# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

quiet at Helena.

at Oniro or Memphis

taken by our scouts.

from Holly Springs.

fnses to come.

authorities.

There is a conflict of authority between the rebe

battle at Covinith prevented this, and now Yan Dorn re-

The Lynchburg Republican says the constitutionality

of the conscript act will be tested in the Court of Ap-

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Secretary Seward on the Emancipation

Proclamation.

GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

The English papers brought by the steamer Edin

a circular from Secretary Seward to the diplomatic and

consuler agents relating to the emancipation proclama.

"The rebels must understand that if they persist in

imposing a choice between the dissolution of the Govern-ment and the abolition of slavery, it is the Union and not

slavery that must be maintained. While all the good and wise men of all countries must recognize the mea-sure as a just and proper military act intended to delivar the country from a terrible war, they will recognize, al

the some time, the mederation and magnanimity with

which the Government proceeds in so solemn a matter," The London 2 mes says this chicular deprives the American Government of the right hereafter to appeal to

its emancipation decree as a measure founded on moral

principle. as Mr. Seward reduces it to a mere militar

chould have been more guarded in his expressions. The Times shows the inexpediency of the recognition

tion. He draws hopeful conclusions from the present pa

sition of affairs. He says:

peal in Virginia. The case is made up by the rebel Stat



#### THE WAR.

Affairs on the Potomac approach a crisis. The relative positions of the two armies are such that a battle cannot be much longer delayed. If the report be true, and we see no reason to doubt it, that the rebel army of Western Virginia has made a junction with that of Lee, it looks as if General Lee has determined not to retreat, but to give McClellan battle in his present position. The latter general, although he has moved his forcer, has done it in such a cautious and able manner as will no doubt perplex the rebel commander and leave him in ignorance as to where the blow will fall. Reconnoitring parties of cavalry are sent out daily, and one of these, under command of Gen. Pleasanton, approached to within a mile or two of Snickor's Gap, where the rebels were found in considerable force. The rebels are lying in large force in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap, on the west side of the Blue Ridge, and have a mass of troops in the Shenandoah Valley, beyond the Gap. Constant firing was heard in the vicinity of Purcellsville on Saturday, and it is supposed that a battle was in progress be. tween Gen. Bayard's cavalry and the rebels under Stuart. A balloon reconnoissance from Bolivar Heights established the fact that a large cavalry force is lying at Charlestown, and they have guns in position to sweep the road.

The Defence of Ex-President Suchanan.

Ex-President BUCHANAN has given to the country an elaborate and carefully-prepared -statement in reply to the card of General Scorr, printed by us on the 22d of October. The card of the General is still fresh in the memory of the reader, and any recapitulation of its facts is hardly necessary. General SCOTT was driven into its publication by the attempt of New York Breckinridge politicians to use his great name as an authority in favor of Secession. He reviewed very closely the conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN during that part of his Administration in which the Secession troubles originated, and proved to the world that upon the Ex-President, and upon him alone, the responsibility of our present troubles should fall. Mr. BUCHANAN, indoed, accepts this responsibility in a tone that seems to invite and defy criticism. The generosity with which he does this is extraordinary. "All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was, the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration." These are his words, and, as if to make the admission more remarkable, he makes an especial point in favor of Governor FLOYD, who, as his Secretary of War, has been to us the representative of all that was false and fraudulent'in the origin of this rebellion. Governor FLOYD, however, is a deeply-injured man. Hereafter his sins must be visited on Mr. BUCHANAN, for he was the President-and alone was responsible. The main question at issue between Mr. BUOHANAN and General SCOTT is this : Did Mr. BUCHANAN, as President of the United States, the Commander in-Chief of the army and navy, the sole depositary of Executive power, Congress not being in session, and there being no appeal to the Legislative rower, refuse to reinforce the Southern forts? Had these forts been rein forced there can be no doubt that Secession would have been rendered impossible. The rebellion would have died from inanition. We should have held the principal cities, rivers, and seacoasts of the South, and by thus establishing bases of communication in the enemy's country been enabled to make immediate, effective, and overpowering war. A failure to do this great duty was either neglect or treason: It was not neglect on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN-wo cannot call it treason, but we do most decidedly charge that it was sympathy with treason. And for this we ask no better evidence than his own letter in reply to General Scott. On October 30th, 1860, WINFIELD SCOTT, the highest soldier of the Republic, wrote to Mr. BUCHANAN, bidding him to beware of the storm that was approaching, and suggesting to him the military means necessary to avert the danger. This fact Mr. BUOHANAN admits." On January 9th the steamer Star of the West attempted to enter the barbor of Charleston, carrying the American flag, and bound on a duty for the Government. She was fired upon by rebel cannon, and was compelled to return to New York. Here was the admonition and the calamity. Sixty-three days had elapsed since the President had been told to prepare to punish rebellion in the South, and yet rebellion had driven one of his own ships from the coast of the United States. In sixty-three days the little State of South Carolina had time enough to prepare a successful armed resistance against the Government, and that Government was powerless to resent the insult. The world will ask why it was that a great Republic was thus held down by the throat while a petty tributary Commonwealth was permitted to stab it to the heart. Mr. BUCHANAN assures us that he had no desire but to insure peace; that he would not do anything to invite or provoke civil war; that, no matter what preparations the rebels might make to destroy the Government, he would say nothing, and do nothing; he would allow every encroachment and make no resistance ; he would permit fort after fort to be seized, and see the flag of his country give place to pelicans and palmettoes, and lone stars, and long red bars. This is the meaning of Mr. BUCHANAN's defence as it reads in our paper this morning. He asks posterity to call him a coward, or an imbecile, or a weak old man, or the slave of the Southern Senators, but he begs not to be called a traitor. He pleads guilty of murder in the second degree, hoping to escape the full verdict against his wickedness. Now, we charge this upon Mr. BUCHANAN: He was the friend of the rebel leaders until within a few weeks of the expiration of his term. He did everything in his power to assist the traitors in the consummation of their schemes. He was their ally, their comfortertheir surest and most powerful accomplicefor he held the North at bay while they plotted its destruction, only yielding to the sentiment of the country when a refusal to yield would have cost him the Presidential chair. We lay aside all the other issues discussed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and present the evidence on this one grave charge as we have it over his own signature. All his protestations of love for the in January, 1860, on account of the impossi-Union and the country, and his desire to prevent bloodshed and oppose the rebellion, perish before this great fact. We charge upon Mr. BUCHANAN that he was desirous of aiding the Southern leaders to establish the Southern Confederacy; and if he asks for evidence, we call upon General CASS, his Secretary of State. That statesman resigned his portfolio on the D'HARCOURT, French Ambassador to Madrid, 15th of December, 1860. Let us mark the date. "On the 15th of December," says Mr. | 1833, he was sent as Charge d'Affaires to the BUCHANAN, "General Scort states that, accompanied by the Secretary of War, he held a conversation with the President. Whilst I out of the separation of Belgium from Holhave no recollection whatever of this con- | land. He acted with so much discretion and

the whole North was sad and sick at heart, the improbable. DE PERSIGNY is one of the oldest and best friends NAPOLEON ever had, true in President of the United States refused to say peril and faithful in adversity, and scarcely the word that would have saved the Republic ; any circumstance could cause NAPOLEON to he refused to listen to the prayers of General dismiss him. As for M. Fould, he is a neces-SCOTT, who assured him on the honor of the first soldier of the age that the Southern forts might be reinforced and the rebellion suffocated; he refused to hear the entreaties of

the life of the Republic?

sity in France. When he entered into office. not long since, he found France sinking into an abysm of debt. The revenue was yearly dethe most venerable and beloved statesman in creasing, the expenditure yearly increasing, his Cabinet! He preferred to follow the bidand the difference was made up by borrowing. ding of his Mephistophiles, FLORD, who was At the close of the first year's labors the reat his side. He preferred to do the bidding

sults, just announced, are expenditure within of his Southern masters. "The time had not the net revenue from taxation; not a franc yet arrived. He should await the action of added to the national debt : a reduction in the the Convention of South Carolina." He exinterest of the debt, by a conversion of the pected a commission of traitors. Is it any four-and-a-half percent. Rentes; and a balance worder that General SCOTT resigned almost in hand of eighty millions of francs, to provide heart-broken from the Presidential presence? for unforeseen circumstances. This, too. Is it any wonder that LEWIS CASS threw up without checking the Emperor in the vast imhis portfolio in disgust, and retired from a provements he is making in Paris and other Cabinet where Treason was deliberately taking cities. M. Fould has introduced a conscience

and a system into the management of French The President was true to his word. He did finance, and France can ill bear to part with wait the action of South Carolina." On the such a minister.

