SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. The War in Virginia.

But lately the interest of the war centred at Chattanooga; thence it was rapidly transferred to Ohio and Pennsylvania; now that General Rosecrans is secure, and Governor CURTIN re-elected, it rests in the Virginian battle field, and there will remain fixed until the strange movements of the two armies result in some decisive action. The Army of the Potomac is in line of battle, and apparently in constant motion, skirmishing for position being continual, with apparent disadvantage to the enemy. The later reports of the severe engagement on Wednesday between the 2d Corps and the enemy confirm the statements of our success, and the fighting of this old and veteran corps, composed largely of Pennsylvanians and including the celebrated Philadelphia Brigade, shows the splendid condition and high temper of the army. This corps, attacked suddenly by a strong force, in an attitude unfavorable to defence, was unable for a time to reply to the destructive fire of whole regiments hidden in woods and batteries in commanding positions. Yet-it submitted patiently to that fire until the organization was hastily perfected by General WARREN's skill, and the enemy recountry may still repose in its valor that trust which at Gettysburg was so nobly vin-

dicated. The report that a corps of the rebel army has moved from our front in the direction of Leesburg, does not of itself justify any speculation as to another invasion of Maryland. It may readily be accepted as an indication of the possibility of such a movement, but involves no certainty. Whatever it may mean, General MEADE has by this time discovered, by the reconnoissance in that direction. No doubt exists that with good generalship every movement of the enemy can be countered, for however large General LEE's army may be, it is not sufmay well inspire respect.

ciently formidable to excite terror, though it Chattanooga. We have not been among the number of those who have entertained an apprehension that General ROSECRANS' position at Chattanooga might be invested by General Brace, for the simple reason that we have are ignored. The number of loyal Demonever believed the rebel army large enough to accomplish such an undertaking. At the high character of the ticket, we cite the nomibattle of Chickamauga, BRAGG's entire force, although opposed but by the single division | Assembly, in the Seventh district. Such | of General Thomas, was unable to gain any men in office will revolutionize the State marked advantage over it, and it was not long before Governor Seymour's term exuntil nightfall that our troops, having failed pires, and inevitably use its influence in susto be reinforced, were withdrawn to Rossville. If, then, Brage, with his entire force. could not succeed in open-field in capturing one third of General Rosecrans' army, and, in the attempt, suffered quite as much, if not more, than ourselves, how could he hope to surround our entire army, and | following simile: "To send my son to the compel it to capitulate? We could only suppose such a thing possible by supthat he has been heavily rein forced since the late battle; but if so, from what quarter? It seems quite evident that General LEE's army has not been materially, if at all, reduced, for we now find it exhibit. ing signs of a disposition to assume the offensive; nor can it be believed that General BEAUREGARD's army at Charleston, already inferior to General GILMORE's, from all we can learn, would be further weakened at such a time as this, when our siege operations are making such rapid progress as to promise the early capitulation or destruczion of the "doomed city." As to drawing rapidly withdraw from their support a large body reinforcements from Mobile, we rather believe that this post has never been held by of voters, especially those of foreign birth, who one-half of the force that the rebel Government would consider requisite for its defence; and had there been any available troops in North Carolina not actually needed to observe General Foster's movements, it seems reasonable to believe that they would long since have been transferred either to Virginia or South Carolina. And, finally, we know that for General Bragg to gain any accessions to his strength from west of the Mississippi is out of the question, for the rebel forces now operating in that section of the Union can scarcely hold their ground as it is, and were it not for the assistance furnished them by the guerillas, they might ere this have been "driven to the wall." The disastrous issue of the last invasion of Missouri, which we printed yesterday, is a striking proof of this assertion. . Hence we are led to infer that when General Brace opened the battle of Chickamauga, he did so with all the forces possible to concentrate for the work in hand. He had ample knowledge of General Rose | nected with the Kickapoo treaty. The evidence is CRANS' projected advantage; although a rapid one, it was by no means a surprise, as was proved in the sequel, and therefore he must have made all the dispositions in his power to check it. This he tried to do, and failed most disastrously. Since that failure, there has been no general movement upon his part indicative of confidence in his ability to retrieve it, or even of an earnest design to make the attempt. The cavalry expedition of WHEELER, intended to interrupt General Rosecrans' communications, may have been a feint or an independent movement; at all events, it was judged to be a

General Bragg's army is not in a position to assume the offensive, with any prospect of success, is sustained by the following extract from an article in the Atlanta Appeal, published a week or so ago: "A vigorous prosecution of the successes of Saturday and Sunday, when the enemy was thorougly routed and demoralized, would have given us such a victory, and placed East and Middle Tennessee once more in our possession. As it is, we have only recovered some eight or ten miles of surrendered territory, while the enemy is impregnably entrenched in Chattanooga, where, we fear, he will remain during the winter." Evidently, Bragg is unpopular, and the fact is scarcely surprising. He has not gained a single decisive battle in this war, and his sole skill as a military leader consists in his ability to make "masterly retreats." The report that he will be superseded, is, therefore, very probably, correct. Resting in the belief that the army he commands has not been strengthened since the battle of Chickathan and the strengthened since the same of the sum of the strengthene and the strengthene since the same spired at his residence, in Commany ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening of last week, in the 80th ship, on Tuerday evening surprising. He has not gained a single demauga, and that the Army of the Cumberland has, on the other hand, been materially reinforced in the meantime, we entertain no apprehensions for the safety of Gen. Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga. THE PUBLIC INTEREST in party success is extinguished by the higher interest in the uccess of the war, and nothing is more encouraging to the friends of the Union than his fact. The recent elections demonstrate t clearly, and we have now no fear that

comparatively easy undertaking, entailing

no great risk. How completely it failed the

telegraph has already told us; and, further-

more we hear, through the same channel,

that Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Moun-

tain, which, we were told in a New York

journal a day or two ago, commanded Chat-

tanooga as completely as Maryland Heights

commands Harper's Ferry, and which were

held by the rebel centre under General

Johnston, have been abandoned. This

report would seem to confirm the one we

printed yesterday, that the rebels were suf-

fering for lack of supplies, although it may

not be the case, for Dalton, where General

BRAGG's right grand division is positioned, is

in direct railroad communication with Atlan-

ta, Georgia. However, our impression that

party ambition will again endanger the integrity of the nation. We look not to Reuplicans, Democrats, or Whigs for the dience for their kind welcome to Chio, and complivictory in this struggle; it can only come by the unanimity of the Union party—the concerted action of the loyal American people. The best Republican is now powerless to help if he appears as a partisan; the best Democrat, before giving officient aid, must abandon his political prejudices. All loval men must give up partisan principles and unite with that great national organization which has for its sole purpose the destruction

of the rebellion in the shortest way.

