SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communi

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

Gladstone and Disraeli. Why should Mr. GLADSTONE, at this particular moment, have gone out of his way to commit himself and his official colleagues on the question of intervention in American matters? We suspect that he has done so, partly, on account of his intense dislike to Mr. DISRAELI. It may have been noticed that while other leading publicists, without distinction of party, have freely expressed opinions on the American question-Lord DERBY, Sir EDWARD BUL-WER LYTTON, Mr. HENLEY, and Sir John PAKINGTON, his late co-mates in office, included-Mr. DISRAELI has carefully avoided the subject. He is better read in history than most English statesmen, and knows that if Rebellion is recognizable as nationality, Queen VICTORIA may find the principle applied, very awkwardly for her, whenever it may please Ireland "to renew her youth like an eagle," to use Milton's fine image, and rise, in her even assuming the garb of humanitarian recovered strength, in revolt against the cruel stepmother that has coerced her for centuries. Then, with the United States to recognize, and possibly to assist, the revolt, what can England say or do, if Mr. GLADSTONE's doctrine

and policy are quoted against her? Mr. DISRAELI, as we have noticed, has not said one word, in or out of Parliament, against our Union or in favor of the foul rebellion which assails it. Whether this be neutrality or caution no one can determine, but it obviously cannot be indifference. He is the most philosophical of British statesmen-a man who would have found congenial minds in TEMPLE, and BOLINGBROKE, and HARLEY. Though an impulsive man, he generally acts and speaks only after full and calm consideration. It is not easy to move him even to anger, and in this respect he is superior to Mr. GLAD-STONE, who, in replying to him, has a bad habit of losing his temper, and of then meeting sarcasm by abuse. DISRAELI wields a scimetar as sharp as it is polished, keen and flashing in his hands, while GLADSTONE uses a slavery and every other," though it is done untwo handed claymore, rather too heavy for his arm, with which he hacks where his rival cuts mortally. The reason of Gladstone's | ling were not enough to consign Mr. Brady antipathy to DISRAELI is unknown. Perhaps it is simply jealousy. Perhaps it is innate and | traitor dares to stand up in New York and say unaccountable, like that of the man's dislike | that he blames the South only for "leaving us for Dr. Fell. We have heard that, save the mark! Mr. GLADSTONE has aristocratic tendencies, and considers Mr. DISRAELI as something of a parvenu. It is very true that Mr. GLADSTONE'S elder brother is a baronet (of simple fact is, and any man who can read the recent creation), and his wife's brother is of | words can see it, that Mr. Brank gives his unthe same rank; but, when Mr. GLADSTONE's father was cabin-boy on an African slaver. Disraeli's was a man of letters of note and mark in England, with large wealth derived | thinnest possible covering for the misshapen from a long line of ancestors who were mer- abortion he would fain hide. Such is the Dechant-princes, first in Spain and afterwards in mocratic platform of New York. Venice. In point of fact, Mr. GLADSTONE is as much of a political adventu er as Mr. Dis-RAELI, if not more. Mr. GLADSTONE, to do him justice, is not interest of Northern heresy to put forth every

s some time after the Revolution of 1848, and, having examined for himself, addressed a Memorable Letter to Lord ABERDEEN, in which tyranny had reduced that fine country. which he had sworn to maintain; had imprisoned or exiled all the opposition members of the Chamber of Deputies; had abolished the Chamber itself; had committed some 30,000 persons to prison on account of their politics; had subjected them to chains, starvation, and a variety of other pains and penal-ABERDEEN, as a man of influence who had been Foreign Secretary at various times, to interfere, either privately or publicly, between the Neapolitan Government and its victims, and the result was, that, for very shame-sake, King Ferdinand was compelled to relax some of his tyranny. In this, let us confess. Mr. GLADSTONE acted well, and there was justification for the interference with the Government of Naples which there is no ground now suggests. But the man belongs to the call him a doctrinaire, and he much resembles Guizor, head of that impracticable classthat is, rather than give up or modify an opinion or a determination, he would let Chaos come again, as Guizor did, in 1848, when he foolishly persisted in probibiting the Reform Barquet of the Deputies, and thereby turned their wrath against the Monarchy, which fell to the ground, crushing Louis Philippe and himself in its ruins.

In conclusion, we desire to anticipate what course of action Lord PALMERSTON will now take, after the committal speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, which Mr. DISRAELI never would have made in a similar position. There are three courses open to the Premier. Either to disavow what his subordinate has said; or to accept it as a Ministerial declaration, which uttered his own policy; or to say nothing about it. There are two modes of disavowal-holdly to discredit Mr. GLADSTONE and dismiss him from the Ministry, or to nullify that philosophic orator by writing a letter or making a speech of an apparently different tendency, which, after all, will amount to nothing. Our own opinion is that PALMERSTON, who is a waiter upon political Providence, will not take any notice, one way or the other, of what Mr. GLADSTONE, advisedly or unadvisedly, said at Newcastle. Mr. Disraeli may be expected to criticise both Ministers, when Parliament meets in January.

O'Connell. In the metropolis of Ireland there is not yet any public memorial of the man who, for nearly forty years, was the uncrowned ruler of the land. No memorial of DANIEL O'CONNELL, a man of great eloquence, wonderful pertinacity, much ability, undoubted patriotism, and unprecedented popularity. Averse to bloodshed, and anxious to keep within the law, that man, at any time from 1815 to 1845, during which his influence was unbounded, might have effected a Revolution in Ireland by simply raising up his hand. He refrained, deeply feeling and fearing the horrors of civil war. He fought a great battle, in a constitutional manner, and he won it on every point. What GRATTAN and CURRAN, BUSHE and PLUNKET had failed to do. was done by O'Connell, and what is called Catholic Emancipation, won by him, was really a great boon to the Protestants as well as to the Catholics, for it was the triumph of the great principle of Toleration, which is the soul of true Christianity. The abolition of Tithes, as payable to a Protestant clergy by Catholic non-parishioners; the reform of the Municipal coast. The Grenada (Mississippi) Appeal Corporations; and various other acts of "Justice to Ireland," were the results of O'Connell's agitation. We need not here recapitulate what this great man, with some faults of character and conduct, but with undying love of country, did for civil and religious liberty. Nearly sixteen years have passed since

O'CONNELL's death. At last, the people of Ireland have resolved to erect a statue for him in Dublin. The Corporation of that city, in which he was the first Catholic Lord Mayor for one hundred and fifty years, have joined in the project—and it is believed that sufficient funds will readily be subscribed to raise a statue of O'Connell, the Liberator, in the city where he lived so long, which he loved so well. It will stand, Irish readers may like to know, at the end of Sackville street, near Carlisle Bridge, one of the best situations in the The inscription for its pedestal is al- was obtained in Virginia by one of our solready written. At Castle Garden, New York, diers, and the copy we print is from the origion the 22d September, 1847, at the invitation | nal. Read in the light of present eveats, it is of the friends of Ireland, Mr. Seward, now a very remarkable production. our Secretary of State, delivered a noble oration upon O'CONNELL, then only a few months dead, in which philosophy and history are the most flashing and solid gems set in the diadem of lofty cloquence. In that powerful and impressive composition, Mr. SEWARD said, "Stop now and write an Epitaph for DANIEL O'CONNELL; He gave Liberty of Conscience to Europe, and renewed the Revolutions of the Kingdoms toward Universal Freedon, which had begun in America and had

been arrested by the anarchy of France."

limiting the subscriptions for this O'Connell memorial to "the Irish nation and the Catholics of the World." There surely are numerous Protestants who, considering O'Connell as the champion of Civil and Religious Liberty, would gladly subscribe to honor his memory. Dr. GRAY, the distinguished Dublin Journalist, who has chiefly taken this matter in hand, should extend the privilege of subscriptions.

The Two Components of Secession Sympathy.

There are two main components that make up Northern rebellion—for so, and so only, must the nefarious sympathy which the Southern rebellion meets here be called; and we feel it to be the more important to expose them in a broad, clear light, inasmuch as the abettors of conspiracy endeavor to muffle the hideous outlines in showy rhetoric and specious special-pleading. It is not enough that from the cauldron of their infernal passions and plottings this veriest hell-broth must seethe up and spread its pestilential fumes through the land, but certain perfumes are mingled with sit-soothing, enticing, enchanting-and the people are made to breathe, with a sense of satisfaction, a sweetened sin.

The first is a certain tenderness towards the rebels, mildly suggested, slipped slyly underneath contrary protestations, hinted vaguely, charity. It appears in all the speeches now making in the New York canvass; in Sexmour's "delivering and not destroying our Southern brethren:" in Prince John's declared policy of taking Richmond first, and then "letting our wayward sisters go in peace;" and in such a sentence as this of JAMES T. BRADY: "Southern as I have been politically in battling for the rights of the South in reference to the question of slavery and every other, I would say that the South in leaving us at the particular time she did did so without the slightest pretence of justification or excuse."

