WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

THE WAR. THE HERO OF HUNTSVILLE IS NO MORE! Major General Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, the worldrenowned astronomer, the crudite scholar, able author, gallant soldier, accomplished chioftain, beloved father, friend, and patriot, is dead. Not by fatal rebel missile did he fall, but by that fell destroyer, yellow, or malarious fever, he was stricken down while at the post of duty. On either side of the bed, upon which he was to breathe out his great spirit, lay two of his favorite sons, sick of the fever, whom he had learned to love more than ever, as his companions in arms, and whom he telt he was giving as a worthy sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. Gen. Mitchell died at the headquarters of the Department of the South, at Beaufort, South Carolina, October 30, 1862, on the eve of the achievement of successor of no less dimensions than the capture of several important Southern seaport towns, for which he was preparing expeditions when he died. Major General O. McK. Mitchell was born in Kentucky in 1803, but entered the Military Academy from the State of Ohio. He became a cadet at West Point in the year 1825, and graduated on the 30th day of June, 1829, standing No. 15 in a class of forty-six, among whom were Robt. E. Lee and Jos. E. Johnson, both generals in the rebel service. On the 1st of July, 1829, he was promoted to a brevet second lieutenancy in the 2d United States Artillery, and during the same day received his full commission for that rank. On the 30th day of August, 1829, he was appointed acting assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy at West Point, which position he retained until the 28th of August, 1831. He resigned his military rank on the 30th day of September, 1832. He then began the study of the law, and practised as counsellor at law in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1832 to 1834. He next became a professor of mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy, at the Cincinnati College, in Obio, which position he held for ten years, viz.: from 1834 to 1844. During that timeviz: from 1836 to 1837-he was the chief engineer of the Little Miami Railroad, and in 1841 was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. He became the founder and director of the Observatory in Cincinnati in 1845, and retained the latter position for several years, during which time he edited and published a noted astronomical journal, entitled the Siderial Messenger. From 1847 to 1848 he held the position of Adjutant General of the State of Ohio, and in 1849 was appointed the chief engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which position he held for some length of time, During all these years he resided in Cincirati, Ohio. On the appearance of the President's proclamation, immediately after the hombardment of Fort Sumptor, calling the people to arms. Gen. Mitchell was one of the first to respond; and although bis services, in a military capacity, were not immediately recognized, he made strenuous efforts to obtain recruits and forward them to Washington, and made several fine speeches, arousing the people to the sense of the danger which then threatened the capital of the nation. On the 9th of August, 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, when he was ordered to the West. The dash with which he made his brilliant entry into the rebel works at Bowling | constant hereafter as we have been hereto-Green has not yet been forgotten, and circum- fore, and so, taking courage from our many stances more than his will had prevented him from coming more prominently before the public ere this event. By the results it is plain that, after the occupation of Nashville, he moved down the railroad leading from that city to Chattanooga, where he was doubtless expected; but suddenly, and without any previous notice of his movements, we find his force to have turned on to a branch line to Fayetteville, and, by a grand forced march across the country, he turns up in possession of a point of their main Southern trunk line of railroad—the rebels' principal route of communication-midway between their two principal points of occupation at Chattanooga and Corinth. Here he seized a quantity of rolling stock, and by its aid he secured "one hundred miles of the railroad." Another brilliant manocuvre gave him possession of Huntsville, Alabama, and rendered the retreat of the rebels in front of General Halleck not only necessary but dangerous. The campaign was thus ended, and for his services he was made a Major General, and ordered to the com-

## THERE were 36 American sea-going vessels lost

remarkable works upon the science of Astronomy.

tronomy" have become text-books, and his "As-

er missing during last month as follows: 1 steamer, 11 ships, 5 barks, 1 brig, 16 schooners, and 2 sloops. Of these, 7 were wrecked, 18 burned, 4 abandoned, 4 foundered, 1 run down, and 2 missing. The large number destroyed by fire is owing to the piratical operations of the steamer Alabama, 14 out of the 18 having been set on fire by that craft. GEN. Wood is placing a somewhat tighter rein upon paroled rebel prisoners than was heretofore drawn. An order has been issued requiring all of them to report at the office of Major Wm. P. Jones, military provost marshal, within twenty-four hours, on penalty of forfeiting their paroles. The Major's office, Monday morning, was considerably thronged with Confederates obeying the summons. They looked in excellent condition, exhibiting signs of having beenwell cared for.

A TERRIBLE gale prevailed on the lakes on Sunday night. On Lake Ontario the following vessels were wrecked: Schooners Ontonagon, Farmer; propeller Bay State, and the Mary Ann and Gazelle, besides two others, names unknown. On Lake Erie the schooners Bond and Couch, and the bark Stark, were driven ashore and twelve lives were lost. It is feared that the crew and passengers of the propeller Bay State, which vesse foundered off Oswego, are lost. Altogether, it is supposed thirty or forty lives were lost.

It is stated that the Eric Company have purchased the Atlantic and Great Western (broad gauge) Railroad, and leased the Cleveland and Mahoning Road, which connects with the Atlantic and Great Western at Warren. A new rail-broad gauge—is to be laid down on the Cleveland and Mahoning line, and upon the completion of the second division of the former, trains will run, direct from Cleveland to New York. The first section of the Atlantic and Great Western Road is now in good running order, and at an early day the entire line will be in operation.

CAMP LATHAM, at Lincoln, Illinois, occupied by Colonel Latham's 106th Regiment, was burned on the 31st ultimo, destroying a quantity of arms, &c. Most of the troops had gone home, leaving a few companies, and the rebel sympathizers thought it a fine time to destroy Government property.

GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS has delivered himself up to the civil authorities of Indianapolis, to be tried for manslaughter, in killing General Wm. Nelson. He was admitted to bail, and has gone to his command, with the army of the Cumberland. THE friends of General Lew. Wallace are highly gratified at his being ordered to report to General McClernand. The Indiana troops which expect to accompany this expedition will doubtless be as-

signed to Wallace's division. THE Government has purchased sixty-eight acres of land directly east of Indianapolis, near the corperation, for a permanent arsenal, under the recent | pressed, seems rather to have received an imact of Congress.

GENERAL THOMAS A. MORRIS has not yet accepted the major general's commission recently tendered him by the President. A FIRE in Charles city, Iowa, on the 23d ult., destroyed two hotels, six stores, two jewelry shops, one law office, and one tailor shop Total loss, about \$50,000.

# The Result.

It is not in our power to announce definitely the result of yesterday's elections. The indications, however, are that the State of New York has gone for Hobatio Seymour by a small majority. We base this opinion upon a statement from New York, announcing large majorities for SEYMOUR along the Hudson river, as far as Albany. It is not possible that the western counties of the State will overbalance these majorities, although this hope is lives. entertained. FERNANDO and BENJAMIN WOOD seem to have been elected to Congress, as well as Mr. BROOKS, of the Express newspaper. In New Jersey, the Democrats have probably carried the State. In Massahave triumphed. Governor Andrew is reing, for the coalition against Mr. SUMNER was one of the most powerful ever arrayed we hail it as a substantial triumph of freedom. a truce is but a prelongation of its horrors. In Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the Re- insofar as it strengthens the resources of the

publicans, are reported to be triumphant, but from Missouri we know nothing. All our returns are necessarily indefinite, and days must elapse before we are entirely satisfied. The lesson we learn from all these elections

s that of thorough and abiding confidence in the Administration. We must not dwell on mere causes in canvassing the result. We all know that had the men in the field been at home, hundreds of thousands of votes would have been added to our cause everywhere. We all know the base uses to which increased taxation-increased revenues-paper money—the depreciation of circulation and the necessary advance upon the commodities of life, have been applied in misleading the laboring classes. The love for an old party, and the veneration for old traditions, have prevented many loyal followers of the Democratic faith from joining with the friends of the country in their effort to sustain the Administration. These are things of the past, however, and it is unprofitable to dwell upon them now. Our duty is with the fature. And if we are only true to ourselves in the future, all things will go well. The policy of the Administration is decided, and that policy will know no change. We are committed to it. Our purpose is to serve it faithfully and to the end. We believe this country can only be saved by carnest and unflagging devotion to that policy. Our friends everywhere are fully impressed with this high determination. and we must aid and sustain them. The cause of universal liberty nover had such a mighty army of warm and true adherents. They have pledged themselves to its triumph, and they

are advancing to a full realization of all their Our duty now is to prepare for a complete organization of the friends of the Administration everywhere. We must strengthen all who believe in our faith. Wherever there are two or ten or a thousand loyal and true men, let them meet and counsel together. Let them see to it that the policy of the Administration, the purpose of the war, and the duties of the citizen are everywhere understood and explained. Wherever misrepresentations and calumpies are indulged, let it be their business to explain and remove them. One good argument, properly presented and circulated, will do a vast amount of good in educating and elevating public sentiment. We cannot be too zealous in this work, and we have an argument for zeal in every defeat we have suffered, and in every triumph we have achieved. We have faith in the American people, and we believe that they have faith in the Ad ministration. In all its fearful trials that Administration has so borne itself-it has been so true, unfligging, and honest-it has manifested such an unselfish and self-denying devotion to the countrythat we only anticipate the verdict of history in awarding to it the highest praise. In reorganizing our strength for future contests. let us take another great lesson to heart as it is found in the results of recent elections. Let none but the best men be placed in nomination for office-none but the most deserving at the head of our various organizations. The purest and noblest friends of the Administration should be selected to serve the people

and insure success to our cause. To have fought such a fight as this recent autumn campaign; to have endured all the opprobrium and misrepresentation that one of the greatest wars ever known upon the earth would necessarily bring; to have survived | sand five hundred and fourteen dollars and sefalsehood, and fraud, and contumely, and, at the same time, to have embodied in our creed the most advanced liberal sentiment of the age, is, indeed, a great honor. Let us be as victories, and the great unity of purpose everywhere exhibited—taking warning from the defeats we have sustained, and the causes that have produced them-let us calmly commence the task of organizing future victory, and, above all, of securing and deserving success.