The Vote in the City. The official statements of the Board of Return Judges for Philadelphia county show decisive majorities for most of the Union nominees. Though Mr. NICHOLS' district included several wards strongly Democratic, he is handsomely elected to the Senate by a majority of nearly one thousand. On the legislative ticket eleven Union men are elected to six opposition. The majorities for City Commissioner, City Treasurer. etc., emphatically show that Philadelphia has repledged herself to a loyal and consistent course in support of the Government. This pledge will not be broken if a just and thorough change is immediately made in our civic administration. The ad-

vantage gained must be held firmly. As we have already pointed out, narrow partisanship will not do. A wise, economical, and liberal direction of civic affairs, will increase the disgust of the public with the corruptions of the past, and teach the most violent partisan the utter folly and wickedness of placing disloyal or dishonest men in offices of responsibility, simply because their names are on a party ticket. If we use the victory wisely, the next Union majority will be yet larger than that officially stated to day, and Philadelphia will become so absolutely for the Government and the Union, that no future contingency can shake her allegiance,

THE New York Tribune understands the value of the principles of the Union party pulsed. This is the proof that the Army of in Pennsylvania, but is ignorant of the value il e Potomac is ready for battle, and that the | of its candidates. In a recent editorial, it unjustly affirmed that with another candidate for the Governorship, a larger majority could have been obtained. The Tribune ought not to be ignorant that Gov. CURTIN's personal popularity decidedly strengthened our cause, and that his popularity is founded on the general appreciation of his integrity, as opposed to corruption in the recent Legislature. Its assertion is refuted by the election returns: The vote for Governor Cur-TIN throughout the State leads that for Judge AGNEW. Yet the latter is universally respected, and had no enemies even among his political opponents; not one word was said against him, though Governor CURTIN was the subject of continual slander. It is no disparagement to this eminent jurist that his majority is less than that of

a man whose name was a rallying cry for the loyal. THE STATE NOMINATIONS of New York lately made, i nsure to the Union ticket great personal popularity. In the county conventions, it is gratifying that political antecedents crats in nomination is large. To show the nation of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, for

taining the Government. ILLUSTRATION is frequently more effective than argument, and an old Pennsylvania Democrat, who voted for Governor Curtin, understood its force when he employed the war to kill rebels, and to stay at home myself to vote against the Government, is like hitching a team of oxen to one end of a wagon and a team of horses to the other, when the only result will be of pulling the wagon to pieces."

Democracy a False Title for Disloyalty. A correspondent in San Francisco, who subscribes imself "Three Score and Ten," makes the following excellent suggestions: "As Sampson's great strength lay wholly in his beard, so does the whole strength of the Copperhead-the pretended Democratic-party lie in the name it so wrongfully assumes, and which name. inhappily, appears to be generally conceded to it by the Union press. "To take from them the name they so tenaciously keep, and which gives them all their strength, would

name of Democrat." WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16. The Deportation of Colored People. It will be recollected that, in April last, President LINCOLN made a contract with certain responsible of color to the Island of Avashe, on the southwes factory conditions. But recently information has vided for, and many of them died of disease, while

thers fied to more desirable localities. The Government, it is known, was cautious and which entered into the contract, an agent will imm and report upon the present condition of affairs, in order that President Lincoln may direct such remedial action as shall be necessary. The Indian Commissioner,

Commissioner Dole, during his late visit to Kansas. thoroughly investigated the difficulties con now under consideration by the Secretary of the The commissioner made four or five treaties with the Indians for their removal from Kansas, but they cannot be carried into effect without the action of Congress. He represents that the Indians were everywhere peaceable, with the exception of the Sioux, of the Upper Missouri, and a few predatory

bands of New Mexico. The Treasury. The notes of the two-years' fifty million loan of September 8th, 1863, will be completed by the Treasury Department as soon as the banks, who advanced the money, decide as to their denominations, details, etc. The designs have been selected, and the printing can be executed expeditiously. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury FIELD has sufficiently recovered from his late severe sickness o resume his official duties. Colored Troops.

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the statement that the colored troops raised in Maryland prior to the draft in that State will be duly credited on the present draft. Guerillas. One of the most efficient detectives in the Governnent service says that he is pretty well satisfied that there are not less than 200 or 300 guerillas this

side of the Rappahannock and south of General MEADE'S atmy. They are daily and nightly arresting Union men, and committing depredations on their property. The Navy. The screw-steamer Niagara, at Boston, is now

ready for sea. Her departure has been delayed for want of a crew. While the Navy Department profar from being sufficient, owing to the many vessels Arrest of Hon. J. M. Botts. Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS was arrested by the rebels.

at his house, on Monday last, during the cavalry fight near Brandy Station, and has since been taken o Richmond, where he will, doubtless, be imprisoned, and held for the return of SHACKELFORD, BRADFORD, FREEMAN, and other Secresionists of Culpener county, now in the Old Capital Prison. Mr. Botts was a paroled prisoner to the Conlederacy. A Foreign Consul.

The President has recognized ESTERAN ROGERS as consul, ad interim, of the Republic of Chili, for the port of New York. Arrests.

Two young men were arrested on Sunday last for dealing in counterfeit Confederate scrip, but they were released to-day, it having been ascertained that they had sold the serip Within the rebel lines, and not within our own; and that was not considered a crime aufficient to warrant their longer incarcera-Personal.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Secretary Chase spoke to a large crowd at Columbus, last night. He congratu

lated the people over their victory, and spoke of the good effect it would have, not only in this country out in Europe. It would strengthen the hands of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and send joy into the hearts of our army. If you had given ten thousand majority only, it would not have sufficed but your grand old one hundred thousand has done Mr. Chase then rehearsed at length the history of his leaving Ohio three years since, to attend the Peace Congress, the policy he advocated, and the result, and his transfer from the Senate, by President Lincoln, to the Cabinet. Mr. Chase also went into the history of his "financial scheme," and concluded by referring to his three years' absence, feelingly thanking his au-

Mr. Chase left Columbus this morning for Washington. Affairs in New York. New York, Oct. 16 -Gen. Dix and staff arrived here to day to inspect the harbor defences.

Several firemen were arraigned before the Supreme Judicial Court to day charged with belog ngaged in the draft-riots in July last, and of being oncerned in the murder of Wm. Currier at that time. They were committed for trial, which will from his fellow-townsmen of Jacksonville, Illinois, take place in December.

nenting Governors Dennison and Tod for their zeal

and fidelity in managing the affairs of the State.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Movement of the Rebel Hill's Corps on Leesburg.

MEADE'S ARMY IN LINE OF BATFLE. RECONNOITRING AND SKIRMISHING.

Rumors of the Enemy Approaching Fairfax—Our Army in Safe Position.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Last night, about eight o'clock, according to passengers from the army, in-formation came to Gen, Meade that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be Gen. A. P. Hill's, had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburg. The Star says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Aldie, the reconnoitring party moving light, without knapsacks, and the enemy will make little by their motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction. There was more or less skirmishing along the

pickets on either side, and several ossualties are re-Yesterday there was skirmishing all a long the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battle field, but there was roon the old Our army last night we s in line of battle. The whole baggage and train in line of battle. The the rear, and the ansportation train was sent to be attless were ordered to Alexandria.

The akt mishing yesterday was principally for poaition, and the report is that in every instance Gen. Meade has succeeded in getting the advantage. The 192 prisoners of war captured on Wednesday ast, near Bristow Station, reached the city last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol Prison. MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. from the Army of the Potomac to night, it appears that a body of the enemy were seen passing southward, opposite Blackburn's ford, last night, and our atteries shelled them. They replied for half an hour, and then disappeared. They made no other lemonstration yesterday.

It was rumored that one corps of the enemy was opproaching Fairfax last night by the Chantilly oad, and our heavy batteries were sent out in that

Capture of the Blockade Runner Spauld-NEW YORK, Oct. 16 -The steam transpost Union, rom the blockade squadron off Wilmington on the 11th inst , has arrived here. The Union captured the English neutral blockade unning steamer Spaulding, with a valuable cargo, rom Nassau. The Spaulding had a crew of twenty-five men,

irection. They have returned, and report all quiet.

prepared to repel any attack the rebels may make.

and four rebel colonels on board, all of whom were aken prisoners. The Spaulding was captured last April, under the same of the St. Johns, by the gunboat Stettin. She was sent to Boston, where she was sold to Secesh parties belonging to New Brunswick, where she went, loading at St. Johns for Nassau, and thence run the blockade into Charleston on the 8th ult., and again escaped from Charleston with a large cargo of cotton on the 16th of September. She was employed a few days in Charleston harber, in carrying troops, ammunition, &c., to Fort

Sumpter, for the rebels.