Could insidious disloyalty go further? No word of cheer for the North; no espousal of our hely cause; no applause of our brave boys in the field; no panegyric of the tens of thousands that lie in grave-trenches; no recognition even of the principle for which the North is making this awful expenditure of blood-nothing but "battling for the rights of the South in reference to the question of der the guise of friendly counsel to the North. And, as if the meanness of this abject truckforever to the contempt of all decent men, the at the particular time she did!" We venture to say-and risk nothing in the assertion-that Mr. BRADY's Southern philanthropy had no idea of blaming his pet for even this. The qualified approval to the South; but not daring to promulgate such rank and unmitigated treachery, he adopts this exception as the

The second component of this wretched Secession sympathy is villification. There is a regular conspiracy among the journals in the without some good qualities. He visited Na- misrepresentation that distortion of fact can suggest; or, when that source is exhausted. every downright lie that rebellion-frenzied imaginations can invent; or, wearing this which he pointed out the sad condition to threadbare, every opprobrious epithet that an extensive borrowing from plantation slang can King Bomba had violated the Constitution supply. Hence the constant ringing of changes upon "radicals," "abolitionists," "negroworshippers," etc., to say nothing of outrageous

personal abuse. But this is only the surface; underneath lies something not generally apprehendedbold defence of traitors cunningly tucked away in an epithet. For it will be noticed ties; so that the Government, as was strongly | that, whatever variety of form is given to said, was "the negation of God erected into them, all these aspersions and charges rest a system." Mr. GLADSTONE called upon Lord only upon one basis; it is always and forever, "slavery," and "the abolitionists." Now before the Proclamation of Emancipation all this might have passed as mere billingsgate, but now it has a plain seditious intent. Who are the "abolitionists?" President Lincoln, his cabinet, and the whole loyal people of the North. The powers that be have decided that Emancipation is a measure absolutely necessary to the public safety; the people are rife us, and embrace it gladly. Any sneer, therefor the interference with this country which he fore, at "abolitionists" is a covert stab at the Administration, and through the Administraclass of ideologists, which the first NAPOLEON tion at the Union, and through the Union at very heartily disliked. In France, they would the culmination of all political truth—the principle of Representative Democracy. Let us, then, tear off the veils, and see the

assassinators of our liberties in all the hideousness of their moral and political deformity.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, October 31, 1862. I have just seen the following paragraph in the New York Express of yesterday: THE TEXAS EXPEDITION. - If the destination o the troops now concentrating in and about this har-bor really is, as we are told it is, Texas, the Reblican journals, whether they know it or not, in

"blabbing" it, are doing all they can to defeat its objects. Forney's Philadelphia Press, yesterday, came out with full details of the expedition, to-gether with the names of the commanders, &c. Of ourse, the rebels thus forewarned will be forearmed and the result may be that, long before Gens. Banks and McClernand reach Texas, the enemy there will be largely reinforced with a view to beat them back. Giving information to the enemy thus is the worst sort of "treason;" and it is morally certain that, if a Democratic editor were to publish such informa-tion, Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry, or Fort Warren would be his portion. Indeed, we are not sure that even a moderate Republican editor would not punished therefor. The Philadelphia Inquirer, we remember, was denied "telegraphic privileges" not long ago for an offence not half as heinous as this. Only a radical and an officeholder, like the editor of the Press, can thus give information to the enemy with impunity.

If the editor of the Express had taken care to inquire into the facts contained in my letter of the 28th, he would have discovered that the rebels have long ago been apprised of these movements, not through the columns of The Press, or any other loyal journal, but through the agency of Secession sympa hizers and spies. He would also have learned that what I printed was public to all; that he could have used it freely even in the complaining columns of his own paper. The rebels have not. however, gained anything by their foreknowledge of our coming operations in Texas and elsewhere in the far South. What they do know only complicates their plans, adds to the discontent and demoralization of their troops, and taxes still further their rapidly exhausting resources. How long will the men of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, fight in Virginia when they are informed that their own homes in the Cotton States are to be attacked by the fleets and armies of the Republic? Will it inspire them with more courage when they hear that Texas is to be delivered from rebel oppression? It is, in. deed, only a few days since that the success of one of our expeditions on the Texan coast was announced as complete. The Secession papers of recent date have published to the people the approaching attack upon this echoed by the Richmond Examiner and Whig, that the Government of the United States is

proclaims in terrified tones, which are redetermined to push the war in the Cotton States to the bitter end. When, therefore, the New York Express, and other journals of that ilk, complain of publications which are simply intended to almonish the Secessionists that their own fears are about to be realized, and that the powerful Government of the United States has solemnly resolved to strike the rebellion in its strongest hold, do they not show that they are more indignant because this design of the Pederal authority has been declared to the world, than that any special newspaper has been allowed

to make it known? OCCASIONAL. THE LETTER from R. B. LEE, dated New York. April 5, 1790, and printed on our first page,

CAPT. WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE .- The last day positively of this glorious entertainment, on which occa sion two exhibitions will be given in the afternoon, three o'clock, and ovening, at a quarter to eight o'clock Give the Captain a farewell bumper.

G. F. Train at New York. New York; October 31 —George Francis Train addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music tonight. He was introduced by Cassius M. Clay. Arrival of Tennessee Recruits. long, which had begun in America and had been arrested by the anarchy of France."

The Dublin Committee err, we think, in

FROM WASHINGTON. From General McClellan's Arm. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1882. From Gen. Sigel's Army. A despatch received here last night from General Sign states that no signs of the enemy were to be seen at Dumfries, Stafford Springs, Brentsville, or Bristow Station. Persons residing in the neighborhood of the latter place, however, expected the arrival there, to-day, of a train from Warrenton Junction.

There is a rebel picket, sixty men strong, at Buckland Gainesville. A regiment of rebel cavalry made their appearance at New Baltimore on Wednesday. A caval: y reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap reports that a great many stragglers from the rebel army are in the neighborhood. The reconnoising party found a rebel picket at the

Gap, which they drove through, when a skirmish enaned; but, finding the enemy too strong on the other side of the Gap, our forces retired. Another despatch, received later last evening, states that information has been received from two contrabands, who left Upperville on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. that the rebels, 11,000 strong, with twelve pieces of artillery, under command of General Walker, were at Upperville on Tuesday, at 3 A. M. The negroes say that WALKER, who was fearful that the Union forces were marching upon him in too strong force, had evacuated the place and fallen back. Our cavalry had advanced as far as Upperville without meet-

ng the enemy in any large force. General BAYARD'S cavalry were at Aldie on vesterday morning. General Sigel's lines extend as far as Plea-There has been no rebel patrol seen at Brentsville since

Operations of the Navy in Florida. Commander Howell, of the gunboat Tahoma, under date of the 14th of October, off the coast of Florida, raport to the Navy Department, that on the 6th an expeition left for the purpose of demolishing some rebel salt works upon the main land. The expedition consisted of four boats from the steamer Tahoma and four from the Somerset, numbering in all one hundred and eleven men. Two of the boats had hewitzers. Twenty or thirty armed gnerillas were put to flight by the shell, shrapuel, and canister, with which the houses, woods, and underbrush were searched. Then the small-arm men landed, deployed as skirmishers on each flank of the guns, and destroyed the boilers, which were of various shapes and curious construction. The houses in the immediate vicinity were fired, and the boats proceeded to the next station. Here the boats covered the working parties. It was necessary to put howitzer shell through two very thick cast iron and two strong wrought iron boilers.

The buildings were then burned. Just after leaving the latter place the cars came in, and probably brought reinforcements, as the people on the shore yelled and shouled, and fired some twenty shots at the hoats. From the sound, they were judged to be Mikie or Enfie'd rifle shots. None of them, however, struck any of the men, nor would they have done any haim, as the distance was too great. The expedition was entirely successful. They destroyed some twentyeight beliers, burned to the ground all the buildings is their reach, besides two upon Way Key. No confusion was exhibited in landing, nor was there any departure from the instructions given prior to it. There was no useless expenditure of ammunition, and no one was hurt. Acting Lieutenant Commanding McCauler, of the steamer Fort Henry, under date of October 16, reports that, on the 2d, he made a reconncissance up the Apaschicola river, which resulted in the capture of sloop G. L. Brockenborough, which had been scuttled, and had on board sixty-four bales of cotion. The launch from the Sagamore cleared the river banks of guerillas, and killed

The Ship Allegheny Burnt by the Rebels The tog Leslie has arrived, bringing the seamen who had been picked up in the Chesapeake bay on Wednesday last, by the steamer Daniel Webster They erate that they are a portion of the crew of the ship Allegheny, of New York, which left Baltimore last week with a cargo of guano for London, and that curing the storm of Sunday she came to anchor below the mouth of the Rappebannock, where she remained until Tuesday night, at which time a party of rebels, in three boats carrying about seventy-five men each, some of whom were in naifcrm, came from out the Piankatank and boarded the vessel. The captain, mate, and nilot were taken prisoners, and transferred to the boats of the rebels, and the remainder of the crew were ordered to take the ship's boats and put to shore.

The rebels then set fire to the cabin of the ship and left her, taking the prisoners with them, and a boat containstate that they secaped by reason of the darkness of the night, and, after floating till day, were ploked up by the Webster. The men on the mortar schooner No. 7, which at once despatched, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames apparauently to the after part of the ship, with the mizzenment, having been destroyed. This is the same vessel, doubtless, reported, via Fortress Monroe, as seen burning by the Baltimore steamer on her way to

Old Point. Slave Traffic under the British Flag. The Star of this evening says we have reliable infor mation from parties just returned from Cuba, that the steamer Blanche, on her late trip from Texas to the port of Mulatto, Cuba, carried, in addition to her cargo of cetton, quite a number of Texan claves, with their owners, who promptly sold them to Cuba planters; and, that Seces sion families, arriving from New Orleans and its vicinity, remembered that the steamer Blanche ran her cargo to Cuba under the British flag, which is not known for many previous years to have covered a cargo of slaves for the Cuban market! A Spanish man of-war, the Biasco De Garay, is said to have landed more or less of the slaves entering the Island, from the vicinity of New Orleans. mojor w. Spickles of paymaster of the Marine

staff, committed suicide this morning, with both sword and vistol, while laboring under temporary insanity. Naval Orders. Acting Assistant Paymaster B. B. RODNEY has been ordered to the sloop-of-war Dale. Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. WEEKS has been ordered to the frigate Brandywine. Acting Masters Lewis West and Thomas D. CARR, and Acting Assistant Paymaster A. M. STEWART

Corps, and recently attached to General McCLELLAN'S

have been ordered to the Ladons. The Non-fulfilment of Contracts The fulfilment of contracts with the Navy Department for the construction and machinery of some of the new screw sloops of war has been delayed much beyond the time specified. As an instance, the contractors bound then selves to have everything connected with the ma chinery, coal bunkers, &c., on board the Juniata, in working order, by the 17th of February last, but two weeks beyond the present time will be required to complete th

work. FORTRESS MONROE, October 30. - Further particular of the ship reported on fire night before last, off the mouth of the Bappahannock river, have been received. Captain Dale, of the steamboat Maple Leaf, reports that the ship was the Allegheny, of New York, loaded with flour, from Baltimore, and bound for London. Her crew was picked up by the United States gunboat

Her crew state they were captured by the rebels, and their captain, mate, and pilot were taken prisoners and carried off. The gunboat Monticello, with their hose, was playing upon the burning ship at eight o'clock, when Captain Dale left, and the fire appeared to be under sub-It is generally believed here that the rebels had

nothing to do with the affair, but that it was a case of Reports of the hospitals-Chesapeake, Mill Creek, Newport News, and the United States hospitals at Hamp ton and Oraney Island-have been received. The number in these several hospitals the first of August, 1862,

During the month of August, the Medical Director at Fortress Monroe, B. H. Gilbert, sent North, to general hospitols, patients which could not be accommodated in the above named hospitals, 6,628. Reports from the same hospitals during the month of Scotember give the following results: Patients on hand at commencement of September 6,7 3, to which add patients at Craney Island, 3,675.

