN to the Sangamon. Acting Lieutenant WILLIAM HYE to the

command of the steamer Louisiana. Acting Surgeon T. W. MECKLY has been ordered to the Monitor. Another Success in General Curtis' Depariment. The following despatch was received at headquarters Sr. Louis, Mo, October 28.—To Mosor General H W. Halleck, General in Chief U. S. A: The Army of the Frontier is again successful. General Schoffeld, in a despatch from Fayotteville, Ark, states that on yester-

despatch from Tayetteville, Ark, states that on yester-day Brigadier General Herron, with the 1st Iowa Cavalry and 7th Missouri Cavalry, attacked a rebel camp, four miles east of that place. Our force was about 1,000 strong, and the rebel force 3,000, commanded by Colonel Craverns. After a sharp engagement of an hour, the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipage and a few wagons. The loss of the enemy was eight dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally. General Herron pursued the rebels for several miles into the Boston Monntain. rai miles into the Boston Mor S. R. CURTIS. Major General.

Miscellaneous. ROYAL PHELPS has been recognized by the President as Consul General of Nicaragua, to reside at New York. Capt. EDWARD VENUTI and Lieut. JUAN JUIZ Y COR TILLO. late of 39th New York, have been naturalize through the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. These are believed to be the first cases under the recent law conferring full citizenship for one year's faithful ser vice in the army. The following has been received at headquarters:

I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Quiox, of the 28th Illinois, to take the Ringgold Cavalry and two guus of Rourk's Battery, and pursue the party that took the cattle in Hardy county. He left New Creek last night at cattle in Hardy county. He left New Oresk last night at dank. By a rapid march all night, he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning, attacked him, and recovered one hundred and seventy head of cattle, and took six-B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, October 80 -A force of cavalry belonging to the command of General Kelly left Cumberland yesterday, making a forced march into Virginia, in search o the rebel marauding cavalry who had been committing depredations in that section. They marched all night, and came up with them this morning, capturing sixteen prisoners and twenty horses; also, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, which there guerillas had stolen from the citizens of an adjoining county. The rebel pickets, under General Walker, at Upperville, were driven from that place yesterday after soon. The infantry were said to have marched to Spickersville, their intention evidently being to escape to the right of the Blue Bidge mountains, by way

Enicker's Gap. This is the only news from this section to day. The orders of the commanding general of this army are being carried out day and night with all possible de The rebels have destroyed a portion of the railroad running from Charlestown to Winchester.

Fairfax, was taken prisoner to-day. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An aid to Gen. Longstreet, who was paying a visit t

The Merrimac No. 2. FORTRESS MONROR, October 28.—A man who says he was taken prisoner by the rebels several months ago, and who finally succeeded in obtaining his release, pub lishes the following account of the rebel steamer Merri-"I have been at Richmond for some time. During my stay I went on board the Merrimac No. 2. She is tho roughly and heavily clad with iron, and in every way a tough customer. She has yet but one gun on board, but the other guns were ready when I left, and the rebels were about placing them on board. They intended to have them all mounted in three weeks. Her machinery works well, and she can easily make eight miles an hour The rebels have every confidence in her capability, and are certain that she will prove a successs. When the people of the North hear that the Merrimac No. 2 is a failure, and that the rebels declare her to be so, then they may expect her out to do all the damage she can. Their ntention is to delude and deceive as much as possible so as to take us napping. For this reason a rebel officer made the remark that the ebstructions on the James river, at Fort Darling, had been removed, intending evidently to convey the idea that the obstructions had been ren oved to let the Merrimac out."

An Unknown Ship Burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 29 .- The Baltimore boat Georgiana, Capt. Pearson, arrived here at 8 o'clock this this morning he saw the light of a burning ship, which was about 25 miles distant. At 4 o'clock Capt. Pearson sent a boat to the burning ship Just before it reache her the mizzen mast fell, and the ship was so much burned that her name could not be made out. Her life boats were all gone, and she was on anchor, with her two quarter boats on deck, bostom up. There was no one on board, and no one in halling distance. The ship being at suchor, leads to the conclusion that the ship had been fired and deserted. There are a variety of rumors affoat here respecting the ship. Some facts make it appear as if there lad been a mutiny on board, while some persons think that the rebels have committed the act. The steamer Metamora left Fortress Monroe at noon for Aiken's Landing. She only took up four chaplains and three doctors for exchange. The Maple Leaf arrived here this afternoon, but did not bring the two hundred rebel prisoners, as was expected, from Fort Mc-Henry. The last lot of rebel prisoners sent to Aiken's Landing was not responded to by the Confederate Government, and that may be the reason for the detention of the prisoners at Fort McHenry. The gunboat Miami arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and now lies at the Government wharf, taking on board heavier guns than she has heretofore carried.

The Winder Habeas Corpus Case. BOSTON, October 30 - Deputy Sheriff Bayley proceeded to Fort Werren to day in a sloop, falling to get a pass in the regular steamer, to serve the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Winder. The deputy sheriff was not allowed to land, and, consequently, returned to the city. He reported to the court that his attempt to serve the wilt was unsuccessful. The judge remarked that he had no means with which to enforce the writ, and ordered the papers to be placed on file. This probably ends the case for the present.

Capture of the British Iron Steamer Washuta. New York, October 30 -Letters from Port Royal state that the British iron steamer Washuta had been captured by the United States gunboat Memphis, and brought into Port Royal. Most of her cargo had been previously thrown overboard.

Serenade to General Rosecrans LOWISVILLE, October SO .- The order appropriating the Masonic Temple as a military hospital has been reacindad.

General Boyle has ordered all officers to join their respective regiments at once. D. P. Cissell, formerly Senator from Union county, has been arrested on a charge of disloyalty, and will be sent to Fort Johnson. General Rosecrans responded to a seronade by the band of the 59th Ohio, at the Galt House, thanking the band for the compliment, and saying that speech-making was not his vocation; that he came here to fight. He hoved that he might meet them again when the war was over, and live under the old national flag. To attain this end, and for justice and right, he had taken up arms, and I believe you all agree with me. I again than you, and you must excuse me from a lengthy speech,

From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG. October 30 -On account of the name ous applications to the Governor for the removal of the Philadelphia powder magazine to some safer locality, he has sent an officer to Philadelphia for the purpose of selecting some more suitable place, with a view to its early removal.

The school-teachers' certificate, referred to in yesterday's despatch, should be sent to Thomas H. Burrows. State Superintendent of Common Schools, at Harrisburg instead of Philadelphia. The following order has just been issued by Surgeon General King, relating to the examination of applicants for exemption: lst. The applicant must make oath that he is the iden-fical person named in the order for his examination, and that he has employed no corrupt influences by bribes or

otherwise to secure his exemption.
2d. The surgeon will carefully examine the physical disability on which the application for exemption is based, and grant a certificate of unitness for military duty only ne United States service.

By order of the Governor: Governor: JAS. KING; Surgeon General of Pennsylvania The Baltimore Arrests. BALTIMORE, October 30 .- The loyal citizens arrested

n Tuesday night and sent down the bay, have not yet been released Governor Bradford has gone to Washington to see the President. He has demanded the unconditional release of the parties, and that the papers and documents that were seized be given up. The petition for the removal of General Wool received numerous signatures last night, and an advertisement appears inviting citizens to call at the Reading Rooms and sign the memorial for

The Loyal Baltimoreans Released. BALTIMORE, October 30 -The loyal citizens who were arrested by order of General Wool, on Tuesday night, and sent to Fort Delaware, have been unconditionally released by order of the President. The papers selzed at the time of the arrest have also been delivered up. Assurances have been given by the President that the whole affair will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the loval people of Maryland.