Governor Seymour and the New Draft in New York State. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—An effort will be made o raise recruits for the army by volunteering, and us prevent the new draft ordered in this State by the Washington authorities. The assistant provost marshals of New York are now engaged with Governor Seymour in devising a

system for that purpose. A Steamer off Cape Race. CAPE RACE, Oct. 16 .- A three-masted steamer bassed here to day, steering southwest. She was twenty miles distant, and could not be intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press. The steamer was supposed to be either the Hammonia or the City of New York the former with South ton dates of the 6th, and the latter with Queenstown dates of the 8th inst.

A Guerilla Camp Broken Up. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 16 .- All is quiet at Little Rock, An expedition under Major Leeds, of the 8th Missouri, broke up the camp of the notorious gueilla, Carter, in Jefferson county, Missouri, killed him and took all his men prisoners. Movements of General Grant. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 16.-Gen. Grant and staff arrived

nere this morning. Relief for Negroes. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 16.—Assistant Provost Marshal Seneral Chandler has issued an order requiring all regroes who are not in possession of a certificate that they are in employment adequate for the sup-port of themselves and their families, to be placed in the contraband camp and provided for.

Thanksgiving in Maine. PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 16.—Governor Coburn has ppointed Thursday, November 26th, as a day of New York, Oct. 16.—Arrived, ship Eagle Wing, from London; bark Ellen McDonal, Remedios. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16—Flour firm, with an advancing tendency. Wheat quiet; sales of Southern sed at \$1.55@1.63. Corn active; sales of white at \$1.07@1.08. Whishy dull at 62@68c. Among the Rebel Prisoners. On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad a correspondent heard interesting conversations in the ears between the Union soldiers and the rebel priso-

ners, which he describes in the following graphic manner:

They were discussing the effects of slavery on the poorer classes of the South—the difference between the North and South in advancement, in schools, manufactures, &c. A very benevolent-looking gentleman, a missionary, in explaining the great influence the colored people had on the education of the whites in the South, said they were taken case of, fursed, and raised by the colored people, spoke their language, and learned all their ways. "And," said he, "when I was a baby, I myself bad to suck the breast of an old colored woman." I noticed that a little boy, ten or twelve years old said, "Mamma, where are the rebels?" The mother blushed, and the men just before him turning their heads at this childien inquiry, said: "There they are," pointing to the prisoners. "No, they are not the rebels," he replied, evidently thinking that the murderers of his father, and the destroyers of all their domestic happiness, must be some hideous and dreadful wild heasts; but on the continued reasurance of his mother, and the answer of the men themselves, that they were roally the rebels, he seemed to accept it as a possible fact, at which he put up his little first to his face, and shrunk back with combined feat and astonishment.

The sorest point with these prisoners seemed to The sorest point with these prisoners seemed to be that the Abolitionists wanted to free the negroes

The sorest point with these prisoners seemed to be that the Abolitionists wanted to free the negroes right among them, and make them equal to the whites. This they never would bear; if the negrees were all taken away, they would not care. "But," said I, "what would you do for laborers, you have not enough even now for all your work, and you have been sending to Africa, Virginia, and everywhere else to get more?" "Oh," said they, "we will do the work ourselves." I admitted that there would be a large number in the South who had never been in the habit of working before the war, but who had learned to do so since. "Oh, yes," they said, "one good thing about this war is that it will teach many of the rich, lazy fellowshow to work and take care of themselves, which they never knew how to do before."

A Union officer coming along, said to a rebel: "Will you answer me one question? What are you fighting for?" "What are yous?" (yous) was the immediate reply of "Alabama," and some others. "That is not answering my question. I asked you first," said the officer, at which there were mutterings of "ilberty bills," "Abolitioniats," "unconstitutional," and some such expressions. "We are fighting for the rich man's niggers," finally spoke situtional," and some such expressions. We are fighting for the rich man's niggers," finally spoke up an intelligent-looking corporal, in a clear and decided voice. There were some "constitutional" mutterings against this, but it was entirely too feeble to neutralize the impression of truthfulness the first remark had made on all the crowd, Confederates and Unionists. "That is all you need to way "the termerhead," if that short sentence cover the

swy," he remarked; "that short sentence covers the whole ground."

They seemed unanimous in the opinion if Jeff Davis enlisted niggers to fight they would never go best the size but fail not believe he was such a foot They seemed unanimous in the opinion if Jeff Davis enlisted niggers to fight they would never go back again; but did not believe he was such a fool, and were surprised that we should do such a thing—could hardly believe it was possible until they actually met some regiments of black troops, who were so proud they would hardly speak to them. but laughed at them, and told them "it was their turn now." Alabama said "he thought one cause of the trouble was that both parties had got too proud, and had forgotten their Creator, and this was to humble them for it."

General Iail Delivery.—On last Thursday night, six of the pisonets in our county jail mane their escape from "durance vile" by sawing asunder the iron bars encompassing one of the windows of their cell. They immediately made themselves scarce in this locality, with such effect that they have not since been seen or heard of, with a single exception: On Saturday, Sheriff Buck was so fortunate as to come across one of the fugitives in Johnstown, whom he forthwith arrested and locked up in the ornate "jug" of that borough.—Hollidaysburg Standard. DEATH OF HON. MOSES CANAN.-Hon. MOS

SECRETARY CHASE IN INDIANA.—In his speech at Indianapolis, Secretary Chase said: "When I reached Clincianati, somebody handed me the Engigiter; I dare say you have heard of "it, it is yeary meek to day. The editor said, Chase has come to Obio to vote, but the man who carries the hod can Itill Secretary Chase's vote. That, in my opinion, is the glory of our institutions, and I am glad that there is a country in which no man in office, no man of wealth, talent, or distinction, can give a vote, which cannot be balanced by the very humblast in

of wealth, talent, or distinction, which cannot be balanced by the very humblest in the community. It is this kind of good that we are "THE TENNENT SCHOOL."-The catalogue of this institution, located at Hartsville, Bucks county has been received, and contains the names of pupil from every section of this State, as well as many rom adjoining States. The list of pupils from Philadelphia is quite large. The Tennent School was established in 1850, and from that time to this has steadily increased in favor and reputation. LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, PEWS,

&c., Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advertise -A writer in a Western paper pretends to have learned that Stonewall Jackson was assassinated by the rebel leaders, Extra-Governor Smith being charged with the execution of the plan. The story -General Grierson received a brilliant ovation

Affairs in the City—Harbor Obstructions Rebel Iron-clads—Sullivan's Island. Rebel Iron-clads-Sullivan's Island.
CHARLESTON HARDUR, Oct. 6, 1863.—The prisoner Scott, captured on the robel steamer which brought down the torpedo, was quite communicative, in answer to my inquiries as to the condition of affairs in Charleston. The city was deserted by the families of all those whose means enabled them to go elsewhere. But there were still a number of the poorer women and children, who are unable to live there except in the most wretched manner, and still more unable to go elsewhere. The lababitants live in the hourly fear of the bombardment of the city and fully recognize the fact that we hold it subject to our guns. the entire vote: STATE OFF and fully recognize the last to our guns.

Scott admitted that the rebel obstructions to the harbor were not as formidable as they had been time and exposure having detracted from their strength. They could be easily pas and through by those who had the secret, but would puzzle all others. No vessel, large or specific the down the harbor except in charge of certain nilots. OVERNOR. SUP. JUDGE WARDS.

ome down the harbor excertion harge of certain pilots.