20th of December the ordinance of Secession It is too early, as yet, to speculate on the was passed, and Treason held its saturnalia in influence, if any, which M. THOUVENEL's re. Charleston city. The city was illuminated, tirement may have upon French policy to guns were fired, rockets were sent up into the America. It is a fact that the ex-minister reverberating air. The South was in an ecsteadily refused to see Mr. SLIDELL, the stasy of joy. We read that guns were fired pseudo-ambassador from Richmond, except as in honor of the Secession of South Caroa private individual. It is to be hoped that lina" at Mobile, Wilmington, N. C., New Or-M. DROUN DE L' HUYS will be equally neutral, leans, Savannah, and Augusta. Conventions at least. were being held in other States. There was

#### Public Amusements.

every evidence that man could want to show The ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be open to-day for the purpose and determination of the South. the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the opera-We ask any intelligent man who reads this tic season that is to commence the first of Decomsentence to turn back to the dreary meber. We need not impress upon our readers the mories of that fearful time, and inquire, necessity of supporting this great enterprise, and f he had any doubt as to the determination we are in hopes that the success which Mr. Hood of these wild and reckless men. JAMES BUreceives to-day and to-morrow will enable him to inaugurate a prosperous and brilliant season. Music CHANAN is an intelligent man, and he knew in must be cultivated in Philadelphia, and we appeal his heart of hearts, just as well as he knew to our liberal-hearted citizens to show their apprethat death was coming and that God would oiation of this fact by a generous response.

be his judge, that the Southern leaders de-Mr. Gottechalk's third concert takes place to termined to destroy this Republic, and that night, at Concert Hall, and such have been the preprominent among those leaders was JOHN B. parations, that it deserves all success. Mr. Gotts FLOYD, his Secretary of War, and JACOB chalk's name would of itself be a sufficiently attrac-THOMPSON, his Secretary of the Interior. tive programme for any ordinary musical enter-Finally, the sentiment of the North was too tainment, and in conjunction with that of Miss

Carlotta Patti, it should crowd the hall to repleintense to be endured. Our people had waited and prayed, passing through humiliation, and tion. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport will commence grief, and anxiety, and despair, until men an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre this began to say that this conduct could be enevening, which, unless all precedent fails, will dured no longer. December 28th approached. result as successfully as it promises. To give due Two weeks had passed since the last interview; cclat to the oceasion, one of the best bills of the one week since South Carolina had seceded. Gen. season has been arranged, and the prize drama of SCOTT again applied to the President. FLOYD "St. Mare" is announced. with a new farce for had served his purpose, and had resigned.

the afterpiece. The management of the Arch street Theatre Major ANDERSON had thrilled the nation, by taking possession of Fort Sumpter. The announce, without exaggeration, that this establishment has been "overflowed." Clarke, the irre-Sonthern cabal demanded his evacuation of sistible, has done it. The success marking his that fort, and the return to Fort Moultrie. reappearance is truly unprecedented. To-night he appears in two of his most celebrated parts, and 'Major ANDERSON," he said, "acted upon vill carry all before him his own responsibility, and without authority,

SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c .-- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the attractive sale of French, German, and British dry goods, embracing about five hundred and fifty lots of fancy and staple articles in silk dress goods, broche and chenille shawls, velvets, ribbons, poplins, merinces, "Jonvin's" kid gloves, &c , &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued the larger part of the day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co. auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

it might be considered an improper act to send FROM WASHINGTON the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter until I had received an answer from Special Despatches to "The Press."

# FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Artillery Fight on Saturday and Sunday.

REBEL RETREAT FROM PHILLINONT AND UNION. Occupation of Union and Snicker's Gap.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN PROGRESS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Sunday Eveniug, November 2, 1862

General Pleasanton yesterday came up with the rebel avalry and artillery at Phillimont, about 11 o'olook The fight, which was conducted wholly with artillery seted about five hours when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was killed and 14 wounded. The rebel force consisted of a portion of General Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of the rebels are known to have been killed.

This morning Gen. Pleasanton renewed the attack at o'clock, and at 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brirade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss m o 8 o'clock te-day was 1 killed and 4 wounded. During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells. The rebel loss is not known.

English Comments on American Affairs The firing in that direction was very heavy from ! ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE MINISTRY OPPOSES MR. 'Cock till dark, but the result has not been ascertained Gen. McOlellan visited the front this afternoon. A heavy dust was observed to-day at Ashby's Gap In what direction the rebel troops are moving is not chown, the distance being too great. burgh, which arrived at New York on Saturday, contain

Another part of our army took possession of Snicker' ap to-day Three brigades of rebel infantry were at last advices

advancing up the west side of the mountain in two olumns. Heavy firing followed, but the results are not et known.

Good News from Port Royal

BRITISH REBEL STRAMERS CAPTURED.

VALUED AT \$1,000,000.

# The British Steamer Minnaho Destroyed

THE REBEL RAM AT SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- Port Royal dates to the 29th llimo have been received Two British rebal steamers, the Anglia

were captured on the 27th ultimo and taken to Port Royal. The two steamers, with their contraband caroes, valued at one million of dollars. Another British steamer, the Minnsho, was run ashor

nd destroyed. It was reported at Port Royal that the rebel ram w

oming down the river from Savannah.

#### The War in Tennéssee

CAIRO, November 1 .- The only news from Tenne s that on Friday night our pickets were driven in at Dhevilla. This is thought, however, to indicate a reconnoissance rather than an attack upon our forces. The whele seem to be coming up by the way of Grand Juncion, and thus be in a position to menace both Bolivar and Corinth. It is barely possible yet that they have aot enough men to attack, but have pushed their; coumn forward in a threatening manner, in order to gain time at Holly Springs and other points South.

The War in Missouri-Rebel Bands Routed.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 2 -Advices from the army in South ast Miscouri says that, after the recent success ar Pittnan's Ferry, Colonels Lazear and Dewey, with their orces combined, pushed on for Zollinger's Mills, five miles from Pocahontas, where they fought Burbridge, completely routing his force, and capturing a large num er of prisoners, including many rebil officers. A later despatch from Jolonel Lazear says that he cap-

med or dispersed two hundred of Boous's command. From New Orleans-The Capture of Sabine Pass Confirmed,

NEW YORK, November 1.-The steamers Matanzas and Irecle have arrived from New Orleans.

The capture of Sabine Pass is confirmed. It was taken on October 1st, by the United States steamer Kensington, Capt. Crecker, and the sohrs Seaman and Jones.

Erie sbares 35 1 035 1; Illinois Central, 44043 discount; New York Central. 74 076; U. S. 68, 70 072; do. 58, 660 Reported Capture of Mobile. DAIRO, November 1.-Oorinth despatches of yesterday Consols closed on Friday at 33% for money. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £312,000. THM LATEST. tay that the mail messenger came in there to-day from Obevalle, and reported that our scouts had scoured the country as far south as Ripley, but discovered no trace

THN LATEST. LIVERPOOL, October 18, P. M.—Jotton—Males to-day 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, and though rates are un-ohanged, there is rather better selling. of the enemy. An arrival from the South reports all In Memphis orders have been issued by Gen. Sherman Breadetuffs quiet and irregular, with a downward tendency. Provisions flat. London, October 18, P. M.-Consols closed at 93% that all steamers with cannon and other merchandis shall be convoyed by gunboats upon proper notification

3% on money. We have a rumor by the way, of . Corinth that Mobile ican securities steady. is ours. The report was brought in by rebel prisoners A Memphis letter says Villipique's brigade has moved

American securities steauy. Illinois centrals 43% discount. HAYRY, October 16.—Cotton sales of the week 1,250 bales. Market very dull and nominal. New Orleans tres ordinaire 3621; do. bas 3521. Stock 38,000 bales. PARIS, October 13, P. M.—Bourse firm; Bentes 71f. 25c.

Affairs in California-Arrival of Senator generals in Mississippl. Pemberton was sent to the Harding, of Oregon. ommand of that department on the presumption that HARGING, OI Uregon. SAN FRANCISCO. October 30.—The market is quiet; butter has an unward tendency. The weather is pleas-ant, after twenty-four hours of rain. The steamer Storra Nevada has arrived from the Northern coast, blinging 340 passengers and \$260.000 in irressure from Oregon and \$36.000 from British Co-lumbia. Van Dorn would be in Tennessee or Kentucky, but the

unible. The Walls Walls Statesman, of the 18th, publishes a

letter, from James L. Pyle, sitzched to the emigrant se-cort. He left Omsha on the 16th of June, following in the rear of the emigration for Oregon and Washington Territories He estimates the entire number of emigrants passed over that route this year as 10,000. He has into mation that fifteen of this number were killed by the Indians. He thinks there were no more killed. The health of the emigrants was excellent. The desits from health of the emigrabis was excellent. The desits from disease were very few, and the bardships inconsiderable. SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—Arrived, sbip Fleet Wing, from Boston. Salled, Davy Crocket, for Liver-pool, carrying 40,000 socks of flour, 5,000 kegs of East Boston syrup, sold to an ive, at 52% c. The money market is easier than when the last steamer salled. Exchange on the Atlantic cities 536 per cent. Dremium—psyable in coin—and 1530 per cent dis-count for currency. Legal tender notes 143016 per cent. discount.

The market has been well supplied during the past

One hundred thousand dollars for Federal taxes were collected, and \$30,600 for the National Sanitary Com-mittee will be shipped from California to-morrow, and \$200,000 from Nevada Territory. SAT FRANCISCO, November 1.—Arrived, ship Onlti-

vator, from Boston. Ssilled, steamer Goldon Age, Hud-son, commander, for Panama, carrying 200 passengors, and 2930 000 in treasure for New York and \$760,000 for Encland. Among the passengers was Senator Harding from

Oregon. Arrived—Ship New Wirt, from Boston. Sailed—Battle for Hong Kong. The ship Cutwater reports, on August 27th, when off Ligo Penvise, she saw a vessel supposed to be the Krie, of New Bedford, although the name was not fully disinguishable. The steamer Active has returned from the wreck of

act. Lord Palmerston has been making speeches at Win-chestor. He refrained from ailuding to American afthe Golden Gate, near Mazzanilla, having left on the 26th. Nothing had then been done towards recovering the treesure. A final attempt will be made on the 1st airs. The Globe says that, if Mr. Gladstone had a Cabinet less lept 11; consequently, it infers that do later taken the Hornson of a public man to give his individual opinions, and thinks that, as a Cabinet . Minister, he of November.