General Rosecrans at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, October 30 .- General Rosecrans and staff arrived here this morning. He assumes comman of General Buell's Department, and General Buell goes to Annapolis, Maryland. General Damont has also

The Rebel Steamer Herald at Bermuda. NEW YORK, October 30.—Advices from Bermuda state the arrival there of the rebel steamer Herald, from Charleston, with eight hundred bales of cotton, and Prof. Manry as a passenger. Naval Items.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The brig Mary, from Aux Cayes, arrived to night, reports October 18th, in lat. 31, long 74, saw a large frigate under steam, with a schooner rigged steamer in tow. The latter not having steam up.
The bark B G. W. Dodge, from Trinidad, reports that
she was boarded, on the 8th inst. from the U. S. gunboat Montgomery. The officer reported having chased a rebel steamer the day previous. The rabels ran her shore and then set their craft on fire. She was cotton

The Burning Ship. NEW YORK, October 80.—The ship seen on fire off the Bappshatnock river-by the Georgianna, from Balti-more, on her route to Fortress Monros, is supposed to be the Alleghaman, from New York, bound to London The New Naval Station.

NEW LONDON, October 30.—It is stated that the com-missioners, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, have made a report in favor of New London as the new paral station. Marine Disaster. NEW YORK, October 30.—Spoken, off Montauk, schooner Albert Treat, from New Haven, for Porto Rico. She is returning to port, having lost overbland

the captain, second mate and one seaman in a hurri-The North American off Father Point. MONTREAL, October 30 —The steamer North American arrived off Father Point last night, during a snow storm, and remained there till this morning, when she

The Hibernia Off Cape Race. St. Johns, October 29.—The steamer Hibernia, for puebec, passed Cape Bace at 3 o'clock this morning. Movement of Troops.

brough here to day for New York. A Disabled Steamer. HALIFAX, October 30.—The steamer Despatch, from New York for Liverpool, twenty-one days out, put into this port to-day, disabled.

Markets. BALTIMORE, October 30.—Flour firm and advancing. Wheat steady... Corn quiet; white 71@78c; yellow 76@70. Whisky quiet at 40@40½c. Coffee firm.
Olnoinnari, October 30.—Flour dull, and holders more wheat dull. Whisky buoyant at 34.0. Pork dull, with ro demand. Hogs are offered freely at \$4.75, buyers effer \$4.50; the packing has stopped, owing to the warm weather. Lard firm at \$4. Gold 28. Silver 25. Demand notes 25. Exchange par.

Order of Maj. General Rosecrans, Congratulating his Army on the Victory of Co-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, 3d Division, District West Tennesser, Cornty of Ders, No. 151

Army of the Third Division of the District of West freat battle of corinin, was given to you on the battle-field by myself, in person. I then proclaimed to you that "they were badly beaten at al! points, and had fied, leaving their dead and wounded on the field." When I told you to replenish your cartridge boxes and bayersacks, snatch a sleep after your two days' fighting and two nights of watching and movements, ngning and two nights of watching and movements, and be ready by the morning's dawn, to follow the retreating fee, my heart beat high with pride and pleasure at the round and poyful response from your toil-worn and battle stained ranks. Such a response was worthy such addistant and of the country and of the stained ranks. thy such soldiers, and of the country and cause for which they fought. I have now received the reports of the various commanders. I have now to tell you that the magnitude of the stake, the battle, and the results become more than ever apparent. Upon the issue of this fight depended the possession of West Tennessee, and perhaps even the fate of operations in Kentucky. The entire available force of the rebels in Missistippi, save a few garrisons and a small reserve, attacked you. They were commanded by Van Porn, Price, Villigigue, Rust, Armstrong, Manuy, and others, in person. They numbered, according to their own authorities, nearly forty thousand men—almost double your own numbers. You fought them into the position we desired on the 3d, punishing them terribly; and on the 4th, in three hours after the infantry went into action, they were completely beaten. You they fought. I have now received the reports of the various bly; and on the 4th, in three hours after the miantry went late action, they were completely beaten. You killed and buried 1,423 officers and men; some of their mest distinguished efficers falling—among whom was the gellent Colonel Bogers, of the 2d Texas, who bore their colors, at the head of his storming column, to the dage of the ditch of "Battery Robinett," where he fell. Their wounded, at the usual rate, must exceed five thousand. the aitch of "Battery Roolnett," where he fell. Their wounded, at the usual rate, must exceed five thousand. You took 2,268 prisoners—among whom are 137 field officers, captains, and subalterns, representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of artillery, 7 batta ions, making 69 regiments, 13 batteries, 7 battalions, besides several companies. You captured 3,300 stands of small arms, 14 stands of capture of a regiments and captured 2,300 stands of small arms, 14 stands of captured 3,300 stands of small arms, 14 stands of You captured 3,300 stands of small arms, 14 stands of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of equipments. You pursued his retreating columns forty miles in force with infantry, and sixty nine miles with cavalry, and were ready to follow him to Mobile, if necessary, had you received orders. I congratulate you on these decisive results; in the name of the Government and the people, I thank you. I beg you to unite with me in giving humble thanks to the Great Master of all for our victories. It would be to me a great pleasure to signalize in this general order those whose gallant deeds are recorded in the various reports; but their number forbids. I would only ray that to Generals Hamilton, Stanley, McArthur, and Davies, to General Oglesby and Colonel Migener, and and Davies, to General Ogicsby and Colonel Mizener, and the brigade and regiments commanders under them, I offer my thanks for the gallant and able manaer in which they have performed their several duties. To the regimental commanders and chiefs of batteries and cavalry, and especially to Colonels Lee and Hatch, I present my thanks for their gallantry on the battle-field present my thanks for their gallantry on the battle-field and in the pursuit I desire especially to offer my thanks to General Davies and his division, whese magnificent fighting on the 3d more than atones for all that was lacking on the 4th. To all the officers and soldiers of this army who bravely fought I offer my heartfelt thanks for their noble behavior, and pray that God and their country may add to the rewards which fix w from the consciousness of duty performed, and that the time may specify come when, under the flag of a nation one and indivisible, benign peace may again smile on us amid the endearments of home and family.

But victory has cost us the lives of three hundred and

endearments of home and family.

But victory has cost us the lives of three hundred and fifteen brave officers and soldiers, hesides the wounded. Words of praise cannot reach those who died for their country in this battle, but they console and encourage the living. The memory of the brave Hackelman, the chivalrous Kirby Emith, the true and noble Colonels. Thrue, Baker, and Miles, and Captain Guy C. Ward, with many others, live with us and in the memory of a free people while bistery will inscribe their names among its heroes.

Major General Companying.

Major General Commanding. Seneral Mitchell and the Contrabands. LETTER TO SECRETARY CHASE. General Mitchell, in a letter to Secretary Chase, dated Hilton Head, October 13, says:

Hitton Head, October 13, says:

I think, Governor, you are mistaken when you say General Saxton is to act under my orders. His letter of instruction states, in so many words, that he is to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. I would begin the organization of my plantation system. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, imp'ements, houses, furriture, &o, would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will ha possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accessions of population which will certainly come to us when we break through the enemy's line on the main land, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they were to be governed, educated, and made industrious and worthy citizens. I would tell them that the fruits of their future toth would be consecreted hereofter to their own benefit; to each family ation I would give a separate dwalling, with a patch for their own private cultivation as a little gar-From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three presons will certainly eave from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each year. In five years such a family

would have leid up in the Plantation Bank an amount sufficient to make them independent. And then with industrious habits, with religious instruction, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-dependence, they might elect their own ht mes if they so chote, and begin the world for themselves. they so chora and begin the world for themselves.

