The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

THE NEWS.

OPERATIONS in the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Kentucky are about to be concentrated under the command of General Grant, whose arrival at Nashville has been followed by that of the Secretary of War. General Hooker is reported at Stevenson, Ala., and General Rosecrans has reported at Cincinnati, for what other service it is unconjectured. Mismanagement of the late battle, whose merit belongs to General Thomas, and which was in progress before Rosecrans was aware, is mentioned in correspondence as the cause of his removal. General Burnside reports excellent progress in the war, near the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. The enemy were met at Blue Springs on the 10th, by a cavalry brigade, and some infantry, and driven in confusion, with a loss of 150 prisoners, and many killed and wounded. Gen. Shackleford continued in pursuit, and drove the enemy from East Tennessee, and captured Fort Zollicoffer, destroying half a dozen bridges and a locomotive train. He was ten miles beyond Bristol on the 17th, and near Abington. We now hold East Tennessee, from Bristol to the Hiawassee river.

INFORMATION received by General Lee, on the 16th, that a large force, under Burnside, near Abington, in southwestern Virginia, was moving upon Lynchburg, the rebel base of supplies, is a favorite solution of the problem of General Lee's retreat. Burnside had destroyed the railroad for forty miles, and Lee was vigorously embarking troops at Culpeper, for the purpose of running down the East Virginia and Tennessee road, after having broken up the roads in his rear to delay the pursuit of Gen. Meade. The Army of the Potomac had occupied Warrenton, without a blow, and no doubt seemed to exist that Lee was in retreat. Previous to this, on the 20th, the rebels were reported in force, near Gainesville, and a battle imminent, from the advance of our troops. Buford's cavalry had reconnoitred through Thoroughfare Gap, and found no enemy in force.

A RAID in the rear of our forces at Chattanooga is apprehended. General Stephen D. Lee, an able cavalry general of the rebels, had crossed the river at Tuscumbia. Rebel papers report the arrival of Jefferson Davis in Bragg's army, to adjudge the disputes of the generals and their commander. Longstreet is rumored to supersede Bragg.

A STEAMSHIP arrival from Europe brings news that on the 9th the English Government seized the ram ships, built by the Messrs. Laird for the rebels. The Turkish Porte is said to have offered to purchase the vessels, a proposition favored by Earl Russell. Correspondence from the Continent gives impression unfavorable to the Mexican throne. The answer of the Archduke Maximilian was looked upon as a qualified refusal, rather than acceptance of the crown. It is asserted that Prince Czartoryski has demanded the recognition of the Poles as belligerents, doubtless in view of the Southern precedent.

CENTRAL AMERICA dates give hope that St. Domingo will have to be abandoned by the Spaniards, though a small brigade is still entrenched at La Plata, covered by several war vessels. There are rumors in Havana that Marshal Forey has died of yellow fever.

IN the case of Hon. G. W. Jones, minister to Bogota under Buchanan, against the Secretary of State, Justice Clerke, of New York, held that the President had no constitutional right to suspend the habeas corpus, either as President or commander-in-chief.

ONE of Colonel Birney's recruiting officers, Lieutenant White, while on service to enlist slaves, was shot by a slave-owner named Sotheron. Lieutenant White was about to take two slaves whom the owner had tied up to prevent enlisting.

YESTERDAY the committee from the Councils of the city visited the flag-ship of the Russian admiral, in New York, and invited the distinguished Russian strangers to Philadelphia. The answer of the admiral was satisfactory and cordial.

The Plans of General Lee.

The interest generally felt a few weeks ago in the situation of military affairs at Charleston and Chattanooga, gave place, temporarily, in the public mind, to a far deeper interest in the struggle for the preservation of the Union waged here, at home, upon our own soil, in the shape of a political canvass. Having secured this triumph, the attention of the people now reverts to a new theatre of action; and the "War in Virginia," from a sleepy newspaper caption, is once more changed to an earnest and absorbing fact. We read of mysterious movements and counter-movements; of reconnoissances and brisk cavalry skirmishes; but what is the grand purpose that dictates these things, what they can mean, or how they shall finally result, we are only permitted to surmise. This is a privilege of which the public generally has not been slow to avail itself, and rumors of the wildest and most absurd character, generally set afloat by scheming speculators, have been seized upon by the credulous, and circulated with amazing rapidity. One of these stories, that LEE's army was across the Potomac, was started by a New York evening paper of Saturday, and printed by one of our disloyal papers on the following day, with all the satisfaction possible to express in the boldest-faced type, and a lavish display of exclamation marks. The mere fact that such nonsense could impose upon the credulity of any person whatever shows how anxiously the game of strategy being played by Generals MEADE and LEE is being watched by the public, and with what intense eagerness its result will be awaited.

We think it not improbable that the passage of the Potomac was included in the general plan of his movements, by Gen. LEE. "But Washington, with its fortifications, is impregnable," we hear it said by those who instantly associate the idea of a march upon the Capital with the suggestion of a rebel advance. We concede that Washington is impregnable against any force Gen. LEE could bring against it; and, even supposing that it should be taken by the rebels, that it could not be held by them forty-eight hours. It would be the most fatal victory LEE could possibly achieve, for it would bring upon his ragged legions a swift and terrible destruction, and rouse the whole North to arms. What, then, was the aim of the rebel General? Was it to force Gen. MEADE to give battle, in the hope of destroying or capturing his army, and thus avenging the terrible defeat of Gettysburg? Primarily, we think not, although LEE, confident that the Army of the Potomac has been weakened to strengthen ROSECRANS, would probably not seek to avoid a general engagement, if a favorable opportunity offered. Was his object simply to gain plunder, or did he begin, in fact, a mere foraging expedition in force? Such may have been one of his incidental purposes; but certainly it cannot be the main one. Nor, finally, do we believe that his sole object was to make a last desperate attempt to attach "My Maryland" to the Confederacy. To some extent one or more of these purposes may help to explain his present undertaking; but we feel convinced that, after all, his grand motive was to *gain time*. In the summer of 1862, General BRAGG, taking the initiative, advanced against General BUELL's communications, compelling him to retreat to Louisville, by which movement the whole of Tennessee came into rebel possession, and the war was retarded for an entire year. In the fall of 1862 General LEE, taking the initiative, advanced against General POPE's communications, compelling him to retreat to Washington; by which movement the whole of Virginia came into rebel possession, and the war was retarded for at least six months. In the summer of 1863, General LEE, *always taking the initiative*, menaced the communications of General HOOKER, compelling him likewise to retreat to Washington, by which movement the whole of Virginia once more fell into the possession of the rebels, and the war has been retarded for at least another four months, and the inactivity might have continued for a longer period, but for the fact that LEE has once more put his trains in motion.