There was, at the end of the month of September, in these hospitals, 1,409 patients convalescent, which were

The medical director, Dr. R. H. Gilbert, has manifested great enersy, skill, and talent in conducting the many duties connected the with several hospitals under his charge. He has removed all the patients from Crany-Island Hospital, and the hospital is to day closed. A correspondent of a New York paper, W. W. Shore has been appointed city inspector of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmonth, by General Visle, which appointment gives him general sanitary supervision over both cities From North Carolina-A Rebel Negro Bri-

New York, October 31 -The steamer Haze arrived The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal announces the arrival of seven regiments of negroes to garrison towns and ortifications during the sickly season. They have been in comps of instruction, under white officers, for three Colonels Parker and De Bosset, of the rebel army, both North Carolinians, have died of the wounds they re-ceived in the battle of Antietany.

From Newbern, N. C. Kew York, October 31 —The steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern on the 28th inst., arrived at this port to-The steamers Mississippi and Matanzas, with Massa chusetts troops, arrived at Beautort on the 26th.

Arrest of a Democratic Speaker. ST. Louis, October 31 - James R. Lackland, a prominent lawyer of this city, was arrested and committed to the military prison at noon to-day, by order of the Provost Marshal General. The arrest is in consequence of a speech which he delivered last night at the Democratic mass meeting held at the Court Bouse. In the order of his arrest he is charged with an encouragement of th ebellion, opposition to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, publicly abusing the Governmen and the loval people of the United States, defending the rebellion by charging its origin to have been with the loyal people of the United States, and publicly depre-

clating the currency of the country. Firing Heard at Sea off Cape Henry. New York, October 31.—The bark Milton, from New Orleans, reports that on the 29th inst., when of Cape Hepry, she heard a number of reports of heavy cannon Destructive Fire at Eric, Pa.

CLEVELAND, October 31 —A fire at Erie, Pa., last night, destroyed Mersh, Siddel & McClartes's machine shop, Bimrod & Oo.'s foundry, and Vincent, Shirk & Oo.'s warekause. The loss amounted to \$75,000, of which \$25,600 was insured in Philadelphia offices. Death of I. W. Beard. Boston, October 31.—Ithamar W. Beard, formerly sub-treasurer, died to day at Lowell.

The Rebels Retreating Down the Valle. NO BATTLE PROBABLE AT PRESEN

Special Deepatch to The Press. WASHINGTON, October 31.—Passengers from Harp! Ferry report that the rebels are falling back along h Shenandoah valley. In consequence of this, they if each Richmond by rather a roundsbout way, and, ir haps, somewhat later than our army. It is the impression here that there will now bear battle until the rebels are in the vicinity of Richmod All the sick and wounded of the second and nith army corps have been sent to this city. Two hunded from each corps have arrived. Passes to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry hy

been prohibited for a period of five days, dating fam THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Extensive Movements of the Rebe Troops. WASHINGTON, October 31.—Information has reach here from Berryville, Clark county, Virginia, on he other side of the Blue Ridge, up to yesterday. troops going on in that vicinity. Some were proceeds on the Front Royal road, and others down toward (is tleman Ferry and Shenandale Springs. General Jakon was then at Berryville. His troops there are wh. out baggage, and those moving on the Front Royal pad also seemed to have no baggage trains with them. A small body of rebel troops were at Charlestow on From Headquarters.

STUART AGAIN IN MOTION-THE PENNSYLVALIA REGIMENTS TO BE FILLED BY THE DRAFED BEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,D tober 31, Evening. - In the moving of an army like his. too much caution cannot be exercised by all lovers othe Union in giving any information, the knowledg of which would be of service to the enemy. The locatin of divisions or corps, by the fact of their having midd, though seemingly of no importance to the people of the North, is of vast benefit to the enemy, and may bethe neans of unnecessarily sacrificing thousands of ives, and defeating the best disciplined army. Newspeers are the medium through which the rebels obtain many facts valuable to them, and those who have control of the press cannot be too cautious at the present time. Information as to the enemy's position and movement is not objectionable. Gen. Stuart, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men, came day from Union to Moriville, and attacked a small bree

f our cavalry, driving them towards Aldie. The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be filled to at once with the drafted men. The order has been issueds and it is to be hoped that the other States will followthis excellent example. It should be a matter of pride with every State not to send the greatest number of regiments into the field, but to keep those all eady in the serve in the most efficient condition. This can only be dolo by filling up the old regiments. The Bichmond papers received to day appound the arrival in that city of Gen. Bragg and his staff. The following General Order has been issued:

BEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP'NEAR BERLIN, Md., October 29, 182. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 179. First, All patients discharged from the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will be sent to the conclestre Army of the Potomac, will be sent to the confidence cent camp near Alexaddria.

Second. The commandant of the Convalescent Jamp will notify the Provost Marshill weekly of the number of officers and men who are exchanged prisoners and re-cruits, convalescents or stragglers, able to return t duty the Army of the Potomac, designating their regments d corps.
Third. The Provost Marshal General will sent one of the officers of his Department weekly to the conveles-cent camp to receive such officers and men as may be fit

or duty, and conduct them to these headquarters, or dis-Fourth. The Provost Marshal General, will have an officer in readiness at these beadquarters to receive re-turned officers and men, and conduct them to their corps' headquarters, from which they are to be distributed to their regiments. Fifth. Provost marshals on railroad lines and elsewhere will arrest and send to the provost majebal's guard, at these headquarters, all soldiers professing to be discharged from hospitals and seeking their regiments, or not travelling under the charge of an dilicer. or who are not provided with proper passes. No pass to go from the front to the rear of this army is sufficient unless approved at these beadquarters cendquarters for the proper conduct of the convalescents

eccuits, stragglers, and exchanged prisoners near Alex Care will be exercised that these details do not andria. Care will be exercised that these details denot pieces uncquelly upon the various regiments.

Seventh. All stragglers working in the defeaces of Harper's Ferry will be sent to their regiments forthwith; under the direction of the Provost Marshal General's Department. If any of the delicquents are detected gain in strangling, they will be put at special hard abor for three months. Attention is directed to the frequent orders heretofor issued from these headquarters concerning the fast driv-ing and riding of the public teams and animals. Provos rebals will arrest all soldiers offerding in this respect by command of Major General McClellan, S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Acjt General.

News from Rebel Sources

PEREL EVACUATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS—GENERAL BUTLER AT PENSACOLA-EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOBILE RAILROAD. CAIRO, October 31 -A late Grenada Appeal says that General Price is reported to have evacuated Holly Springs en Sunday lest. The Columbus (Georgia) Times of the 29th October says that General Butler, with seven thou and men, had landed at Peneacola, and it was expected he would advance on the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery, and Pensacola railroads. OAIRO, October 31 - We have the following additional Southern itamerinen is in prison at Little Rock. Arkansas, and will shortly be taken to Bichmond for trial. A large number of charges are brought against him. General Albert Pike has written a long letter to the Arkansas Patriot, showing up Gen. Hindman's course. He says that while Gen. Hindman was in Memphis, he went to the banks of that city, under the assumed authority of Gen. Beauregard, and made them "fork over" a million of dollars for military operations in Arkansas and that after getting into the latter State he issued a series of most extraordinary orders. The first declared martial law; the next had all the cotton seized for the Confiderate Government: the next ordered all provisions, of whatever kind, likely to fall into the hands of

should be poisoned; and, finally, that no citizen should pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose what-Negro Insurrection at St. Vincent, W. I. NEW YORK, October 31 -The brig Queen Victoria, from St. Vincent on the 15th, brings advices of a serious uprising of negro laborers against their proprietors and managers, during which houses were burnt and robberies committed. One overseer was killed. The whites turned out, killed seven of the rioters, and took about two hundred prisoners. Troops were sent from Barbadoes, and the British ship Challenger also arrived. The insurrection was quelled.

Gen. Curtis, to be destroyed; the next, that all the wells

in the country through which Gen. Cartis might pass

The St. Vincent Gazette thinks the disturbance will prevent the laborers from doing work for some time. Execution of a British Soldier. MONTREAL, O. W., October 31 .- John Mann, a pr

Non Arrival of Steamers FATHER POINT, October 31st, 10% P. M -There ar no signs of the expected steamer. It is snowing

Halifax. October Sist, 11 o'clock P. M.—There are no signs of the steamer Arabia, now due at this port with later European intelligence

Marine Disasters Bosron, October 31.—The schooner Howard C. Dodge, beston, October 31.—The schooner Howard C. Dodge, beste for Port au Platt, was fallan in with on the 28th inst. in a sirking condition, by the brig Kenneth, from Turk's Island. The crew were rescued, and brought to this port. The bark Young Turk, from Malaga, reports that on the night of the 26th inst, when in lat. 39, long. 63, she saw the light of a burning vessel. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and having fears of the rebel wirds Alabama, she did not got to her sugisfaces. pirate Alabama, she did not go to her assistance.