The rebels have three tron clad vessels at Charleston, usually lying net the James Island shore, and showe Sumpter. The James Island shore, and the ladiest cy are the Chicora, Palmetto, blockade runnt cy sunboat Robert Lee. The only Juno, Another in port was the English steamer Governme her steamer had been bought by the ships Jr. Ant and was used as a storeship. The other farge vessels.

Tort Ripley, built on the middle grounds, the risoner represents to be a mere sham—a pen of Palmetto logs, sheriked with railroad iton, built on an insceure foundation, and mounting only two guos. It on the fortifications of Sullivaria Island that the rebels now depend for the protection of the city, and they are neglecting no possible pressultions to give them all possible strength. Large working parties are daily employed enlarging and strengthening these works. The whole number of batteries on the sea face of the island, from Beach Inlet to Point Pleasant, is seventeen. From Fort Moultrie to the upper end of the island there is a complete chain of batteries, every available foot of land upon which a gun could be advantageously mounted being occupied. Immediately upon the point opposite to Fort Sumpter they have an exceedingly heavy work which has not yet been engaged.—Ballimore American.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS. General Lane's Defence—The Order of De population Explained—His Opinion o Conditional Unjonists. In St. Louis, on the 16th, General Lane delivered his long expected speech, in reply to the attack of General Blair. In the course of his speech he said: General Blair. In the course of his speech he said:
The administration of honest Old Abe must not be
charged with the present aufferings of the loyal men
of Kansas and Missouri. Our local politicians, who
are trying to woo the rebels—who were courting
them for political power, are the responsible parties.
He also spoke of those conditional Union men who
are for the Union with slavery, and for Jeff Davis if
without. He thought they were the poorest supporters, and sometimes the worst enemies, the Government could have.

I deem it cuted my friends that the rank head and.

without. He thought they were the poorest supporters, and sometimes the worst enemies, the Government could have.

I deem it cruel, my friends, that the raw head-and-bloody-bones speeches made by me immediately subsequent to the Lawrence raid should be quoted to my prejudice. These speeches were made while the smoke was ascending from the ruins of the houses of my neighbors, and from the ruins of my own. The baked bodies of my beloved neighbors were still in my vision. The wall of the widow and the orphan was still sounding in my ears. The knowledge that my wite had been almost slain; that my oldest son had been fired upon within a tew feet; that my daughter had been bruised by the bloody hands of Quantrell's rufflans in wrenching from her fingers the riogs that her parents and her husband had conferred upon her—I say it is cruel to quote these speeches against me, when it is known that they were published for the purpose of scaring bushwhackers from our borders.

The depopulation of the border counties of Missouri is made the subject of assault against the people of Kansas. General Ewing is arraigned, and charged with depopulating the border counties to make capital for himself in the context for the senatorial chair with me. The mind and heart that could conceive so hideous a crime, is the heart and the mind of a man totally depraved. Gen. Ewing was not a candidate for the Senate against me. On the contrary, he was my supporter for that position. But the order, forscoth, "was as bad, as an act of retaliation, as the burning of Lawrence." This is just as unfounded as the other. I hold in my hand a statement I will read to you:

His is just as unfounded as the other. I hold in my hand a statement I will read to you:

How J. H. Lane:

"Sir: In answer to your note of this day, we can state that we know of the determination of Generals Schofield and Ewing ofme ten days or two weeks

state that we know of the determination of Generals Schofield and Ewing some ten days or two weeks before the Quantrell raid on Lawrence to issue the order to expel the inhabitants of Jackson, Bates 'Gen. Ewing made the order no secret among his "Gen. Ewing made the order no secret among his friends in St. Louis, Respectfully, "C. T. SHERMAN, "C. T. SHERMAN, "HAWKINS TAYLOR, "WASHINGTON, Oct 2, 1863."

The order was agreed upon between Ewing and Schofield from ten adays to two weeks before the raid upon Lawrence.

aid upon Lawrence.
Let me say one word about that. It would be to depopulate Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties meets the approbation of the loyal men whom I represent in Kansas: and I want to give their reasons for it. They believe, as they believe any other truth—they believe that every man who was not a reliable rebel was driven from these counties two years ago. They believe that if the counties of Jackson, Cass, and Bates had not been depopulated by that order immediately, they would have been in a short time; that the war was getting so intense that it would inevitably depopulate the border counties of Kansas and Missouri. The order was made upon the theory that those counties containing timber fastnesses, that bushwhackers could not be driven from, must be depopulated and occupied by armed troops in Missouri, to preserve peace in that State, and to preserve peace in Kansas.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOY, GAMBLE. A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. GAMBLE. The Governor of Missouri has issued a striking proclamation, in which he says: Many evil-disposed persons are now engaged in endeavoring to produce disaffection toward the State Government, with the avowed purpose of over throwing it by violence, if they shall be unable to accomplish their end by other means. They endeavo to attract other citizens to their support by the circulation of most unfounded statements and mis Gov. Gamble then takes occasion to enter upon a refutation of the charges of disloyalty and Copperheadism made and insinuated against him, by citing illustrations of his devotion to the Union and the cause of emancipation. He concludes the proclamation as follows:

It may with propriety be repeated that no objection is here intended to be suggested to any change in their Government which the people may think proper to make, by peaceful means, in accordance with the Constitution and laws; but it is intended to warn all persons against any attempt to effect a change by means of violence.

The principle that every Government is bound to protect itself against violence, is the principle upon which the Federal Government is engaged in suppressing a great rebellion, and is applicable as well to the State Government.

Our State Constitution prescribes what shall be treason against the State, and our statutes fix the pensity at death or long imprisonment in the penitentiary. There can, then, be traitors against the State as well as against the Federal Government.

To the end, therefore, that all good people of the State may be guarded against being involved in conspiracies or combinations for violence, and that all persons may be induced to exercise their own rights mation as follows:

apiracies or combinations for violence, and that all persons may be induced to exercise their own rights freely, and respect the rights of others, I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, while entreating the people to abstain from violence amongst themselves, and from all unlawful combinations, do admonish them that the oath which binds me to see that the laws are faithfully executed, leaves me no choice as to the employment of all the force I can command to sustain the laws, preserve the peace of the State, and punish those who disturb it. And I do admonish them, that as the highest political right of a citizen is to vote at elections, any interference, especially by the military. tions, say interference, especially by the military, with the right of the qualified voters to vote for whomsoever they please. will be regarded as an offence of the greatest magnitude. Correspondence Between Generals Mc. Cook and Rosecrans. FROM GENERAL N'COOK TO GENERAL ROSEGRANS.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863.

Major General W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of
the Cumberland:
GENERAL: In the Northern papers statements have
been published, purporting to be based upon your
official despatches sent to Washington, in relation
to the battle of Chickamauga, in which I am charged
with having disobeyed an order from you upon the
field of battle.

Will the general accuracy. FROM GENERAL MICOOK TO GENERAL ROSEGRANS

to the battle of Chickamauga, in winen I am with having disobeyed an order from you upon the field of battle.

Will the general commanding be kind enough to state to me in writing whether I disobeyed an order or not, upon that field if 20, what order was disobeyed?

An extract from the Louisville Journal, of the 28th inst, is respectfully inclosed. An early answer will very much oblige, Yours, very truly,

A. McD. McGOOK,

Maj. Gen. Com'g 20th Army Corps. FROM GEN. ROSECRANS TO GEN. M'COOK, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 3, 1863. CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOGA, Oct. 3, 1863.
GHNERAL: I have received your letter inclosing and calling my attention to a newspaper paragraph, which says that in my official despatches I attribute our failure to overthrow the enemy in the battle of Chicksmauga to your disobedience of my orders.