I have decided to remove all the negro femilies to the outside of our lines. To accomplie this I have laid off a beautiful piece of ground, fronting upon the beach, into lots of half an acreeach. Upon these lots we are already erecting our buildings. I have at work a gang of fifty negroes, with a black man as foreman, and a white superintendent. The work is perfectly systematized; the houses of very simple structure; their various pa is divided among gangs, who work only or these parts. One gang is employed upon the frames, in getting them out and putting them up; another in getting cut the sidings; another in putting up the sidings; enother in splitting clap, boards for the roof; another in putting on the roof. And these fifty hands, now working cernestly and with high hope, are actually fullding a bruse a day. I hope to organize two or three more bouse a day. I hope to organize two or three more bands of a ty each, so that in a short time we may be

THE CASE OF W. H. WINDER. HIS PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. THE OPINION OF JUDGE CLIFFORD.

On Saturday last, W. H. Winder, of Philadelphia brough his counsel, presented his petition for a writ of habeas corpus, to Judge Clifford, associate justice the Supreme Court of the United States sitting in ceton. He states in the petition that he was arrested Philadelphia, by order of Secretary Cameron, and nmediately transferred to Fort Lafayette, and thenc Fort Warren, where he now is. He also states that e does not know on what grounds he has been arrested and that he has petitioned several times for his liberty, but without effect. He therefore applied to Judge Olifford to issue a writ of habeas corous to Colonel Dimmick of Fort Warren, so that he can be brought before "his onor, to do, submit to, and receive what the laws may require." To this petition Judge Clifford delivered th following charge: This is a petition for a writ of babeas corpus, wherein

This is a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, wherein the petitioner represents that for a long time past he has been confined in Fort Warren, a military fort of the United States, in this district, under the command of Colonel Justin Dimmick, where and by whom he is ille-Colonel Justin Dimmick, where and by whom he is illegally restrained of his liberty.

As a foundation of the application, and to show that the prayer of the petitioner cught to be granted, he alleges that he is and always has been a loyal citizen of the United States, and that until the time of his arrest, as therein set forth, he had been a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the complaint is, that while he was so resident there, he was, on the eleventh day of September, 1861, arrested at his residence in the city of Philadelphic, under a warrant purporting to have been issued by a commissioner of the United States, upon a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States

a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States.

According to the petition that warrant was founded upon the act of Congress of the thirteenth of July, 1861; but the petitioner avers that he was entirely in account of that charge or of any other offence against the United States; that he urged an immediate hearing of the case on the day of his arrest, which was refused on the ground that the District Attorney had other engagements, and the same was postponed to the thirteenth day of the same month, when he was again piesent, and ready and anxious to meet the charge, but that the District Attorney, after stating that he had no charge to prefer against him, informed him that an order had been received that he should be delivered to the Marshal of the United States for that district; that he was shal of the United States for that district; that he was accordingly discharged by the Commissioner, and was, then and there, without any warrant or cause of com-mitment being exhibited to him or to his counsel, immedistely seized and taken into custody by William Mill-ward, Marshal of that district. When the District Atward, Marshal of that district. When the District Attorney, however, informed the petitioner that any order had been received that he, the petitioner, snould be delivered to the Marshal, he at the same time, as the petitioner states, handed to his connsel, who was present with him, a telegraph despatch, addressed to the District Attorney, of the following purport:

"Have telegraphed Marshal Milward to arrest Wm.

. Winder, and transfer him to Fort Lafayette.

S. CAMEBON, Sec'y of War." Recurring to the copy of the telegram as given in the petition, it will be seen that it was dated at Washington on the 11th day of September, 1861, two days before the petitioner was taken into custody by the Marshal, and petitioner was taken into custody by the Marshal, and the petitioner states that on the same afternoon that he was so seized he was removed to the city of New York by a person believed to be a deputy or officer of the Marshal, and upon reaching that city was carried to Fort Lafayette, a military fort of the United States, under an order of which the following is a copy:

"Permit me to introduce to you my deputy, Mr. Sharky, who carries with him Mr. Winder, to be delivered to your custedy, per order of the Secretary of War."

Enid order or letter was dated at Philadelphia on the thirteenth day of September, 1861, and was addressed to the commandant at Fort Hamilton, and was signed by the mershal. by the mershal.

Having stated these proceedings, the petitioner avers that he has never seen the order or pretended order of the Secretary of War, and for reasons set forth in the petition he does not believe that any such order ever existed, but that he remained in Fort Lafayette, so unlawfully restrained of his liberty, under color of some order or pretended order of the Secretary of War, or of some other person, until some time towards the last of October or the first of November, 1861, when he was transferred, under some order or direction to him un-

transferred, under some order or direction to him un-known, to the military fort before mentioned, in this district, under the command of Colonel Justin Dim-mick, in which place he has ever sin to be be detained in cutody, and now is unlawfully restrained of his liberty. On the 5th day of December, 1861, he addressed a lef-ter that the state of the colonial laws to reliable the state of the state of the colonial laws. On the 5th day of December, 1861, he addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, soliciting leave to visit Washington on parole, for the examination of his case, or that he might be furnished with a statement of the charges against him; but as no reply was received to the communication it will not be reproduced at the present time. Failing to get any reply to that letter, on the 22d day of February, 1862, he addressed another letter to the present Secretary of War, but so far as appears the communication was never answered. Relieving it to the communication was never answered. Believing it to be impossible that the former Secretary of War, Genera Simon Cameron, would, of his own motion, have autho-rized his arrest, the petitioner states that he, on the 15th day of March, 1862, wrote to General Cameron upon the subject, informing him that it was by his order that he the netitioner, was scized and taken from Philadelphia to Fort Lafayette, and there placed in confinement, and whose instance, and upon what representations, he had been induced to issue the order. To that letter, as the petitioner states, a reply was re-ceived under date of the 24th day of March, 1562, and

ceived under date of the 24th day of March, 1502, and he gives what purports to be a copy of the answersuffice, it so say, without attempting to give the precise language, the write rexpresses his surprise at the remark of the petitioner that it was by his order that he had been taken from Philadelphia to Fort Lafayette and placed in confinement. On the contrary, he expressly states that he knew nothing of the petitioner's arrest until he saw the fact stated in the newspapers, and adds several circumstances confirmatory of that statement. Confirmed by that letter in the opinion that the name of the former Secretary of War had been used with-Confirmed by that letter in the opinion that the name of ithe former Secretary of War had been used withenth his knowledge or inadvertently, the petitioner states that on the thirty-first day of same month, he wrote General Comeron another letter, thanking him for his prompt reply, and furnished him with a copy of the document under which the commandant of Fort Hamilton took charge of him and placed him in Fort Lafayettenand also a copy of his telegraphic despatch to the District Attorney, which was handed to his counsel at the time he was discharged by the Commissioner Considering. he was discharged by the Commissioner. Considering that the reply of General Cameron is a brief one, it will