#### On the Ocean.

THE SPASMODIC Successes which have marked the career of such rebel war steamers as the Merrimac, Arkansas, Manassas, and Alabama, redound neither to the credit of the rebel Navy Department nor to the discredit of our own. They are purely exceptional, and not to be taken into account in estimating the energy or effectiveness of either naval Power. They are like the meteor-very brilliant, but without an orbit, or any normal influence, and very evanescent. They have no elements of stability that can be grasped by human calculation, and their glory is speedily forgotten. The achievements of our own navy, if they have been less audacious, have been more permanent mand of the Department of the South in August and satisfactory. They have sustained the last. Mitchell will rank high as an author. His credit of the nation, and have rendered an in-"Planetary and Stellar Worlds" and "Popular Asvaluable aid in suppressing the rebellion. They have reaped their portion of the glory in tronomy of the Bible" is one of the ablest and most nearly every great victory that has marked the progress of the war; and furthermore, it may be justly claimed that they have, in a great degree, revolutionized the navies of Europe. The Government has now nearly four hundred vessels afloat, and a powerful fleet of iron-clads, fifty-two in number, will soon be thundering at the gates of Charleston, Savannah, and the other seaport cities of the South. The great highways of international traffic will be wholly freed from the depredations of rebel cruisers, and the voyages of our merchantmen can be made in tedious security. Notwithstanding the blame which has been sought to be attached to the Navy Department for its presumed remissness in failing to capture the pirate Alabama, we feel confident that the career of that notorious craft will be as brief as it has been audacious. It is stated, on good authority, that five swift and wellarmed Federal steamers are now cruising in search of her, and, judging from the unwonted haste with which the Vanderbilt is being fitted out, she will likewise join in the chase before the end of the week. It is not improbable that the Alabama will shortly visit New York harbor, as Captain SEMMES has threatened; but she will come in charge of a Federal prize crew, if she comes at all.

A Patron of the Arts and Sciences. The idea of war, to the unobservant mind, is suggestive only of barbarism, suffering, and desolation, and is the subject, of all others, fraught with the gloomiest reflections. It is regarded as the Nazareth from which no good can come. The testimony of history does not sustain this notion, but shows us, conclusively, that all nations have passed to civilization through the terrible ordeal of blood. War is, no doubt, in the material sense, a calamity, to be averted by all honorable means. But it is something more than a lavish expenditure of money, a profuse shedding of human blood, and the annexation of subjugated provinces, despoiled and laid waste. It is something more even than vindicated honor, a concession to the vain thirst for glory, or the satisfaction of a conqueror's ambition. These would be barren results, indeed, to the years of bloody strife that fill the pages of the world's history. We may find their compensating elements, however, in the peaceful records of science and philosophy, to which the present rebellion has contributed some valuable pages. During the past year and a half the inventive genius of our people, far from having been depetus in the new channels in which it has been directed. We built a small iron-clad war-vessel, as an experiment, and the nations of Europe fashioned their navies by it, as a model. England built a Warrior and France a Gloire, and we cast guns of sufficient calibre to sink them both. A single siege gun, by its mere formidableness, drove BEAUREGARD from Corinth, without the burning of a pound of powder; and another piece of ordnance, in the same manner, frightened the enemy from their formidable works at Yorktown, without stri. king a blow. We have invented land Monitors, submarine batteries, and revolving cannon, without number, and have made war a game of science—a contest of opposing intellects-instead of the marshalling of physical forces, and a dynamic experiment with human

Thus, war is a necessary stimulant of science, and science is the handmaid of civilization. The very destructiveness of our artillery is an angury of "the day of perfect peace." If this be true, it follows that whoever invents chusetts, the friends of the Administration an engine of destruction is as much a benefactor of mankind as he who cultivates two elected, as well as a Legislature favorable to blades of grass where but one had grown be-Mr. SUMNER for the Senate. This is gratify- fore. He is making war the most certain remedy for war, and teaching peace societies that their mission is founded on short-sighted. against a public man. Our friends in Delaware ness, and their whole policy a mistaken phiseem to have carried that State, and as their | lanthropy. There can be no peace between success will probably lead to the emancipation | right and wrong-truth and error freedom of the remaining slaves in the lower counties, and oppression. The contest must come, and

antagonists and widens the breach between them. The lesson is one which we may study with prospect in the present juncture of our national affairs. It tells us that we must fight out the war precipitated upon us until our whole nation is restored to its first greatness. and no single issue lives to distract our coun. cils. The laws of social economy are inexorable as fate. We cannot disregard them if we would; we cannot disregard the voice of history, whose truths are oracles, and whose garnered philosophy is sealed with precious blood. We must fight our way to peace with sword and gun. The better the implements we have the sooner will our work be ended, and the more satisfactory will be the result. We have invoked science to help us in our task, and the day of rest and peace cannot much longer be deferred.

#### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1862. A new party will shortly appear demanding vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellion—I allude to the oppressed people of the Southern States. Whatever may be said, nothing disheartens this oppressed class more than dilatory and uncertain military movements on the part of the loyal armies. Many Southern people are always forced to go into the rebel army after every Union defeat. Now that winter is at hand, a winter which threatens to add immeasurably to their sufferings. thousands who have been compelled to fight against the Republic are nearly as eager for the triumph of the old flag as they have been courageous in fighting against it; for they know right well that there is no earthly prospect of peace save upon the basis of submission to the Government of the United States. They know, too, that peaceful adjustment is impossible on the basis of a separation of the Union, and they look forward, therefore, to every new campaign, and especially to a winter campaign, with despondency and horror. These men have been disenchanted in the school of a stern and bloody experience. They have been disappointed in the spirit and courage of the free States; in the amazing resources of these States; in the opposition or indifference of many of their friends in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia, to the whole scheme of the rebellion, and in the shuffling conduct of Great Britain, who offers recognition one day and regrets and withdraws it the next. How. ever passionate and prejudiced they may be, and still are, there is nothing with this prospect in view to stimulate them to further sacrifices. Hence it is that many of their prisoners freely confess that the people of the seceded States are intensely interested in a vigorous prosecution of the war by the Federal authorities. Here, then, is another reason in favor of bold, immediate, and crushing movements upon the enemy. The short letter of Secretary Chase to Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, in which he disposes of

the falsehood that the National debt, on the 7th of October, had then reached nearly two thousand millions of dollars, and his declaration, under his own official authority, that the actual amount of the public debt, on the day stated, including the whole circulation of United States notes, and all unpaid requisitions; in short, every form of ascertained indebtedness, was but six hundred and thirtythree millions nine hundred and seven thouventy-eight cents, and that this amount in cludes seventy-six millions four hundred and fifty five thousand two hundred and ninetynine dollars and twenty-eight cents, being the amount of the National debt on the 4th of March, 1861—this short letter will go further to disgrace the partisans who have been abusing the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, and to vindicate the administration of the finances during this war, than a hundred speeches of Mr. Hughes, or a hundred pamphlets of Wm. B. Reed. A moderate estimate, made by a careful and experienced financier, informs me that the proceeds of the tax bill will be at least one hundred and fifty millions. Add to this sixty millions under the new tariff bill, already ascertained to be certain to a fraction, and eight millions from the postal revenue, leaving the proceeds of the sales of the public lands entirely out of the question, and we have a net annual return from all these sources of two hundred and eighteen millions of dollars. Other calculations state the revenue at much higher figures, but it seems to me that these are sufficient to show that the interest on the public debt is safe, and that a large margin will be left to pay the expenses of the war, even if unsettled at the end of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The cordiality and readiness with which the Federal tax is paid by the classes who feel it most is another assurance that our cause must triumph, and that the Union cannot be dissolved. Labor must, of course, assume a large share of the common burdens, but when our working men reflect that all this expenditure, taxation, and debt are the result of a slave rebellion against a free Government, and consider how much more comfortable and happy they are than the whites of the South, they will not regret the OCCASIONAL. sacrifice.

## FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." Rumored Change in the Cabinet. Strong remors are here that there will be a change in the Cabinet. Judge Hunrington, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Indiana, having died to have been offered to Secretary SMITH, of the Interior Department, and it remains with him to say whether or not he will take it. Judge Offo, of Indiana, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior USHER, are the prominent ones spoken of to fill the place in the Cabinet, if

Secretary SMITH accepts. General Ellet's Marine Brigade The appointment of brigadier general has been conferred on Colonel ALFRED W. ELLET, who distinguished himself so greatly in the operations of the ram fleet on the Mississippi, and he has been authorized to raise a volunteer marine brigade to serve with the ram fleet, in conjunction with the gunboats on the Western Waters. The son of the late Colonel CHARLES ELLET, who was wounded in the engagement at Memphis, has been ap-

pointed a colonel in the brigade. Sentence of a Military Prisoner. The proceedings of the military commission in the case of a citizen named SELY LEWIS are now made public. He was tried at Memphis, charged with smuggling goods through the lines, against the orders of the General commanding, and also with passing through them with the intention of visiting the enemy and giving them information. The commission found him guilty, being convinced that the prisoner was a spy, and unani mously recommended that he be hanged. The order of the President of the United States upon the proceedings

"So far as the sentence in the case relates to the accused as a spy, it is disapproved, the commission not having jurisdiction of the offence. The sentence of death is mitigated to imprisonment for a term of six months, commencing this day, October 25th, 1862.

Inquiry into General Buell's Campaign. The Secretary of War has ordered a military commis-General Buell, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by General BRAGG, his failure to relieve Munfordville, fallowing its capture by the enen y, his conduct during the battle of Perryville, his suffering the forces of General Bragg to escape from Kentucky without capture or loss, or attacking them, and his opsrations in the States of Kentucky court is to be held at Cincinnati.

Appointments. The following named acting ensigns have been appointed in the navy, and ordered to the navy yard to receive instructions in gunnery : Wm. Robinson, Charles P. Thompson, W. Boughtar, W. T. McNeilley, and Wm Walker. John Rogers has been appointed acting en sign, and ordered to the Western flotilla. Joseph S. Cary has been appointed acting ensign, and ordered to Boston. Acting ensign is a new grade in the navy, and ranks after masters, and before midshipmen. The command of small vessels is often assigned to such officers.

Important Appointments. Col. BOBERT ALLEN, quartermaster of the United States army, has been announced as ohief purchasing quartermaster; and Col. T. J. HAINES, commissary of subsistence of the United States army, as chief purchasing commissary for the Departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee, and the Northwest.

Ordered to Duty. Major General SCHUTLER HAMILTON has been ordere to duty under General Rosserans. Convalescent Soldiers. Convalescent soldiers are, from time to time, removed hence to hospitals north of Washington. To-day five

bundred of them left Washington. General Harney It is known to the friends of General HARNEY that he will return to St. Louis, to await the orders of the War

Volunteer Engineer Regiments. An order has been issued deferring the organization of the regiments and companies of volunteer engineers, re cognized by the act of July last. Order Revoked The President has revoked the order dismissing Lient,

R. P. Chawford from the military service.

eager to press on.

Affairs at Manassas Junction Information from Manages Junction says that point looks almost as lively as when it was formerly an im postant depot for supplies. Three heavily laden trains arrive and depart daily, crowded with supplies and The news is chearing, the men being in fine spirits and

Miscellaneous. The United States Military Storekeeper, at Washing ton, reported, on Thursday, that within the last week he received 52,000 blankets, which were being issued daily to the samy, and that he had shipped for the Army of the Potomac, from the 24th October to date, 85,000 uniforms, 50,000 of which have been sent down to Harper's Ferry and that neighborhood.

A detachment of marines, numbering about one hundred and fifty men, (some of them from headquarters here.) will leave New York about the middle of the present month, for Mare Island, Oslifornia, to be station bere under the command of Major ADDISON GARLAND. lately in command of the marine barracks, Brooklyn, New York. A similar detachment, for Cairo, Illinois, will leave the marine barracks here to-morrow. The case of Gen. MARTINDALE is stated to have been oncluded by an order of the War Department, to the effect that, as the Court of Inquiry has found the charges against him groundless, he bas, at his own request, been relieved from the command of his brigade in len. Firz John Porter's corps, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. HALLEOK.

The following military appointments are announced: EDWARD FOLEY, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain WILLIAM COLLAMER, to be additional paymaster STEPHEN WALKER, to be additional paymaster United tates army.

Charles Dillingham, to be commissary of subsist-QEO. E. GRAVES, to be commissary of subsistence, with A. S. DEWEY to be assistant quartermaster, with the

and of captain.

E. A. Morse to be as istant quartermaster, with the The following paval orders are published : Assistant Paymester John A. Bates, Jr., has been refered to the Weshawken.
Assistant Paymester Forbes Parker has been ordered o the Keckuk. Acting Assistant Paymaster Longstreet has been the bark Basilio dered to the bark Basilio. Assistant Surgeon John P. Gilbert has been de-ched from the Guard and ordered to the King isher. Second Assistant Engineer George H. White and

Third Assistant Engineer N. W. Buokout have been ordered to the Catsbill.

Fecond Assistant Engineer F. E. Brown and Third Assistant Engineer T. M. MITCHELL have been ordered Third Assistant Engineer GEO. W. REENE has been ordered to the Lackawanna.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. All the Gaps Occupied Except Ashby's.

A FIGHT AT UPPERVILLE. THE TOWN OCCUPIED

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BLOOMFIELD, Va., Monday Evening, Nov. 3, 7 P. M. The advance of the Army of the Potomac up the val ley, on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all despatch. General Pleasanton occupied Uppervilla this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The enemy left three of their dead on the field. Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the ebels are endeavoring to hold.

Our troops now hold all the gaps up to Ashby's, with very prospect of having that to morrow. I here was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Enicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to ispute our passage at that point. The rumor of the invasion of Maryland, by the way f Downsville, is not believed at these headquarters The last reports from the rear state that the army is ready and prepared to fight a general battle at any time

exception of a want of more cavalry. [ bloomfield, Va., where the above despatch is dated. and where Gen. McUlellan had his headquarters yesterday, is about four miles this side of Upperville, and about equi-distant from Snicker's Gap and Ashby's

It is in better condition than it has ever been, with the

The Rebels Driven Out of Thoroughfare Gap-Buckland Mills and Aldie Occupied. FAIRFAX STATION, Nov. 4 .- Information by telegraph from the front states that our cavalry under Gan. Stable. last evening, drove the enemy out of Thoroughfara Gan. and the division of Gen. Shurz advanced and took possession of it. No enemy remained in sight of there last force under Stable and Van Steinwehr are well upon the ailroad, in supporting distance of Gen. Shurz. Our cavalry also now hold Buckland Mills, where recently the rebels had a pretty strong guard. General Bayard's force now holds Aldie, and the coun-

try between that point and the front of General Sigel's Junction had not been changed up to yesterday morning. Union people, just come in, report a rebel force of 5.000 nfantry, 2,000 cavalry, and some artillery, at the town

### AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE Nov. 3 .- The ounhoat Migmi was reported to have sailed last evening for the blockeding quadron off Wilmington, N. C. The report was incorrect, the gunboat only having moved to another dock. The Sd New York Begiment is now doing garrison? duty at Fortress Monros. A few days ago, Private Gill, of the said regiment, inadvertently discharged his gun at seme ducks, from the point back of the fort, and the ball passing near the United States gunboat Wyandotte, Captain Wright, the commander of the Wyandotte, antered a complaint to the commander of the fort. The very efficient commandant, Colonel Alford, expressed his regret, and assured Captain Wright that it should no occur again. This apology was supposed to be sufficient. but Captain Wright cid not deem it so, and made a complaint to Admiral Lee, who complimented him for his forbearance in not opening fire from the Wyandotte Private Gill is in the guard-house. The War in Tennessee and Ken-

#### tucky. BRAGG'S ARMY AT MURFREESBORO'.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4 .- It is reported that Bragg's rebe army is at Murfreesboro', Tenn., and that 1,500 rebel cavalry were at Somerset, Kentucky. the interior of the State, arrived this evening. Also some forty rebel prisoners. Gen. Boyle has ordered all the rebel prisoners at Harcdaburg, and other hospitals, sufficiently well to be removed, to be sent hither for shipment to Vicksburg.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

More Union Victories in the Southwest Sr. Louis, Nov. 4 - We have additional details of the recent rout of Burbridge's guerillas at Ballinger's Mills, Southeast Missouri. The forces of Dewey and Lozear formed a junction beyond Pittman's Ferry. Dewey had a running fight for fifteen miles with the gue rillas of Burbridge and Col. Green. Our loss was trivial Several rebel officers were taken prisoners. Lazear ger's Mills, five miles this side of Pocahontas. The killed, wounded, and captured of the enemy amount to 236. Our less was 1 killed and 4 wounded. Rebel prisoners say they had orders from Gen. Hindman to makela forced march to Springfield, fall in the rea of our army under Gen. Schofield, take Springfield, and cut off our supplies.