I take pleasure in saying to you that no official or other despatches of mine have warranted a charge of disobedience of orders by you, on either days of the battle of Chicksmauga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W.S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

Major General A. McD. McCook, commanding 20th Almy Corps.

20th Almy Corps.

Leaving a net profit for the vender of 57 cents, and he above estimate is rather over than under the mark.-N Y. Sun. Public Entertainments. The reading for the benefit of the soldiers in the West Philadelphia Hospital, to be given this afternoon at Concert Hall, by Matilda Heron and Edwin Adams, will be an intellectual and agreeable enter

tainment. This alone should make it successful, but

the object of the reading commends, it still further

to the public. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will appear as Lady Macbell at Grover's New Theatre. Washington, this evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commis-- The National Intelligencer notices Madame Jo hannsen and the German opera performing in Washington: "She gave 'The Last Rose of Summer' with infinite sweetness and expression; and, indeed, therein lies her charm—the meamerism of womanly grace, duly spiced with gentle coquetry. The cho ruses are refreshingly spirited, sang agonly Germans an sing part and choral music. It is their breath o life-the vis vite of the race; and, leaving physiological giets and ethnologists to explain this inher of harmony, we can testify that wherever we find and military bands of Vienna, yodling the students' songs, or singing in the 'garten' of the lowliest village of Rhineland, there we have music, true, vivid, heartful, soulful."

THE ELECTIONS. The Vote of Philadelphia. The Board of Return Judges for the county of Philadelphia assembled yesterday morning, for the pose of ascertaining the vote of Philadelphia

Tuesday last, and to make out certification of the parties elected. The following shows CERS

| 3113 | 2130 | 2109 | 2122 | 1174 | 1285 | 866 | 1785 | 1112 | 1259 | 1066 | 1122 | 2104 | 1237 | 1364 | 1018 | 1442 | 1287 | 2244 | 1018 | 1973 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1369 | 1 1712 | 1255 2104 | 1696 767 | 1148 44274 37193 43914 37516 37193 7516 7081 6398 Majority. CITY OFFICERS CITY COM.

Broomall, (Union.) Kelly, (Union.) Paul, (Dem.)

3205 2098 1168 846 1107 1089 1532 1417 2227 950 1255 1943 2168 2942 2170 2180 2932 1448 1658 2059 757 3207 2683 1160 861 1107 1066 2692 1537 1429 2239 2238 1260 1959 2182 2954 1498 1498 1499 2174 2185 2954 1446 1687 2063 757 2128 2158 1290 1260 1260 1127 1249 1080 1295 1041 1406 1296 1192 1296 1621 1116 2271 2271 2106 1146 1156 1156 1156 43,705 37,546 43,833 37,546 37,451 Total ..... Majority ..... 6,159 6.392

CLERK Q. S. CORONER WARDS. Taylor, (Union.)

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET. FIRST DISTRICT. Foster, U. McCrossin, I 2,106 427 673 2,779 855 Foster's majority. Choate, U. Barger, D Second ward ..... 2 157 2 070 Barger's majority... THIRD DISTRICT

1st, 2d, 3d. 4th, and 5th Divi-aions of Third ward...... 754 2,337 1,621 Josephs' majority..... FOURTH DISTRICT. Watson's majority..... 278 FIFTH DISTRICT. Watt, U. 1,521 Watt's majority..... 931 SIXTH DISTRICT 

1,928 O'Hara's majority..... 53 SEVENTH DISTRICT. Cochran, U. Thackray, Cochran's majority.....1,013 EIGHTH DISTSICT. 1,812 Kerns' majority......1,894 NINTH DISTRICT Quigley, 1,169 Dixey, U. 1,283 

1,923 Quiglev's majority. TENTH DISTRICT. Pancoast, II. Chanman, D. ed and 6th divisions Four-313 teenth ward..... 2,286 3,381 2,286 Pancoast's majority.....1,095 2.287 149 Hopkins' majority ... 2,648 1,458 

2,409

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Getz, U.
Part of Twentieth ward.... 2 647
Part of Seventeenth ward... 658

McManus majority....

Smita, U. 1,831 4...45 1,094 669 1,763 2,626 1,763 . 863 Smith's majority ..... Duffield, L 1,291 Lee's majority..... .. 340 SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

2,695 2,450 2,450 Miller's majority...... 245 RECAPITULATION. The following shows the ticket elected: The following shows the ticket elected:
City Commissioner—Philip Hamilton, U.
City Treasurer—Henry Bumm, U,
Recorder of Deeds—Lewis R. Broomall, U.
Prothonotary District Court—George Kelly, U.
Clerk of Court of Quar. Sessions—G. H. Moore, U
Coroner—William Taylor, U.
SENATOR—Ist District—Jeremiah Nichols, U. LEGISLATURE. Districts.

1.—William Foster, U.
2.—Thos. J. Barger, D.
3.—Samuel Josephs, D.
4.—John D. Wateon. U.
6.—Lease H. O'Hara, U.
8.—Jos. N. Kerns, U.
9.—Geo. H. Quigley, D.
Unionists. Democrats. LYCOMING COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

ecial despatch to The Press. ] WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 16, 1863. Woodward's majority in Lycoming county is 451; Lowrie, 559; Beck over Lloyd, 622; Noyce over Wingard, 593; Blair over Hill, 500, MIFFLIN COUNTY-OPPICIAL Special despatch to The Press. J LEWISTOWN, Oct. 16, 1863. Agnew, 1,694; Lowrie, 1,627; Curtin, 1,709; Woodward, 1,626. Assembly—C. C. Stanbarger, Union, 1,734; R. A. McKees, Democrat, 1,597. The whole Union county ticket is elected.

DELAWARE COUNTY-OFFICIAL. (Special Despatch to The Press. The return judges met to day, and the following is the result of the recent election in this county: Governor—Curtin, 3,462; Woodward, 1,789; Curtin's majority, 1,673. Supreme Judge-Agnew, 3,421; Lowrie, 1,820; Agnew's majority, 1,601. Senator-Worthington, 3,448; Gilpin, 1,797; Worthington's majority, 1,651. Assembly-Price, 3,424; Carter, 1.811 : Price's majority, 1.613. LANCASTER COUNTY-OFFICIAL

Curtin, 13,341; Woodward, 7,650. Majority for Curtin 5.691. Agnew, 13.354 : Lowrie, 7.668. The Senators elected are Benjamin Champneys and Dr. John M. Dunlan. Assemblymen elected are E. Smith, E. Billingleet, Nathaniel Mayer, and Dr. Henry B. Bord-The whole Union county ticket is elected by equal asjorities. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Curtin, 6,506; Woodward, 8,547. Agnew, 6,462; CARBON COUNTY-CFFICIAL. Woodward, 2,119; Curtin, 1,542. LEHIGH COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Woodward, 5,526; Curtin, 3,696. NORTHAMPTON COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

Woodward, 6,358; Curtin, 3,465.
BERKS COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Woodward, 12,637; Curtin, 6,005. Lowrie, 12,671 Ignew, 5,935. MONTGOMERY COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Woodward, 7,489; Curtin. 6 238. CUMBERLAND COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Woodward, 4,075; Curtin, 3,434. Lowrie, 4,116; FULTON COUNTY-OFFICIAL, Woodward's majority, 261.