Another Race Between Rockingham and General Butler. NEW YORK, October 31.—The race to-day between Bockingham and General Butler was won by the former chingham winning three of them; time 2.26%, 2.22%, 2.23%.

Release of State Prisoners BURLINGTON, Vt., October 31.—Dr. Lyman and M V Barney were released to-day by order of the War De-The Hibernian Outward Bound.

St. John, October 31.—The steamer Hibernian passed Cape Bace on Wednesday, outward bound. She left Arrival of the Yacht America NEW YORK, October 31.—The yacht America ha

Markets. Markets.

Balthmore, October 31 — Flour quiet. Wheat firm; white, \$1.85 & 1.95; red. \$1.53 & 1.55. Corn quiet; white, 76 & 78c; yellow. 75c. Oats dull, and tending downward. Whishy firm at 40%c. Provisions steady.

Oincinnati, October 31 — Flour is very dull at \$5.25. Wheat dull; red \$1. white \$1.12. Corn active; at 40c. Whiteky active at 34%c. Pork in fair demand at \$10.25 & 10.50. Lead 9%c, on the spot. Afterican gold 26 & 37. \$20 cent. prem. Demand notes 54 \$20 cent. prem. Silver 23 % cent. prem. Exchange steady at par.

VENOMOUS FLIES IN FRANCE.-Cases bave lately been very frequently cited in the French papers of persons becoming exceedingly ill, and even dying, in consequence of the stings of venomous files, the said venomous quality being contracted by the insect from putrid substances on which it has settled. Near Soissons a shepherd lately died in four days in consequence of one of these bites or stings. He took no head of the first inflammatory symptoms, and when he arrived to a of one of these bites or stings. He took no head of the-first inflammatory symptoms, and when he applied to a doctor it was too late. Two other persons in the same neighborhood were similarly attacked, the symptoms being great swelling and information but fatal results were not anticipated. Some of the French provincist papers have published strong recommendations to all persons who may be stung by suspicious files or insects to resort at once to a medical man, who alone is able to notes on the local of a measure man, who stone is sole to pindge how far the apparently triffing injury may be se-rious. The propriety of burying all carrion and putrid substances is also strongly urged as the surest means of obviating such dangers.

PREING THE WHISTLE .- A well dressed lady in Hartford, and after inspecting the other curiosities, requested to be shown the whitele which Franklin paid too dear for, as the had been informed it was kept there. The attendant, though slightly taken aback at first, rallied in time to exhibit an ancient pitch pipe which hap SWEDISH LAKE ORE _A French periodical, the Journal de V Instruction Publique, contains a curious article by M. Oscar de Watteville, which announces the

article by M. Oscar de Wetteville, which announces the fact, not generally known, that in the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers or banks of iron, exclusively but it up by animalculæ, not unlike those that have laid the foundations of large islands in the ocean. The iron thus found is called in I Sweden lake ore, distinguished, according to its form, into gunpowder, pearl, mency, or cake ore. These iron banks are from ten to two hundred matres in largeth, from the officer, hand, and form metres in length, from five to fifteen broad, and from a Sourth to three-fourths of a metre or more in chickness. THE TALLOW TREE .- Among the trees which have THE TALLOW THEE .—Among the trees which have of late been extensively distributed in the North-Western Provinces of India and Panjab is the todow tree of Ohina, stillingia sebifera. In China it is largely cultivated, and it is said that by its produce alone the taxes are paid in the district of Hongkong. It grows equally well on low alluvial plains, on the rich mould of ceasis, in sandy coils; and on the acclivities of mountains. From its seeds tallow and oil are procured, which are extensively used in China. Its wood is hard and durable, and its leaves yield a black dya. It is now they in red in India. leaves yield a black dye. It is now thriving well in India. The tallow and oil are easily propured from the aceds. The tree, therefore, is well worthy of attention.

A DEMOCRATIC "JUBILEE!"

The Breckinridgers in Independence Square.

Speeches by Wm. McMullin, Charles Ingersoll. F. W. Hughes, and others. There is a legend in Scotland, and it has been generally

ccepted throughout the world, that, upon the last day and night of October, the devils, fiends, witches, and bogis, as they are called, come to earth and hold their midnight revel. It is not known what takes place a their supernatural saturnalias, but it is generally be lieved that those who thus return to earth have left it with many sad stains upon their souls. Last night was the anniversary of this meeting of witches, and, on last evening, the Breckinridgers of Philadelphia held their "inbileo." It is extremely proper that such a meeting should be beld at such a time. It was a wonderful assembly. The unterrified and unwashed Democracy were there in all the glory of lanterns and whisky. There were bands of music that played the Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie's Land," and made great deal of noise. Bome of the delegations were very large, and large bodies of men were constantly coming and going. The Equare at no time held more than five thousand people, but the lack of numbers was made up in enthusiaem. It was pre-eminently screaming crowd. It screamed on every occasion. A large rocster, with white feathers, was borne upon a pole and was an endless source of joy. Wherever the white coeter appeared it was greated with desfening applause and numerous were the imitations of its vocal peculiari ties, all of which were admirably executed. There was also an idea that Millard Fillmore was upon the stand. and any gentleman who at all resembled that gentleman was greeted with lusty cheers. Many of hose in the crowd from the rural wards had an idea that all the ex-Presidents of the United States were present

appeals for Mr. Buchanan. It is but just to the friend of this gentleman to say that when they discovered his deplorable condition he was removed. A large police force was in attendance, which helped to swell the numbers of the meeting and at the same time restrain it superfluous enthusiasm. Let us tell how this fraternal gathering nassed away At eight o'clock the historic "sea of faces" had turned. Therefore the band desisted from its heroic efforts, and our world-famous citizen, Alderman William McMullin introduced his friend. Charles Ingersoll, and then flitted away to see that the torches were judiciously disposed. Mr. Ingersoll came forward with the lamb like meakage of a martyr, and pulled out his immacculate wristbands to their full extent. He was in full costume on this great occasion—a black neck-tie, swallowing up all traces of birt collar, a snuff-colored coat we think it was snuffcolored-buttoned tightly at the waist, and expanding like a floweret higher up, and a faultless moustache. Altogether, he was strikingly like a Hungarian exile in

he Eleventh ward, who was sober, would not be paci-

from the Tenth ward, who was drunk, made vociferon

appearance, and was received with commensurate an-SPEECH OF CHARLES INGERSOLL. FELLOW CITIZENS: We have met here to-night to congratulate ourselves, and our neighbor Democrats of the States of Ohio and Indians, upon the recent magnificent success of the Democratic ticket, and to express our hepe that the result in the other States of Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois may be similar. Our result in Penns; Ivaria has been truly wonderful. Our result in Penns; lvaria has been truly wonderful. Before the first Tuesday in October a Democrat in any part of the State was a thing to be pointed at, was considered by the Abolitionists as fit only to frequent the darkest corners of the earth, [applause.] and not fit to show himself in the sunlight of day. On the first Wednesday of this month it was shown that the Democrate in this State numbered 215,010 and unwards—215,000 rebels and traitors. [Three cheers for the traitors!] May this election influence the Government at Washington. We have in the State a majority of nearly five thousand, and in the Legislature we have a majority on joint ballot. We also have a majority of members of Congress, and this, after all, is victory enough. This has been a wonderful election; wonderful that we should have so many traitors in Penusylvania! To what shall we turn our success? Shall it be nin is To what shall we furn our success? Shall it be to put down the Federal Government? This is for you to determine. I say that if we are true to ourselves; if the citizens of the North are irue to themselves, they will turn their attention to one point above all others, and that is the rights of the sovereign States [applause,] now tramcentral Government. No Government can exist lowithout a central force. To this I have a qualific tion to add, that is, in reference to State rights. this Union was formed, and we came together as sover eign States, each of the thirteen yielded a portion of its sovereignty, in order to form a Union. Without that, the country would soon have been a military despotism. into power, who are now striving to make it a military

What will be the result of the present condition of affairs in this country is hard to say. Bither we must counter the South, or we must make peace with them. If we con-quer the South, and annex their famished territories to ours, there is an end to this Union, because the Union no longer wists as a Union of covereign States. [Applause.] In case Mr. Lincoln fails, in, his war policy, than there is anarchy. What is to save us from either of these dilemmas? The States themselves only. Well, we should therefore cultivate our State pride. When the Missouri question was before Congress, Mr. Clay took occasion to turn to Mr. Sargeant, one of our fellow citizens, and said, "I appeal to you, as representative of Pennsylvania, of unambitious Ponn siyania." Now, gentlemen, we must become ambitions, we must inflame our pride, we must look to our sovereignty. We must be ambitious Pennsylvanians if Pennsylvania had played her part in March, 1860, when the State of Virginia was frembling in the balance, she might have saved Virginia; and nilimately saved the Union. We have another remedy. We should hold a State convention. If you ask me for what? I say to take care of ourselves. If this Abolition party are determined to take away from us our flag and our Union; if they are determined to make gloomy our horizon, it is but proper that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should are in their mignt, and from their State Convention send forth a plank on which we may be all able to stand. But I must stop, as other speakers more elequent than I will follow. I make these remarks because the sentiments I utter are near to my March, 1860, when the State of Virginia was frembling

neets tet begare also near to yours. [A voice, three MYER STROUSE'S SPEECH. Mr. Strouse commenced by making the important announcement that he halled from Schuylkill, which elicited deafening applause. After an eulogy of Mr. McMullin, and s.me original remarks telating to the sacrode spot on which he stood, he alluded to the celebrated crieis, and in the same connection gave the mercenary birelings a rub. He considerately spared the hirelings who were not mercenary. He thought that whoever voted the Breckinridge ticket did as noble a work as the schier who bares his bosom to the rebel for This sentiment elicited great cheering. A choice as sortment of hats were waved in sir, and the handker sortment of hats were waved in sir, and the handkerchiefs, eighrs, &c., impulsively finng out, darkened
the sky. Mr. Strouse also thought the election was
a great rebuke to the tyrants who now govers the
country [bursts of applause] He had great pity for
poor old man Lincoln. His whole Administration
had been as outrageous mistage. Mr. Strouse had
two other throughts. He thought that the hemp crop
was insufficient to hang all the Breckinridgers; and furthermore, that "if we get another high at habit. hermore, that "if we get another hitch at the Aboli-lorists, God help 'em." "Ob you want to be reduced to slavery?" asked Mr. Strouss, in his simplicity of heart.
"Wirra, no!" howled a gray haired man, in mortal

or guish.