The strategy of General LEE is very evident. It is infinitely cheaper for him to prolong the war for six months at a time, by a simple march of one or two hundred miles, than to attempt to prolong it by fighting decisive battles, in which his success has always been indifferent. He cannot spare the men. One or two Gettysburgs would annihilate his army, and with his army destroyed there would be an end of the rebellion at once. Therefore, he has adopted the shrewd and economical policy of avoiding general engagements, substituting strategy for hard fighting. In the natural order of things, his army should be upon the defensive; but an attitude of defence is a confession of weakness, while the disadvantages, both of a moral and military nature, attaching to it, are such that except in peculiar cases it is assumed only from necessity. That no such necessity exists for General LEE in this instance is no fault of General MEADE, or of the War Department. For such is the nature of the ground in Virginia, intersected with mountain ridges and numerous streams, that the obstacles an invading army must encounter are very difficult to be neutralized by mere superiority of numbers. Hence it has occurred that in several memorable instances when our generals have apparently been "masters of the situation," the real advantages have rested with the enemy. As the *Army and Navy Journal* of last week said: "As a general rule, the belligerent that boldly seizes the initiative will reduce his adversary to follow his lead, for there are few commanders that have the audacity displayed by TURENNE, who, when his opponent, MONTECUCULI, passed to the left bank of the Rhine for the purpose of invading Alsace, disregarded the initiative of his adversary, and himself crossed to the *right* bank, thus obliging MONTECUCULI to beat a hasty retreat back again."

Although it was by feigning to make a movement precisely similar to this, that General MEADE compelled EWELL to recross the Rapidan on the 10th of the present month, he would scarcely, in imitation of TURENNE's audacity, have dared to carry out the counter-movement; for the risk would far outweigh the advantages. I is because General LEE appreciated this fact thoroughly, that he ventured upon an advance that carried him so far from his base. He felt that Richmond at all events is now in no risk of capture; he believed that we had no force at present to menace his line of communications; he thought that he was safe in once more assuming the initiative; and he believed that, should the worst come to the worst, he will at all events have gained the important advantages of dragging the war again to the very threshold of our capital, (if not upon the soil of a loyal State,) and thus postponing for several months, perhaps, the inevitable fate of the rebellion. How can his plans be most effectually circumvented? General MEADE has given the answer. We have every confidence that this answer will satisfy the nation, and compel the rebels to remain upon the defensive for some time to come; for, as in the battle of Gettysburg, his indomitable energy and splendid fighting capacities were shown, so in the battle of Bristow Station he has given evidence that, as a strategist, he is fully able to cope with LEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Successor.

Major Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, the successor of Gen. ROSECRANS to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, is spoken of as a splendid officer, and, indeed, the noble manner in which he acquitted himself at Mill Springs, Stone River, and recently at Chickamauga, where his single division foiled the manœuvres of BRAGG's entire army, must entitle him to the highest credit. The *National Intelligencer*, several weeks ago, said of him: "He was in the regular army for *twelve years* without being absent a day from his post. Just before the breaking out of the war he obtained twelve months' leave of absence, but before the expiration of three months of the time Fort Sumpter was fired upon, when he returned to duty, where he has been ever since, without being absent a single day." This is high praise, but assuredly not undeserved. An officer of the regular service, who has long enjoyed the acquaintance of Gen. THOMAS, states that he was *eighteen* years in the army without being absent from his post. The following anecdote, as serving to show his rare fidelity to the claims of duty, is eminently characteristic of the man: While our army was lying at Murfreesboro, Gen. THOMAS was asked when he intended to visit Nashville, thirty miles distant. "Why," he replied, "I have been trying for some time to find an excuse to go up there, but cannot do it. I am not sick; have duties here, and really don't know what excuse I could offer for going away." So it would seem that fidelity and courage are qualities not lacking in the composition of Gen. THOMAS; and though he should possess but a tithe of the dash and energy that have distinguished Major Gen. GRANT, now his superior, he must win for himself a still prouder name in the annals of the Western army, and exercise a controlling influence in moulding the issues of the Tennessee campaign.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1863.

A copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th inst. contains an editorial on the terms of peace which the rebels will accept from the Northern mud-sills, and which I commend to whatever may be left of the Northern sympathizers with Southern treason. I will ask you to publish the article in connection with my letter, and, therefore, have directed proof-sheets to be forwarded. From this all patriotic and reasonable men will perceive that there are but two roads to peace—either that which is cleared by the bayonet and the cannon, or that which is consummated by Northern disgrace and ruin. The whole philosophy of the war is stated in this article of the Richmond *Enquirer*. *It must be fought out.* The traitors themselves understand now, as they have understood from the first, that their fate must be that of submission or of subjugation; and one or the other of these results will be accomplished alone by force of arms. This fact does not prefigure a long war, because every day disenchants the Southern masses, dismays the rebel chiefs, and increases and crystalizes a Union sentiment in the seceded States. The article in the Richmond *Enquirer* is a wail of agony rather than a threat of desperation, and, added to the late elections in the Northern States, will go far to convince and convert hundreds of thousands who at first supposed that the exhibition of vigor and courage on the part of the traitor armies would induce the Federal Government to recognize the so-called Southern Confederacy, and complete the separation of the Republic. This expectation dies in the presence of Northern unity and in the dreadful front of Southern devastation and decay. I had the pleasure yesterday to find a startling illustration of this assertion in the reluctant testimony of a gentleman who, a little more than two years ago, was one of the wealthiest slaveholders in Mississippi. He is the owner of two thousand acres of cotton land, and is a fair type of that better class in the South, which, with all its instincts against secession, was forced to yield to it, and is now reaping the black and bitter fruits of that mad and measureless acquiescence. The rebels first destroyed two thousand bales of his own cotton, and after them came the triumphant columns of the conquerors of Vicksburg, who completed the catastrophe by taking the cattle and other produce of this sometime magnate, and by declaring freedom to all his slaves. Behold the sequel and the commentary. In the midst of this magnate's despair a plain Northern man comes forward and proposes to cultivate the deserted plantation, to bring order out of chaos, to recall the negroes, and to *make human beings of them by paying them the wages of white laborers of the North.* And all this upon the condition that the net profits should be divided equally between the two; and the proposition was immediately and gratefully accepted. Now, is it not clear to the commonest mind, that such a policy and such a resolution is the best for the slaveholder himself? It calls to his aid economy, discipline, and business tact. It dissipates at once and forever the whole clamor of the Copperheads, that the liberated slaves would run into the North to compete with white labor. How long do you suppose that, operated upon by such facts and proofs as these, the fanatical demands of the Richmond *Enquirer* will be permitted to sway the Southern people? Only a few months can pass before the war will close in triumph, as well by the influence of our successful armies as by the awful and irresistible march of unanswerable and eternal truth. OCCASIONAL.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and desirable assortment of domestic, British, French, German, and Swiss dry goods, clothing, &c., embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in cottons, linens, woolens, worsteds, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued without intermission the larger part of the day by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.

Rebel Steamers on the Red River Destroyed.

Rear Admiral PORTER has advised the Navy Department, under date of Cairo, October 7th, on board the flag-ship Black Hawk, that, on the 7th instant, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant JAMES P. COUTHONG having received information that a rebel steamer was tied up to the bank in the Red river, fitted out an expedition under the charge of Acting Chief Engineer THOMAS DOUGHTY, and twenty men, and Mr. HOBBS, which crossed over from the Mississippi to Red river. After great labor in getting through the entanglement of the bushes and other undergrowth, Mr. DOUGHTY's party got a sight of the steamer lying at the bank, and he managed to get up to her and capture her. A few moments afterward he was enabled to capture another one, and found himself in possession of two steamers and nine prisoners. One of the prisoners was an aid to the rebel General TAYLOR. The rebel officer had been sent up expressly for the last steamer, (the Fulton,) a very fine boat to ferry troops across the Atchafalaya, and the other was one of the few boats the rebels could get provisions by from the seaboard. Mr. DOUGHTY, finding that he could not get the steamers over the bar and out of the Red river, set fire to them and burned them up. This, the Admiral says, is a great loss to the rebels at this moment, as it cuts off their means of operating across that part of the Atchafalaya where they lately came over to attack Morganza. This capture will deter others from coming down the Red river. The affair was well managed, and the officers and men composing the expedition deserve great credit for the share they took in it.

The Hospitals and Invalid Corps.

The Board of Hospitals have reported the general results of their examination of soldiers for the Invalid Corps. They found a large proportion of the ward masters, cooks, nurses, and clerks unfit for field service, and very many not even proper subjects for the first battalion. The guards were generally the most able-bodied men about the hospitals. They find that soldiers "reported for duty" are not sent from the hospitals direct to their regiments, as required by the War Department orders.

In very many instances months elapse between the soldiers' leaving the hospitals and joining their regiments. Some men have passed the greater portion of their enlistment in travelling from hospitals to convalescent camps, and from convalescent camps to hospitals. The board say they have taken pains to instruct the medical officers as to the manner of completing companies of the 2d Battalion of the Invalid Corps, so as in time to form a satisfactory hospital corps, by adding men qualified for hospital service, and discharging those found physically unable to perform any duty.

They are constrained to report that they did not find one medical officer fully acquainted with the general order governing the organization of the Invalid Corps, nor did they find in any hospital a complete invalid roll.

Duties on Imports to Venezuela.

Information has been officially communicated to the State Department, that by a decree of the Government of Venezuela of the 5th of September last, the duties on imports to that country have been increased 25 per cent—the decree to take effect at the end of 60 days. On goods imported from the United States this additional impost is declared to be temporary, and its proceeds are pledged strictly to the payment of a loan of three hundred thousand dollars, which has recently been authorized by that Government.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Fighting Between Pleasanton's and Stuart's Cavalry.

THE REBELS IN FORCE AT GAINESVILLE ON THE 20th.

Rebel Reports of Burnside's Advance in Southwest Virginia.

LEE'S ARMY FALLING BACK TO PROTECT COMMUNICATIONS.

WARRENTON OCCUPIED BY GEN. MEADE.

The Rebels Retreating.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, up to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, has been received here by special messenger:

General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry yesterday pushed back Stuart's rebel cavalry beyond Gainesville, toward Warrenton.

There was considerable fighting, but it was not attended with much loss on our side.

General Lee, it is positively stated, was at Warrenton on Monday, and had formed in line of battle and posted his artillery.

Our troops moved steadily on in two columns.

Up to eight o'clock yesterday morning there was no cannonading heard on our front.

General Buford's division, which took the road through Thoroughfare Gap, made a reconnoissance, and reported that they found no enemy in force.

A locomotive had come up on the Manassas Railroad as far as Gainesville, showing that the line of railroad was unbroken.