A despatch from Col. Bred has been received by Gen Davidson, stating that Lazear had returned to Pattersen. He went to Pocahontas, drove the enemy acros the river, and followed him several miles. He made many important captures, and had only three men wounded and one taken prisoner. The enemy lost some twenty hilled. Forty horses were taken, and eighty stand of arms. Dewey had also arrived with a number of prisoners, having lost but two wounded, and inflicted a heavy loss on the rebels Important letters have been

Gen. Jackson is at Little Book, Arkansas, KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4 .- A fight took place vesterday between a portion of Col. Catherwood's 6th Cavalry, Missouri State Militie, and Quantrall's gang. The latter had burned a train of 12 wagons, killing 9 man, and taking 25 prisoners. Catherwood pursued, came up with him, defeated him in a pitched battle, and is now in

## FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 4 - Notice bas been issued by Admiral Porier that gunboats will leave Cairo three times a week, ord leave Memphis in the same way, so that all steam boats can have protection up and down by applying to the commanding efficient at those places. Steamers can also load with cotton on the way up by giving notice before sailing. The bridges between Bolivar and Grand Junction were completed to-day, and it is believed that trains will comsence running to morrow. Prisoners just returned to Memphis, from Little Book, report only 500 rebels there, the main body having gone to reinforce Gen. Holmes. The robbers on the State line, southeast of Memphis, are becoming very troublesome. They stop travellers,

ney, and if any resistance is made, they

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Anglia-Death of General Mitchell NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The prize steamer, from Port Boyal, with dates to the lat inst., arrived this evening. She was captured by the gunboat Flag and bank Restless, while trying to run the blockade of Charleston. Her captain, two engineers, and thirteen men were captured with her. She is loaded with arms and ammunition. The rest of her crew are aboard the steamer Florida, which salled on the lat inst. for this port. The prize steamer Scotia is repairing at Hilton Head and will sail in a few days for New York. She is also

are shot. Three citizens of Point Pleasant were thus

murdered a few days since.

lozded with powder and ammunition.

yellow fever, which is prevailing there.

Later from New Orleans. NEW YORK, Nov. 4 -The steamer Cabawba has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 28th ult. She brings 240 sick soldiers. The following died during the passage: A. J. Chatterton, James Campbell, Julius B. Lathrop, and W. G. Coder, of the 6th Michigan. Seventy-three Union refugees arrived at New Orlean

General Mitchell died at Beaufort on the 30th ult. of

to return and fight for their homes, from whence they have been driven by the rebels. Calonel Paine, of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, has re overed. Captain Wm. B. Eaton, of Boston, has been appointed separander of the United States gunboat Bhode Esland. The gunboat Iroquois has been sent to the recuth of

on the 27th, from Texas, to join the Union army, desiring

The Ship Alleghanian—Arrival of her Captain at Richmons, a Prisoner. FORTRESS MENROE. Nov. 4. - The Richt cond Dispatch of the let inst . says that four prisoners were received at the Libby prison, in that city, the previous day. They gave their names as James & Barten, Wm. Williams. Joseph H. Pate, and Jacob Raffe, They were captured at the mouth of the Rappaha nock river. Basten was the mester of the ship Alle chanian. Williams the first

mate, and Pate the plat.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY. The Vote in New York, Massachusetts

Missouri, Michigan, Illinois,

Wisconsin. Delaware, and New Jersey. Massachusetts. Michigan, Illinois, and Wi consin, Elect Union Candidates.

New York and New Jersey Elect Democratic Candidates. Missouri and Delaware Probably for the Union.

Congressional Election in Kentucky. We present below the election returns for the above states received up to 4 o'clock this morning. The re turns are not so full as we would wish, yet they probably indicate how the election in each State has gone; with the exception of New York, which is set down a giving Seymour (Dem.) a small majority, but which will andoubtedly be altered when further returns are recived. A majority of Union Congressmen is, how ever. believed to be elected.

New Jersey has gone Democratic, whilst Massachu tetts Ulinois, Wisconsin, and Delaware, have given majori ties for the Union ticket, and elected a majority of Union Congressmen. The returns from Missouri are so meagre that it is impossible to judge which party has won, but it is probable that a majority of Union Congressmen are elected in the St. Louis district. The result in the States, so far as known, is as follows: The General Result.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New York Times, telegraphs to a friend in this city tha New York city and Brooklyn have gone for SEYMOUR and that Sermourite Congressmen are elected in all the districts up to the Fifteenth. The returns from the intorior counties indicate the possibility of the election of WADSWORTH, and fuller returns from the same counties will undoubtedly increase his majority. A special despatch from Boston to the Chronicle, states that Governor An-REW, and a majority of Union Congressmen and Logislative candidates, are elected. This will insure the re-election of SUMNER to the Senate. The result in the Old Bay State is joyfully received. In the Third district, New Jersey, STEELE, the

Breckinridge candidate for Congress, is elected over Dr. Brownson, Lis Union opponent. The Election in New York. EYMOUR ELECTED—LARGE DEMOGRATIC GAINS-LEGISLATURE PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC-WHAT THE NEW YORK JOURNALS THINK.

Special Despatch to The Press.] THE "HERALD." The New York Herald returns lead to the belief that the State has gone for Beymour. THE "TIMES." In the opinion of the editor of The Times, the Ste

has probably gone for Seymour by 10,000 majority. THE " WORLD." Mr. MARBLE, the editor of the World, thinks that the State has gone for SEYMOUR by probably twenty thousand mejority. He says the Democratic ticket gains everywhere, and that the Democrats will control the Legislature.

THE STATE TICKET ELECTED. Governor, HORATIO SEYMOUR, #D. Lieutenant Governor, D. B. Floyd, \*D. Canal Commissioner, Wm. J. Skinner, \*D. Inspector State Prison, G. J. Clarke, \*D. Clerk Court Appeals, F. A. Tellmadge, \*D. THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET ELECTED. 1st District-Henry G. Stebbins, D. Moses F. Odell, D. Ben. Wood, D. Fernando Wood, D. Elijah Ward, D. John W Chanler, D. James Brooks, D.

James Brooks, D.
Anson Herrick, D.
Edward Baight, D.
Stephen Fullerton, R\*.
H. A. Nalson, D.
T. Cornell, R.
Erastus D. Corning, D.
E. Dodd, B.
C. Keilogg, R.
C. T. Hubbard, R.
Not heard from. Not heard from. S. F. Miller, B. -Roscoe Conkling, R.
D. C. Littlejohn, B.\* T. M. Pomeroy, R. D. Morris, R. G. Hotchkiss, R.\* 27th Not heard from. Not heard from. Weshington Hunt, D. E. G. Spalding, B. \* Those marked with star are doubtful

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 -Full returns of the city wards

ler.......6,418 reok#...... 1,000 majority. NEW YORK, NOV 4—8 30 P. M.—Twelve wards of this city give Horatic Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 14,000 majority.

BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY.—Seven towns give Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for Governor,

NEW YORK, Nov. 4-Midnight.—The State has probably gone Democratic, but the indications at this hour are, that the vote will be close. The returns are scattering and incomplete thus far.

New York, Nov. 5-1 A. M. Beturns from over 200 towns cutside of New York city and Brooklyn show owns outside of New York of the have 11,000 ma-wadsworth, (Bep.), for Governor, to have 11,000 marity Kings county, including Brooklyn, gives Seymour Erastus Corning, in the Fourteenth or Albany district, (Dem.), h-sa been elected. se been elected.

Kalbfleisch and Odell (Dam.) have been lected to Congress from Brooklyn The indications are that the State has gone Demoratic by 15.000 majority The Election in New Jersey

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ELECTED -ALSO A MAJORITY OF CONGRESSMEN. THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET ELECTED.

1st District, N Stratton, D.
2d "Wm F. Brown, \*R.
3d "Wm. G. Steele, D.
4th 'John Linn, \*B.
5th "Nehemlah Perry, D.
TERNTON, N J., November 4—Noon
that Mercer courts will give B. TRENTON, N J., November 4—Noon.—The indications are that Mercer county will give Parker, the Demo-cratic candidate for Governor, 150 majority, and Middleton (Dem.), for Congress, 75 majority.
In Hunterdon county, a heavy Democratic vote has been polled. Parker, Democrat, for Governor, will have from 1.200 to 1,500 majority, and Stoole, Democrat, for Congress, 1,360 majority. The whole Democratic ticket will be elected. ticket will be elected.

Burlington county will give a small majority for Ward (Bep ) for Governor, probably 400 votes, and less for the Republican candidate for Congress.