The Vote in the State. We republish the following table, with estimates corrected by the official returns, indicated by a \*.
It will be noticed that the corrections make very alight difference in the majority. Of twenty counties we have the official returns, leaving forty-six. in which the majorities are as yet estimated, but approximate exactness. On Monday we expect to publish the complete official returns of the entire Governor and Supreme Court

600 Total. ..... 263397 220269 55,400 35,029

Majorities.... 33128 20,371 Rejoicings in New York. Rejoicings in New York.

The Union men of New York will celebrate the glorious victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana, at Cooper Institute this evening. Such an occasion should fill the hall to overflowing. Among the speakers will be the veteran Daniel S. Dickinson, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, and Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Let the voice of the Empire State gladly respond to the grand halling sign of the great West with assurances of good cheer. Be outs the duty to carry forward the banner of the Union, so proudly upheld by our sister States, to still greater triumphs in the coming contest in November.—Tribune, 16.

New Jersey Legislature. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: Our city convention met last evening, at the county court house, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature in the First District, (lately repres city of Camden, was unanimously nominated. Mr this city, always connected with the iron manufacuring interests, and, without closely identifying himself with any party, has made himself universall esteemed by his capacity, energy, and public spirit. Few of our citizens have been more earnest or Government in crushing out a causeless rebellion. Your election in Pennsylvania is a triumph of the

cople, and we believe it will be followed by a similar

triumph in the State of New Jersey. Respectfully, CAMDEN, N. J., October 16, 1863. English Magazines. From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have received the Cornhill Magazine for October; also, Temple Bar. In the former, although it is rather soun out, saif the author was writing to fill a cerain number of pages, the best thing is Anthony Trollope's "Small House at Allington." There is s second portion of "Out of the World," a good story, attributed to Miss Thackeray, and commenced last month. "The Miseries of a Dramatic Auis a lively sketch, dashed with a little exaggeration, "The House of Commons, from the adies' Gallery," describes a very peculiar scene. and a debate, in which Mr. Gladstone figures as the nero, but more might have been made of the subect. In Temple Bar two serial tales are very atton Cooke, is superior, so far as it has gone, to "John Marchmont's Legacy," by Miss Braddon. Yet, in the latter, are two finely-drawn characters, well contrasted—the smooth villain, Paul Marchmont, and that thoroughly natural girl. Belinds Lawford. "My Travelling Companion," nenced last month, and well told, has an awkward nd unsatisfactory conclusion. Mr. Sala and Mr. Edmund Yates, respectively, have stories here. Mr. S. relates a Venetian tale, called "A Bad Time for Tommasi," and Mr. Y.'s "Told on the Twilight," having its scene in England. "Louis Horn" has its scene chiefly in Brownsville, on the Missisippi, and, though extravagant, is capitally told Dr. George Washington Sharps, sketcher here, is drawn to, and probably from the life. Under the head "De Mortuis," reminiscences of the famous Faubourg St. Germain in Paris are given. Oddly

enough, fifteen pages are occupied by a historical hash, entitled "Fifty Years Ago" (by Sir Lascelles Wraxall, we think), which, as a novelty, gives full and tedious particulars of the war in Germany, in 1813. The same quantity of matter from Alison's History of Europe would be just as much in place. POLITICAL BROCHURE,—A small ill-papered, illprinted pamphlet, called "Philadelphia Malignant Typographed : by Tartan," has reached us through Mr. Kromer, and also from Mr. T. B. Pugh. A very few of its hits are good, but, as a whole, it is a pointless and labored, parody of the Biblical style. There is no wit or humor in transforming Buchanan into Bugh Angn. William B. Reed into Quilliam Be Rid, Randall into Rend All, Biddle into Bee Dull, and so on. The concluding chapter, treating of George B. McClellan, and Richard Vaux, is the beat, but

even this is not well executed.

THE CITY. The Thermometer Nby W....NE..... NE E by S....SE.....SE

WHAT PHILADELPHIA HAS DONE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Philadelphia may justly be proud of the position which she occupies among the loyal cities of the Union on account of her devotion to the interests and welfare of our soldiers. In after years none can reproach her with neglect or indifference to the wants of the brave men who have gone to risk their lives on the battle-field. Her volunteer refreshment saloons, and the many well-conducted hospitals, with hundreds of her citizons, male and female, who are laboring among the suffering is the army, all evince that she is fully awake to the terrible issues which press upon us as a patriotic and humane people.

A visit to any or all of our city hospitals is especially interesting at this time, as showing the treatment and kindness shown by a patriotic community to those whom the chances of war have thrown in their midst.

Chestout Hill Hospital is a large and well-atranged, and a well-conducted hospital. At Broadand Cherry streets everything indicates management and care in behalf of the wounded; and those in West Philadelphia merit the same commendation.

The Satterice Hospital, on the other side of the river, is in charge of Dr. Hayes, well known as a companion of Kane in his expedition. He has associated with him a very efficient, courteous, and obliging corps of assistants. The hospital is large enough to accommodate several thousand patients, It has every convenience for comfort and cleanliness. Mondays, Wednecdays, and Fridays are the days on which visitors are admitted; and on these occasions a very good band enlivens the scene by a variety of well-selected pieces. One arrangement in connection with this hospital that attracts universal attention, and which is highly beneficial, is the printing office and its valuable and interesting paper. We have received several copies of this paper, called The Hospital Register, from the worthy chaplain, Dr. West. It is a weekly issue.

In connection with this hospital there is a neat and very commodious chapel. It has comfortab

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.—The sudden death of Samuel Tool, aged seventy-three years, was aunounced in The Press yesterday. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and the following facts were developed: Mr. Tool was an old shownaker, and kept a little cobbling shop at Ridge avenue and Oxford street. Some time since a barrel of flour belonging to a grocer on the opposite side of the way burst on the pavement. The grocer gave to the old shownaker as much of the flour as he could scrape up from the sidewalk. He collected a couple of pounds and made it into paste, as he wanted it. He had used all except three-fourths of a pound. On Thursday he was about removing his duasters. He gave the flour to a next-door neighbor, a poor woman, who made it into a pudding and gray it to her children to eat. She also sent some of it to Mr. Tool. He ate as small part of it. The children were taken suddenly sick, and the mother at once apprehended that there must have been poison in the flour. She hastened to the old man and told him what she thought. A physician was at once called in and the proper remedial agents were applied. The children were saved, but the old man died. The remainder of the pudding was thrown into the street. A dog and some chickens that at it also died. It is evident that poison was mingled with the flour, but how it got there is a point that never will be divulged. The jury rendered a verdict of death from being poisoned. SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.—The

CHANGES.—Two officials connected with

loyal men of the country.

On the day of the election, a man holding an office in the navy yard gave the Union men a large amount of unnecessary trouble at one of the precinct polls in the First ward, evidently with the intent of keeping the Union party from polling its full vote in their precinct, and was instrumental in bringing the Copperheads up to the polls. The Unionists demand his removal.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The following ontracts were awarded at the Army Clothing and Equipage office:
George Hoff & Co., Philadelphia, 50,000 forage cape, 53½ cents each; 50,000 ditto, 54½ cents each; 50,000 ditto, 55½ cents each.
J. P. Skidham & Co., Philadelphia, 10,000 camp ketiles, 70 cents each.
R. B. Managle, Philadelphia, 1863 mess pans, 24% cents each. A. W. Rand. Philadelphia, 2000 camp kettles, 70 cents each; 5500 mess pais, 25 cents each; 5500 mess pais, 25 cents each.

Moss & Co., Philadelphis, brigade, division, and headquarter books, namely: 100 letter books, \$4.50 each; 100 letters received books, \$5.50 each; 100 order books, \$4.50 each.