General Custer reports that in the engagement on Monday we drove the rebel cavalry from Gainesville to beyond Buckland Mills, five miles westward. There our troops encountered a rebel force of infantry and artillery drawn up in line of battle, which was at least a mile in length. Davis' cavalry brigade and battery were at one time entirely cut off, but he extricated himself. We lost about 200 in killed, wounded and missing, and also several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of the brigade.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebels were in force at Buckland Mills, four miles from Gainesville.

Our troops were advancing upon them.

A battle was considered imminent.

Lieutenant Colonel Molsh, of the 9th United States Militia, has received a commission in place of Colonel Hendrickson, now holding a similar command in the Invalid Corps. The lieutenant colonel is William Chalmers, late of the 32d New York, and ex-Captain Williamson, of Company L, is major.

LEE'S MOVEMENT UNCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The mystery of Lee's movement last week is uncovered; a part of his army was at Culpeper this morning, being vigorously embarked on trains of cars *for the Southwest*.

LATER.—An officer just in from the front brings the intelligence that Lee's whole infantry force is across the Rappahannock. Some of his cavalry are still on this side, and part on the other side.

The rebels tore up and utterly destroyed the railroad between Manassas and the Rappahannock. Every bridge and culvert was ruined, and in some places the embankments were blown down.

Construction trains left Manassas this morning to repair the damage. So thorough has been the destruction, that with all the force our engineers can at present command, not more than one mile a day can be repaired.

Rebel prisoners taken by our cavalry say that Lee's design was, by his attack last week, to shove Meade back to the defences of Washington; then to turn and make the railroad impassable toward Richmond for three or four weeks, and to hurry with a superior force down the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, smash Burnside if he could, and then hurry back to Meade's front.—*Times.*

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Deserters from the rebel lines bring us most cheering news to-day, which I understand to be confirmed by official despatches received by General Meade from Washington, and which fully accounts for the hasty withdrawal of Lee from the front. It appears that Burnside has forced his way through the mountains of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, and has actually got possession of the main line of rebel intercommunication—the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. The information, as I gather it, places Burnside in the vicinity of Abington, about one hundred and seventy-five miles southwest of Lynchburg, the great rebel base of supplies. He is said to be in possession of the railroad for a distance of forty or fifty miles, and has utterly destroyed it. He is working along up the railroad towards Lynchburg.

Lee, in his recent advance against Meade, withdrew all the available men he could gather from the line of this road, supposing it perfectly secure so long as Meade was in his front. It now appears plain—what was before incomprehensible—why Meade was not allowed to fight the rebels on the Rappahannock, as he desired to do, but was not permitted to do by the authorities at Washington. By falling back towards Washington, he drew the enemy at least two days' march farther away from Burnside's field of operations. Lee, utterly ignorant of Burnside's movements or whereabouts, followed him. The discovery of Burnside's operations was made on the 16th, and was telegraphed to Gordonsville, and thence despatched by special courier to Lee, reaching him on the 16th, coupled with imperative orders to fall back immediately, and with all haste, to Gordonsville, and reinforce the garrison at Lynchburg. His retrograde movement was commenced on Friday night, when the troops intended for Lynchburg were first withdrawn. These I understand to be the corps of D. H. Hill, which was at that time operating on our left, and was, therefore, nearest to Culpeper. They arrived at Culpeper on Wednesday, where immense trains of cars were waiting for them, by which they were transported southward. The rest of the rebel army followed more leisurely, though with all reasonable expedition, taking the Warrenton turnpike and the dirt road via Greenwich. Stuart's cavalry retained their position in our front until Sunday, when they fell back.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the right column advanced yesterday afternoon to within three miles of Warrenton, and the left column as far as Greenwich village.

Our advance entered Warrenton without much opposition, contrary to the general expectation. The conclusion is that the rebels are really retreating before our advance.

The railroad is intact to Manassas Junction and Gainesville, on the Manassas road, and the telegraph connects with the latter place.

HARRISBURG.

Raid Rumors—Military Activity, &c.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, October 20.

Activity in military matters hereabout has led to the rumor of another invasion of the State. The Governor always desired to have the State in a ready military situation, and the activity noticed is only a sign of care and not a note of alarm. At the furthest only a cavalry raid is apprehended.

There are rumors from Maryland that Stuart was concentrating to cross the Upper Potomac fords for a foraging and cattle-stealing expedition. Pleasanton's alert cavalry will hardly allow him this diversion.

The fatigues of the political campaign, and an accident to his health, have indisposed our excellent Governor. There is a "raft" of politicians in Harrisburg.

It is reported that the "Reserve" force will be reinstituted, and placed at points on our border.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Defeat at Blue Springs.

SHACKLEFORD IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

Official Report of Gen. Burnside.

General Rosecrans' Removal.

Grant at Nashville, and Hooker at Stevenson, Alabama.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Rebel Raid in Rear of Chattanooga.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 17.—*Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:* On the 8th inst., the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly despatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rodgersville to intercept the enemy's retreat, and with a considerable force of infantry and artillery moved to Bull's Gap.

On Saturday, the 10th, I advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs, where they found the enemy strongly posted and offering a stubborn resistance.

The skirmishing continued till the arrival of the infantry at about 5 o'clock A. M., when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, and drove the enemy, in confusion, till dark.

During the night the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field, and most of their wounded in our hands.

We pursued them in the morning with infantry and cavalry. The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but owing to some misunderstanding, withdrew and allowed them to pass with only a slight check.

The pursuit was continued till evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place.

Gen. Shackelford, with his cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position. But he has driven them completely from the State, and captured the fort at Zollicoffer, burning the long railroad bridge at that place, and five other bridges, and destroying three locomotives and about thirty-five cars. His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol.

Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded. That of the enemy was considerably greater.