At this interesting stage of the proceedings, the Fifearth ward delegation arrived, which was considered a
ralid excuse for smashing the reporters' hats into
their teeth, and occupying the tables in force. roceeded to deplore the coming of the day when we hould be split up into petty principalities; when B.x. orough would be a foreign country, and when a pass port would be necessary to enter Norristown. "Why," seid he, "even now it costs you fire cents to go to Smith's Island." [Silvery peals of merriment] About that time the Government would be issuing shinplasters to the following effect:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GOOD FOR A GLASS OF LAGER. This happy and inspiring thought put the assembly in the best of spirits, and responses of all kinds were liberally made to Mr. Strouse's lucid reflections For instance, in a portion of his harangue he put a series of questions, of which the following may be taken as a sample: "Do you want the war to last for twenty years?" To each of the twenty questions there was an earnest and vigorous yell of "No!" Then Mr. Strouse went on prove by argument that all Americans. earnest and vigorous yell of "No!" Then Mr. Strouse went on to prove by argument that all America's great men, from Buchanan back to Carlstopher Columbus, belonged to the Breckinridge party. We regretted, for the speaker's individual sake, that he had not a clear idea of what the Constitution was, and what it was intended for. At first he asserted that it was the if was intended for. At first he asserted that it was the corner-stone of the (Breckinridge) Democracy; a moment after, by some unaccountable process of rhetoric, he affected to regard it as a Democratic text book; and before the end of the sentence it was transformed into a "litany." Indeed, if we are not mistaken, it was that the way of the condition of the before Mr. S. rouse had done with it. Curious people would like to know how it could serve in all the separate rôles in one unfortuncts pregrand. nate paragraph.
Whenever any thing at all or whatever subject was uttered, an inebriated shoemsker in the crowd (if we may judge of his "profession" by his lineaments, lineisted profancly that "the Abolitionists did it." The result of his was the Abolitionists lost favor, and towards

this was the Abolitionists lost favor, and towards the close of the festive scene were denounced in scathing terms for their "heresims". As the crowd continued to pour in, the sympath'zers clustered around the chief stand hid fair to be crushed into a jelly. This danger was generally spreciated by the unterrified, several of whom exclaimed freevently and with upturned eyes: The Lead preserve us!" Yet these poor wretches, swaying about in the throng, with their ribs in a universal vice of chows, managed in some miraculous way to vociferate cheers for inclination and the Constitution. The crowd was really dense by nine o'clock. A man might The crowd was really dense by nine o'clock. A man migh have welked on the platform of heads from Chestmut street back to Walnut, but as the owners of the heads might, in their ignorance, have considerd it an insult, nebody at tempted it. The noise was so great at this time that i was impossible to hear all that was said—no great mis-fortune; but the word "Abolition" will convoy an ac-curate idea of the speakers' rentiments, and supply any

FRANCIS W. HUGHES succeeded Mr. Strouse. He said: My friend Ingersoll has given me the flattering introduction of "great traimit me to greet you as fellow-traitors (chuckling glee.) Permit me to announce that the thirty thousard traitors present constitute about one-eighth of the traitors of Pennsylvania (more of it) 218,000 of similar traitors declared brough the ballot box on the fourteenth of this month, their declaration in favor of the great principles involving civil liberty, religious liber. ty, the rights of the cilizens, the reserved rights of the states, that the Constitution shall remain inviolate, that the Union of these States shall be restored in their original grandeur. [This sentence would have been applauded—the hats were all ready and the eyes all eager—but its the state of the s length was so great that no one comprehended cheers tapered off to a plaintive sigh of relief. Mr. Hughes then reviewed the result of the election in the Western States, from which he seemed to derive some little consolation. He likewise appeared sanguing that New York and New Jersey "would speak in thunder fones," and that none of the Dimocrate elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature could be bought by gold. We shall have a Democratic State Treasurer, and United States Senator, continued Mr. Haghes The voice of the people has proclaimed in favor of certain great principles of civil liberty which have been assailed, great principles of civil neerly which have seen assumed, and in a greated gree have been violated by the servants of the people. The people have declared that the civil authority of the land shall be superior to the military authority. Judged by the legic of their measures, the Abolitionists are disunionists, (heart rending grouns of rage and executations.) They are traitors, (vehement-wrotatetimes of delight). rage and execution.) They are trainers, (venement-protestations of delight.)

Mr. Hughes then went on to show that the Union was morely a confederation of States, each a sovereignty in light, and all bound togethor by the ties of the Constitu-tion, whose adoption they had assembled to celebrate.

then, whose acoption they has assembled to caterrate. He wound up by contending that the Union could only be destroyed in two wars—by secession or by abolition. In the former case the dissevered States were still acoversian, and their citizens had their rights secured to them as before; in the latter case the State became politically dead and the rights of individuals were swept away. Mr. Hughes established this theory as an incontravatible fact in the pulses of his riduals were swept away. Mr. Hughes established this theory as an incontrovertible fact in the mixes of his auditors by resorting to analogy, and gracefully refired. Two other (minext sympathizers spoke. The first was Mr. Monaghan, of Chester requiry, who doalt with the Abolitionists in the most remorseloss style. Soward, Hale, and Chase were "bed-born traitors." and were hooted with marked violativeness. After this finished oration, Mr. John O'Byrne read a batch of letters from sympathizers, who could not be present, and whom nobody for a moment seriously expected to see, and embrared the occasion to edge in a few remarks of his own, in which "the bauks of the historic Brandy-wine" received due credit, and several other, quality tiffective points were made. Daring Monaghan's speech a ruthless band struck up the "Star Spanaled Banner." send was promytly rebuked for the imperturace. By

half past ien o'clock the crowd had thinned away, and the grand demonstration was over THE RESOLUTIONS. A number of resolutions were passed, among which

was one containing the following sentiment: was one containing the following sentiment:

"And any attempt at this time to divert it from that holy purpose, to a war for negro emancipation, would most alarmingly indicate that the failure of President Lincoln, immediately after his election, to recognize the danger that then threatened the Union, and his withholding all countenance and public approbation from the Crittenden Compromise, and other kindred peace-offerings, which, if then adopted, would have been the death blow to Southern Secession, and kept the States intact, was premeditated and designed to precipitate the 'irrepressible conflict,' in which slavery might die, or the Union perish."

The Southwestern Stand. In order to give the mee ing a respectable appearance an eight by ten stand was erected in the southwestern part of the square. Here a crowd of boys and women, and a small number of men, assembled. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr Jacob Ziegler. Speeches were made by Messrs. Henry A. Gildes, John B. Painter, and Robert Palethorp.

Bobert Palethorp, Esq., addressed the meeting amid loud cries of "Adjourn! adjourn!" There were about ten persons now present; but Mr. Palethorn, with valor worthy of a better cause, persisted in speaking. At the hour of our going to press, there was a rumor that Mr. Palethorp was still addressing the meeting, and it is generally estimated by his friends that he will conclude at a late hour this afternoon. SOMEBODY SERENADED.

During the progress of the meeting some wag started a report that his Excellency Millard Fillmore, and Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, were in town, and stopping at the Continental Hotel. The ward clubs immediately got together and agreed unanimously upon a serenade to these ndividuals, although great astonishment was expressed that they had not made their appearance at the meeting. The mob slowly made its way up Chestnut street, and halted in front of the Continental. After the band played several airs, loud cries were cent forth for "Fillmore, Fillmore," but Fillmore came not. The strength of nu-The sprightly Mr. Ingersoll was taken for Franklin merous lungs was then tried on Cox-that name being Pierce, and appropriately cheered. A Democrat from much more easily managed—and the noise made was deafening Still no Cox came. The two names were fied without Mr. Van Buren, while a Democrat then tried together, but still no response. The angry crowd then moved on, and their places were immediately filled by the members of another up town Democratic Association. The same relling was again set up and the mob were determined that they would not move an inch farther until their serenade was responded to. During all this while, the balcony of the hotel contained a few ladies and gentlemen, and one or two newspaper reporters, all of whom seemed to enjoy much the rich scene below. Finally, things grew desperate, and the proprietor of the Continental, having great fears for the good name always borne by his establishment requested some one to state to the excited and desperate gathering below that neither Fillmore nor Cox was in the city; but that the former, however, was expected next week. John Brodhead, Esq., volunteered his ser vices and mountly g the balcony said: " Philadelphians I am requested, by the propritor of the Continental, t say to you that neither Mr. Fillmore nor Mr. Cox is a his hotel," Notwithstanding this announcement, the crowd still lingered, evidently determined on having a speech from some one—not much difference who. A loud cry was raised for Brodhead, but that gentleman foreseeing events, had left in great haste immediately upon delivering the few words above. Finally, after some persuasion on the part of the police, the mol moved up Chestnut street, the band striking up, "We cannot live always.")