Also, the following at the Assistant Qquartermater's office:

master's office:
Hinksen & Bunting, of Chester, 400 feet 1st common lumber, \$37 50 per M; 300 feet 1st common lumber, \$30 per M; 2,050 feet 3d common lumber, \$30 per M; 2,050 feet 3d common lumber, \$23 per M; 12 pieces 12 feet, and 6 pieces 14 feet long, 3x4 inch; 28 pieces 14 feet, and 12 pieces 17 feet long, 4x6 inch. 1 lkeg (of 100 pounds) nalls, 10d., 6% cts. per pound.
10 gallons linseed oil, \$1.50 per gallon.
10 gallons lard oil, \$1.10 per gallon.
100 pounds white lead, 12 cents per pound. 24 night latches, \$7 20 per dozen. ARRIVALOF A PRIZE STEAMER. - Steamer

ARRIVALOF A PRIZE STEAMER.—Steamer Spaulding was captured by the United States supplysteamer Union, Acting V. Lieutenantletward, Conroy commanding, in lat, 30 N., long, 80.20 W., Oct. 11th, after a chase of four hours. Captain Dexter, of the Spaulding, confessed that he was bound to Darien, Charleston, Wilmington, or any other port in Dixie. The Spaulding was in the rebei service from the 24th August up to the 12th September. In the harbor of Charleston was employed as a transport, to carry troops and ammunition between that city and Fort Sumpter and Wappoo creek. On the night of the 16th September she ran out of that port with a cargo of 300 bales of cotton and turpentine. The Spaulding is of light draught, a fast steamer, and a very staunch sea boat, as she has proved herrelf in the continued gales that we have had to contend against since her capture. Among her passengers is a Philadelphian, by name Malcom McEwen. He boasts of having been in the rebel ammy, and he is a confirmed rebel and traitor. The prize is in charge of Acting Ensign George F, Wilkins.

THE SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.—This with an address from the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and afterwards with ice cream and cakes. It is designed to receive all the soldiers in our various hospitals in a similar manner, and also to invite them to visit in a similar manner, and also to invite them to visit the room daily, where every arrangement will be made for their comfort and happiness. To carry on the work successfully, they will need funds, and call upon the generous people of Philadelphia to contribute to this laudable object, which causes every soldier who visits the institution to give us his benediction. Donations can be sent to any of the managers, or to the treasurer George T. Lewis, Eq., No. 231 South Front street. DEPARTURE OF A NEW TUGBOAT.

DEPARTURE OF A NEW TUGBOAT.—A new and handsome tugboat, built at Wilmington, Del , for an outside firm, and recently purchased by the Government, was hauled from the south dock of the navy yard, to the stream, yesterday afternoon, where she now lies at anchor, preparatory to leaving for Port Royal to day, where, it is said, she will be used as a messenger-boat to convey news from one vessel to another. Two 24 pounder howitzers have been placed on board. SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH -A considerable number of soldiers, attached to the dif-ferent arms of the service—namely, infantry, ca-vairt, and artillery—have passed through the city within the past two weeks, on their way to the seat of war. As it would be contraband news to mention

of war. As it would be contraband news to mention the number, we lefrain from publishing that which would give any information whatever to those in rebellion. However, we may asfely state that all of the above were handsomely entertained at our noble and patriotic refreshment saloons. ARMY MEETING AT THE CENTRAL PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.—At half past seven o'clock to-morrow evening an army meeting, at which Rev. Henry Steele Clarke will preside, will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets. Gov. Pollock, Rev. B. B. Hotch-kin, Rev. C. P. Lyford, Camp Convalescent, and Rev. Rich. Newton, D. D. will make addresses. It is expected that this meeting, under the direction of the Christian Commission, will be overflowingly attended, and be correspondingly successful in its object.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE MUSTERING-IN DEATHS AT ARMY HOSPITALS.—The fol DEATHS AT ARMY HOSPITALS.—1116 101lowing deaths from the army hospitals were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday:
South street—Isaac N. Robinson, Co. K. 46th Pennsylvapia Volunteers, died October 15; Mower—W.
H. Griffiths, Co. E, 97th New York Volunteers,
died October 15. Broad and Cherry—Joseph Hoyle,
Co. A, 26th Pa. Volunteers, died October 13,

FIVE TWENTIES. -The subscription agent FIVE TWENTIES.—The subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,345,750 five-twenties on Friday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to Ostober 10th. Large amounts of five-twenties are now finding a good market in Europe, and answer for purposes of remittance, instead of exchange, at high rates. Our people will have to be active in subscription, and appearances indicate the calling out of the whole loan very soon. DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—The lad. Harry E. Hesselgroth, mentioned in *The Press* of Thurday as having been badly burned by falling into a bonfire on election night, near the residence of his parents, in Fairhill street, below York, Nineteenth ward, has since died from the effects of his

SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.-There seems to be much religious interest in the Second Reformed Dutch Church of this city, (T. De Witt Talmage, pastor). The Young People's De Witt Talmage, pastor). The Young People's Prayer Meeting, recently begun, is crowded ever Monday evening, and unusual seriousness prevails MISTAKE.—In the report published in yesterday's *Press* relative to the dinner given to the li8th Regiment, the names of Messrs. Jabel & Searl giment, the names of messrs. Jabel & Searle n several places. The names should read ACCIDENT.-John L. Benedict, employed at Baldwin's locomotive works, was injured, yesterday, by a large casting falling on him. He was taken to Dr. Stees' office, where his right thumb was amputated, and other attention rendered.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A new-born child was found in the dock at first wharf above Callow-hill street, yesterday morning. A child died sud-denly at the house of Ellen Brown, in Fifth street, above Dauphin, yesterday. The coroner was noti-fied to hold an inquest in both cases. ACCIDENT.—An unknown man fell from the New York train, at Morrisville, Pa., yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to the city, and placed in the Episcopal Hospital for treat-ment.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred shortly after

CITY ITEMS. An Eloquent Tribute to the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine. We do but reaffirm what is now universally conseded, when we say that the most wonderful laborsaving invention of the age is the celebrated Sewing Machine, manufactured by, and which bears the name of Whreler & Wilson, and that is sold name of WHRELER & WILSON, and that is sold in this city at their elegant new Brown-stone Warshouse, No. 704 Chestnut street. While other machines have undoubtedly certain merits, this is a suneclipsing all their glory, when placed side by side for actual use, as is proven by the fact, that whenever it has been exhibited in competition with other sewing machines, it has invariably carried of the palm of victory. Yes, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson are victors. They have gained a conquest over a species of life- and health-destroying lab or that wil hand their names down through all future time as among the world's greatest benefactors. We are glad to know, moreover, that if their victory has been a bloodless one. it has not been fruitless, as may be imagined, from the fact that their manufasture and sales, to all parts of the world, amount to over one hundred thousand machines annually. The following graceful tribute to the instrument in question is from the pen of Mrs. Ann S. Stepher the popular author and editor of Peterson's Ladies' Magazine. Read it: "During the last six months we have had in our

parlor, and among its most elegant adornments, too,

a very beautiful Sewing-Machine, from the establish-

become our ambition to become a proficient, when

this well-used pen has given us a moment's time for the needle. But, for the life of us, we cannot get over the idea that there is some fairywork growing under our fingers whenever we get a moment of this most delightful occupation. To see neatly-stitched seams gliding through our fingers at the rate of a vard a minute : to see a shirt seats, partially cushioned, a neat pulpit, and arranged throughout so that all may bear the Gospel without annoyance or discomfort. Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., is the chaplain, and discharges the dutics of his office with fidelity. He preaches regularly on the Sabbath, lectures during the week, and has a lible class and prayer meeting. All these services, we are told, are well attended. A very convenient and nest chaplain's room has recently been added. It has been suitably furnished by the ladies, and has all that is required to give comfort and attractivenes to a minister's study.