About 150 prisoners were taken.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

WHY ROSECRANS WAS REMOVED.

The removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Department of the Cumberland has been fully determined upon. Gen. Thomas will be his successor. The fact that Gen. Rosecrans was with Gens. McCook and Crittenden, asleep in Chattanooga while Gen. Thomas was fighting a brave and desperate fight alone, has been known to the Government for weeks. It is also understood that Gen. Rosecrans has failed, ever since the battle of Chickamauga, to exhibit in his despatches a spirit equal to the circumstances in which he found himself. It is now ascertained that Gen. Rosecrans came very near losing his command during the siege of Vicksburg, in consequence of his refusal to assist Gen. Grant, after repeated orders by the Government and requests from Gen. Grant himself, by attacking Bragg, so as to make a diversion in Grant's favor, and prevent the reinforcement of Johnston. The Government is satisfied that he was too cautious before crossing the Tennessee, and too rash afterwards; in the first case hesitating to obey orders to move, and in the second disregarding orders not to move too rapidly; that, in a word, the Chattanooga campaign was really a failure.—*Tribune.*

CONCENTRATION OF ARMIES—THE REBEL JOHNSTON AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The superseding of General Rosecrans has caused much surprise. The object is to place all the troops in the Western military department under one military man, and concentrate our armies. The appointment of General Thomas to succeed Rosecrans gives satisfaction, as he has won the hearts and confidence of his soldiers, and has earned the command.

Gen. Rosecrans will arrive at Cincinnati to-day.

The only news from below is that Joe Johnston, with a large force, has gone to Shelbyville, Tenn., with a view to prevent Sherman reaching the Army of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—Quartermaster General Meigs and staff arrived here this evening and reported. General Grant assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland and Ohio, to be called the Military Division of Mississippi. General Thomas, it is reported, assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland. General Hooker is at Stevenson, Alabama.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton arrived in a special train. He is the guest of Judge Catron. There was an assemblage of citizens at the St. Cloud Hotel, and short speeches were delivered by Governor Johnson and Generals Grant and Meigs.

A railroad accident occurred near Murfreesboro, killing and wounding several.

The telegraph is working to Chattanooga.

[RAID IN THE REAR OF CHATTANOOGA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A Corinth despatch of the 17th inst., to the *Times*, says that the rebel General Stephen D. Lee has crossed the Tennessee river, at Tuscumbia, probably for a raid in the rear of the Army of the Cumberland.

Eastern Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The *Gazette's* Nashville correspondent says that we now hold the country from Bristol to the Hiawassa river. Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard made speeches at Knoxville on the 30th ult., and both endorsed the Administration, and fully favored immediate emancipation in East Tennessee.

The War in Kentucky—Capture of Rebel Guerillas.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Catlettsburg, Kentucky, says that an expedition sent out by Col. Gallup, consisting of detachments of the 14th and 39th Kentucky, has returned, bringing in 50 prisoners, 60 horses, and 50 stand of arms, without the loss of a man. Eastern Kentucky is now pretty well clear of the rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20.—The steamer New York left yesterday afternoon for City Point, in charge of the general flag-of-truce officer Major Mulford.

They took up a few rebel chaplains with them.

The boat is expected back to-morrow.

A train of cars left Norfolk yesterday for Suffolk, under a flag of truce, taking up about 150 women, bound to Richmond.

CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal and Stono Inlet on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She reports "all quiet at Charleston." Also, that on October 19th she chased a blockade-runner for nine hours, but the latter escaped during the night. Among the passengers per the steamer Fulton are Brigadier General Terry, Colonels Hawley and Alford, Lieut. Colonels Hamlin and Smith, Major Dyer, and a number of other military men.

MARYLAND.

Recruiting Slaves—Murder of Lieutenant White by a Slave Owner.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Information reached here to-day of the murder on Tuesday, of Lieut. Eben White, of the 7th U. S. Colored Regiment, now being organized by Colonel Birney, near Benedict, St. Mary's county, by Colonel John H. Sothoron, a prominent slave owner of that county. The lieutenant, with a squad of his company, was sent by Colonel Birney to Benedict, on Monday, to obtain recruits. Hearing that Sothoron had two of his slaves tied up to keep them from enlisting, the lieutenant proceeded to Sothoron's house and ordered the men to be released. Sothoron and his son refused, and abused the lieutenant, and threatened to shoot him, both being heavily armed. The lieutenant then left and proceeded to a field, where a gang of Sothoron's slaves were at work, followed by the two Sothorons, who demanded his object. The lieutenant replied that he was there to enlist all who were so disposed. After some more abuse, the Sothorons declared that they would kill the lieutenant, and both fired their guns, the lieutenant falling mortally wounded. His body was brought here this evening and forwarded to his friends in Massachusetts. The Sothorons escaped.

MISSOURI.

The November Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—General Schofield has issued an order for the government of the November election in this State.

The judges of the election will be held strictly responsible that none but qualified voters be allowed to vote, and any action on their part, excluding qualified voters from the polls, will be punished as a military offence. Any person having borne arms against the Government, and given aid and comfort to its enemies during the present rebellion, shall not presume to act as a judge or clerk of the said election; and any county judge who shall knowingly appoint such person as a judge of the election, will be deemed guilty of violating the military orders, and be punished accordingly. In those parts of the State where there is danger of interference by guerillas, or a combination of persons, intended to overawe or intimidate legal voters, the military commanders are directed to prevent such interference. But where such protection is unnecessary, the troops will absent themselves from the polls entirely, and are permitted to vote only at polls open at the headquarters of their respective camp or detachment.

OHIO.

The Rumored Invasion, &c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The remains of Brigadier General Lytle will arrive here this morning. General Rosecrans is expected to arrive to-morrow. A committee of citizens has been appointed to give him a public reception.

The fifteenth annual Convention of the American Christian Missionary Association commenced here yesterday. Rev. Alex. Campbell delivered the opening address.