LOCHIEL, April 2, 1862. W. H. Winder, Esq.—Sir.: I have enclosed your letter (of the 31st), received to day, to the Secretary of State, and disavowed all knowledge of your arrest, with State, and dissert release, if you have been a request for your respectfully, my direction. Very respectfully, BIMON CAMERON. Various other matters are stated in the petition, which need not be particularly noticed at this stage of the case, except to say that the petitioner, in conclusion, avers that he has been nearly fourteen months unlawfully restrained of his liberty, and detained in custody, under color of some pretended authority of the United States, without any specific crime or offence being imputed to him, in disregard of the plain provisions of the Lentitudes of the Light States, and the laws of Conconstitution of the United States and the laws of Con gress, to the benefit of which every citizen is entitled. He accordingly prays the court to grant this writ of

By the Isth rection of the act of the 25th of September, 1789, it is provided, among other things, that either States, as well as the Judges of the Court of the United have rower to grant writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of commitment...pro-vided, that writs of habeas corpus shall in no case ex-tend to prisoners in jail, unless where they are in causedy under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify. Additional authority upon the subject is also conferred by subsequent acts of Congress, but it is unnecessary to refer to any other act, as the petition in this case is ob-vicusly founded upon the before mentioned prevision of the Judiciary act.

Courts of justice may refuse to grant the writ of habess corpus where no probable ground for relief is shown in the petition, or where it appears that the petitioner is duly committed for felony or treason plainly expressed in the warrant of commitment; but

plainly expressed in the warrant of commitment; but where probable ground is shown that the party is in custedy under or by color of the auth rity of the United States, and is imprisoned without just cause, and, therefore, has a right to be delivered, the writ of habeas corpus then becomes a writ of right, which may not be denied, but ought to be granted to every man who is committed or detained in prison, or otherwise restrained of his liberty. Authorities in support of these positions are unnecessary, as wherever the principles of the common law are adopted or recognized that are universally mon law are adopted or recognized they are universall acknowledged.

Although the petitioner was arrested in the first place, by virtue of a warrant issued by a Commissioner of the United States, still the case, as stated in the petition, shows that he was discharged from that arrest, and that ne warrant of any kind has since been issued against him.

nc warrent of any kind has since been issued against him. Assuming the case to be as stated in the petition; he was not only arrested and imprisoned under an order having no other sanction than that of a telegraph despatch, but it now appears from the petition that the Secretary of War, who was supposed to have sent or authorized the telegram containing the order, denies all knowledge of the arrest of the petitioner, except as he learned the fact from the newspapers, and entirely disavows the responsibility for the proceedings.

Nothing nead he added to the paractive of the fact of hing need be added to the narrative of the facts as set forth in the petition, to demonstrate that the petition shows probable ground to conclude that he is imprisoned and restrained of his liberty without just cause. Undoubted y he is in custody under, or by color of authority of the United States, and, such being the fact, all the requisites known to the law are shown to entitle the petitioner to the writ for which he prays, and on that state of the case, it becomes the duty of the court to grant it. When these pre-requisites appear it is not competent for the court to deny the application, because the court has in such case no discretion upon the sub-ject, but the writ must issue as a matter of right.

All these remarks must be understood as based entire-by upon the facts as stated in the petition, and, of course, can have no application to any different state of facts which may be shown upon the return.

FROM HILTON HEAD Capture of an Anglo-rebel Steamer-The

Late Reconnoissance

HILTON HEAD, October 22.

The British steamer Wachuta, Captain Glipin, was brought into port on Thursday last, a prize to the gunboat Memphis, Commander Wathaugh. She was captured, after an all-day's chase, off the coast of North Carolina. In the endeavor to escape she threw overboard the great portion of her cargo, and so strained her engines as to be unable to make steam. She is believed to have been loaded with arms and ammunition. The Wachuta is an iron steamer, built in London, and will prove a valuable and useful prize. She will be sent North for condemna-

tion.

The expedition commanded by Gen. Brannan, which was intended to destroy the raitroad communication be-tween Charleston and Savannah, has not been, to use the twen Unsireston and Sayannah, has not been, to use the mildest term, a success. Our men landed, successed in firing into a train, which, however, escaped; have taken a few prisceners and one gun, but were opened upon by a battery of thirteen guns, with shrapnel, at short range, which tore through their ranks. A lieutenant colonel and colorel are reported wounded, two captains of a Pennsylvania regiment hilled. The First regular artillery battery is reported all cut to pieces. Lieut. Henry was killed. One of our transports fell foul of two others, more or

One of our transports fell foul of two others, more or less high in the gunboat got up as high as possible. One of our regiments and a battery were, it is said, short of ammunition, and obliged to withdraw on that account. A number of wounded and dead have already arrived at Hilton Head. The gunboats, we learned, had only ninety rounds left at the conclusion of the affair.

Our men tore up a portion of the railroad track, and the lebula hurred a bridge to recent for a recent or a recent. Our men tore up a portion of the railroad track, and the rebels burned a bridge to prevent our pursuit. The cars were heard running by our pickets all night long. The enemy were doubtless informed of our intention in time to be strongly reinforced. One party of their pickets, numbering some five or six, were captured by a party tent out for that purpose. But the party which was intended to capture the larger bely of their pickets used are reported to have falled in their undertaking, the rebels getting wind of the intended visit and skedaddits.

daddir g.
Our loss now foots up, according to officers of the medical staff, one hundred and fity killed and five hundre cal staff, one hundred and firty killed and five hundred wounded. Lieut. Henry, of the First regular artillery, reported killed, is safe, but had two horses shot under him. A better or a braver soldier never stepped. He is a brother in law of General Terrill, recent, whilled. Every month is filled with his presses. Major Draw, of the New Harpshire Volunteers, had a horse shot under him He is a gallant soldier. The Forty seventh cenneylval is suffered reverely. Colonel Chatfield, kirth Connecticut, is wounded, shot through the thigh. We are told that Beauty agard commanded the anemy in pareon preticut, is wounded, shot through the thigh. We are told that Beaur, gard commanded the enemy in person, having come up from Charleston with ten thousand men, and was all ready for us from an early hour on the day of attack. But I forbear further details. No officer above the rank of captain was injured except Colonel Chatfield. General Terry was thrown from his horse, which may account for the report of his being hurt. One of General Brannan's aids is reported to have had his horse's head shivered by a ball. Another, who was waving his hat in the air obsering on his men, had his hat knocked out of his hand in a highly unceremonicus man-

THE O. P. F. WANTS TO BE U. S SENATOR _______ THE U. P. F. WAITS TO BE U. S SENCRIUM. It sppers a caucus of Breckinridge tories was lately held at Wheatland, at which it was resolved that James Buchanan should be sent to the United States Senate, provided there was power among the Secasion sympathisers elected to the Legislature to effect the object. The caucus to which the United Budge was composed of J Gianoy Jones, Accome. William B. Reed, and others of the 112 its.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

ner by a similar missile.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA, The Rebel Plan of Surprising Sigel Frus-From the Washington Star of last evening.] The corps of General Burnaide has already advanced so far down along the eastern base of the Bine Ridge as

to have formed a practical junction with the fine arm

er General Sigel, their lines of pickets being i

on innction.
The prompt withdrawal of Walker's rebet force from Upperville, mentioned to-day in our latest news from the tront, was doubtess in consequence of the rapidity of Burnside's movement in that direction. We do not believe that he has gone in the direction of Snickersville, as represented, because to do so would be rushing into the open jaws of McClellan's army; but rather immediately access the sides have for Upperville, over the distoly access the sides have of Upperville, over the distoly access the sides have of Upperville. diately across the ridge back of Upperville, over the d rect Alexandria and Winchester turnpike. rect Alexandria and Winohester turnpike.