Arrival of the Steamer Ocean Queen-\$1,000,000 in Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, arrived this morning with passengers from Oaufornia, and one million dollars in treasure. She left Aspinwall on the 25th ultimo, but saw nothing of the missis Alabama np. Mrs. Gorman herself was at the Pennsylvania of the South at present. The New York correspondent of the London Times leg. The two girls were aged respectively twelve and The New York correspondent of the holdon Timas gives a rumor that the Union losses in Maryland had reached \$8,000. This correspondent is determined to heep up his reputation as a first class faisifier. The Times publishes a letter from a New Orleans lady, giving a leastful picture of the reign of terror in that city. A Cabinet Council had been summoned to mest on the 23d of October. This is earlier than usual, and the consideration of the American classifier is a more to fourteen. Though perfect children in years, they appear irste Alabama to have been old in vice, since, according to all ac-

Arrest of Judge Orr, of Missouri. Sr. Louis, Nov. 1 .- Judge Sample Orr was arreste on Thursday, at Jefferson City, by order of Gen. Lana baving sufficiently recovered to remove thither. Or The proposition of the American question is supposed to be one of the purposes of the meeting. The proposition before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in favor of memori vizing the Government to recognize the South, has been withdrawn. The cause of the arrest was the delivery of a speech in which the proclamation of the President was declared the same place, and attempted to turn out the mother to be unwise and uncalled for, and doubts were expressed as to the ability of the Administration to lawfull carry out its provisions.

Judge Lackland has been paroled, to enable him to attend court, in a porjury case, in which he is engaged As counsel.

The Burbing of the Ship Alleghany. BALTIMORE, November 1 - A letter in reference to the burning of the ship Alleghany by the rebels in Obesa. peake Bay, off the mouth of the Bappahannock, on Tuesday night, states that after the lames had been subdued by one of the United States steemers, it broke out again, and that the vessel was burnt to the water'

Return of the Steamers Merrimac and Mississippi.

BOSTON, November 1. - The steamships Merrimac and Missiesippi arrived this morning from Nawbern, N. C. They landed there the Third, Fifth, and Forty-fourth chusetts regiments.

Arrival of a Prize Brig. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.— The prize brig Robert Bruce, of Bristol, England, captured by the United States guadoat Penobscot, off Shellot Inlet, N. G., with a cargo of melicines and woolien goods, has arrived here.

Bank Robbery. GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 1 .- The Suffolk County Bank was broken open last night, and robbed of \$13,500, of.

The Philadelphia Sheriff Case PITTSBURG, Nov. 1 .- In the case of Ewing vs. Thomp-

on, before the Supreme Court, in session here, the motion of the complainant has been decided in his favor. Judge Strong orders "that complement (Ewing), or giving security in the sum of \$5,000, Thompson be enjoited from interfering with his enjoyment of the office of Sheriff, or disturbing complainant therein, until the hearing of the writ of certiorari, or further orders. It is ordered that the defendant (Thompson) have leave to nove the Court on the 15th day of November, 1862, t quash the certiorari, on the plea of it having been issued ithout special cause previously shown; upless the Saintiff shall have shown sufficient cause, on giving five days' notice."

The case will come up for argument in January rext.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEX FOURTH PAGE. Payments Balanca.

A NEW GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT. n Saturday afternoon, the new Government iron steame Pocahontas, built at the Penn Iron Works, Kensington sailed for New York, where she will be immediately placod in the Government service. She is entirely new, and constructed in a substantial and thorough manner The dimensions are 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, 10 feet in ower holds, and 7% feet between desks; tonnage, about 900 tons. She was built as a substitute for the old Poca-Increase in October, 1862 hontas, which was wrecked in Burnside's expedition, off Halteras. She is to be chartered by the Government of

Increase in October, 1002, 100 the Powhatan Steamship Company, of Bultimore, fornerly of the Baltimore and Bichmond trade. The engine is single direct acting, 40 inch hore and 38 inch stroke: a month ..... 55 659 50 flue boiler, and the machinety 400-horse power. The Pocshontss is capable of carrying 1000 troops between Total ..... lecks, and about 6(0 tons freight in the hold. She sailed

fully equipped and ready for immediate service, with an ample supply of pumps, life-boats, &c. Messrs. Neafie A Levy completed the contract for her construction in less nds in hand, in Assistant The keel of another Government vessel is now being laid at the same works. She will be an iron ship, of 1.600

Fine bars in Assay office..... 10,257 6 Unperted bullion in Assay tone, and will supply the place of the Oriental, also wrecked in one of the expeditions to the Southern coast It is needless to say she will reflect honor on the mechaffice

212 erdraft and due depositors. FRIGHTFUL STABBING AFFAIR.-A 19.313 1 carful case of stabbing occurred yesterday afternoon Balance ..... The incidents, as learned from personal inspection and

The foll, wing is a statement of the recei

 Ovstoms.
 81.345.395 70

 Loans.
 1.854.280 69

 Interpal revenue.
 505.498 14

 Transfer.
 880.009 4250 59

 Patent fees.
 4.250 59

4.256 7,770

99,779 21

913,34

4,245,315

3,367,93; ,

69,00

12.34

201 313

57.55

57.802 41

202,513 00

977,416

resements of the office of the Assistar

New York for Notober:

Total .....

october, 1862, by balance

leceipts during the month-

Post Office Department.

The Milwankee Sentinel of October 50th si ollowing receipts of wheat at Milwankes and Chi n the periods named compare :

Week Epding Jan Ist to 01 354 Oot. 25th. 1862 Milwaukee......617.814 11,991 190 1181 

The Ohicago 11mes, output of a said the ince of railroad leading east from this city has advanced freights 10c P bbi on four and 5c or advanced ireignes are a not on our and ac or the We publish the new tariff elsewhere. First second a third class rates remain unchanged. The newthing into effect on and after Friday, October Sist.

yesterday, two young men arrived, with the avowed The coal trade sums up this week, compared with t surpose of administering a flogging to Trump for his year, as fellows: ongailant behavior. They were summarily ordered 1861.

out by Mrs. Trump. They returned, when Urs 1862. Trump tried her hand at it, and attempted to WEEK TOTAL. WEEK TOTAL put them out. In this attempt she was stabbed P. & B. R.... 28,226,1307,652 51,082 1823,556 by one of the mep, named McGinley, A wo-Schl. Canal... 34,299 988,333 L. Val. B. B. 18,876 661,190 Lehigh Canal 34,053 823,801 nan of the name of Welsh who interfered shared the ame fate, and a eister of Mrs. Gorman had her arm 
 Lebigh Canal
 34,053
 823,801

 Scranton S'th
 15,993
 762,604

 Do
 N'th
 8,551
 208,627

 Pa. Coal Co.
 19,834
 549,532
 out in three places. We are glad to say, however, that 15.5381 633 he men were caught and taken care of as their merits 7.684eserve. The women were all taken to the hospital, 645,600 172,558 heir wounds examined and dressed, and themselves D. & Hud Co. 25,356 26.735 492.1 paid all pessible attention to. The whole affair strikingly ...... ..... 312 illustrates the depravity inherent in each sex and every 564 age, and in the highest degree is shameful and re-8,884 190,415 1,328 40,619 2,870 69,788 6,561 2019 914 01.144 7,447 70.532 2,870 2,309 65,677 Lykens Val. CALEB COPE, treasurer of the United 2,942 66,615 203,629 6689,585 190,228 6632,660 States Sanitary Commission, N. E. corner of Minor and Sixth streets, acknowledges the receipt of the following 190,228 6633,860 contributions since last report : 18,401 55,725 The following statement shows the business of obn Cox, additional..... 50 00 Reading Bailroad during the month of October, in Merrick & Bous..... compared with the same month of 1861: Oash, J. I. T. ..... 20 00 
 Bain, Hacker & Cook.
 25 00

 J. H. Baum.
 15 00

 Mirs. Naria. McClauley.
 25 00

 W. L. Commentation of the state of R169 103 harles Megargee.... 10 0 8440,994 22 **8**/具指者 \$410 00 Previously reported.....\$38,941 70 Net profit for the month.... \$270,838 83 SIN The Sanitary Commission also acknowledges the reprevious 9 months...1,259,081 00 ceipt of the following donations in hospital supplies since Total net profits 10 months.\$1,528,869 33 Sulation ast report : Philadelphia Stock Exchange! Sales, Nor. Soldiers' Aid Society, Bethlehem, one package, Miag Hueffler, secretary; Soldiers' Aid Society, Le Rayaville, one package, S. Downs, secretary; Soldiers' Aid So-[Reported by S. E. ELATMARER, Polls. FICERS] FIBST BOARD. 700 Ches & Del 6s.... 95 11 Mechi Bink... 1000 N Penna 6s ..... 86% 2 Cam & Ante B. ciety, Port Ulinton, one package, J. S. Rich, secretary, 2 Cam & Anb 8.12 7 Hazi tra fazi. 4 2 Beoding 8....... CLEANSING OF THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. 
 000 Beading 6s 70...105
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 25 K95 ing 8...

 1 Beaver Meadow. 59
 901 Gst Bxies 8.
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 206 Oit for 8 New....106
 13 Spr 6...
 13 Spr 6...