The rumor of invasion via Wyandotte and Wheeling, by Buckner's forces, who are said to have escaped Rosecrans, apparently lacks confirmation. Adjutant Hill, it was said, had issued orders to the militia.

Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The quota of volunteers for this State is 35,000 men.

John V. L. Pruyn has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Erastus Corning.

From Havana, Mexico, and St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer Creole, from Havana on the 16th instant, arrived here to-day. Among the passengers are M. Romero, the minister from the Mexican Republic to the United States, and suite.

Vera Cruz dates of the 1st had been received at Havana, but contain no news of interest.

General Forey has not yet arrived at Havana, and it is rumored that he had died of yellow fever.

St. Domingo dates of the 12th say that it is probable the Island will have to be abandoned by the Spaniards. Porto Plata has been burnt by the rebels, who have established a Government at Caballeros.

General Rivera is reported to be at Porto Plata with 1,200 men, in an entrenched camp, with plenty of provisions and ammunition. Several vessels of war remain there to cover his retreat. Four war vessels, with troops aboard, have left Havana for St. Domingo. No more Spanish troops can be spared.

The Federal gunboat Juniata had arrived and sailed from Havana.

The report that the pirate Alabama had been off Cardenas, and had obtained a machinist there, was a canard.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamer Brother Jonathan, with $140,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $150,000 from British Columbia.

Refined sugar has advanced to 16@17c.

The Commercial Bank of India has established a branch bank in this city.

Celebration of Election Triumph at Easton.

EASTON, Oct. 21.—The Union men here are having a grand and imposing torchlight procession to-night, in honor of the election of Governor Curtin. The procession is very large, and displays many banners and transparencies, &c., and a very large boat drawn by eight horses. Large delegations from the country are here, and the borough is in a blaze with fireworks, bonfires, and cannon firing. The utmost good feeling appears to prevail.

The Pittsburg Third Presbyterian Church Burned.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—The Third Presbyterian Church was destroyed by fire to-day, including the valuable organ and library of the pastor. There was insurance for $20,000 on the building, in the Western, North American, Allegheny, and Franklin offices. The organ was also insured for $1,200 in the Western. The fire originated in the old *Journal* building adjoining, occupied as workshops by several tenants.

Collector of Portland.

PORTLAND, Oct. 21.—Israel Washburn, Jr., late Governor, has been appointed the Collector of Portland.

Arrival of the Steamer Limerick.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer City of Limerick, from Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—William Sturgis died this evening, aged 81 years.

The steamship Vesuvius arrived here this evening, bringing the Africa's mails. She reports that on Monday, about midnight, when northeast of George's Banks, in a thick fog, she collided with the ship Joseph Holmes, and cut her down nearly to the water's edge. She towed the ship into this port. The steamer suffered no serious damage.

Senator Wilson left here, this evening, for New York, to take part in the political canvass of that State.

Halifax.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.—The blockade-runner R. E. Lee sailed during the night. She has a valuable cargo of blankets, clothing, etc., destined for Dixie.

Atrocities in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Official advices from Salvador state that the Nicaraguan troops committed great atrocities on Tiger Island, on the 13th ult. The house of Mr. Amer, an American, was sacked, and the persons who were concealed on the premises were dragged out and bayoneted.—*New York Post.*

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Flour quiet; Howard-street superfine, $6.25. Wheat steady; Southern red $1.58@1.63. Corn quiet at a demand. Whisky dull, and closed very firm.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Arrived steamer Orizaba, from Panama.

Obituary.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—This distinguished English scholar and theologian died in Dublin on the 8th of the present month. He was a son of Rev. Dr. Whately, and was born in London in 1787. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, celebrated as having sent forth some of the most eminent English theologians of recent times, such as Arnold, Copleston, and the elder Newman. In 1822 he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled "Historic Doubts relative to the existence of Napoleon Bonaparte," in which he adopted, with singular skill, the Straussian method of dealing with Scripture narratives, to prove the non-existence, in turn, of Napoleon. In 1826 he published his "Elements of Logic," and two years after the "Elements of Rhetoric," the two works by which he is most widely known in this country. He was a leader in a successful effort to revive the study of Aristotelian logic at Oxford; following in this in the footsteps of Copplestone, who was his tutor. He also revived the study of Political Economy, of which science he was appointed professor in 1830. In 1831 he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Glendalagh, and since 1846 he has also been Bishop of Kildare. He was to some extent the last a man of great intellectual activity. For Americans it is pleasant to know that he was on our side in our struggle for national existence.

DEATH OF MRS. TROLLOPE.—The death, at Florence, of Mrs. Trollope, the novelist, is announced. She had ceased to exercise her pen for a few years past, and lived in a happy retirement at Florence. She was born at Heckfield, Hants, in 1779. Her father, the Rev. Mr. Milton, was well known as a most accomplished man of science. The old Wykehamist connection brought about Miss Milton's marriage with Mr. Thomas Anthony Trollope, B.C.L., of Oxford and Fellow of New College, who was called to the bar in 1801, and died at Bruges, October 23, 1835. In the latter part of the reign of George IV., Mrs. Trollope and a party, including Mr. Trollope, set sail for America. Her descriptions of the social habits of our people gave great offence at the time, which has been long forgotten. Her work established Mrs. Trollope's reputation, and she forthwith entered upon that long career of authorship which has been as prolific as it has been successful. It would take a good deal of space barely to catalogue the authoress's works, and we only mention that in 1839 she published no fewer than three novels, and her literary activity was continued down to the year 1856, when she published "Fashionable Life in Paris and London." She died at the good old age of eighty-four.—*Post.*

New Proofs of Vallandigham's Treason.