The latest information from Harper's Ferry intimates that the rebels still continue in force between that point and Winchester, and in the vicinity of Shepherdstown and Charlestown. Or, in other words, they continue to occupy in force the ridge on which Lee posted his army occupy in force the ridge on which Lee posted his army immediately after recreasing the Potomac back into Virginia. We are not inclined, however, to place confidence in the idea that he is not moving from that vicinity as fest as he can do so consistent with his views of the movements necessary for the safoty of his army. Burnside and Fitz John Porter have apparently already defeated his probable scheme of attempting to surprise Sigel, and there is too much danger to his communication with Richmond, in the practical junction they have already made, to permit him to fall to cover it promptly, by falling back with his whole force.

A TRENCHANT ORDER.—General Milroy in a re-cent General Order says: "The General Commanding ha-been repeatedly pained to learn that a few bad men it ome of the regiments of his command are in the habit of abusing, beating, and otherwise maltreating the ne-gro and mulatic servants and teamsters in his command. The servicefor these negroes and mulatices are necessary and cannot be dispensed with, without taking the soldiers and cannot be dispensed with, without taking the soluers from their legitimate duties, which would be an injury to the service. It is therefere ordered, and hereby made the duty of every officer and soldier of this command, to imme-diately shoot down every soldier or other person, who may be causelessly abusing, beating, or otherwise maltreating any of the negro or mulatto servants or drivers in or about this command."

SALE OF CARPETINGS-COCOA MATTINGS, HAS-SOCKS-11.000 PIECES WALL-PAPERS AND BORDER-ING-ALSO, 30 BALES DAMAGED COTTON .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of velvet, Brussels, ingrain, cottage, and Venetian carpetings, cocoa mattings, bassocks, 11,000 pieces rich wall-papers and borders; also, 30 bales damaged cotton (for cash), with which the sale will commence. To be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit of four months. commencing this morning at 101 o'clock, precisely by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WIND. WIND. WIND. SSW. WSW...Wby N...SSW

HALLOWEEN.—If the spirits of the dead were to revive and set themselves to writing locals en the present theme, we might expect a very curious melange from such a collection. Halloween is though to be a time when witches, devils, and other mischiefmaking beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight rounds. Those aerial people, the fairies, in particular. are said on that occasion to hold a solemn convocation, arand anniversary. Burns has celebrated in a style in which no other post can hope to do the inimitable fancies and freaks which mark the period of hallowide and dis-

tinguish it from all other festivities However much it may have been observed elsewhere and at other times, it is certain we have gradually discontinued the merry-makings which once made a wild carnival out of the occasion. Our modern orgies are limited to family parties, or small companies; chivalrous old gentlemen no lorger emulate each other in exploits with the bottle, and Halloween, once the night of so much uproarious merriment, has now simmered down for the most part into prim respectability. Still there is enough to separate and distinguish it from all other evenings of the year. It is the hour when street boys club together and ring multitudinous door boils, hiding up alleys and behind corners, and exploding into shrieks of laughter at the ultimate success of their tintinabulations. Surely Poe must have written his song of the bells on such a night. It is the hour also when servants, after waiting for the sixth summons of the clapper or knocker, at length stealthily preparing for answer, hide in ambush, and make a sudden sally upon the importinent foe. Among some families where joility is the order of the

day, and the reign of some Lord of Misrule is sough for, the goodly custom of celebrating Halloween yet survives, and is entered into with zest by both old and young. Family gatherings, met for the sole purpose of enjoyment, revive, at least for a while, the spirit of the past. A very engaging device is to suspend from the ceiling a rope, to which is attached a little scaffolding of candies or apples. and require each of the company, the hands being tied, to grasp the fruit with the teeth. Such glaring and gleaming of shoulders, necks, and arms, such such kiss-suggesting lips, such beautiful distortions o feature, as we have seen on there interesting occasions Naming apple-seeds can be made entertaining. "One love, two I love, three I love, I say," is a very beautiful sentence when the one within earskot han pens to be the number thus alluded to. Walking down stairs backwards, with a mirror held before one, is suitable for old maids, and blowing petals from flowers is very attractive in young ones. The Philopena, if taken in the German style, and not in our stupid English one, pecomes excessively amusing, not only to the parties im nediately interested, but also to all observers. One cus om however, we strongly recommend—that which relates to the arts employed by the lasses to discover the person and names of their lovers. Surely, if there is a time fit ter than any other for a weman to look beautiful, it i such a time as that. Young ladies, all, look your nret tiest to-night, and amongst all your male acquaintance do not fail to discover who's who. Bright lights and ju dicions toilette can fransform a plain woman into a pretty one, a pretty woman into a beautiful one, and a beautiful weman into perfection itself.

It is amusing to recall the thousand and one oddities which once marked the incoming and outgoing of Halloween. The holiday arnals of our own country, and consequently city, are not so full in this respect as bachelors and boys, all acted in concert; but, alas,

"Golden lads and girls all must.

Like chimney-sweepers, come to dust!" and so their customs have come to dust likewise. Then they used to dive with their mouths for apples in tubs of water; they cracked nuts, and drew cabbages; the took pills compounded of butter and augar, mixed with grated hazel-nuts and nutmegs; they haunted churchdoors at midnight, and exercised visions with versicle they mounted on poles blazing faggots of heath an broom and flax-dressings; they made immense bon fires among the furze, with brimming beakers and flow ing curs of ale, they invoked the sea-god, standing in the surf at twilight; they gave alms, they jingled bells, and they sprinkled water; they drank white wine and they drank ale and milk mingled with apples reasted and bruised; they told fortunes from the tracks of snail among ashes, they supped off parsnips, and made dumb, omas, seed and oat cakes, which they kept like the show bread in the Bible. Pastries and pancakes, apple parings and lemon-peels, hemp seed and green peascods sprigs of ash and lady birds, and a hundred other things formed the sum of their entertainments. The devices of the maidens for finding out their own true loves were infinite. Nowadajs, however, true loves are either very scarce or they are past finding out. Mammas generally settle this thing, and who shall say that, after all, this i not the most genteel method? The gentle judgment of mamma entirely supersedes al solicitude on the part of the daughter. If, indeed, there were any truth in the prescribed forms of old by which the spirits of the absent or departed were invoked, how many of those who met their doom, either in the cam; in the hospital, or in the field, would be conjured to night to render back a voice of the past! We sincerely hope

FAREWELL SERMON OF THE REV. DR. DALE .- The United Presbyterian Church, at the north, east corner of Sixteenth and Race streets, was last night filled with a congregation assembled to bid adject for a season to their pastor. The Reverend Dr Dale has been connected with this church for the last twenty-two years, and is justly beloved and revered by his large and influential charge. He is about to become a traveller for some six or eight months, in the direction of Egypt and the Holy Land, the health of a member of his family, and the fact of his having relatives there, rendering this desirable. He will be ac companied by Dr. Prestiey, of Pittsburg, by who n, also, he was assisted last evening. During his absence, the pulpit will probably be filled by students from the Allegheny Theological Seminary. The exercises of last evening commenced

that this could be done, and so brighten with dear me-

mories the fleeting hours of Halloween

o eight o'clock, with singing and prayer Dr. Dale then referred to a remark which had have made the previous Thursday evening, relative to this being perhaps the last occasion which he and his flock should enjoy of holding communion together. He then said that, in accordance with a request made, the intended services would be waived, and others, he knew not what, regular benediction was then pronounced, after which the mirutes of the previous meeting were read. Mr. Getty then made an appropriate speech, alluding to the long pastorate of Dr. Dale, to his efficiency and influence. and to the deep veneration and love of his congregation closing by presenting Dr. Dale, on behalf of the latter, with a purse of five hundred dollars, collected since Monday last. This fact alone speaks volumes Dr. Dale will leave in a day or so. The services last evening were of an extremely interesting character, not only to the corgregation, but also to those present who were strangers.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—The 157th Regin ent of Fennsylvania Volunteers Colonel William A. Gray, is meeting with considerable success, and the eadquarters of the regiment, 627 Chestaut street, preanta a lively appearance. Colonel Gray was in the desperate fight of Cedar Mountain and other skirmishes in Virginia, which is an inducement to those volunteering, as they will have an experienced officer over them bounty of three hundred and fifteen dollars is offered to any one now enlisting. We call attention to the adverthement in this paper.