 206 Oit for 8 New....106
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 13 Spr 6...

 300 Giraf 6...
 200 Oit for 8 New....................
 200 Pa 65 is 6 Jr
 10 do...... 201 OstBaien 8 pt -The following figures will exhibit the amount of dirt, ashes. &c., removed from the public highways during 25 Girard Col B., 113 Spr & Pine B. the rast month, by Mr. R. A. Smith, contractor for cleansing the streets : 1000 Cam & Am 6s '75.105 10000 Elmira B 74.... 500 Schl Na 62 '51. 97 Race & Vine R. do.....'83 105 do.....'89.105 do.....'89.105 do.....'83.105 do.....'83.105 Number of julets cleanted 4000 Lehigh Val 6: 3100 US 7 30 TrN end. 104 6 Panna B....casi 15 Minehill R cash The removal of ashes during the last month was much 200 do..... bh. 105 % BETWEEN 50 ARDS 4 Mechs Bark cosh. 27 [1000 Sorth Fentfe... 127 Spr & PineB b36wn 16%] 30 Archest B..... 5 Minebill R....cash. 43% 75 Commercial Ball SECOND BOARD reater than it has been at any previous time since th existence of street-sweeping machines in this city. This wering to the approach of cold weather, when a much greator quantity of coal is consumed than in the warm esson. and the present month will no doubt far exceed that of last month .- The streets generally are in an excellent condition. The Board of Health state that they are each month becoming better, and will soon be in a condition that they can be kept perfectly clean with ease The health of our city at the present time is sufficient evidence of this fact, that there can be but little filth

The Paris Bourse, on the 4th instant, was excited, and rentes declined one per ceat, closing at 70f. 80c. A Bourbon conspiracy has been discovered at Naples The Italian Budget has been published. It shows a heavy deficit, but yot a slight improvement on last year. The Prussian Ohamber of Deputies has declared the vote of the Upper House on the budget as null and void, and the resolution of the Okmitter on the budget was unanimously adopted. The session was then closed by a speech from the throne deliver of by the President of the Winktry, in which the Government declares its intention Ministry, in which the Government declares its int

to carry out the budget as originally laid before the House. This is regarded as a verifiable crup d'etat and a must serious invasion of constitutional liberty. "The steamer Borussia arrived at Southampion on the

Nova Scotian on the 15th. Sh G. C. Lewis, the English Minister of War, has been

to Earl Bussell. FBANCE.

to the hopes of the Italians.

ignations.

speaking against the recognition of the Bouth, whose in dependence had not yet been accomplished. The London Daily News compliments Sir G. O. Lewi for his remarks against the recognition of the South, re

The Southern Club at Liverpiol gave a grand banquet to ex Governor Molehead, of Kentucky. The speeches, of course, were strongly in support of Secession. The Crozarowitch race was won by Hartington. Un pire was fourth. The Paris Bourse, on the 4th instant, was excited, and

The steamer Etna arrived out on the 19th, and the

Earl Hardwicke had endorsed Mr. Gladstone's views

garding them as ministerial in siguificance. It says they, will go far to still the rising clamor for freekless and thoughtless men. It adds, 's notwithstanding Mr. Giafstone's statement, the Government are of opinion

than five months.

nical skill of Philadelphia.

Equiry, appear to be as follows: On the west side of

Front street, above Dock, a public house is kept by

Thomas Castello. The neighborhood is known by its

mere mention, and the general aspect was not improved

then we visited it, either by the glare of afternoon sun-

light or the spectral blackness of night. At this

house two girls, daughters of a Mrs. Gorman, had put

Hospital, Eighth and Pine, recovering from a broken

cunts, the profession of the street-walker became with

them a means of livelihood. Within the last faw days,

Mrs. Gorman had also been staying at the house

Saturday night, Mr. Trump, a soldier, returned home to

and her two daughters. Between three and four o'clock.

em to my letter of the preceding day. The delay could not continue more than forty eight hours." Discriminating, kind, attentive BUCHANAN! What was delay to him? He would wait. What if the country was on the rack? what if the rebels were mounting cannon in Charleston Bay ?- he had waited two months, and two days were nothing. So he waited. The ' private gentlemen" from South Carolina sent him an insulting epistle, and returned to Charleston, and finally the Star of the West sailed. The remainder of the story is known. After our flag had been insulted, the President of the United States actually consented to a truce with the rebels, in order that they might

The President at once disavowed the act.

and my first promptings were to order him back."

The country stifled these "first promptings,"

and then came the first sign of courage he had.

shown. He actually consented to allow a

vessel to be sent to Charleston, but in

the meantime waited to receive a com-

munication from the traitor commissioners.

"I suggested to General Scorr," he says,

Carolina commissioners in their official ca-

pacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet

that although I had not received the South

complete their arrangements for opening fire on Fort Sumpter. The President throws the blame on Major ANDERSON, and says "it was most fortunate" the expediton

did not sail on February 5th, as "the vast in-\_adequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was demonstrated by information received from Major ANDERSON, at the War, Department, on the last day of the Administration !" Thus we are told by the President of the United States, who had the whole country at his command, that four months after he had been warned of the danger to the country from an attack on Fort Sumpter, this great Republic had "a vast inadequacy of force" compared with South Carolina; that while he had been waiting, and trembling, and holding intercourse with traitors, the great rebellion assumed form and strength, and menaced us with bloody and persistent war. Then he fled to his home in Lancaster, leaving to Mr. LINCOLN the task of wading through a sea of blood to the restoration of the Union which he might have saved by saying a single

word, or obeying the first obligation of his official oath. We now dismiss JAMES BUCHANAN. He announces the intention of publishing very soon "a historical review, prepared a year ago." He had better burn his sheets and say no more. His last defence has only dragged him deeper in the slough of shame. Let him beg for mercy at the hands of an outraged country, and from the men to come after him that they may not curse his memory as men now curse the memory of those rulers who came at distant periods in the world's history to punish and oppress and betray mankind.

#### The New French Minister.

There is a change in the French Ministry M. EDOUARD THOUVENEL, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since January, 1860, has resigned that office, and is succeeded by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. It is supposed that M. THOUVENEL retires in consequence of the difficulty of dealing with the Italian question. His own desire has been to have VICTOR EM-MANUEL ruler of Italy, including Venetia and the Estates of the Church, with Rome as his metropolis, and the Pope still recognized as Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. It would appear that NAPOLEON's views are different. M. THOUVENEL, who succeeded Count WALEWSKI as Foreign Minister, six months after the war in Italy, will continue to exercise his functions as Senator. It is rather odd that Count WALEWSKI himself resigned office. bility of adapting his views on the Italian

question to the policy of NAPOLEON. detained and lost. M. EDOUARD DROUYN DE L'HUYS will he fifty-seven years old on the 19th of this month. In his youth he studied law, which he abandoned for politics, and, in 1830, then in his twenty-fifth year, became attaché to M. and subsequently to Count REYNEVAL. In Hague, where he had the chief share in conducting the diplomatic transactions arising

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1882. The Latest from McClellan's Army. The latest news is that the rebeis still hold Thoroughwere burnt. fore Gap with a small picket. Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon at Aldia. He encamped last night two miles east of that place, from which fact it is inferred that he repulsed the rebel force

Gen. Halleck Visits Camp Seward. Mejor General HALLFOK and staff to-day visited the 146th New York Begiment, the Halleck Infantry, Ool. KENNER GABRARD, at Camp Seward, near Fort Albany. This is the first regiment which has been thus honored by a visit from the Commander-in-Ohlef. The regiment s from Onerda county, New York, the native county of the General. The appearance of the regiment and camp was highly complimented by him.

Free Colored Emigrants-A Letter from them to the President. The colored people of the District of Columbia, for whose removal Congress made an appropriation, and gave the President anthority in the premises, have sent a delegation to the President, and they have delivered to

him the following letter : To THE PRESIDENT-Sir : The undersigned, on behalf of their coluced brethren and themselves, have upon your Excellency to learn when we can take ers made to us in this your Executive Mansion. We have lastned from the Hon. Senator POMEROV.

We have learned from the Hon. Senator POMEROY, the Agent of Emigration, whom you appointed to con-duct us to Chiquiri, that he is ready, his equipment en. geged, bis provisions for the emigrants bought, that a vessel suitable has been found, that consent of the Go-vernment, with its greement to receive us as citizens with equal rights and obligations has been obtained, and that he only wents your orders to amounce the day of sailing, and that he can sail within a week if your order Many of us, acting upon your promise to send us so

scon as one hundred families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes to go in the first voyage; and now that more than five times that number have made preparation we find that there is un-certainty and delay, which is embarrassing us and re-ducing our coarty means, until fears are being created that, these being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form

that, these being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form than has met us may be our winter prospect. We have seen it stated in the newspapers that you do rot inlend to let us depart. We are not willing to be-lieve that your Excellency would invite us to make ar-rangements to go-would tell us that we could not live prosperously here-would create hopes, and stimulate ug to struggle for national independence and respectable equality, and when we had made ourselves ready for the effort, in confident belief of the integrity of the promise, that its realization will be withheld.

that its realization will be withheld. That its realization will be withread. Congress has placed the power and the means solely in the bands of your Excellency, to aid in removing us. You began the movement. You appointed Senator PostReov, in whom not only the colored people but the bala country has confidence to see that insting chard whole country has confidence, to see that justice should be done us. He has said that he is ready. We therefore estructly beg that your Excellency will now give him explicit orders to sail before the cold weather sets in to pinch us here, before the storms of winter shall make our voyage hence a daugerous one. The President, through his private secretary, replied

to the deputation of colored men, who called to express their disappointment in the delay at going to Central America, that he was as anxious as he ever was for their departure, that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator POMEROY, and that he could not see them ther but would do so in the course of a few days.