The following letter, according to the Cincinnati papers, was recently captured in Tennessee, among the baggage of a rebel officer:

DEAR COLONEL: Your kind note and invitation of yesterday was this morning handed me by your brother-in-law, who will hand you this in return. It would give me much pleasure to visit you and your command before leaving the Confederacy, but it is now impossible to do so, as I have made arrangements to start this A. M. with the earliest train for Wilmington.

You surmise correctly when you say that you believe me to be the friend of the South in her struggle for freedom. My feelings have been publicly expressed in my own country, in that quotation from Lord Chatham—"My lords, you cannot conquer America." There is not a drop of Puritan blood in my veins. I hate, despise, and defy the tyrannical Government which has sent me among you, for my opinion's sake, and shall never give it my support in its crusade upon your institutions. But you are mistaken when you say there are but few such in the United States, North. Thousands are there who would speak out but for the military despotism that strangles them.

Although the contest has been, and will continue to be, a bloody one, you have but to persevere, and the victory will surely be yours. You must strike home! The defensive policy lengthens the contest. The shortest road to peace is the boldest one. You can have your own terms by gaining the battle on your enemy's soil.

Accept my kind regard for your personal welfare, and sincere thanks for your kind wishes in my behalf, and hoping and praying for the ultimate cause in which you are fighting, believe me, as ever, your friend, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Col. D. D. Inshall, 8th Ala. Vols.

THE OATH OF THE SOLDIER.—In our literary columns yesterday a notice appeared of a new and valuable book, entitled "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland." Among other interesting anecdotes of the war we find the following, one of the best hits of the day:

"At Louisville, Major William H. Sidell, mustering-in officer, had just administered the usual army oath to some new recruits, when a Secesh lady (may we call her Mrs. Johnson?) remarked to him with a smiling air, but considerably impregnated with contempt:

"'Well, Major, have you brought your men down to *that* depth of slavery?'

"'Madam,' answered he, with politest bow and smile, 'that same oath your Jeff Davis and Bragg, and most of your rebel generals have taken, and, he added, in a low, deep voice, '*have broken!*'"

THE INDIAN TREATY.—Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, telegraphs to the Indian Bureau that he has effected a satisfactory treaty with the Indians of Pembina and Red Lake, on the Great Red River of the North. The object of the treaty was to acquire right on either bank of the river, to the end that the trains of traders from British America might not be molested in their journey to St. Paul, Minnesota. These trains or caravans sometimes number hundreds of teams or wooden carts, drawn by Indian ponies or dogs. They bring down furs from what was the region of the Hudson Bay Company, and carry back blankets and such other articles of merchandise as are needed in the region in question. The Indians on the route fancy that the country they inhabit was given them by the Great Spirit for the noble purpose of hunting and fishing, and that, after the manner of the Danes, they have a right to collect dues for transit. This they have managed to do to some extent, besides committing, latterly, a few depredations.

THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.—Our readers may have observed, in our advertising columns, an announcement of the opening of the first annual session of this institution, incorporated by the Legislature last April. The regular course of instruction will be commenced on Monday, November 2, 1863, at the College, No. 106 North Tenth street, with a general introductory lecture, and will be continued until the close of February, 1864. Until this regular opening, preliminary lectures will be delivered daily, and the dispensatory and laboratory of the College will be open. The following are the respective chairs or professorships: Of Dental Physiology and Operative Dentistry; Mechanical Dentistry and Metallurgy; Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene; Institutes of Dentistry; Chemistry. There are also Demonstrators of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, and there will be a Clinical Lecture each Saturday during the session, besides daily clinical instruction in operative dentistry, and practice at the College. The advertisement gives all necessary further information on this subject.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, the *Art Journal* for October. The principal illustrations are engravings on steel of The Pet of the Common, by J. C. Horsley; Hannibal Crossing the Alps, by J. W. M. Turner; and Pergamos, (one of the old Seven Churches of Asia Minor.) The literature is of average merit, but Wright's History of Caricature and of Grotesque in Art, illustrated by Fairholt, is very good. The concluding part of the Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862, gives numerous engravings of the Sculpture, but, though it gives Miss Hosmer's "Puck," does not give any view of Mr. Story's "Sibyl," the best piece in the exhibition.

PERSONAL.

—Major General James S. Negley has arrived at his home in Pittsburg. The editor of the *Commercial* states: "The General paid our sanctum a visit last night, and, although not in as good health as usual, looks remarkably well. He speaks in the most hopeful manner of General Rosecrans' ultimate success over the rebels. General Negley has thirty days' leave of absence, and will remain here until his furlough expires." The Louisville *Journal* says of Negley: "Kentucky can never repay the debt of gratitude she owes to him and the glorious Pennsylvania regiments which have so long battled for the safety of the State."

—Colonel Ruffin, of North Carolina, wounded at the battle of Bristow, died in hospital at Alexandria. Colonel Ruffin was a member of Congress before the rebellion.

—Miss Kate Chase, the daughter of the Secretary, will, it is said, be married to Senator Sprague, the chivalrous Rhode Island Governor, on the 12th November.

—General Sickles' reception by his old corps in the Army of the Potomac is described as a very gratifying spectacle. They called for a speech, and Sickles said:

"I came down here, boys, with the expectation of assuming command of you, but a superior authority, to whom I bow, thinks I am not quite well enough to do so at present, and so I must leave you reluctantly again. [Voices, 'Don't, General; only remain with us, we shall carry you on our backs, and whip the rebels too!'] I know you would, boys, but you see it will not be necessary, I mean to carry me, as I can ride. [General Sickles was on horseback.] But I shall not remain absent from you long. And now let us give three cheers for the Union and our fearless President."

—Mr. George S. Page, of the firm of George S. Page & Brother of this city, says the New York *Post*, has shown us a basket of trout caught—he says it does not matter where, and he would rather not disclose the precise locality, but which are by far the largest of their kind we have ever seen. In the basket before us the heaviest fish weighs eight pounds and three-eighths; another weighs eight pounds and a quarter; and another seven pounds and a quarter. Two others weighed six pounds and a quarter, and six pounds; one weighed five and a half, and two five-pounds each.