The officers of the old regiments are making increased exertions to fill their organizations, and it is among the

veteran troops where the men will be of the most service to the Government at the present time. Besides, we should think that it would be far preferable to share the glories of the gallant fellows now in the field, and to serve under the bullet-torn banners with the names of numerous battles inscribed upon them, than to be lying idle for several months in a camp of instruction. Some reports have been circulated that the officers of the old regiments and the Committee having charge of the Citizens' Bounty Fund are not upon the best of terms. These st ries, we are assured, are not correct. The Committee have always been friendly to the regiments in the field and are disposed to render them any

DRAFTED MEN AND THREE-YEARS MEN -The inpouring of consolipts to this camp, situated at Hestonville, continues unabated. Though scantily provided, as yet, with camp equipage, cooking utenstla &c., ir presents one of those novel and animated scenes often witnessed at a country fair, Lager, Switzer, and robust fellows as the staple commodities. Many hundreds were mustered into service yesterday by Lieut Col Chas Buff ; still more came, leaving many inquands ur muttered.

cruiting officers of the times-years regiments to enlist as cany of these men for the war as possible, permission to that effect having been granted. Yesterday a number of the three-year officers visited Camp Philadelphia for that purpose, but were excluded from the camp. grounds. Why this was done, we have not yet been able to accertain. A three-years recruit, it is certain, is of more benefit to the country than a drafted man for nine onths, and as many of the former as possible should be dtsined. No bindrence whatever should be thrown in the way that might tend to prevent the drafted men from attaching themselves to an old organization. As the matter now stands, there is a conflict going on between the officers of the militia and the old regiments. The oner this is semedied the better.

PRESENTATION OF & SUIT OF COLORS TO THE 23D BEGIMENT P. V .- A magnificant and complete suit of colors has just been presented to the 23d Regiment P. V. by the lady friends of that organization. through its galiant colonel, Thomas H. Neill. The colors were made to order by Messrs. Evans & Hassall, the large military furnishers of this city, and consist of the following pieces: A superb national ensign, upon which are inscribed the proud memorial words, "Fair Oaks" and "Malvern;" a blue regimental flag, containing the United States coat of arms, and the inscription, "Presented by the friends of the 231 Regiment P. V." together with a full set of rich silk guide flags and markers. Onthe staff of the national ensign is a beautiful sliver plate, which is also appropriately inscribed. The committee of ladies having the matter in charge have already, through heir appointed representative, Mrs. Dr. John Neill, of this city, presented the flag to the Colonel, who will in turn present it to his regiment, now in service in the Grand Army of the Potomac.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Union Vo-LUNTERE REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE have received the following contributions during the week ending 29th October: Thomas P. Hoopes, \$10; Henry Diss. ten, for tickets, \$10; Gwynedd Ladies' Aid Society, bbis, apples, onions, tomstoes, cabbage, 12 hdkfs., broad biscuits, apple-butter, ffannel shirts, stockings, drawers bandages, and 1 coop chickens; Nineteenth Ward National Union Executive Committee, per William McCaim, Jr., \$15, breed and beef, \$1; from the Lebanon Ladies Aid Society, I tierce potatoes, I box onions, I box assorted cherries, 3 cans apple-butter; Thos. M. Hughes, \$5; proceeds of a fair held by Misses Lizzie Simons Susie Simons, Emily Hudders, and Faunie Field, \$43 Rev. Phillips Brooks, \$10; J Y , \$5; Cash, \$2; United States ship Dale, \$23.75; Bobert Gorden, Cumberland county, N. J., \$5; from a friend, \$20; J. B. Wallare, \$10; Bank of Commerce, \$25; Billings, Rooper, & Co. tional), \$25; F. F. Bernadown, \$5; Charles Netl \$5: J. B. A., \$10; Hugh Bridport, \$10.

BOLD ROBBERY .- A surgeon in the regular service was robbed at Wilmington last evening of three hundred and seventy dollars in treasury notes and an overcoat worth forty-five dollars. He was on his way from Baltimore to this city, and upon his arrival at Wilmington, stepped from the car for a few minutes t procure refreshments, leaving his coat, containing the money, lying on one of the seats. As he was returning to the car he noticed a man wearing a black slouch hat and a military overcoat, walking rapidly away, but being unaware of his loss, paid no further attention to him. Upon regaining his test and discovering the robbery, he turned quickly to see if the man was still in sight, but he was nowhere visible, nor could any one give him any information of his whereabouts. As soon as he reached this city he repaired to the Central Station and made the above statement, and placed the matter in the hands of one of the detectives, who hopes soon to be able to ar rest the thief and recover the stolen property.

THE COOPER SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON .-- We are requested by the committee to acknowledge the following donations for the week ending eight o'clock Wednesday evening: Eamuel C. Merton, \$15; William H. Stewart, \$75: proceeds of a fair held by Thomas B. Price, 1022 Newton street, \$20; proceeds of a fair held at the house of Mrs. Delmer, 986 North Seventh street, \$30; W. J. Dobbin, \$1: Charles, Neilie, and Warren Shelmire, \$1.50 . N. P. Holland, \$1; W. L. Behn, \$20; proceeds of a fair held by Fannie, Harry, and Addie Smith, M. McGill, \$31.09; proceeds of a fair held by the young ladies of Hancock Grammar School. Miss Mary Hunt, principal, \$100; proceeds of a fair held by the young ladies of Public School corner of Pine and Griscom streets, per C. Kenny, \$25 cash from the friends of James Toomey, \$50; through

Henry Onbosa, \$50.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTEES.—Colonel Ruff. United States mustering officer of this post, has United States as volunteers for the war, any drafted militiamen who may present himself for that purpose. This order will transfer to the draftee any benefits to be detions. This shows clearly that the design of the Government in drafting men was merely to insure the filling of all quotes fairly and fully in the various States, and as this will always prevent a thorough organization of the drafted men, it is reasonable to suppose that they will be held to service only for emergencies, and as troops for occupation of important points.