During the excitement around the Continental a gen leman had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch The theft is supposed to have been committed by a wellknown "professional," who is known to have been present disguised as a marshal or a marshal's aid. H will be arrested to-day. BASE BALL .- There was a very spirited

he Athletics and the Olympics. Only seven innings were played. The Athletics were declared victors in a scor of 19 to 10. About two thousand persons witnessed the geme, which was a most gentlemanly one throughout. The third and last game will take place on Friday or Saturday of next week. TARGET PRACTICE. - Company A, of the Gray Reserve Corps, Captain Chas. Smith, paraded yesterday for target practice. The company met at the

raid avenue, where the members took the cars (at Seventh street) for the target ground, at the Spring Garden Water Works. The place selected was admirably suited to the purpose. CHARGE OF FORGING INVOICES .-U.S. Commissioner Heazlitt, on the charge of forging a number of invoices of goods which were imported here from Liverpool. It was in testimony that the figures on the invoices had been changed, and other alterations

Monday. FIRE. - At 6.15 o'clock, last evening, slight fire took place at the corner of Ninih and Parrish streets. The fire was caused by the bursting of

New Military Koute to the Pacific.

SHORT ROAD ACROSS THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS -THE COLUMBIA AND MISSOURT RIVERS UNI-We have already noticed the return of Uaptain Mullan, United States Army, and party, to this city, from the frontier of Washington Territory, having completed the construction of the mi itary road from Fort Wallar Walla to Fort Benion, upon which they have been arduously

or for behind, upon which they have been additionally occupied for the past five years.

The lapse of helf a century may have caused the fact to be unappreciated, perhaps, by many that the opening of a practicable route from the head waters of the Misi to the mouth of the Columbia carly engaged much sour to the mouth of the Columbia carry engaged much of the surious attention of President Jefferson, under whose auspices the memorable party of Lewis and Clarke started out in 1804. The accounts of the travels and recipied this early exploration, though presenting a succipied and truthful narrative, have not, strange to say. found that lodgment among the current knowledge of our countrymen which the character of their discoveries and the ulterior benefits they were expected to insure The virgin region of the great Northwest has of lata Pars Devu posts theoroughly (Aplored, and its resources leveloped by different Government parties. The explo-ations of Stevens, Stansbury, Simpson, Lander, B. ale, overnment has not set on foot a project of greater national importance than the opening of a military line across the distant Rocky Mountains, uniting in a firm or any the Columbia and Micanai distance in a firm ready been practically tested by the passage ever it, two years since, of several hundred troops, destined for the line of posts commanding the Columbia river, and the fact that the Missouri is navigable as far as the American Fur Company's post at Fort Benton, which is at the eastern terminus of the route, and that, during the passummer, some five hundred emigrants from the Western States went that way into Oregon and Weshington, make the line fulfil all the wants of emigration, and recommend it as one feasible, short, and economical to those hundreds of pioneers who are now contemplating making homes on the Pacific coast

homes on the Pacific coast.

The country explored by Captain Mullan opens up a new field for future investigation and further examination. It passes through an exceedingly interesting section of the Northwest, where the sound of busy energy and industry has secree been heard, and where the decaying Blackfeet and Flathead Indians room to-day in the same unbricked freedom as did their fathers long years before them. It traverses a country varied in pattern formation and together between natural formation, and taps the head waters of the Missouri by a low pass, separating the Atlantic from the Pactuc side. Bich and extensive deposits of gold have been discovered all along the line of road, and these have caused an industrial revolution and activity to take place in that region. The shipments of gold from the mines of Washington Torritory and Eastern Oregon far exceed in amount those now leaving California. Irov, copper, lead, and coal have been also found, and it is said that the mountain ranges are even rich in elever and mercury. This route, situated as it is in juxuagestiten to our British border, is destined to become a most man-ad line of operations in case of any trouble with the English Government which would lead to a conflict by either land or sea. We have always labored under the impression that, in cease of a war with England, the Pacific coast would become the first, as it is the most vital. point of attack of all our possessions. Even now, with the difficult range of the Bocky Mountains intervening as a wall and a barrier to rapid communications, these possessions are only held by us via the slender and uncertain thread of a foreign territory—the isthmus of Panama—which once held by the English Government, and the harbor of San Francisco blockeded, would virtually dispossess us of that golden region upon which to day we of our national debt In order to show the interest felt in this great enter-prise by the inhabitants on the Pacific slope, we quote the following paragraph from the Alta Catifornia, a leading paper published in San Francisco:

THE WALLA-WALLA AND FORT BENTON WAGON ROAD. Among the passengers to day by the Sonora for Pansma, en route for New York, is Captain John Mullan, 24 United States Artillers, and assistants, on their way the Washington, D. C. Captain Mullan returns East for the purpose of submitting his reports and maps to the War Department, relating to the geographical and topographical features of the mountain extraction of the formula in the second control of the second co graphical features of the mountain sections of the Tarritories of Washington and Dacotah, through which the military road has been constructed and located. The union of the Celumbia and Missouri rivers (draining the Pacific and Aliantic slopes of our continent reing the Facinc and Allantic slopes of our continent respectively) by an overland route across the Rocky Mountains is one of the grand achievements of the inneteenth century. Since the early explorations of Lewis and Clarke, in 1864, '5, and '6, and those at a later date of John C. Fremont, the Government has not initiated an enterprise grander in its conception, or where the practical results sought to be obtained have been fuller, more important, or more beneficial in their tendencies to the edges compare and accounts of our Parties reserved. important, or more beneficial in their tendencies to the odvaticement and promotion of our Pacific possessions, than the late explorations of Cart. Mulian. To bring to a successful termination a project so arduous and cisconraging at every sleep, and fraught with so many physical difficulties, has indeed demanded no small measure of energy, toil, and palence. The privations of the party, incident to a journey over heated plains, and amid the unkind elements of frigid mountains; the many personal accrifices and inconvenience to his view with personal sacrifices and inconveniences to be put up with, in order to accomplish the objects for which they started. now that they have passed, seem visionary unknown to the outside world; and stand as matters of Captain Mulian will submit to the proper department a programme for the opening of what is said to be a fea-sible and comparatively short route from Fort La amie, on the Platte river, coming into Deer Lodge valley, Washington Territory, and there intersecting the road just completed. This done, mail communication can be had in at least fifteen days from St. Louis.

[From the Daily Alta California, October 1]

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH -In THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH—In Asia, said Prof. Guyot in a recent lecture, the greatest mass of land on the surface of the globe, there is the most repid reception and radiation of solar heat. There is a difference of 105 degrees between the mean of August and July temperatores in the northeastern part of the continent. The winter of this region is the coldest on the globe, but the summer is the warnest in that latitude. The mean barometrical heights is this part of Asia, if interpreted as in insular localities, would indicate, in summer, a depression of the surface of the continuous summer. thierpreted as in insular locations, would indicate, in summer, a depression of the surface of the country below the level of the ocean; in winter, an elevation to the table lands. The capital of Siberia has a mean aunual temperature 20 degrees below freezing point, but the mean heat of its short summer, which seldom exceeds two months in length, is 58 or 60 degrees above oreds two months in length, is 58 or 60 degrees above zero. The earth is frozen, in some places, to the depth of 600 feet. In cummer, this frozen soil, thewed to the depth of about three feet, produces barley, and other varieties of the ceresi grains. The growth of vegetation is so rapid when it begins, as to justify a saying of the Russians, that you can hear the grass grow. In a region so inhospitable are built three hundred cities and, villages. That this soil was frozen for ages, was long since shown by a beautiful geological discovery. In the frozen gravel, which composes the banks of the Leve, there are found the toy remains of a mastodon (Elephas plemijentus), even the desh of which is so

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1862. The stock and money circles were rather quiet to-day Gold opened at 129%, fell to 123, and recovered 129, at which figure it closed for ordinary lots. Choice lots of large proces commanded % per cent. more, but the supply was short and the market consequently rather strong. Old demands declined to 125%. Trade duli Inc-year cortificates were % better. Quartermaster couchers are selling at 1%02% discount. Other Goreroment securities were higher, with some demand for he five-twenty sixes.

At the Stock Exchange there was a fair amount of ousiness done, and not much change to note in prices. The most important feature was the advance in Govern ment bonds. For the 1881 sixes 103% was paid, with nore called for at the figure. The seven-thirties rose %, and continued firm. The feeling of confidence in these securities as an investment is returning, and orders are coming in abundance for their purchase. The fivetwenty sixes are not neglected, as the conversions at the offices here and in New York plainly show, and the mantities changing hands outside of the regular board denote that a heavy demand will soon spring up for them. The interest being payable in gold makes them at present nearly equal to an eight per cent. bond, and the take with which they can be converted into money makes them very desirable as an investment. People, when they come to consider these views, readily perceive the claims the Government has upon their purses, and they suddeply turn patriots and invest. State fives were also in demand at an advance of & the coupon sixes rose 1, new city sixes rose 1, the old were steady at yesterday's figure. Pennsylvania Rail-

road 1st and 2d mortgages were steady; Reading sixes 1880 rose 1%; 1868s %; 1870s were firm; Camden and Amboy sixes 1870 advanced %; the others were firm; North Pennsylvania sixes were steady at 39, an advance of %; the tens at 105, an advance of 1 . Rimira Railroad chattel tens sold at 45; the sevens advanced 1/4; Schuylkill Navigation sixes 1882 were steady at 70; Lehigh Navigation shares rose 1/6; the scrip selling at 31, yesterday's figure; Delaware Mutual Insurance scrip sold at 51; Schuylkill Navigation preferred declined &; Reliance Insurance sold at 52. In Susquehanna Canal there was nothing done; Morris

Reading Ballroad was dull at a slight advance, holders being stiff. Pennsylvania was firm at 55. Minchill rose X. Norristown sold at 54. Elmira preferred rose 2 on esterday's bid. Long Island and Elmira were firm. Passenger railways were very active. Second and Third was steady at 76. West Philadelphia at 57%. Thirteenth and Fifteen at 24 %. Arch-street at 26 %. Girard College rose X. Green and Coates was lower \$92,000 in bonds, and about 700 shares, changed hands, the market closing firm. Drexel & Co. quote:

New York Exchange......par@1-10 dis. old.,.... Old Demands......25% 026% prem Quartermaster's vouchers...... 1% 0 2% dis. Mesers. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, note foreign exchange for the steamer Kangaros, from New York, as follows: ankfort, 60 days sight......54% 055 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia. luring the week ending October 30, 1862, were as game of base ball yesterday at Camac's Woods, betwixt Balf Barrels of Superfine......