Burlington County—Bordentown, Nov. 4.—Borlentown township gives 274 majority for Parker (Dem. Burlington township gives Ward (Rep.) for Governor 2 majority, and Brown (Rep.) for Congress has 31 ma oity.

Beverly gives Ward, for Governor, 24 majority.

MERCER COUNTY. — Washington gives Ward 22 majority for Governor, and Brown 11 majority for Con-

West Windsor township gives Parker 12 majority for Gevernor.

MIDDLETO'S COUNTY.—Spotswood gives Parker for Goternor 56 majority. Steele for Congress 56 majority. NEWARK, N. J., NOV. 4.—WARBEN COUNTY.—Hackettelown gives Parker, (Dem.), for Governor, 90 majority, 5 feele, (Dem.), for Congress, 105 majority; Strader! (Dem.), for Assembly, 93 majority.

Milly of Assembly, 93 majority. Milburn gives 7 majority for Parker and 2 majority for Rogers, (Dem.), for Congress.

Union County - Linden township gives 3 majority for Paker (Dem.) for Governor, and Steele for Congress, SISSEX COUNTY.— Frankford gives Linn (Union), for Congress, in the Fourth district, 33 majority, and Par-ter (Dem.), for Governor, 2 mejority. Newton gives Bogers (Dem.), for Congress, 93 ma-Parker (Dem.) for Governor, and St Morris County —Bardolph township gives Rogers 48 nsjerity, and Parker 77 majority.

F-SEX COUNTY.—Orange gives Ward (Rep.), for Go-

error, 43 majority.

Chapter, Nov. 4.—Burlington township gives Ward Okhibes, 100, 4—Bindgoon township gives ward (Rex.), for Governor, 27 majority.
Windsor township gives Parker 12 majority.
Washington township gives Ward 22 majority.
East Windsor gives Ward 32 majority.
Espotswood gives Parker (Dem.) 56 majority.
ABSECOM. N. J., Nev. 4.—Egg Harbor township gives TREATON, Nov. 4 -Three wards, the First, Fourth, and Sixth, give Parker (Dem.), for Governor, 131 majority: Sendder (Dem.), for the Senate, 143 respecty: Orizer (Dem.), for the Legislature, is elected.

NEWARE, Nov. 4 — Five of the city wards give Perry (Dem), for Senator, 800 majority. The Democratic m jority for Governor is a little sheed of this.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 4—Warren county, as far as heaftom, shows Democratic gains. The majority for Park (Dem), for Governor, is about 1,200.

(Dem), for Governor, is about 1.200.

Somerset county also shows a Democratic gain.

Wm. G. Steele (Dem), for Congress, has been reelected in the Third district by 3,000 majority.

ABSECOM, Rov. 4—Budges township gives Werd'
(Rep E for Governor, 98 majority. John F. Starr
(Rep.), for Cor gress, receives 96 majority.

HOBDEES, N. J., Nov. 4.—The following are the comlete returns of H ernor-Parker, (D.) Majority for Parker..... Majority for Perry......428 The township of Weehauken gives 3 majority for Parker and Perry.

Benson (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly by 279 ma-

TRENTON, Nov. 5-1 A. M.—The State has undoubtedly gone Pemocratic electing Parker for Governor, and Mesers. Perry and Steele for Congress
Burlingson. Nov. 5—The Republican majority in this county for Governor, Congress, and Senator, is 200.
Two Bepublicans and two Democrats are elected to the Assembly. The Republican loss is about 600. The Election in Massachusetts. THE BETUBLICAN CANDIDATES ELECTED - THE LEGISLATURE IN FAVOR OF MR. SUMNER-GOV. ANDREW BE ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY. Governor, John A. Andrew, (B.), re-elected.

Lie atenant Governor, Joel Haydu, R. Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, R. Tressurer, Henry R. Oliver, B. Anditor, Levi Bord, \*R. Attorney General, B. Foster, \*R. THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET ELECTED. lat district, Thomas D. Bliot, R.
2d "Cakes Amez, B.
3d "J. S. Bleeper, P.
4th "Hoover, B.
5th "John B. Alley, B. Daniel Goodh, B. Geb. B. Boutwell, B. John D. Baldwin, B. Wm. B. Washburne, B. L. Dawes, E.

BOSTON, Nov. 4—The following is the vote polled in this city up to neen to-day:

John A. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Governor, has 2,108 votes, and Charles Devens, Jr., the People's candidate, 2,133. In the Third Congressional district, Alex. H. Bice, Rep., is 1,200 ahead.

In the Fourth district, Samuel Hooper, Rep., leads In the Fourth district, Samuel Hooper, Rep., feeds Abbott, Peeple's, by 100 votes. Boston, Nov. 4—4 P. M.—The vote for Governor, in this city, up to this hour, is close. Brigadier Genera Devens rather leads John A. Andrew, the Republican endicate:
Boston, Nov. 4-9 P. M.—The vote in this city foots

up as fellows:

A H Rice (Bepublican) is defeated for Congress in the Third district, by J. S. Sleeper, (People's candidate, who has 52 plurality.

In the Fourth district Hooper (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress over Judge Abbott, the People's candidate. Boston, November 5.—Returns from 132 towns give Governor Andrew 45,332, General Davens 29,014. Governor Andrew's majority in the State will reach 5,000. The returns leave little doubt of the election of the Elegislature is strongly Bepublican.

The Election in Delaware. THE STATE PROBABLY UNION—LARGE UNION MA JORITIES REPORTED. George P. Fisher (U.) is elected to Congress from this wilmington, Del., Nov. 4-9.50 P. M.—Wilmington oes 650 majority for the Union ticket. Penceder hundred gives 23 Democratic majority. Brandywine hundred, 79 Union majority. Christiana hundred 250 Union majority.

The Election in Illinois. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES ELECTED -A MA JORITY OF UNION CONGRESSMEN ALSO. At large-Eben C. Ingersoll, R. Jno. F. Farnsworth, B.\* E. B. Washburne, B.\* Not heard from.
Owen Lovejoy, B.\*
Not heard from.
Jno R Elen, D \* Leopard Sweet, R. Lewis Boss, D.\* S. W. Moulton, R.

Not beard from.

Not heard from. M. Bartley, Ind. CHICAGO, No. 4.—Seven towns in Walworth county give John F. Potter (Rep.), for Congress in the First district, 1,238 majority. Three towns in Kenosha county give Potter 300 majority. His majority in this county will be about 500. CHICAGO, Nov. 4 -The election passed quietly, and a large vote was polled. The reported majorities in all the wards of the city give Arnold (Rep.), for Congress in the First district, 345 majority. His majority in the Gistrict will probably be from 1,800 to 1,500. The returns from the State are very meagre, and give no indication of the result.

Springfield gives Stuart (Dem ), for Congress, 413 majority, and Allen (Dem.), for Congress at large, 200.

Kanhakee county gives Norton (Rep.) for Congress,

as gives 300 Democratic majority for the State The Election in Missouri. THE RESULT DOUBTFUL—UNION CANDIDATES PRO BABLY ELECTED. ST. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4.—The election here passed off very quietly. The returns of the city are, as yet, incomplete, and nothing definite can be ascertained. The vote for Congress in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th war's stands as follows:

Bogg (Democrat)......93 The Election in Wisconsin. POTTER PROBABLY RE-ELECTED. MILWAUKER. Nov. 4.—The election has been hotly milwauker. Rov. 2— the election has been hoty contested. This county gives Brown (Dem.) for Congress, 4,700 over John F. Potter (Bep.). Kenosha county probably gives Potter 450 majority. Seven towns in Welworth county give Potter 800 majority. The friends of Brown claim his election, but the Bepublicans think the returns from the balance of the district, with the saldiers' rote, will elect Potter.

The Election in Kentucky. ELOUISVILLE, Nov. 4—George H. Yeatman has been elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James S. Jackson. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT .- The last of these favorite entertainments will be given, at Concert Hall, on Satur day evening. All of the previous concerts of Mr. Gotts. chalk have been successes, and we feel this one will not

be behind the others, both in attractiveness and the

number of the audience. Pecured seats can be had at

Gonla's music store. Seventh and Chestnut, and those

### THE CITY.

who wish them should apply early.