KIGHTY-EIGHTH P. V .- Orderly Serreant John Nuskey has been detailed for recruiting service, for the above gallant regiment, in this city by Col. McLeen. He has pitched a tent in "Camp Independence," Independence Square, for this purpose, and is new prepared to receive recruits, who will be entitled to all the city, State, and National bounties. The 83th has distinguished itself at the last battle of Bull Run and at Antietam. At the former, the gallant Colonel George P. McLean fell, wounded, while at the head of the regi-

FJECTING AN ASSESSOR—ASSAULT AND BATTERY -Oharles Schmidt, an assistant asessor, while attempting to perform his duties at the premises of Michael McGehan, northeast corner of Columbia avenue and Bodine street, yesterday, was assanited by the latter, and ejected. McGehan was arrested and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in \$1,000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery at the next Quarter Sessions. He is also subject to a renalty before the United States District Court or preventing an assessor from performing his duty.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—If the members, friends, or relatives of the 90th Regiment, Colonel Lyle, will call immediately on Major Fritz, northwest orner of Sixth and Noble streets, they can obtain their vercosts, which were cent home early last spring As the winter is fast upon us, we advise the friends of the Guarda" to take timely notice, the cost being but twenty-five cents to each applicant to pay for transpor-

tation, storage, and freight MASTER THOMAS B. PRICE, No. 1022 Newfon street, in this city, held a fair for the benefit of the rick and wounded soldiers, and pold it over to the Cooper Befreshment Saloon. The little men and women

are resolved not to be beat by their fathers and mothers. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1852. The gold market, which has been very steady for a few days, was upset to day, and the article, which ruled at 131 0131 % in the morning, fell about noon to 130, and later to 129, 129% being the best bid at the close. There were large movements of the precious metal, the market completely regaining its former activity. Old demands fell to 126, although 127 was paid. The market was weak. One-year certificates of indebtedness were & better, sales being made at 93 %. Other Government securities were firm. The quotations for money are unchanged and the supply still remains undimi-At the Stock Exchange there was considerable activity. especially in the better class of securities. Seven-thirties sold at 105. 103 % was bid for the sixes of 1881. State fives were steady at 94%. City fives sold at 90; the sixes were steady at 102 for the old, and 106 for the new. Resding sixes, 1870 and 1886, were steady, those

of 1880 fell 1. Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad lat mortgages sold at 87. Sunbury and Eric sevens rose 🛂. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold at 95. Cleve and and Mahoping Railroad 1st mortgage brought 705. Delaware Division Canal bonds 104. Pennsylvania Railroad rose X. Philadelphia and Eric sixes sold at 104; an advance of 1 on last sales. Schuylkill Navigation sixes sold well at 70; Little Schuylkill sevens at 98. North Pennsylvania sixes rose 1 %; the mortgage scrip zold at 77%. Schurlkill Navigation preferred was % lower. Five shares Academy of Music brought 36 each. Lehigh Navigation shares ross %. Morris Canal and Delaware Division were firm. Reading Railroad shares suffered a decline; after opening at 29% they closed at 59, with 1.16 less bid efter the sales; Beaver Meadow closed % lower; Long Leland was steady at 22%; Pennsylvania sold up to 55%; Camden and Amboy rose &, selling at 150 &; Minehill was steady at 48 %; Elmira sold % better, the preferred remaining

firm; North Pennsylvania Bailroad shares were weaker; Passenger railways were in much demand; Girard College was firm at 26%; Second and Third at 75; S ruce and Pine fell %; Arch-street closed at 26%. In local bank shares there was more movement. Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank sold at 25; City Bank at 46%; 132 was bid for North America. The market closed steady, the sales at the regular board footing up \$118,000 in honds, and 3,700 shares. | Drexel & Co. quote: | Store Drexel & Co. quote:

Oertificates of indebtedness......99 299% The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Bailroad, for the year ending October 25, Previously. Total. Tons. Owt. Tons. Owt. 93,596 00 96,618 18 48,701 08 52,123 18 Weeks.
Tons. Owt.

Hazleton Mines. 3,309 17
Orarberry. 3,187 11
Diamond. 1,026 11
East Sugar Loaf. 3,886 15
Council Ridge. 2,755 18
Mount Pleasant. 455 18
Ebervale. 1,071 14
Harleigb. 1,652 06
Milnesville. 862 16
Jéddo. 3,232 07 26,128 12 98,714 15 68,893 12 7,542 05 29,751 18 56,997 19 27,742 13 89,622 02 100,601 10 30 823 12 58,480 12 26 595 09 91,854 09 Increase...... 1,701 01 Decrease 9,015 13 7 341 12

A comparative statement of the experts, exclusive of specie, from New York, for the week ending October 28 and since January 1:

Bince January 1....79,675,122 107,955,531 124,045,063 The Councils of the city of Pittsburg have passed the following ordinance relative to the bonds issued to the different railroad companies : An Ordinance authorizing the issue of Bonds, to be exchanged for Bonds issued in payment of Subscription to Reilroad Companies:
WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of the
State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authoriza
the city of Pittsburg to compromise with the holders of bonds of said city, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain Bailroad Companies," apto the capital stock of certain Baliroad Companies," ap-proved 11th day of April, A. D., 1862, the Councils of said city are authorized to negotiate a compromise with the holders of said bonds, and issue new bonds to be ex-changed for the old ones; now, therefore, in accordance with said act of Assembly, and for the purpose of effect

For the week......\$2,168,781 2 803,945 5,005,028 Previously reported...77,506 341 105,151,586 119,040,037

in said act of Assembly, and to the purpose of enecting said compromise,

Fro 1. Be it ordeined and enacted by the mayor,
addermen, and citizens of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the
authority of the same, That the bonds of the city be issuid, in the manner prescribed in said act, to an amount not exceeding eighteen hundred thousand dollars, each in We learn that a movement is on foot among the re- c the run of one thousand dellars, dated January 1st, A. quiet and uncharged. Out maste are quiet, with

D., 1863, and payable in fifty years by cent. Interest, payable semi-annually, or nexed to cover said interest, eighed by in the city, said bonds and compons to be in the city of New York.

Exc. 2. That the Controller of the thereby, authorized to compromise with lookers of bonds insued by the city and company, by giving, in exchange for a bonds of the issue authorized by this controller of the thorough of the company, by giving in exchange for a bonds of the issue authorized by this of blowing terms and condition this. bonds of the issue authorized by the following terms and conditions, via bearings four per cent. interest, be as the old ones for which they are coupone, due and unpaid, of the old and cancelled by transferring stock pany to which said old bonds were is value, to an amount equal to as amount equal to value, to an amount equal to said

The New York Evening Post of to-day The stock market is inactive and the speculative railway shares, which at a decline of Tolk per cent. The downward tendency are Erie pre Ohicago, and Eurlington and Quin Among the steadlest of the appendix of the supervision of the supervisi The common shares are quiet at 42 %
Panama was in strong demand, at Panama was in strong demand, at 15.20 Mail is quiet at 152.0121 ½.

Erie. after the Board, was 621.012, 99%; Michigan Central, 90; New York Core The railroad bonds are firm, with 16w bash seconds sold at 89% 1090; Terre Han 58% 2059; Fort Wayne thirds are 10west 158% of the noticeable features 10west 1 One of the noticeable feat the increased firmness in Go of the past fortnight. The advice reference to the proceeds of the in highly satisfactory, and must sooi cided effect on the Government sixes of 1881 rose to 102%, and that wall The money market is very easy at to: a large supply of outside capital offering. Gold is dull and rather lower Gold is dull and rather lower. Vat 1310131 %, with few transactions As we go to press we hear of sales of s

131, which is lower.

Exchange on London is almost nominal at the for best bills r best bills
Dutiable demand notes are dull at 125% al:
The six-per-cent. certificates of indebed as The six-per-cent. certificates of indebagsat 99% 099%.