The etatements of the banks of the three princips cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous ones, and the corresponding time of 1861, as armory at twelve o'clock, and proceeded directly to Gi-New York, October 25..... \$174,879,346 Soston, October 27....... 73,649,936 'hiladelphia, October 27.... 35,748,566 26,269,805 \$284.277.848 \$221,493 381 Circulation. New York, October 25..... \$37,453,531 7,793,469 5,054,250 Boston, October 27..... Philadelphia, October 27.... Total \$50,758,688 22,726,959 made. The Commissioner reserved his decision until The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the correspondng week of 1861, as follows:

The New York Evening Post of to day sava: The stock market is firmer, but is wanting in speculais till the result of the State election is anno attracting considerable attention, and move independently of the general list. Erie Hudson, Burlington and Quincy, and Michigan guarantied are higher espe cially Hudson and Quincy, which are favorably affected gton, and Quincy rose 6 per cent., clo-Unicago, Buringgon, and Quincy ross 6 per cent., closing with sales at 188 20119.

Storington sold at 100; Norwich and Wercester at 77; Wabash preferred at 78080. wassen preferred at 75050.

The railroad bonds are dull and rather lower. Michigan Southern seconds fell off %; Cleveland and Pitisburg fourths %; Fort Warne thirds 1; Chicago and Borg contract, 3, Northwestern assented rose %; Fort Wayne firsts %. Governments are strong at an advance of % % per cent. The sixes of 1881 sold at 103% 0103%. The coucert. The sixes of 1881 sold at 108 x o 103 x. The coupon fives of 1874 are quoted at 92 x o 93.

A noticeable feature in connection with the renewed activity and increasing firmness of Government securities is the new impetus given to the funding in "five-twenties." In-addition to the usual facilities for obtaining these bonds by the deposit of legal tender notes at the Sub-Treasury, we notice that in order to facilitate and simulate investment in them, and make them still nore accessible to the people, Messrs Fisk & Hatch, 38 Wall street, have made arrangements to keep or 38 Wall street, have made arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of all denominations, which they furnish without delay over their counter, in any sum, large or small, at the Government rate. This is a great convenience to persons wishing to receive their bonds at ated to encourage investment and popularize the loan.

The money marke; is without change, if anything essier than early in the week. Call loans range from 4 to 6 \$\Psi\$ cent, chiefly at 5.

The gold market is extremely dull, and again lower. The quotation is 129 % 0129 %. Dutiable demand notes are quoted 126@126%.
The Milwaukee Scatinel. October 29th, says: Yester-

remium. Silver 23. Old Demand Notes 23c. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 31. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.] BEFORE BOARDS. 4000 Penna B 2d mort 106% 1000 Schu) I Nav 6s'82 70 2000 Reading 6s '44...110% 50 13th & 15th-st B 243 103 x 14800 Penns 5:..... 94

50 Reading..... 39 % | SECOND BOARD. 500 City 6s K S O. 102 | 1540 Elmira Ohat 10s. 45 200 | do...K S O 102 | 500 North Penna 10s.105 1000 | do...New.106 | 5700 U S 7.30 Tr Nbik.105 ... New.106 4 15700 U S 7 30 Tr Nbik.105 1000 do... New 100 % 5700 U S 7-30 IT ROBA 100 % 25 01 Sth & 15th at R 24 % 2550 Penna 58... 95 75 Dat Mutnal Scp. 51 1000 Rorth Penna 68.. 96 1004 do... 2 ctfs 95 60 Elmira B pfd .53 3 96 2d & 3d R ... 75 60 Elmira B pfd .b5 33 | 96 2d & AFTEB BOARDS.

50 Lehigh Nav. 51½ 50 Reading. 55. 39½
100 Reading. 55. 39½ 100 do. 55. 39½
0 Reading. 55. 39½ 150 do. 55. 39½
0 do. 59½ 200 Gity 6s New. 106
50 do. 55 39½ 10000 7.80; blank. 105½ Rid. Asked. Phila 0s. old. 102 102 | Minehill R. ... 48 | Do new. 106 | 106 | Herrisburg R. ... 58 | Herrisburg R. ... 58 | Wilmington R. 58 | Lehigh Nav 6s. ... Do bds 280. 110 | 112 | Do bds 280. 110 | 112 | Do shares. ... 55 | Do bds 770. 104 | 105 | Do man & Lehigh Nav 6s. ... Do shares. ... 55 | Do bds 770. 104 | 105 | Do man & List Do 26 m 68. 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 10 Morrie Canal ... 55 57
Do prid 10s.125 130
Do 6s'76....
Do 2d mtg....
Sesq Canal ... 4% 5 5% Tenth street B. 34 prid... 32 32% Do bonds.... 75

Val bds. 110
OLOSING PRICES—4 o'oloca—Dull.

Bid. leading B 89% 39% Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1862. There is no new feature in the Produce markets, and he transactions of the past week have been moderate for the season, and prices without any material change. Bark is scarce, and wanted at the advance. Breadstuffe are less active, with a fair business doing in most kinds at steady prices. Coal meets a good demand at full rates. Coffee is firmly held, and the stock here very light. Sugar and Molastes are firm. In Cotton there is very little doing but prices are very firm. Fish, there is more doing in Bruit there is also a better business doing in both Foreign and Domestic. Hemp and Hides are unchanged. The Iron market is more active, and holders are de manding higher prices. Lead is better and rather more doing. Copper is unchanged. Lumber, there is a fair trade doing. Naval Stores are firm. Oils are also very firm, and prices rather better. Provisions are quiet, and for Pork and Lard prices are barely maintained. Rice is unchanged, and very scarce. Salt has again advanced. Cloverseed is better. Timothy and Flaxseed are in request, and the latter on the advance. Tollow, Teas, and Tobacco are firmly held. Wool is in demand, and prices improving. Freights are dull. In Dry Goods there is more doing, and the market for Cottons steadily on the advance. Weolen Goods are also looking up, and selling more freely. FLOUR. The market is arm, but inactive for the want FLOUR.—The market is firm, but inscrive for the want of stock, and prices, if anything, are better. Sales comprise about 7,000; bbls ha lots, mostly for shioment, at \$612%, \$6.50 for common and good superfine, \$6.75.57.25 for extras, the latter for Giv Mills, and \$7.25.77.5, for Obio and City Mills extra family, including about 1,500. bbls on terms kept private. The sales to the trade have been within the same range of prices for superfuse and extras, and \$8.08.50 \$7.00 bills for fancy brands, as in quality. The Flour heaf further advanced, and is solving to ty. Lie Flour has further advanced, and is saking in a small way at \$4.75 55 \$\P\$ bbl. Corn Meal is wanted at \$2.55 \$\P\$ bbl for Penns Ivania.

with sales of 45,000 bus good Pennsylvanis red in at 144201470, choice at 1436, and 1.46 cisoc at 148 cisoc at 148 but and white at 1800 the but, and white at 1800 the but, and white at 1800 the but, and white at 1800 solis on arrival at 850 900 for 5.7 there and rearries solis on arrival at 850 900 for 5.7 there and rearries for good yellow aftest, and is taken in a said way a sand more abundant; we quote Delaware at 250 and roore abundant; we quote Delaware at 250 and roore abundant; we quote Delaware at 250 and roore abundant; we pennsylvania at 420 420, with small as 180 and roore abundant; we have been much doing in Barley or Barley Mait; 3.500 but atter sold at 150 a sales. Lard—There is very little left in his holders are not so firm in their views. Sales of a not dierces at 10% \$6167/. Kegs 10. 1011%c. Sales of a in mixed pkgs. at \$20.9%c per ib. Butter is for belee, 16.0180 for sol'de-packed; and roll 18.00 for belee, 16.0180 for sol'de-packed; and roll 18.00 firmer, and selling at 18.010c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b. In the solid firmer, and selling at 18.010c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b. METALS—The advance noted in Pig Iron b well maintained, and some of the manufactures. Anthracite, at \$25.00 ceah and 4 months, and Manufactured iron is in request, and prices are upward. Lead—The stock here is light; the of the per o'l are 1,000 pigs Galena at \$1.00 pigs npward. Lead — The stock here is light; the cutwe' bear of are 1,000 pigs Galena at 81% of and sons 28st
ich act 3% ocash. Upoper.—English 3 is thing 3%
at 87c or ib, and yellow metal at 27c or ib in a
BARK is wanted at the advance, with light rea
and sales; seve-s' small losts of No. 1 (Occording a
ported at \$350-37 or to—the latter too;
Tanners' Bark is selling at \$12.214 or ord.

BEESWAX.—Small sales of Vellow are maling. BEESWAX.—Small sales of Yellow are making the GAND LES are held firmly, with sales of Alanguin at 1822240, 4 months; Sperm and Tallow Os. Gall unchanged, with rather more doing.

OFFEE.—The arrivols are very light, and the state in first hends is about exhausted. In demand on comprise about 1,500 bags in 17ts, at 210210 to the sales and Laguayra at 273 2250 W lb, and 21022 for 7the cash and time. The bulk of the sales are in cash and time. The bulk of the sales are of description.