The Allotment Rolls in the Army. Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, one of the New York alloiment commissioners, has just arrived here, bringing with him the alletment rolls of forty of the additional regiments of that Sta'e, under the new levy. Their allotment of pay amount to three millions of dollars per annum an average of nearly ten dollars per month, every man making an allotment for the benefit of his family. An effort will be made by the commissioners to induce all the other States to take advantage of this system, which had been so eminently successful to large numbers of regiments in the field. These gentlemen say that the soldiers hy this means are saved from many of the templating t which they would otherwise be subjected in camp, while their families are relieved from want.

Lasts of Killed and Wounded. According to an order just issued by the War Danart. ment, hereafter, after every battle, skirmish, or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment, bat tery, or other detached portion of a regiment than present. will, in addition to the list transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward direct to the Adjutant General's office, a correct return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his command. This order is rendered necessary by the fact, that many of our returns, by being transmitted through brigade headquarters, are

The Postage Currency. The National Bank Note Company having worked the daily delivery of postage currency up to \$58,000 there is now a slight falling off, owing to the process of come changes in the arrangements, but which will soon be recovered and carried up to \$100,000.

Military Road over the Rocky Mountains. Captain JOHN MULLEN, U.S. Army, who has recently constructed an important military road across the Rocky Mourtains, in Washington Territory, has returned to this city. According to instructions from the War Denartment. he will proceed at once to organize a force o topsgraphers, etc., for office work, on full final reports and maps of the line of road. It is considered the Goversation, he doubtless states correctly that | talet that TALLEYRAND, who had watched the | versment has never undertaken a work of more importance in a military point of view than that now complet Prisoners brought to the City. The gunboat Yankee arrived this morning, bringing up from various vessels of the flotills a number of pri-

the country and defeated two bands of rebels. The resulis of his operations were the capture of one fort, two nterfere. camps, thirty buildings, and ten rebel vessels, which The same journal editorially picks to pieces IIx-Governor Morehead's Liverpool oration, and the Orleans correspondence recently published in the I Times, and contends that the arguments used

# From the Kanawha Valley.

CHARLESTOWN. Va., October 31 -- Major General Cox' show that, with the South, slavery is the beginning, midarmy arrived here to day. The rebel army, under Generals Echols, Floyd, and Jenkins, retreated from here last Monday. The march of our troops up the Kanawha Valley was conducted in the best militar order, with a single casualty. The entrance into this own was of a triumphant character, the citizens giving our troops a welcome.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA STILL AT WORK

ADDITIONAL VESSELS SEIZED.

SIX VESSELS BURNED

PHILADELPHIA PACKET CAPTURED.

The Tonawanda Under Bonds. BESTON. Nov. 2 - The brig Baronde Castine, of Bos ton. Cantain Saunders, which sailed from Bangor on th 18th ult., for Oardenas, arrived here this afternoon. Oaptain Saunders reports that on the 29th nit., in lati-

tude 39, longitude 69, the brig was captured by the British pirate Alabama. Captain Semmes agreed to iborate the brig for a bond of \$6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after peace is declared. Captain Saunders gave the bond, an ras then released.

He was informed that he must take as passengers the crews (mustering forty-fives persons) of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burned. The crews were sent on board the brig, but extra provisions were refused, and Capt. Sanders bore

away for the nearest port. The following is a list of vessels taken and burnt by the Alabama:

Bark Lamplighter, of Boston, Captain Harding, from New York. for Gibraltar, captured October 15th, in lat 41 30, longitude 59.17, and burned.

Ehip Lafayette, of New Haven, Captain Small, from New York for Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of wheat and corn, captured October 23d, in lat. 40, long 64, and burned.

Schooner Cronshaw, of New York, Captain Nelson. from New York for Glasgow, with a cargo of flour, captured October 26th, in lat. 40, 18ng, 65, and burned. One from the French Ministry created an immense sensat at Turin, and the rumor that Batazzi had resigned f the crew of the Orenshaw joined the Alabama. Bark Lauretta, of Boston, Captain Wells, from New York for Madeira, captured October 28th, in lat. 39,45,

ong. 68, and burned. Cantain Semmes informed the prisoners that on th 10th of October he captured the ship Tonawanda, of and from Philadelphia for Liverpool, with passengers of oard, and detained her five days, and released her for

oond of \$50,000, payable as above. He also cantured the ship Manchester from New Yor for Liverpool, and brig Dunkick from New York for Liebon, and burned them, putting their crews on board the Tonewands

Capt. Harding, of the bark Lamplighter, reports the on the 15th ult., at daylight, in lat. 41, 30, long 59, 17, wind south with thick weather, saw a ship standing outhward; in half an hour the weather cleared up a little, and she altered her course and stoo across our bows with the British flag flying. then made her out to be a steamer. When within mile, he fired a gun, hauled down the British flag, and run up the Confederate flag. I have to and he sent a boat aboard, demanded my papers, and declared my vessel a prize. We were sent on board the steamer I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. . Oaptain Semmes ordered his first lieutenant to beard the bark and burn h mmediately. I begged him to save my shin, had he replied, "I hope to be able to serve you a d-d ight worse yet." They then went on board to burn the shin. I was permitted to go with them. When we went into the cabin they asked for liquor. I gave them the floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the looker and poured the oil on the floor, and at eight o'clock ir the morning they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer, and put in irons and almost.

starved. The pirate then continued his cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured Those on board the Alabama had full files of the New York Herald and the pictorial papers, containing accounts of the former captures of the Alabama. fant H was informed by the second lieut. and several petty officers that their next destination was New York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that city. Capt. H. represents the Alabama as a very formidable vessel, but does not think she is as fast as has been represented. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

Capt. Small, of the ship Lafayette, reports that when he was introduced to Capt. Semmes, he produced his tish consular certificate, and remarked

ich \$8,000 were in bille, and the balance in bond that Jefferson Davis has not made the Southern State a nation," and, until he has, England will certainly no LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

> The Rebels Still at Winchester—Destruction of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Property— Indian Troubles in Florida. ents used clearly ndence of the Richmond Dispatch ]

die, and end of the whole revolution. The London Herald calls attention to the conflicting views of Mr. Gladetone and Sir G. O. Lewis, relative to America, and says that they ought not to sit in the same WINGHESTER, Va. October 25, 1862. The army is now lying quietly in camp, with but little excitement. Every few days a brigade or division is sent forward to destroy some part of the Baltimore and Obio Ballroad. Most of it within reach of the army has Oabinet. The Herald then attempts to controvert the views of Sir G. O. Lewis, and says that, former precedents will justify the present recognition of the South. The Army and Navy Gozette says that it is perfectly. been destroyed. They team up the rails and ties, pile them together in large heaps along the road, and when some eight or ten miles have thus been piled together the whole is fired at once. The boys like this fun very much. The Cumberland tunnel, 1 understand, has also been de-stroyed in the last few days. It will certainly take Yanobvious that the number of men in the field touches the limits of the fighting population both North and South, and when to this are added the armies swallowed up in kee ingcounty some time to clear the tunnel, for but few can get in to work at if at once, whereas bridges and such like can be formed miles away, and carried to their. destination siready fitted together. This, together with the partial destruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, swamps, in battle fields, in marches, and rendered non-effective by sickness, by wounds, and by parole, the in-tervention which is to stiss from the bard logic of accomplished facts, is more likely to terminate the war-s was in which much ignorance of the first principles of mil will in a measure blockade Baltimore and Washingto ary science has been evinced, and great indifference shown to human life A Garibaldi meeting came off at the London Tavern, for a while

Although I do not approve of soldiers finding fault with the manner in which those at the head of affairs in our Confederacy see fit to control their monetary on the 17th, without distribunce. Mr. Wood, member of Parliament for London, presided The attendance was very large, but embraced but few persons of note. The speches were moderate. Resolutions were adopted expressing symmathy with Gäribeldi and the cause he represented with a star prosents and the cause he matters, yet there is one thing which, situated as I an i have frequent opportunity of witnessing, to my sor-row, and to the no little inconvenience of the so diers, as well as the loyal citizens, in this section of the coustry. represente-viz: complete unity and protecting and the the continued occupation of Bome by the French troops, as insulting to Italy, and dangerous to the passe of Europe. The resolutions were embodied in a mamorial to Earl Russell.