The Ohicago Times, October 23th, 247s.

The money market has been active during the money market has been active during the according to the standard of the borrower of according to the standard of the borrower of the collaterals offered. The banks have been active during the collaterals offered. The banks have been of currency. The beef and pork packet, and weather is sufficiently cool to commence seems. weather is sumctently cool to commence require large sums to carry on their bush mises to greatly exceed that of last year. There is no particular change in the turday. Gold was steady in New York The buyling rates here were quoted at 150 more buyers than sellers. Everybody pate a rise, and those who have species a higher premium. Silver was nominal at Old demand notes were quoted at 126.

The following were the receipts of the Grant w Bailway for the week ending October 24, 187 825.19 Corresponding week last year. The following are the earnings of the Chicago Louis Ballroad, for the week ending October 2

Freights 22,523 Total \$31 682 4: Increase in 1862 10,105 2: Total since 1st Jenuary ... 950,811 82 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Ort [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Pails Lit. BEFORE BOARDS. 50 Reading. FIRST BOARD.

| FIRST BOARD | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 68 do....... 25 3500 North Penna 5s. . 85 % 160 Spr & Pine E 49 do....... 55 500 Hunt & B T 1 m. 85 x 500 do..... 85½ 1 Cam & And 2.

BETWEEN BOARDS 1000 Reading 6s '86...100½ | 26 Arch st B.... 6000 Phila & Brie 6s...104 | 14 Penns R.... 150 Long Island R... 22½ | 15000 U S 7 30 Tri 100 do.....lots. 22½ 100 Besding B...b30. 39½ 3000 Echuyl Nav 6a '82 70

SECOND BOAE
560 Hun & B T 1m2ds 87
100 Lo
200 Penna R......55 ½
100 Jo
2500 U S 7.30 T 1 NEd 103 ½
2 R
600 Penna 5s....91 ½
100
500 do.....94 ½
100
500 do....94 ½
42 M
400 do.....94 ½
400 West Branch 62
40 B
500 U V 5s 100 Long Islani B. 40 Bear Meader by 5 Acad'y of Music. 36

U. S. 6s cpns '81 108 x 103 x B..... 55
let m 6s.114 114 Long intan
2d m 6s.106 \(\times \) 107
Canal... 55 57
let ware Div...
Do bonds...
Do bonds... Do prid 10s.125 128 Do 6s'76.... 2d mtg.... Susq Canal....

Bobuyi Nav... 5 Bohuyi Nav... 5 5% Tenth-street B. & Do prid... 15 15% Thirteenth st B & Do 68 '82. 69 % 70 Eimira B..... 18% 19 Do bords...... 30 32 Bo 7s 1st m. 98% 100 Do bonds.... 10 Do bonds... 10 Do bonds.... 10 Do bonds.... 10 Do bonds... 10 Do bonds.... 10 Do bonds... 10 Do bonds Do 108..... Second Seco Do 10s....104 105 Pifth at B.... Do bonds... Phil Ger & Nor... Lebigh Val B... Lebigh Val bis. Girard Col B ..

Philadelphia Markets

Reading B.

OLONING PRICES-4 o'crocx-stati

There is no quotable change in Figure by the party is very firm and the offerings and sale light embrant about 1 500 bbls, at 86 25 08 50 for angulas: 5.8.124 for extra, and \$7 50 to \$8 for extra land; also retailers and bakers range at the same house, which lots at \$8 250 8 50, according to brand and quality. In Flour is scarce and in demand, with sales will? Corn Meal continues in request; small sales of ?ext vania at \$8 25 ₱ bbl; Brandywine is worth 517 3 WHEAT is beld with more firmness, and trans of the control of the Southern do., and \$1 6001 55c, for white.

RYR is scarce and in demand; about 25%

Southern sold at \$5.000c, masty at the later 124

CORN is unchanged; 5.05(000 bushes sold to
afloot, and 75 cents in store; the latter for primal

Cars.

BARK comes in very slowly, and lst No. 1 93 BARK comes in very slowly, and is an in it is in request at \$36.50 \$\psi\$ to n.

Cotton —The marker continues very \$\frac{1}{2}\to \text{small}\$ business doing in the way of \$\frac{1}{2}\to \text{small}\$ lets of middlings are reported at \$60.51c \$\frac{1}{2}\to \text{Small}\$ Groceries —The stocks of all kinds \$\frac{1}{2}\to \text{Small}\$ Suger and Coffee are selling at full prices—\$\frac{1}{2}\to \text{Small}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\to \text{Small}\$ \$\frac{1}{2 there is nething doing, and prices are unchast had cluba fugars sold at 9% 010% c F h.

Provisions.—The market is dult stock a much reduced, soft there is little or nething out way of sales. Mess Pork is quoted at \$13 F h. way of sales. Mess Pork is quoted at \$15 to held above the views of buyers; small sale is lard at 10 % olle. Butter is very firm at 16.1 solid packed and 16 olls \$\psi\$ befor roll. Chesis at \$1 \times 10 \t

отр..... New York Stocks-Second Board 1000 U S 6s '81 reg...103 × 425 Mich Cent S... 20000 do......103 × 200 do..... 25 do.....\$30..121 x 300 300 N Y Cen R...\$10 105 400

ASHES The market continues firm, with small f 40 bbls at 88 for Pots, and 88 for Pearls of 40 bbls at 88 for Pots, and 89 for Pearls
BRBADSTUFFS.—The market for State and
Flour is dull, and 10c lower.
The sales are 8 000 bbls at \$5 80.5 90 for 175. State; 36 15 oc 40 for extra State; \$5 50 oc 50 for fine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c., \$5 oc 50 for extra do. including shipping brands of rounding at \$6 90 oc; and trade brands do at \$100 50 9,045 13 7 341 12 Canadian Flour is drooping; sale 300 pbt 3: 6 40 for common extra; and \$6.50 a7 for gool; do. Scuthern Flour is dull and unchanged; sales 301.30 at \$8.000. for euperfine Battimore, and \$2.000. at \$8.000 for superine Bandwie; and extra ditto.

By a Flour is firm, at \$505.60 for the range and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged.

Whent is dull, and prices are 1001 \$P bullers, soles are \$5,000 bus, at \$1.1601.25 for Chicker \$1.25 or \$1.30 lullers, and \$1.30 lull

S1 25 ol 30 for Milwaukee club; S1.31 ol 30 lows; S1.36 ol 40 for winter-red western; for amber Michigan.

By is firm; we quote Western at 75 ol 30. and 30 lbs 25 ol 50.

Berley is nominal, at S1 15 ol 45.

Corn is dull and declining for unsound sales are of 5000 bushels, at 30 lpping mixed Western; 66 ol 50 for Resiern, and for demaged and heated do.

Outs are firmer at 56 of 55 for inferior 10 print and old. Beans are firm, but the market is rather district.

Sales have been made at \$2.1002 25 for mission.

Second 20 for marrowists.

Peas are in limited supply, but the market raision.

Some sales are market at \$1.10 reas are in inuited supply, but the market is firm. Some sales are reported at \$1.10 Whitsey.—The market is firmer; sales 4.00); if \$1.00 Kg for State and Western.

FROVISIONS.—The Pork market is quiet 2.11 \$1.00 Kg for State and Western.

The sales in day in \$1.00 Kg for State and \$1.00 Kg for St

without material charge. The sales to day in bbls at \$12.013 12% for Mess, and \$12.012.31 Beef is quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at our 100 Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Beef is