THE BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION. - The Bounty Fund Committee have discontinued bounty for future enlistments. This course has been taken in consequence of the announcement that the quota of the city has been filled. The bounty to recruits for old regiments was discontinued on the 28th of October, as it was then thought that the draft would at once take place. The bounty is still being paid to two regiments for three The bounty is paid only when a company of ninety eight men is formed with officers, and mustered into the service. The bounty for the old regiments was fifty dollars for each recruit, provided he be accredited to the anota of Philadelphia. Only twenty-five dollars bounty is extended to the recruit joining a new regiment. The captains of companies also received five dollars for each recrnit. The aggregate bounties for a three years regiment amount to \$110,000, and for a nine-months regi-The committee publicly pledged itself ready to pay

bounties for the number of regiments aforesaid, and they will redeem that pledge. The subscriptions to the fund have about ceased, and the committee are not pressed for funds to meet all their promised engagements. Since the organization of the Bounty Fund Committee upwards of 2,700 men have been recruited for old regiments in the field -a greater number, it is said than reraited by any other county or town in the United States This fact, we understand, has been suitably acknow ledged by the Secretary of War. About 6,000 men have been organized into new regiments. When the State was invaded, the committee passed a resolution to adyance five collars to the captain of each company for a blanket, knapsack, and such other articles as were called for by the Governor's proclamation. In this way the committee spent some \$40,000. The expenses of the committee have been enormous, and it is difficult for the people generally to realize the full extent of the expenditures. In the short space of two weeks, for instance, the committee expended; for music alone, \$441. In one week \$161 were spent to pay drum corps. The committee provided each recruiting office with a recruiting flag, a recruiting sign, paid rent for offices, &c. A full report of the expenses of this committee will soon

AN "Unterrified Breckinginge" BRAWL .- The "New York Saloon" in Chestaut who seek strong refreshments and female society at very unsocial hours at night), was the scene of a political row this morning, between one and two o'clock. A halfseas-over " sympathizer" essayed to give three cheers for Breckinridge over his glass of grog, which was bissed by another individual standing near, whereupon the latter was get uron by a number of Seymourites present and severely belabored. A crowd row collected contained some Union men, who proceeded to resoue the person who had dared to hiss, and the "Unterrified Sympathizer" exhibited symptoms of backing down from his enthusiastic no sition in favor of a notorious rebel general, and compromised matters with the crowd by declaring that he was a "Douglas Democrat, and didn' care who knew it." Soon after this, he slipped on of the saloon, and the crowd, generally too much obfusticated to miss him, seen resolved themselves in a committee to consider the subjects of the election in New York, attractive cyprians of the "New York bar," bad whisky, Abolitionism, the war, and the price of gold. Not many minutes clapsed for this noisy conversation before a brother of the gentleman who hurrahed for Breckinridge exposed his sympathy and struck a sailor with whom he was holding a discussion. when a general row ensued, the police entered, arrested is anterrified No. 2 " and put him in the lock-up, where we hope, for the sake of the good name of Fort Delaware. he will soon get sober and alter his santiments, and remember the solemn promise made by our Mayor two

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—By airtificial limbs we mean artificial legs and arms, and not artificial legs only. We have istely examined some specimens of these imbs, and observed how closely nature has been imitated and her functions provided for by the artificial provisions of science. The Palmer Arm and Leg, of which everyhady than heard, and for which there is any amount of applicants, exhibit these in an eminent degree, and were fourd to be the best of those exhibited by twenty limbmakers at a meeting of the Board of Surgeons. There is no doubt that the genuine Palmer limbs, made by the inventor only, will be generally adopted by the army at d navy. An arrangement has recently been made by which the two grand divisions in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be accommodated. The number is estimated variously from several hundreds to several thousands, and includes about one hundred hospitals By extensive improvements in his present residence. 350 manufacturer expects to enlarge his capacity for the unprecedented public service, and to turn out at least the Societe de Chirurgie places the invention unon the same level in the old world which it has obtained in the

who believed in predestination, and who were governed! by patriotic proclivities, last night determined to make neir calling and election sure. "What's the news from Delaware ?" " What's the news from Maw York ?" wereasked us at least a score of times. What is the newsfrom Kamschatka ? might just as well have been asked. Newspaper effices, and to our personal inconversence be it said, he local departments thereof, in particular, were visited, and reporters put through a species of political catechian The chief end of man seemed to be to inquire of the news, and all the edicts, raunicipal and national policy, were freely discussed, and their influences upon the reault clearly set forth. The reported Democratic majority in New York city was accepted as a foregone conclusion, and the returns from the interior of that State were also a matter of discussion and deep concern. Editors were laquired after: specials were wanted, and locals were in request. Sensationists got up news and circulated falce reports, and finally, when "naught was had and all was spent," curious parties resolved to go home to bed, since no expression of opinion," in tabular form at least, was given up to a late hour. We do not remember to much.

at an early hour, very much that was indefinite was reported up to a late oza. THE TRADE UNIONS IN MOTION -Last evening a meeting of journeymen tailors was held in the Hall, Locust s'rest, above Eighth, to take into consideration measures calculated to increase the present rate of wages. It was stated that the present prices are hardly sufficient as living wages, in view of the increasing cost of material and the high price of all kinds of focd and provisions. The tailors propose an advance of eight per cent on present prices, which is claimed as only a fair price for first class work. Many of the firstclass tailor stores continue to pay the prices that were paid before the crisis of 1857. The present movement looks to the reyment of these rates universally. much talked of. The journeymen glumbers, on Monday, evening, formed a Union for the better protection of their

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sal ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED OLDIERS at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime streets, Monday evening D. E Willey, 11th Maine, Co. I, sick. B. Hoyt, 11th Maine, Co. C, disability. S. C. Elwell, 11th Maine, Co. K. disability. 5. Bogers, 40th New York, Co. E, diarrbæa. Maceffey, 9th Massachusetts, Co. C, sick. W. H. Carlisle, 196th Pennsylvania, Co. F. hernia. W. F. Gauz, 26th Pennsylvania, Co. F, fever. F. B. Chuie, 26th Pennsylvania, Co. F, attendant.

D. S. Brides, 3d New Jersey, Co I, leg. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.-Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, the following real estate and stocks: 55 shares Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Reil lompany, \$20, \$1,100. 1 share Point Breeze Park Association, \$90. 1 share Point Steeze rark association, pro. 5 shares Academy of Music, \$187.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company, \$25.
2 shares Mercantile Library Company, \$9, \$18.
Two-story frame dwelling, No. 324 York avent et front. \$1 500. net front, \$2,000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 493 Noble street, west
Fourth street, 18 feat front, \$1,700.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1055 Basch street,

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

lighteenth ward, 18 feet front, \$1,810.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, November 4. There was some excitement in the gold market to-day, and an advance in the price. At the close 131 was bld. with rather an active demand. There was a firm feeling in the Stock Board this mornng for Government and other good securities, but the fancies" were neglected and weak. United States conpon 6s closed at 104%, and the 7.80s blank at 105%. 95% was bid for State 5s, and the coupon 6s sold for 108. City 6s, old, improved &; the new were firm at an advance of 1/2. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 55 1/2, and the first mertgage bonds sold at 114. Camden and Ambov Railroad was firm at 155, and the bonds brought 105@105%. Beader Meadow Railroad was dull and receded %. The 6 per cent., '44, were in demand at 110%. Mine Hill Railroad was firm at 48%. Lehigh Navigation was steady at 56. Reading Bailroad again fell off. and 38% was the best bid at the close. 18% was offered for Elmira; 32 for the preferred stock; 14% for Catawisse, and 10 for North Pennsylvenia Beliroad. In bank shares there were no sale. In passenger railroad securities the only sale was of Arch-street, at 26 %; Se enteenth and Nineteenth street has advanced, and i

was bid. The market closed steady after \$33,000 in bonds, and 1.100 shares had changed hands. Drexel & Co. quote: New York Exchange......par@1-10 dis. n Exchange......................par@1-10 dia nore Exchange................par @1.10 dis. uptry Funds...... Messra M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street. quote lorgign exchange for the steamer Australesian from New York, as follows: msterdam, 60 days sight...... Frankfort, 60 days sight.....

The following is a summary of the semi-annual divi dends of our city banks as far as announced: Rate of Philadelphia.....\$1,800,000 Fars, and Mechs....2,000,000 4 per ct. mmercial...... 1,000,000 echanics'...... 800,000 forthern Liberties. 500,000 hwark..... Kensington..... Penn Township.... 418 600 570:150 mmerce..... ra Exchange.... The average dividend is larger than any that has been made for several years. The total amount divided by al the banks, among their stockholders, is \$424,956, on a

gross capital of \$10,702 240. The following semi-annual dividends Oheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike.... 3 per cent The City Councils of Harrisburg have resolved to issue notes, to be redeemable in the current notes of any of th Harrisburg banks, when presented in sums of one dollar and upwards. A committee of Councils was appointed o carry this proposition into effect by preparing for the issue of the new currency immediately. It is announced that the Treasury Department has ade a new arrangement for the delivery and distribu-

tion of the postage currency. On Tuesdays and Friday it will be sent to New York, Thursdays to Philadelphia, Salundays to Boston, and Mondays and Wednesdays to Washington, whence it will be distributed among the States not reached from the other depots of delivery. November 6, \$100,000 worth will be furnished The following is a comparative statement of the dition of the banks of New York city : Oct. 25. Nov. 1. Loans....\$174.870,348 \$176,847.576 Inc...\$1,968,280

 