Twell as the loysi clitzens, in this section of the country. Thut the loysi clitzens, in this section of the country. Thut the loysi clitzens, in this section of the country. Thut the very sessed making Confederate bills lawful tender throughout the Confederate bills lawful tender throughout the Confederate. The soldiers are paid only in Confederate money, and many of the clitzens-good Southern men 100-refrese to take it ex-cept at a considerable discount. Virginia treasury notes are the culy currency that is taken by all par-tices here, whereas, if Congress, at its late session, had made Confederate paper a lawful tender, no one would refuse to take it without laying himself liable to leve the whole amount of his debt. I know of good Southern families who heretofore have not scrupled to take the zational bills, and who therefore have no other kind of money. They are now informed by the butchers and bakers that they can get no more meat or bread unless they pay Virginia, or make a condetarbla discount on their Confederate monay. Now, this is a srivence which it is a softhe soldiers and loyal citi-zens to bear, and it is a softhe soldiers and loyal citi-zens to bear, and it is a softhe soldiers' hard-cerned would the military commanders to publish some order with regard to it, and not suffer the soldiers' hard-cerned woney to be discounted one-third before he can purchase any necessary article. CAPTURE OF A STEAMER. The retirement of M. Thouvenel from the ministry at-tracted much attention, and led to various speculations. The change was thought to be unfavorable for a se tlement of the Boman question. It was reported that several other members of the French Cabinet, who rather favored the evacuation of Bome, will retire, and that the Oabin de l'Huys to the Forei n Ministry was regarded as a blow The latest runors seerf that M. Fould and Count Persigny have both tendered their resignations, but there It was reported that M. Fould was about to visit Mar-seilles and make a speech there which will create a sensa-tion in politics and commerce. Marshal Caprobert is appointed commander of the Military Division of Lyons, and the Dake of Magenta that of Nancy. The Times' Paris correspondent reports that the Em-peror returned from Biarritz in a very ultramontane spirit. What mey be the cause of this sudden change from indifference to piety seems to puzzle France. The latest phase of the Imperial mind gives the victory for a time to the prisetly party. No doubt, for the present, there is an end to all thrughts of an evacuation of Rome. The Bourse on the lifth was firm. Rentes, 71f. 25c.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMER. CHARLESTON, October 29.—Tidings reached here this evening of the capture, in Bull's Bay, of the stoamship Anglia, laden with valuable army stores, and bound to Oburleston. When the Anglia left Nassau news had been received that the Yankees are working night and day on iron-clads, with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

It was stated that the withdrawal of M. Thouvened CHARLESTON TO BE ATTACKED.

A deserter from one of the blockading stoamers off Charleston, arrived in that city on the 27th. The Cou-rier gives the following report from him : Before he left he was acting as assistant quartermas-There are also vague rumors from Bome that Cardinal Antorelli and Monsieur Merode had tendered their re ter, and overheard a conversation between Captain Der nizon and another officer on the poop deck of his vesse in which one of the officers s ated that an atiack o It was reported that Prince de la tour D'Auvergne is to be the new French Minister to Rome. PORTUGAL. The Japanese Ambassadors had reached Lisbon. DEN MABK. Charleston would be made on the arrival of two iron-clads and some additional vessels, with an expected rein-forcement to the land forces of some seventeen thousand men. They expected to make the attack by land and water between the 1st and 10th of November. Their light draught gunbeats were to run up the Stono, shell the woods, and attack the batteries along the banks, while the iron clads and larger vessels are to come up and

> INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA. The balance of Sam Jones' tribe of Seminole Indians in South Florida have been persuaded by the Yankees on the coast to commit all manner of depredations upon in-nocent and helphess men, women, and oblidern living near Charlie Popka, a branch of Pea's creek, in South neer Untrie ropas, a branch of feast creek, in South Florida. The Gainesville (Fia) Sidics says: 4 "They, it is said, have murdered four families; and all who could make their escape are flying eagerly before the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders employed by a foc equally cruel! Now, there are two remedies: one is to make, if possible, a treaty of peace with these Indicas; and, if thet fails, the alternative is to raise five hundred Florida : cow how? as some call them, to take these Jose Florida 'cow boys,' as some call them, to take these in-dians out of Florida, sparing none to tell the tale. It is believed that they have about one hundred warriors. The chief object of the dollar loving Yankees is to get the savages down in that portion of the State to murder as many as possible, and run off the balance of the citi . The state to be bla to get bla to get the balance of the citi

PERSONAL. Mejor General Magnuder passed through Augusta. Georgia, Baturday, en route to assume command of the Southwestern Military Department of the Confederate States. Major General Huger was in Baleigh, N. C., on Mandari bat

Monday last. James H. Franklin, Solomon Grooms, William B. Gar-rett, J. M. Morris, and B. L. D. Birchfield, were all sentenced to be hung for murder on the 15th of Jauuary next at the last session of the Buncomb county (N. O.) Superior Court FATAL BAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A collision occurred on the Baleigh and Gaston Bail A collision occurred on the Kaleigh and Gaston Ball-read, near Forrestville, N. O., on Tuesday, killing Lieu-tenent Clark, of the 22d N. O. regiment; J. J. Berry-ville, Oharlotte, N. O.; Thos. Boland, of Stanley county, N. O., and — Nesbit, and wounding fourteen persons, including two so diers. The Baleigh Journal says: Mrs. Boland, who is mentioned among the injured, presents a lamentable case. We learn that she left home, presents a rational to be able we to be to as she fer home, accompanied by her father in-law, to visit her sick hus-band in the army herpital, but found him dead. She was returning with his corp-e, and by the sad accident her father in-law was killed and she herself terribly mangled. AN EXPEDITION ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

TOWN SHELLED. A letter from Apalachicola, Florida, dated 16th ult.

remaining along the public highways ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED at the Oltizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime streets, within the la t few days: Hibbard Graham, 72d Pennsylvania, Co. N, leg; Dennis Giifolye, 19th Massa chusetts, Co. E. strained ; Corporal William Johnson, 5th Vermont, Co. G. fever ; Timothy Kennedy, 15th Massachusetts, Co. H, sick ; W. H. Quaintance, 104th Pennsyl vania, Battery A, sick; John L. Smith, 104th Pennsyl vania, Battery A, sick; Henry Smith, 2d New Jersey Co. F, thigh.

CONTRIBUTION TO ST. JOSEPH'S HOS-PITAL.-The Sisters of Charity acknowledge the recen tion of the sum of \$26, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers at St. Joseph's Hospital, from the fol lowing young ladies: Miss Ellen Kilyan, Miss Catherine Schmerzer, Miss Louisa Schmerzer, Miss Louisa Owens : through the Rev. M. M. Murphy, of Pottaville. Pa.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION .- The yearly exercises held in the Catholic Ohurch known as the Forty Hours' Devotion commenced yesterday, being the Feast of All Saints, at the Preparatory Seminary of St. Ohalres Borromeo. The conclusion of the exercises will oe on Tuesday evening.

FIRE.—The fire which occurred at two o'c'ock vesterday morning was at the box manufacturing establishment of Mr. M. H. Howe, Beach street. boye Shackamaxon street.

POLICE ABBESTS.—The number of arests made in the month of October by the police is reported at the Central Station to be 2,124.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1862. Matters were rather quiet on the street to-day. Gold anged from 29 to 30. Considerable sales have been nede at and between these figures. Old demands were elling at 127 in the forenoon, but closed a half lower The market was rather weak. Money is plenty at rates between 426 on call, and 528 on good collaterals. Government securities were in more demand, and brought

higher prices. Prices at the Stock Exchange are generally looking up and the fancles were more called for than for some days pest. Government sixes, 1881, sold at 104 %, an advance of ¥; the seven thirties at 105¥, no change. Both were request. Camden and Amboy sixes were in demand. 1870s and 1883s each rose %. 1875s and 1889s each advanced 1. Pennsylvania fives rose X, and continued firm. The sixes sold at 105. Pennsylvania Bailroad 2d mortgages were steady at 106%. Beading sixes, 1870,, ross Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold at 95. City sizes were steady. North Pennsylvania sizes were steady at 86 %, an advance of X ; the teas X; Elmira sevens sold at par, an advance of 1. Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, were firm at 70. Lehigh Valley sixes sold at 108%. Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mortgages brought 88%. Sunbury and Erie sevens 06%. Eusquehanna Canal shares were active a an advance, of %. Schuylkill Navigation, common and preferred, were without change. Morris Canal con-

olidated rose ¥. Hazleton Ooal sold at 49%. Lehigh Navigation scrip rose ¥ Beading Bailroad shares opened at 39%, but were without much life, and they closed with sales at 39, same figure bid for more. Beaver Meadow sold at 59; Oamden and Amboy at 153%, an advance of 1%; Catawissa preferred at 15%, a declin Penna. rose X ; Minehill % ; Norristown sold at 53% SEE FOURTH PAGE. North Penna, Long Island, and Elmira were withou change Passenger railways were not so active: Spruc ABBIVED. and Pine sold at 16% @17; Girard College at 26%; Bace and Vine at 9 : Arch street at 26%, all without change. Bank shares were dull, Mechanics' selling at 27. The market closed firm after 1,500 shares and \$65,000 in bonds had changed hands. Drexel & Co. anote: New York Exchange ..... par@1-10 dis. Schr Sarsh, Wallace, 8 days fro ron to cantai The following is a statement of the business of the Phi adelphia custom house for the month of October, 1862, as compared with the two previous years : October. 1860. 1861. In warchouse Oct. 1st... \$991,915 \$1,063,565 Wareh'd from foreign pts. 55,877 9,746 () other districts... 21,762 4,746 Withdr'n for consumpt'n 161,732 \$1,594 1862 \$88,951 65,046 21,126 90.693 5.358 3.262 79,140 390,675 85,863 51,554 5,900 517 989,986 158,352 25,569 733,011 Entered for consumption 933,497 Entered for consumption 933,497 Free mdse. entered...... 334,949 Domestic produce exp't... 905,211 830,221 DUTIES RECEIVED. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. October.......\$125.483 \$204.288 \$\$8,329 \$206.080 Prev. 9 m'ths...1,907,782 2,162,570 1,125,612 3,103,410 1862 \$2,033,245 2,366.858 1,213,041 \$,509,490 CLEABED. During the month of October the business of the United Steamshin Bahia Honda, Cr States Assay Office, at New York, was as follows: De posits, Gold, \$131,090; Silver, \$32,000: total, \$163,000. Gold bars stamped, \$213,322; sent to U.S. Mint, at Philadelphia, for coinage, \$85,589. The following is a comparative statement of the im ports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending October 30, and since January 1 : Entered at the port..\$290,410,823 39,125,544 43,944,465 Thrown on market... 90,669,190 39,175,775 58,731,939 & Co

Do 22 mg.... Do 6s.... Schupl Nav... 5 5% Do prid... 14% 14% Do 6s 282.. 63% 70 Einstra B.... 19 20 Do prid.... 32 33 Do 7s 1st m. 99% 100 Do 108 Phil Ger & Nor. 62% ... 8 Lebigh Val B... 62% ... 8 Wal bds. ... 108%

Philadelphia Markets. The receipts of Flour continue light. Thre is a feeling in the market, but the sales are limited is bbls. told for export, at \$6.37 for superfine, M for extra family. The sales to the relailers and bar

range from \$6.37 up to \$8 500 \$9 4 bbl in: 107" extras and fancy brands, according to auslity Fleur is very scarce, and it is wanted at \$5 550 bbl , which is an advance. Corn Meal is in rooids and firmly held at \$3 50 P' bbl. for Perasities

5000 Penna 5s..... 95 ¥ 1000 North

Bid. Asked.] .6s cons '81 104 × 104 × [Oatawissa 3.