COAL is in active demand; the receipts by COAL is in active demand; ine receipts he and canal continue fair, but supplies by the scon cesse, as the time approaches for the classical continues of the navigation. The shipments East or scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high ra tend to somewhat retard operations to New York. Iten is a large amount going forward for the supply of the Scutherp flotilla.

OUTTON.—There has been very little movement and last week and buyers are holding off to swall scales. Sales of 250 bales uplands, the fly office quality, at 80c 4P lb, cash; 211 bales, also, solid by a tion at 57 260c, cath tend to somewhat return opera quality, at 80c 4P lb, cash; 211 bales, also, 301 by action at 57 &60c, cach

DRUGS AND DYES —All descriptions of fixing chemicals are held for a material advance, owing the high rates of gold and exchange Sales of 200 cash bigh rates of gold and exchange Sales of 200 cash bigh rates of gold and exchange Sales of 200 cash bigh A cargo of Jamaica Logwood, to arrive, and we can be also of Jamaica Logwood, to arrive, and we can lindigo, sold on private terms.

FRATHERS are in fair request. Sales of 200 high western at 400 42c 4P lb, cash.

FREIGHTS —To Liverpool there is very little poduce going for ward. We quote Fiour at 3-64; Grain, and 42s 6d for heavy goods at 35 w 195 for 11 last engagement to London was at 4s for Flour; ill is crain, and 42s 6d for heavy goods. In West Indiation, not much doing, owing to the secretty of resease

FRUIT.—Further spices from the cargo of new Man Raisins within the range of \$3.900 34 per box for laye and \$3.7503.80 for Bunch, including half and stars boxes in proportion.

LEMONS are very dull, and sell at \$203 km in LEMONS are very dull, and sell at \$2.03 in to.
Currents are held at 12½c. In domestic funt term
less doing. Green Apples are less abundant, and first
from \$1.50 to \$3 per boll, the latter rate for farm is
York. For dried fruit prices are unsettled.
GINSENG is scarce; we quote crade at \$1600 to
b. There is no clarified here.
GUANO.—The Gemend has fallon off, as used that
ecason of the year, and there is very little centific
any description. my description.

HAY is steady at 70.080c for Timothy, the ling. EEMP is held firmly. There is very little here. HIDES are dull, and the sales of both foreign sale. LUMBER —There is a steady trade doing in them son, without change in prices. Among the tales at tice 700,000 Laths at \$1.25, and poor quality at 2. cargo of yellow sap sold at \$13.50, and white the \$14.616 37 M. **S14.016 47 M.

MOLASSES.—There is a better feeling in the uring
with a moderate induiry. Sales of 300 hade at 32;
Cardenas, and \$50.420 for Muscovade, including says of English Island at 36c; 45 hhds New York Jyra by auction at 35 % c. cash. NAVAL STORES -The stocks of all kinds are at \$16.018 \$\psi\$ bbl. No change in Price or far, of Turpentine are firm at the recent advance soles are making at \$2.00 \$\times\$ gallon.

OILS.—Fish Oils are firmly held, with sales: for soles of Ornde Whele at 900, and refined at 90, and the soles of Ornde Whele at 900, and refined at 90. and the soles of Ornde Whele at 900, and refined at 90. and refined the property of the prope time. Lard Oil ranges from 85 to 95c for super with relate at \$155.11 dP gallon. Petroleum is unsettled; sales of code \$25c, and refined at 45c, in bond, and 47c55c, free PLASIER—The receipts are very light. Incl. goes left have been fold at \$275c2 87 kpt. Incl. goes left have been fold at \$275c2 87 kpt. Incl. goes left have been made at 7c7kc Ph. SALT.—Thick sales in Rangoon have been made at 7c7kc Ph. SALT.—Prices are still tending upward. Two type of Turks Island sold since our last nodee on reputs private, and one of Sicily also on private term. SEEDS—There has been a good demader Comesed, and it is taken on arrival at \$8 12k205.00 bm.

2,000 two sold at these rates for fair and prime. Imaging is selling at \$1.50 for common, and \$22212; from lots. Fixseed is in good demand, with see of 1,00 bus of \$2.5062.75 \$7 bus. SUGAR.—The market continues very firm the Solving and Stocks are fight, and sales limited; 808 has Cuba and New Orleans sold at 9% wifes for the forz, and 10% will kefor the latter. Havans is selling at the md tex willy contain the bed on the advance, w SPIRITS continue firm and on the advance, w small sales of foreign at full prices. N. E. Bam is at 55c 世 gallon. Whisky is rather better; sales of bbls at 38@40c, hhds 38c, and drudge at 37@33 gallon.
TALLOW is quoted at 11%c for cliv-rendered, as for country, with small sales.

TEAS.—Prices are very firm, with light sales is in Blacks and Greens.

TOBA-100.—There is very little stock of Manufacts! here, and prices are tending upwards. The steelell is also light, and holders have realized higher pics. WOOL.—There is more inquiry for this day, holders are demanding higher figures, with said 100,000 lbs, including fine at 60.062c, and kers 172%c P lb, cash. New York Markets, Yesterday. Asues—Are firm, and in fair demand, at 81 fer lin and \$9 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs—The market for State and Water

seed, and it is taken on arrival at 26 12% 2011 Pop

Flour is dull, and prices are again 10015 th? The sales are 11,200 bbis, at \$5.7505 \$5 for agric Sates 86 6 80 for extra State; \$5.750 of in the Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6160 % extra do . including shipping brands of rourd br; \$8 at \$6.80 at \$6.90, and trade brands do at \$7.1568 % Canadian flour is 10 cents lower; sale 30 % & \$6.10 at 6 30 for common extra, and \$6.40 at \$2.50 for in the Southern Flouris dull and lower for common and sales \$6.00 by the \$4.50 for \$6.00 at sales 800 bbls. at \$6.50 a6.95 for superfine Baltimore 88168 SUU DOIS. 2t \$5.00 26.95 for supernos Ballmans
\$7.200\$\$ for extra do.

Bye Flour is firm at \$5.25.60.

Oorn Meal is quiet and without decided chause is pix
Wheat is dull and prices bove decided ! 52 2 561

Sales 90,000 bushels at \$1.14.01.24 for Chicas Sping. \$1.23@1 *9 for Milwankie Olub; \$1 %2al 2 for ember lows; \$1.34@1 39 for winter red Westru; and \$1.00 1.42 for amber Michigan.

Bye is quiet at 75@80c for Western, and \$1.00 for Barley is firmer at \$1 40@1.52%.

Barley is firmer at \$1 40@1.52%.

Corn is scarce and very firm; sales \$0.00) bt \$18
730 for shipping mixed Western; 68@600 for head Oats are quiet and firmer, with sales at 56000 at rior to prime old and new.
NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Torpes MAYAL STORRS—The market for spirits the performer, with sales at \$2560260.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is steady, with fair business doing; sales of 1,200 bbls at \$15 for 5 and \$12012.12% for prime Beef is steady, whilst 250 bbls at yesterday's figures. Prime Mes Bef dull and prices are entirely nominal. Beef Han in moderately active. Out Meats are quiet at it is moderately active. Out Meats are quiet at it is houlders, and 7% c for hams. Bacon Sides are is and nominally unchanged. Lard is dull, hear, at lower, with sales of 600 bbls at 10010%. Burst at Ocheese are unchanged.

WHISEY .- The market is scarcely as first; BAILWAY TRAFFIO.—The following is a MEN tive statement of the earnings of the Ohicago and weetern Railway for six months ending October and 1862: Freight.... Express..... Mail..... Miscellaneous 1,381 72 SUGAB EXPORTS-HAVANA, Octob Hhds. 1862.....56.643

Hbda. 162.478 98.238 MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE IN TOLED Toledo Blade saye: The receipts at Toledo since of January, 1862, compare with those of last Since Jan. 1. 1362. 1.271,667 8,006 395 Same time 1661,....1,005 315 5,180,955 FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN OH! 14.00 The following table shows the amount of new and corn, in store in Ohicago, compared with the

Oct 27.

| 1802. | 3562. | 25,144 | 557.651 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | FORAGE IN OINOINNATI.—The present pri bich Captain Hurtt is supplying the Sepa cipts of barley at Cawego since harves o noon, October 23, in 1861 and '62: Receipts since Sept. 1, to noon, Oct. 23, 1851 Deficiency this year BOUBTEGL BEPORT.—A report has a innati to the effect that the reby Van Doi innati to the reby Van Doi innati anati to the effect that the reby va

Price had some difficulty; Van Don drew a shoot him but Price's staff officer killed Van De he could are. EDITORS DRAFTED .- Among those dra Queen Anne's county we observe the name Hand, aditor of the Maryland Citizen. themen will now be in a favorable position to that oft debated question, "Which is mighting the sword P - Cecil Democrat GERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA TERRIFORY Carson City Silver Aga states that the Sec Virginia Territory are endeavoring to formage for the purpose of making a forsy upon the deties.

A SAD INCIDENT.—The funeral of Sorgel-Lewis, of Conterbury, killed at Antietam, was week at Conterbury, Connecticut. At the sawas buried the daughter of the lev. H. B. Hoggirl of twenty-one, betrothed to Lewis. She upon hearing of his doath, and soon after died. ASSIGNED A CORPS.—Con. W. E. Wo. ASSIGNED A CORPS.—Con. W. E. Wo. been assigned to the command of the corps for Kansas Division, late General Mitchell's, now to Gen. Alex. McClook's corps of Gen. Bell's to Gen. Alex. McClook's corps of Gen. Bell's to Gen. THE MISSOURI ELECTION -At the to election in Missouri, only those citizens who generet the Federal and State Provisions, Gar and make effidavit that they have never be 33.25 世 bbi for Penns Ivania.
WHEAT — There is a good demand with moderate
offerings, sud prices have been unsettled and drooping,

against either, will be allowed to vote.