 Specie...
 37,453 531
 37,980 436
 Inc...
 526 905

 Circulation
 9,878 240
 9,848,267
 Dec...
 29,973

 Deposite...
 164,497,978
 167,435,287
 Inc...
 2,737,695

 Specie... 37,453 531 Circulation 9,878 240 The New Orleans Advocate of Oct. 25th notices the nonetary matters of that city, and save: "There was nothing doing in and about the banks beyond the paying of a few checks, and the renewal of obligations which have been maturing every sixty or ninety days for the last twelve months. The demand liabilities of the banks are decreasing from day to day, and a majority of them are in a stronger position at this and a majority of them are in a stronger position at this time than they were one year ago. There were some note brokers on the street to day, without having anything in the way of commercial or mortgage securities to offer to former principals, or to capitalists. Of the latter class, at this time, there are were few. In fact, it may be asked, with more or less naivels, what consistence a capitalist under the present disruption of the country? We do not learn of any of the reputed wealth of our city, otherwise called money, being available. Of factors' paper there has been none issued for months past; of mortgage securities, in the shape of loans, there have been none negotiated for six months past, that is, in the way of loans. There have been sales of notes of hand, given in payment of purchases of real property, movements dating back eight, ten and twelly emonths. Of course, it is well understood there have been no sales of real estate of any magnitude. there have been no sales of real estate of any magnitu for months, excepting one large succession sale in July last. Nor have we any guide at this time for a quota-tion of mortgage raper. Sugar estates are considered very unsafe, and cotton plantations are in a dubiens attitude, so far as security for obligations based on them times. The sales were not large in amount. Sterling advanced to 155, or say \$6.88 the pound sterling Francs have also taken a start. The Bank of Louisiana was selling on Paris direct at \$3.70 for currency, the Citizena' Bark at the same. Sight on New York was weak at 115 over the counter. Some movements in Gold and Silver, but the stock of these metals is much reduced, and becoming scarcer day after day. We quote: Gold ...... 138 @140 

The following is the Bank of England statement, for the week ending October 15, 1882: ISSUE DEPARTMENT. Silver Bullion ...... BANKING DEPARTMENT. Proprietors' Capital......£14 558,000 Best. 3,061,129
Public Deposits (including Exchenger-Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts). 6,353,932 Other Deposits...... 15,712,485 Seven Days' and other Bills..... 735,392 Novernment Securities (including 

The Albany Argus states that the river men, running cats between Troy and New York, have determined to advance freights about one-third, the advance to take effect immediately. The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in October, were: The Louisville Journal of Saturday says: The tobacco season of 1861-2 closed with the sales of yesterday. The sales of the season at the three warehouses in this city Ninth Street.....Boone Total sales of the season......28,908 The Ean Francisco Price Current, Oct. 10th, says: The exports of merchandise from there for nine months, LOOKING UP THE ELECTION.—People N. Y's & Boston, \$2,521,487 49 \$1,090 815 70 \$1,386,413 00 

China..... Australia and N. 
 Zesland
 131,213 93
 836,562 30
 806,609 45

 Victoria, V. I.
 1,786,772 72
 872 572 49
 1,285,751 40

 Japan
 13,169 68
 14,139 91
 19,648 63

 Other Countries
 787,444 10
 687,012 74
 956,459 37
 Total.....\$7,388,627.85 \$7,183,850 04 \$6,015,297 97 The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The steck market is decidedly higher to day, and at the close there is a strong upward tendency. The de-mend for the railway stocks is very active, and since the board the market is bnoyant at an advance of 101% per cent.

The strongest of the railway list are Erie, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern. Hrie old stock opened at 62% and immediately went to 62%. Michigan guarantied touched 85%, a rise of 2% per cent. on yesteray's price.

New York Central closes firm at 104% 0105; Erie preferred 90 % m91. preferren seg men.
There was a rise of 6 per cent: in Stonington stock—
106 bid, 110 saked. Panama rose to 155, and that is bid anxiety here in regard to the election in other States, asor more.
The speculation in Nicaragus Transit stock seems to was last night exhibited. This bespecies the interest: The specimenon in Mearagus Transit stock seems to be last dying out. The sales to-day were at 4, after touching 9 a week ago.

The coal stocks are firm.—Da'aware and Hudson 111.0 112; Penneylvania 109 %.

Railroad bonds are firm, especially the low-priced shinds. The issues of the Toledo and Wabash, Terre Haute and Alton, and Chicago and Northwestern Occapanies, have an upward tendency. Wabash seconds rose %; Terre Haute seconds 1%.

The Government list is firm, but the demand is not active to day. The sixes of 1882 are a shade lawer, solking at 104% against 104% yeaterday. The 730 notes are dull at 105%. The coupons of 1881 seem to be the faxorites of investors.

The money market is moderately active at 506 are sent on call, chicaly at 5.

The gold market shown great strength to-day, and sales have been made as high as 132 closing at 121%. The depredations of the Alabama has checked the export trade, and holders are consequently firmer in their views.

Dutiable demand notes are in good demand at 126% of the consequently firmer in their views. e tast dring out. The sales to-day were at 4, after taken by Pennsylvania and Philadelphia in the issue. involved in these elections. When news came it came. si in a heap." and theagh tothing definite could be said

204.004 55

431,612 09

548,464 94 521,181 50

Peru...... 171.422.38 Sandwich Isl'ds 211.763.72

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET The Veal Calves have not been in very brisk deal. prices are very heavy; we quote at \$\% 0.5 \% c.\$

Sheep and Lambs have not come in very heavy; we quote at \$\% 0.5 \% c.\$

Sheep and Lambs have not come in very heave, and, with a good demand, prices heave, and for the proved fully 250 per head. We quote the \$\psi\_1\$ in \$\text{D5}\_\times \text{c}\_1\$ and a \$\psi\_2\$ very and a \$\psi\_3\$ very at \$\text{C}\_1\$. at 6c.

E Sales by B. H. Hame of 1,339 head Sheep so for 28,538.63; average \$4.20. By Harthill & C. do. for \$2,605.39; average \$4.20. by the lead Swine have arrived quite freely, but the lead Swine have arrived quite freely. Dutiable semand notes are in good demand at 126 % of 126 % W cant.

126 % W cant.

126 % W cant.

126 % Trehasge on Europe is firm and higher. First-class bills on London are quoted at 145 ol 145 %, on Paris 330 of 187 %. The supply of outside bills is very small, and, under the increased warrate the shipments of produce will be like y to fall off considerably.

do. do. for \$2,605 39; average 22 with the like in the latter of the party of the latter of the lower. We quote corn fed. It is a like y to fall off considerably.

Arch street B
Bace-street B
Tonth-street Susq Canal....

Do 6e...
Schuyl Nav... 5

Do prid... 14%
Do 6e 82... 69% Lehigh Val B.... Lehigh Val bds, 107 × 109 Philadelphia Markets.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phile Rio

1 Penna R...... 55 ½ 5500 Penna R 1st 400 Hun & B T 1st m 90 1000 Ches & Del 68... 95 20 Morris Canal... 55 50 Girard College R. 26 50 U ST-307...

1000 do.New 2dys.106; 500 do...New.106; 53 Beav Meadow... 57

FIRST BOARD.

NOVEMBER 4-Events The Produce markets continue dull, and price of a of the leading articles are unchanged. Breadstuffs are not so active, and prices are us lower. Coal is in demand at full rates. Coffee is for and prices have again advanced. Sugar and Malay are firm, and prices well maintained. Cotton-The very little doing, but the market continues very very little uplus, but the are excited, and prices unchanged. Fish are excited, and prices have advanced \$1 \$\psi\$ bbl. Fruit There is rather to doing in foreign and domestic. The Iron market is very active, and holders are and full prices. Lead is better. Lumber—there is a fe business doing. Naval Stores are very firm, and the of Turpentine have again advanced. Olls are also a firm, and prices looking up. Provisions are 7677 (4) and prices are rather weak. Bice is very scarce firm, and prices well maintained. Cloversed is firm, in demand. Timothy and Flaxaced are in teres, the latter still higher. Tallow, Tess, and Tobana firm. Wool is in fair request, and prices rather better FLOUR.—The market is dull, there being ray list inquiry either for shipment or home use; sales copies about 1,200 bbls, in lots, at \$6.25e6 STX forespring \$6.75@7.25 for extras; \$7.25@7.75 for Ohis sad ; mills. The sales to the retailers and bakers have within the same range of prices, for superfine and enand \$8@8.50 \$ bbl for fancy brands, according to a ly. Bye Flour has further advanced, and is in desc for Pennsylvania and \$4 \$ obl for Brandywine