The West Philadelphia Hospital will certainly stand a favorable comparison with any in the country. But we write chiefly to speak of Philadelphia in respect to all her noble efforts in behalf of those who are cefending our country. In the army the soldlers speak of the city with gratitude, and with the feeling that here are found thousands of hearts alive to their hardships and sufferings, and ready to give freely of money and by personal attendance, for the relief of the wounded and sick soldiers.

Singular Case Of Poisoning. The made in less time than is necessary to cut it out, gant accomplishment. Our machine now will make three dresses—no matter how heavy or how fine—in It will hem handkerchiefs, do all sorts of fancy stitching, and rival the daintiest work of the whitest fingers with magical neatness. What steam engine proves compared to horse-power this beautiful ma-chine is when set in opposition to the slow, patient progress of the ordinary needle. It only req little care, a drop of oil now and then touched to the delicate mechanism, and you have the motive power of fifty seamstresses doing ornamental duty in your parlor, while out of active use, eating nothing, asking nothing, and never singing the mournful 'Song of the Shirt'—stitch, stitch, stitch,"—Peterson's Ladics' Magazine IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-

REEPERS.—We invite attention to the card in our paper to day of Mr. W. A. Arnold, No. 1010 Chestnut street, and particularly desire that builders, and others, who may need articles of that class, would examine his great stock of Cooking Ranges, Warm-Air Furnaces, Enameled Slate Mantels, Parlo Grates, Registers, Ventilators, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. This popular old house (formerly Arnold & Wilson), we need hardly inform our readers, has long had the remutation of manufacture CHANGES.—Two officials connected with the custom house as deputies, and who have been quietly enjoying profitable positions under the present Administration, were promptly removed yesterday by Collector Thomas in consequence of their having voted on Tuesday last with the party that is in direct and open opposition to the Government, which has for some time past supported them. This movement is a just and profitable one to the interests of the country. Their positions have been supplied by Mcsers. S. Snyde'r Leidy and A. M. Walkinshaw.

A person occupying a high position in the United States Mint, is reworted to have gone from house to house and harn to barn, at the midnight hour, in Carbon county, Pa., organizing the Copperheads of that vicinity in opposition to the Government. His removal is universally demanded by the loyal men of the country.

On the day of the election, a man holding an office ring and selling the most improved goods of the above class. The celebrated "Chelson's Patent remote points without disappointing in a measure the demand for them at home. Persons who are not in the way of purchasing goods of this character may feel but little interest in their discussion, and yet we know of no establishment in Philadelphia where an intelligent observer could more agreeably spend an hour than in walking through the spacion warerooms of this house, and examining its varied stock of articles at once ornate, scientific, and useful. IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—The demand or pictures at the celebrated Photographic Gallery f Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, has become so great that they are obliged to ask their friends and the public gene rally to call upon them for sittings as early in the day as possible. This is especially important for children's pictures. They commence operating at 8 o'clock A. M., and attention to this request will save many the disappointment and mortification of not being able to obtain sittings at all, by calling late in the day. MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOTHING. -Messrs. C. Somers & Son, the enterprising Clothiers and importers, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, now offer a magnificent stock of readynade garments of the most approved fabrics and fashionable styles, to which we take the liberty of directing the attention of all of our readers who wish to purchase first-class clothing at fair prices. Their

customer work, in making suits to order, is also very extensive. EFFECT OF THE HEAVY RAIN.-The heavy rains of the last twenty-four hours may be regarded as preparatory to colder weather, the effect of which will be largely to increase the demand for Coal. Our advice, therefore, is, to those who have not yet done so, to call upon Mr. W. W. Alter Ninth street. above Poplar, without delay, as he is still selling the best Coal in the market at compara ELEGANT STOCK OF CONFECTIONS .-Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., the popular confec-tioners, No. 318 Chestaut street, below Fourth, have done more towards reforming the public taste for confections than any other firm in America. They have succeeded in convincing sensible people that confectionery, to be a really healthful and delicious luxury, must be made of the finest and purest materials, and the consequence is that there is a larger

amount of their own confections sold than there is of all the other manufacturers in Philadelphia combined. Their store is a perfect paradise of good things, and is crowded with customers from morning till night. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth Sts. save just received a fresh invoice of Cox's Gelaine, also of Spanish Chocolate, to which we invite ne attention of our readers. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS and Caps; also, Ladics', Misses', and Children's Furs, have just been opened in choice variety, by Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel.

A SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-VISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manucture (including his inimitable Shirt cut by Mr. John F. Taggart), is now offered by Mr. George Frant, No. 610 Chestnut street. ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS Will find everything necessary to their complete outfit, in he best style, at Charles Oakford & Sons', under he Continental Hotel. PORT, SHERRY, AND MADEIRA WINES, of the best brands and undoubted purity, expressly at Davis & Richards', Arch and Tenth streets. THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES, sold only by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street, are made with the closest knowledge of the science of optics, and both assist and improve the organs of sight, for at any angle through which impaired eyes ook with the Parabolas, they enjoy a perfect focus DEAFNESS .- All diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat are most successfully treated by Dr. Von

Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist. At his office. 1027 Walnut street, can be examined numerous acknowedements of cures from well-known citizens of Philadelphia, who, by their permission, can be peronally referred to. BROWN & BROTHER'S LIQUID BOOT BLACKING -Having used this Blacking, we can ecommend it as really a superior article. The trade can be supplied by Thayer & Cowperthwait, 117 Commerce street. Countersions .-- A Maine regiment recently garrisoned a certain post, and the colonel ordered the adjutant to take the names of rivers, lakes, or towns of his native State, as the men would be familiar with them. The following is the list: Sysladobsis, Cheputnaticook, Magaguodaric, Welckenebacook, Mosselucmaguntic, Molechunkeounk, Chemquassabamtook, Pekaguimack, Sheketahank, Pamgockamock, Mooselockamoguntic Mollychunkamug. It is a common thing for Penn sylvania regiments to take for a countersign-the

ollowing: Buy all your uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. BILLY was asleep when the elder came round with the contribution box, at the missionary meeting, the other evening: "Come, William, give us something," said the shier. "Can't do it," said Billy, "I owe too much." "But, William, you owe the Lord a larger debt "That's true, elder, but then he ain't a pushing me We would inform the reader that among Billy's motto is "one price" and "terms cash." TO THE 100,000 READERS OF THE PRESS. -At No. 669 Chestnut street, above Sixth, north side, is now being sold the entire stock, say \$100,-000 worth, of superb clothing, ready-made or made to order, by the best artists in the world. Granville Stokes, to meet the exigencies of the times, wil sell without regard to cost. Gentlemen in want of peautiful clothing, latest styles, are invited to call verbum sanientia. THE BALD, and those who are troubled with dryness and falling off of the hair, should use

Jayne's Hair Tonic. It excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, and removes the dandruff, causes a free circulation of blood through the scalp, nourishes the existing hair, and causes new hair to grow on heads that have been bald for years. It is unsurpassed for giving a rich glossy appearance to the hair. Prepared and sold by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, 242 Chestnut street. UPHOLSTERY.-Are you suffering from neglect, wait no longer for your upholsterer, but try Patten, No. 1408 Chestnut street, and your job in LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE, NOT-TINGHAM CURTAINS, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loops, and Centre Tassels, at W. Henry Patten's new West End Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chestnut ooi44t
OLD FURNITURE upholstered, varnished, and made to look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408. five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Wyeth's drug and made to look o store, No. 1412 Walnut street. The loss was small. Chestnut street.