Arch strees B

Thirteenth st B W Phila B..... 144 Thirteentb 70 W Phila B. 20 Do bonda

Green street R.

Do bonda

Seventeenth-s

November 1-Erodit

\$4 for Brandywine. WHEAT.—There is less demand. but price the tame, with sales of 4 25.000 but grad a nia reda at SI 45ml 45, in 50 athern at \$1.52, afloat, and a small lot of white Byr is very scarce; a small sale of Paulifit

iade at 95c 伊 bus.

made at 95c 4<sup>p</sup> bus. Conv is doil, with sales of 400 bus yellow st it chidy at 73c, afloat. OArs are also dull; vales of 2,000 bus sector 39c for Delaware, and 42c for Penner Truth BARLEY is more active, 20,000 bus sold on term private. BARK -The receipts and asles of Qu What a small sale fine ground No. 1 is r' ton. A lot of Chestnut Bark sold at Sl Corron .- The market continues very

transactions are of a very limited character. middlings at 60 m61c # 1b GROCERIES.—Sugar and Ooffee continue er BROCERIES.—Sugar and Ooffee continue er there is very little doing in either: erael s former: at 9% color for Cobs. and 10% clls. Orleans. Rio Ooffee is selling in " Molarsa and Laguasra at 27% o286 # b. Molas firmer; Cardenas is selling at 30c # galion. PROVISIONS. There is very little doing h tion, bud prices are unchanged. Sales of \$13013 50 dp bbl. Oity-packed mess bee

\$13015 \$ bbl. LARD -There is very little doing, with s tierces at 10% o10% c, and kegs at 11011% SEEDS.-The demand for clovergeed in with sales of 500 bus at \$6.2506 37 % W 39@40c; bhds at 38%; and drudge. 37% 035 MARINE INTELLIGENCE ABRIVED. Bark Hanson Gregory, Gregorf, 16 days Orleans: with augar, dc. to Workman & Co. Brig Herald, Dayls, 21 days from New Ur ugar and molasses to G W Bernadou & Bro. Brig Abby Ellen, Gilmore, from Port Bork Ural strues, bar burger yaral stores, &c. to Navy Agont. Brig J W Lovett, Crosby, 14 days from Yara S, in ballast to E A Souder & Co. Schr Frederick. (Dan) Casperson, 43 days from Ga, with fruit, &c to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Schr Bareth Wellage S, days from Double Schr Cabot, Birney, 7 days from Boston, with o captain. Schr Pesri. Mobrey, 3 days from Sestori, Imber to J W Bacon. Schr J M Taylor, Lynch, 2 days from Saov with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co. Sohr Transit, Chappell, 5 days from Alben7, Schr Transit, Chappell, 5 days from Alban, Schr Transit, Chappell, 5 days from Alban, Schr Tansit, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, wilt to Christian & Co. Schr S B Tomlin, Johnson, 1 day from Dist to Jik Bazley & Co. Schr J W Fish, Shaw, 4 days from Coston, in Schr J W Fish, Shaw, 4 days from Losino, in Schr J W Fish, Shaw, 4 days from Losino, in Schr Oriental, Thompson, 4 days from Mathematical ballast to J E Bazley & Co. Schr Alfred Bunting, Founimore, 1 def from Del, Schr Fannie Dayls, Evans, 2 days from Bath with corn to D H Merriman. nship Pocahontas, Travers, New Yo Bark White Wing, Wilzon, Laguayre, " Bark Antietam, Farnsworth, Boston, Nebi Brig W H Harris, Coalficet, Barbaloes, Schr B G Chaloner, Eenney, Guaziana MAMORANDA.

Reports of the Movements of Rebel Pirates. HALIFAX, Nev. 1.—The B. M. steamship Arabia, Gap-tain Stone, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 18th, sod Queensiown 19th ult, arrived at Halifax at 1.30 P. M. to day. 'She experienced strong westerly gales the whole passage. She has 109 passengers for Boston. Her advices are three days later than those by the Feinburgh at New York

GREAT BBITAIN.

Arrived from Financianis, Cor. 17 m, General at Liverpool Arrived from Bombay Oct. 16<sup>th</sup>, War Spirit, at Deal. Swiled for New York, Aug. 8th, Golden State, from Amoy; 20th, Magnet, from do; 13th, George Wash-ington, from Algoa Bay; Oct 15th; Lucknow, f

DENMABK. A despatch from Earl Russell to the Danish Govern-ment dated September 20th, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, is published. It expresses very unfavorable views of the Danish claims on the German Dachies, and recommends the Danish Government to cancel the c mon Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig. Danish Government in reply positively declines to ac attack Fort Sumpter and the city. the recommend INDIA AND OHINA. CALCUTTA, Sept. 27 -Shirtings and twist firm. Indigo REAL SHIPSTREACTIVE. Exchange 24.

extricated itself from its perilous position. The rabels made a fierce attack on the city, and burnt down the yillages in its vicinity, but were finally driven back with great loss. Prince Kung has been attacked with cholers, which

Xd. Freights tending upward: A. GANTON: September .10.-Shirtings. and twist

ITALY.

Tea is firm. Exchange 4s. 8d.

The B. M. steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown about 130 P. M. of the 17th ult, and

GREAT BRITAIN: The Daily News' correspondent at Spezzia says that intelligence has reached there that two rebel cruisers have entered the Mediterränean, Captain temmes being in command of one. It was rumpred they had alrendy sunk or burned twelve Union vessels, and the American consuls at all the ports were on the alert to spread the tidings and provide measures for future safety. [Query: This may be another version of the statement already pub-liabed of the destruction of, whalers.] Arrived from Philadelphia, Oct. 17th, George Green, at Liverpool

There is no news from Japan. Shiftings are firm. Silk is advancing. Exchange 6s. STILL LATER FROM EUROPE. zens, so as to be able to get all the cattlo they need."

reached Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 18th.

I did refuse to send three hundred men whole negotiation, particularly recommended to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moul- the young diplomat to Louis Philippe as a trie, who had not then removed to Fort Sump- man who might be confided in, and ought to ter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to be advanced. During the first civil war iu all who recollect the history of the time." Spain, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS was first Secre-This is Mr. BUCHANAN'S own statement. Gen. tary and Chargé d'Affaires. In 1840, M. SCOTT also mentions the fact of his calling THIERS, then Prime Minister, called him back upon President BUCHANAN on the 15th of De- to Paris, and made him Directeur in the cember, and says that the President, in "reply Foreign Office. In 1842, he was elected to his arguments for reinforcing Fort Moultrie," a member of the Chamber of Deputies for said "The time is not yet arrived for doing so; | the department of Seine-et-Marne, and was that he should want the action of the Con. there made President of the Committee vention of South Carolina, in the expecta. on Foreign Affairs. He saw the evils of M. GUIZOT's policy and vainly remonstrated tion that a commission would be appoint. ed to negotiate with him and Congress respectwith that cold-blooded doctrinaire-the Glading the secession of the State and the pro. stone of France. He usually voted with the perty of the United States held within its Moderate party, but was strongly in favor of limits." On the day of this conversation, the Reform movement which led to the French and after this remarkable declaration of the Revolution of 1848. On the election of Louis President-a declaration we declare to be NAPOLEON to the Presidency, Mr. DROUYN DE treasonable-General CASS resigned. The L'Huys was appointed Minister of Foreign Af-President's own organ, the Washington Con- fairs, but did not retain that portfolio for stitution, announced that statesman's resignamany months, and, in 1849, was sent an Amtion by saying that he had resigned because hassador to England. In 1852. NAPOLEON "he advised that the naval and military again entrusted him with the Ministry of Foforce should be sent immediately to Charlesreign Affairs, in which capacity he had to conton to reinforce the forts in that harbor. duct the difficult and delicate negotiations and that the President was of the opinion connected with the recognition of the re-esthat there was no necessity for any such tablished French Empire by foreign Powers. measure in order to secure the forts against In 1855, he represented France in the conattack." Here, then, is the whole evidence. ferences of Vienna, but was superseded in We have quoted Mr. BUCHANAN, General that year by Count WALEWSKI, who had pre-SCOTT, Mr. BUCHANAN'S OWN organ, and Geneviously succeeded him, in 1851, in the Embasral CASS. The shameful and humiliating fact | sy to England. is undeniable that upon the 15th day of De-There was an on dit in Paris of the re-

moval of Count DE PERSIGNY, Minister of the cember, 1860, when South Carolina was debating an ordinance of secession-within five Interior, and of M. ACHILLE FOULD. Minister of days of the passage of that ordinance, while Finance. We consider such changes as most

soners and the schooner George Washington, which was captured in Pohick Creek, on Thursday night, by the Yankee.