at \$5 50 P bbl. Corn Meal is wented, at \$3 50 PH WHEAT is unsettied and prices rather love, seles of about 20,000 bus at 148@145c for Westers Penna reds in store, 3,000 bus Southern do sold at la afloat, and white at 160 ol 165c P bu. Bye cometa, slowly, and is in demand at 90 @ 95c; the latter for Per Corn is inactive, and about 18,000 bus sold at 12,000 bus at 68 to 4 kg.
Oats continue dull, with sales of 15,000 bus at 68 to Southern, and 41@420 W bu for Penna. Barier-is of 20,000 bus are reported on terms kept pur u 3 000 hus at 150c 4 bu; 1,000 bus Barley Mali ad 155c P bu.
Provisions —The receipts of all kieds are light the season, and there is very little alteration to: the season, and there is very little alteration to least any description. There is less inquiry for Mess is and prices are barely maintained, with sales at 31 bbl. Oity-packed Mess Beef ranges at 313 bbl. country \$12 \$\pm\$ bly cash. Bacon is coming in the latter and Barely acceptance and firm a sales of the sales of metals.—Ine advance noted in Fig Iron is ten well maintained, and some of the manufactured scale manding still bigher prices. Sales of 1,520 ms and Anthracite, at \$28.0 30 cash and 4 months soi 3; 2a \$28,4 months. 600 tons hard iron sold at 3; 3a4 Manufactured iron is in request, and price servain upward. Lead.—The stock here is light. She a Gaicea at 32,4 cand some Spanish at 73, cash Capper Excited Sheeting is stant at 27,4 cash Capper Specials. Gaiena at 8% c, and some Spanish at 73, cash Coper-Ergiish Sheeting is steady at 370 \$\psi\$ 10, and relay metal at 270 \$\psi\$ 10, on time. BARK is wanted at the advance, with light resign and sales; several small lots of No. Questions are ported at \$350.37 \$\pm\$\* tom—the latter for a good break Tanborn's Bork is selling at \$12.014 \$\pm\$\* cond.

BERSWAX.—Small sales of yellow are making at \$4.000. CANDLES are held firmly, with sales of Ademantine CANDLES are held firmly, with sales of Adsmantine 18@224, c. 4 months; Sperm and Tallow Candles are thonged, with rather moredoing.

OFFER.—The arrivals are very light, and the thin first hands is about exhausted. The demand cases good, and prices are 14 @2c #F h better. Sales the good, and prices are 14 @2c #F h better. Sales the guayra at 27 # @25c #F h, and 25 @24c for line eased time. The bulk of the sales are of the latter description.

scription.

Coal is in active demand; the receipt by rainable canal continue fair, but supplies by the litter class cease, as the time approaches for the close of lad we vigation. The shipments East continue large but to scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of ferther continue large but to scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of ferther continue large but the scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of ferther continue large but the scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of ferther continue large but the scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of ferther continue large scarcity of suitable vessels. scaroty of suntable vessels, and the high rate of tend to somewhat retard operations to New York is a large omount going forward for the suppl geometri flottles. Cotton.—There has been vory little movement may ket continues very firm, and prices are well ained; sales comprise about 200 bales at files DRUGS AND DYES -All descriptions of foreign at 3k @3kc, the latter figure for high test. Said. meios Legwood and Indigo on private terms.
FEATHERS are in fair request; sales of good Wiso
at 400 420 P in, cash.
KREIGHTS —To Liverpool there is very little point
going forward. We quote Flour at 38 61, Grain be going lot ward. We quote from at 35 d, maintenant 12d, and heavy goods at 35 de 43 % to. Tellars gegement to London was at 4s for Flon, 12t to Grid and 42s 6d for heavy goods. In West foods frighten much doing, owing to the scarcity of reself the freights are steady at \$2 40 to Boston, \$25 to Providence and Fall River, and \$1.75 to New York; \$50 hard been paid to load Coal for Oalifornia. The rates to Boston continue as last outsted ton continue as last quoted.

FISH—There is more doing in Mackerl, and the have advanced \$1 \$\Phi\$ bit, with sales of 600 this ton or wharf on private terms. The sales from stress as rate, No. 1 selling at \$12012.50 \$\Phi\$ bit, \text{ No. 1 selling at \$12012.50 \$\Phi\$ bit, \text{ No. 1 selling at \$2000.000 \$\Phi\$ bit. Pickled Herring at \$1.000.000 \$\Phi\$ bit. FRUIT —Further sales from the cargo of new! Balaine within the range of 83.9004 % box fairs and \$3.74c3.80 for Bunch including half and cox boxes in proportion. Lemons are very dull, and \$2.52.3 % box. Currants are held at 12%c. In feet that the second of the control of the Sight checks on New York—outside...... 112 o114
Time bills—no demand. irbit there is less doing. Green Apples are less should and range from \$150 to \$3 \$\pi\$ boll, the latter may fancy New York. For dried fruit prices are under the fancy New York. For dried fruit prices are under the fancy is a caree; we quote crude at \$2065 \$\pi\$. There is no clarified here.

Ounno... he demand has fallen off, as usual \$200 \$\pi\$ any description.

> HEMP is held firmly. There is very little here. Hinds are dull, and the sales of both foreign and nestic are unimportant.
>
> LUMBER —There is a steady trade doing for the wi hout change in prices. Among the saw wi 700,000 Laths at \$1 25, and poor quality at \$1 1 of yellow sap sold at \$14.50, and white pine at \$1 MOLASEES.—There is a better feeling in the molases.—There is a better feeling in the with a moderate inquiry; sales of 150 hids a Gardense; and 350420 for Muscorado; 50 hill York Syrup sold at 350 c cash.
>
> FAYAL ETCRES.—The stocks of all kinds are lipices are v-ry firm; sales of common and 35 at \$16018 4P bbl. No change in Pitch et 1s.
>
> of Turnenting are firm and where have are in the common and the common and the common and the common are supported by the common and the common a of Turpentine are firm, and prices have 8341 57 mall sales are making at \$2.70 % gallon.
>
> Oris — Fish Oils are firmly held with 1344 1051 at 1244 10 sales of Orude W bale at 90c, and refined a time. Lard Oil ranges from 85 to 95c for winter. Lineed Oil is better, with sales of gallon. Petroleum is unsettled; sales of 25c, and refined at 45c in bond, and 47 5 30 to PLASTER —The receipts are very light. eft have been sold at \$2.75@2.87% \$P bbl. BICE.-The stock here is very have been made at 7.67% c \$\psi\$ lb.
>
> Salt.—Prices are still tending upward; sales of the sales Island since our last notice on terms kept pris one of Sicily also on private terms. and is taken on arrival at \$0127 cm.
>
> 1,600 bus sold at these rates for fair and orime
> is selling at \$150 for common, and \$202121
> lots. Reaxeed is in good demand, win sa
> bus at \$2,5002 75 \$\text{P}\$ bu, some holders sking
> \$UGAR — The market continues ver firm t SUGAR — The market continues very firm, had and stocks are light, and sales limited; the form and New Orleans sold at \$200 for the form of and New Orleans sold at 3% cloc for the lorust 10% cll% c for the latter. Havana is selling at the, on usual terms.
>
> PIRITS continue firm and on the advance, with selles of foreign at full prices. N. E. Eum is held a selles of foreign at full prices. N. E. Eum is held at 36 and 000, by sellon. Whisky is rather better; sales of 9510 at 38 a400, bhes 380, and drudge at 37 a33c at a siles.

w gauon. Whisky is rather better; sales of at 380,40c, bhds 380, and drudge at 370,33c # :
TALLOW is quoted at 11 %c for city-rendered, for country, with small sales.

for country, with small sales.

TEAS —Prices are very firm, with light sales of

Blacks and Greens.
TOBACCO —There is very little stock of manufacture of manufact

TOBACCO—There is very intue such. The stock here, and prices are tending upwards. The stock les also light, and holders have realized higher ris. Wool.—There is more inquiry for this sis. Wool.—There is more inquiry for this sales of holders are demanding higher figures, with sales of les, including fine at 80 262c, and Kersays 55c.

Blacks and Greens.

BAY is steady at 70 m80c for Timothy, the lot his. Hrmf is held firmly. There is very little here.

b. cash. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain Flour
Wheat
Corn
Oats have been 5,567 Beoves, 105 Ows, 767 Yeals, 5.6; have been 5,567 Beoves, 105 Ows, 767 Yeals, 5.6; and Lambs, and 31,762 Swine—showing an iac 207 Beoves, 23 Cows, 50 Yeals, and 2,075 Swine decrease of 4,272 Sheep and Lumbs.

At Allerton's, 4,458 Beoves were yarded following States: New York, 1,546; Ohio, 505; It following States: New York, 1,546; Ohio, 505; Illinois, 956; Kentucky, 429; Michigan, 1879; Illinois, 956; Kentucky, 429; Michigan, 1879; Illinois, 956; Kentucky, 429; Michigan, 1886. Toy: Illinois, 986; Kentucky, 429; Michigan, 4779; Connecticut, 12.

The market for Reof Sattle opened with about head on sale, of which a large proportion was of first class bullocks. Frices were not so high of the solution of