## Assigned to Duty.

Captain WM. JAY, of New York, who was recently relieved from duty on the staff of Major General WOOL, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Major General MORRELL, commanding a division of PORTER'S corps of the Army of the Potomao.

Acting Assistant Surgeon HILDRETH has been ordered to the steamer Inc.

Presented his Credentials. SAMUEL W. F. ODELL, Erg , of New York, yesterday recented his credentials to the Secretary of War, and was received as charge d'affaires and consul general of his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Payment of Claims Against the Government

Claim agents are representing that, by their agency, the payment of regulations at the Treasury can be facilitated. Olaims are paid in regular order, according to date of requisition, unless the parties elect to take certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent, interest, in which case, on being notified, the S. cretary of the Treasury directs the payment forthwith-twenty-five per cent. in moneys and seventy five per cent. in certificates the latter being issued by the Treasury as rapidly as the necessary forms can be gone through with. Hence there s no necessity for any intermediate agen

#### Returned from his Mission.

WM. WOOD, superintendent of the old Capitol prison who went South with some prisoners in his charge to exchange them, returned to Washington to-day, but without the loyal men held as prisoners by the rebals whon h was expected to bring back with him. It is, however, anderstood that his mission was completely successful, and that those he went after will soon follow him bither the order for their release having been given before he eft Richmond.

### Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 - AB unknown man was killed in bar-room fight in the Bowery last evening.

posed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes coplied that the New York people were getting very smart, but it won't save you. It is all a d-d hatched mess. He then gave orders to burn the ship.

A Tragedy at Dayton, Ohio-Shooting o an Editor. DAYTON, NOV. 1 -J. F. Bolimyer, editor of the Day-

ton Empire, was shot dead this morning by Henry M Brown. The difficulty grew out of a personal misunder standing, occasioned by the shooting of a dog, belonging to Mr. Bollmyer, by Brown's son. Brown gave himsel up, and was sent to jail to await a trial.

SERIOUS RIOT-ATTEMPT TO HANG BROWN CINCINNATI. Nov. 2 -The Inquirer has a special depatch from Dayton, which states that after the shooting f Bollmeyer the excitement was intense. Several hon. dred persons collected for the purpose of taking Brown from jail and hanging him.

The Mayor promotiv quelled the rist but in the af ternoon the crowd again collected in large number around the jail, but no demonstration of consequenc was made. About seven o'clock the mob again assen bled, and proceeded to the jall with five swivels, for the purpose of breaking down the jail doors, and dragging Brown out to be executed. The guns were capture by the police and a few shots were fired. Four person were wounded, one severely,

At ten o'cleck all was comparatively quiet. The Mayor, early in the evening, telegraphed to Gen. Wright for a military force to assist him in preserving the peace. At half past 8 o'clock, five companies of regulars left this city and arrived at Dayton at 10 o'clock. The Inquirer says that a gentieman arrived here from Dayton says that the parties had a political quarrel before the election. Brown threatened to shoot Bollmeyer, and the killing of the dog was only an indirept cause of the rencontre yesterday.

#### Gen. Banks at Boston.

BOSTON, November 2 .- Major General Banks arrived here by the midnight train, and was welcomed by a great erowd General Banks briefly returned thanks for the honor, and was escorted to the Parke House. The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at hall past eight o'clock this evening. Her mails will be despatched by the early train to merrow.

Antwerp LATEST FHIPPING, VIA LIVERPOOL -- LIVERPOOL, Oc-tober 18, P. M. -- Arrived from New York; Wisconsin and Edymion, via Liverpool; Jane Dagget in the Olrde. LATEST SHIPPING, VIA QUEENSTOWN. -- QUEENSTOWN. October 19 -- Arrived from New York, Moloch, Somer-set, and Kitty Floyd, at Liverpool; Wm. Rennie. at King road; Occan Pearl, at Belfast; Therese, at Green-ock; George Monchand, at Fluehing; St. Iris, at Dub-lin; Winslow, at Jersey; Actor, off Warden Point. LATEST INTELLIGENCE, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LONDON, October 19 .- There is no political news of nportance to-day. The Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday at 71f. 25c. for LIVERPOOL, October 18.-Ootton-The Brokers' Oircular reports the sales of the week at 15,500 bales, in-cluding 6,000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and closes nominal at 1% o2d, de-cline under heavy arrivals from India. The sales on Friday were 1,000 bales, closing with a still declining tendency. The authorized quotations are— Fair. Middling. 261.

tich only 13.000 are American STATE OF TRADE.-The Manchester market has a bTATE OF TRADE.-The Manchester market has a declining tendency. The sales are small. BREADSTOFFS --Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co.; Weikrited, Nash, & Co.; and Bigland, Athya, & Co.; report. Flour still tending downward; American 220 578. Wheat heavy and irregular; rcd Western 90109, red Southern 100108 3d, white Western 108 3d 0108 9d, white Southern 11se12s. Corn quiet, but steady; mixed 298 3d 298 6d white 308 6d 30228 6d. PROVISIONS --The same suther the report Resf still

mixed 29a 3d 0295 5d, white 30; 6d 032s 6d. PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef still declining. Pors quiet and nominal. Bacon easier. Lard quiet and 1s lower; sales at 42044s. Tallow still de-clining; quoted 44047s. PROPUES.—The Brekers' Circular reports Ashes quiet; Date On. Bach 202 5d.

PRODUCE — The Brekers' Oircolar reports Ashes quilet; Pots 32z; Pearls 33z 33. Rosin flat and nominal. Sugar still declining: Coffee firmer. Bice bas a declining ton-dency. Linseed easier. Linseed Oil firm. Ood Oil firm at £45 16z. Petroleum firmer at 19020s. Lonbox, October 18 — Baring's Oircular reports Wheat heavy and \$2x03z lower; Bed Western 47252z; Flour 24262c; Iron firm; Bugar tending downward; Toa in-active; Ooffee firm; Rice inactivo; Spirits Turpentine dull at 130z; Bosin dull at 68z; Tallow steady; Linseed Oil dull at 41z 93 042z; Sperm Oil inactive; God Oil still: advancing, quoted £47; Tin further advanced 4z per ten; the Indigo sale was flat at 224d decline; Pe-troleum active. Groves & Todd report Provisions quiet but steady. Lard eester.

gives the particular that place:

An expedition was formed on the morning of the 15th of October, to proceed several miles up Apalechicola river, in order to cut out a cotton shoop that was reported ready to run the blockade The expedition was made up of boats from the United States steam gunboat Sagamore and the United States gunboat Fort Henry. Two boats and the United States gunbeat Fort Henry. Two boats were armed, each having a two ve punder boat howitzer, and rifles for the crew and the officers. The boats started up the river before break of day, and, after rowing four miles, they discovered the cotton sloop in a small bay or inlet on the eastern bank of the river. Before the sloop could be reached by our galors, the rebels at Apalachico-la city had gained a knowledge of our intentions, and the result was that shortly after a troop of cavalry came down from an adjacent town to protect the sloop with her load of cotton.

Our men were obliged to seek a place of greater safety Our men were obliged to seek a place of greater safety by moving out into the river, and sent a boat down to the Sagemore and Fort Henry for help. Two more boats were sent up the river as soon as possible, also an addi-tional boat from the storeship J. L. Davis, and still ano. ther from the United States steamer Somersct, a steamer that had just arrived from Oedar Keys, Fla As soon as all the boats had collected up the river, two of them were sent to capture the sloop. The rebels were secreted in ambush, and taking deliberate aim, fired upon our ad-vance, wourding three of our men. The fire was imme-diately returned from the howitzer in the Sagamore's launch.

The rebels were quickly driven from the sloop. The rebels were quickly driven from the sloop, which was then unfastened from its mooring and fowed down Apalachicola river, though it was ne-cessarily slow work, as the rebels had souttied the sloop on leaving her, and now she was slowly filling with water. Before arriving at the mouth of the river it was found necessary to take off about thirty bales of the cotton, and tow them or raft them down the river to the gunboats. The rebel company had gone in advance of the sloop and our boats, and had secreted themselves behind an embaukment, and in the situe phones along the wharvee, in the city of secreted intermedives benind an embankment, and in the storehouses along the wharves. in the city of Agalachicola. The rebels now fired another vol-ley into, our boats, slightly wounding several men, but silling none, although our enemies were but a short distance off and fired a number of times. Our howitzers were immediately turned upon our enemies, and, when-ever one of them was seen attempting to fire from behind a storehouse of fired a block a dischare of consistent a bare

ever one of them was seen overlapsing of canister and shrap a storehouse or fence, a discharge of canister and shrap nel was fired into their midst. A shell was fired which active; 'Ooffee firm'; Rice inactive; Bpirits Turpentine full at 130s; Bosin dull at 68s; Tallow steady; Linseed bas a feechouse or fence, a discharge of canister and shrap-net was fired into their midst. A shell was fired which net was fired into their midst. A shell was fired which as torehouse or fence, a discharge of canister and shrap-net was fired into their midst. A shell was fired which it and setting it on fire. Two or three more shells were fired, which set other buildings on fire, and by this time the robels, having some killed and several wounded, con-cluded they were getting the worst of it, and stopped firing into the boats, and wont to work extinguishing the conflagration which our exploding shells had en-kindled.

Bark Linds, frop, New Orleans, vesterd BY.