—The Nashville *Union* says: There is a negro recruiting office on Cedar street, Nashville, at the door of which stands a negro sentinel with his musket. A number of persons standing around, on the 3d inst., took a considerable interest in noting the conduct of white officers who passed by. The sentinel saluted every officer who came along, and received the usual recognition. At last Gen. Granger was espied riding up the street, accompanied by a lady, and he immediately became the focus of all eyes. What would he do? Would he return the salutation of the sentinel of African lineage? *He did.* Returning shortly after, by himself, the sentinel saluted him the second time. The General paused, put him through a brief lesson in the manual, and when he brought him to "present arms," saluted him and departed.

POLITICAL.

—Hon. A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, and John W. Forney left for New York last evening, having been invited to take part in the canvass by the Union State Central Committee. They will make several speeches before their return.

—Judge Kelley, of this city, will enter into the Maryland canvass with his accustomed vigor and earnestness, after a yeoman's service in Pennsylvania. He is about to start upon his mission.

—The veteran Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson, has made a speech in New York, which produces a remarkable point. He declared that in the war of 1812 Mr. Madison made ten mistakes where Abraham Lincoln has made one, yet the Democratic party sustained the Executive then, and made their fortunes as a party by their patriotic course.

HONORS TO THE RUSSIANS.—At a recent meeting of City Councils, a resolution was unanimously adopted to tender the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the Russian fleet now at New York. Under the resolution, the following committee were appointed: A. J. Harper, chairman; C. P. Bower, Thos. F. Adams, John W. Leigh, Wm. M. Baird, of Common Council, and Messrs. John P. Wetherill, Henry Davis, John Q. Ginnodo, A. J. Catherwood, and Jas. L. Barron, of Select Council. On Tuesday afternoon this committee, excepting one or two members, proceeded to New York city for the purpose of formally presenting to Admiral Lissovski the resolutions of the Council. These were handsomely engrossed on parchment, and signed by the proper officials.

Yesterday the committee, in company with Mayor Opdyke and a similar committee from Portland, Maine, in accordance with previous arrangement, visited the flag-ship of the fleet in a revenue cutter which had been placed at their disposal. The Admiral received the committee, as they entered his ship, with remarkable cordiality. A full brass band, part of the vessel's crew, played the Star-Spangled Banner as the party appeared. Their playing of our national hymn was rendered with fine effect, and equalled the performance of our own most celebrated bands. The Russian and American flags were run up simultaneously, and the usual salute in honor of the strangers fired from another vessel of the fleet. The Admiral was surrounded by his assistant officers, the marine corps presented arms, and the entire crew displayed in their movements a distinguished respect for the visitors. At the invitation of the Admiral, the company were invited to his cabin. When all had assembled around the table on which luxury had spread out an inviting feast, our committee proceeded to dispose of the direct object of their visit. Mr. Harper thus addressed the Admiral and the officers about him assembled:

Admiral, and Officers of the Russian Fleet:

GENTLEMEN: The city of Philadelphia, through its representatives in Councils, has appointed a committee, consisting of the gentlemen to whom you have just been introduced, to tender to you the hospitalities of our city. In doing so, permit me to observe that this invitation is not a mere formality. We are here, gentlemen, to express the earnest wish of our people. Philadelphia is the second city of this great country. Its people are eminently the representatives of the Union sentiment of the nation. Divided as the country now is by intestine war, struggling to crush the efforts of a malignant but formidable faction, who are seeking to destroy the Government and build up in its stead a Government of their own, based upon slavery; when the nations of the earth are viewing with intense interest the progress of the struggle, it is highly gratifying to our people, and, I think I may speak not only for Philadelphia but for all loyal people within the bounds of our country, to welcome to our shores the representatives of the great and friendly Power of Russia. Other nations with whom, in times past, our intercourse has been much greater, have not merely stood aloof in this hour of our trial, but have secretly connived with our enemies, and basely sought by treachery to achieve the destruction of our glorious Republic. These same nations, fearing for their own supremacy, a few years since combined to arrest the onward progress of your great empire. Let us join hands, and with your sympathy, the arrogant assumption of these people to control the destinies of the world.

Philadelphia is well worthy of a visit from you. Its harbor is a fine one, although not grand like the one in which your vessels are now riding at anchor. Its public buildings are chaste and beautiful. Its manufactories exceed those of any other city in the world. Its people will welcome you with open arms, and be highly gratified to extend to you such hospitalities as they can bestow upon the representatives of a friendly nation.

Admiral Lissovski briefly replied in distinct Anglo Saxon, that he was deeply grateful to the Councils and citizens of Philadelphia for this expression of their regard towards the Russian people. He received their invitation to visit Philadelphia with gratitude and thankfulness, and he was happy to know that the policy of his Government had met so warm an approval from the people of the United States. The sympathy between the two nations he hoped might long exist, and increase with years. [Applause.]

The Portland Council committee then addressed the Admiral, expressing a high regard for the Government of the Czar, and extending likewise an invitation to visit that city, to which he replied it would afford him much pleasure. Mayor Opdyke then informed the Admiral of the appointment of a committee of citizens of New York, to arrange a ball in honor of their Russian guests, and asked them to appoint a time when it would be most convenient for them to participate. The 5th of November was fixed upon.

The formality of speeches being over, the Admiral invited his visitors to drink with him a toast to a man whom he admired, as he knew all present likewise did—"The President of the United States." This elicited three cheers from the Russians. Mayor Opdyke proposed "The Czar of Russia," which was also greeted with cheering, and the band upon the deck meanwhile played Russian and American airs. The cordiality displayed on the vessel, on the part of all its officers, was of the most genuine and pleasant character, and cannot soon be forgotten by any of the participants. The Admiral could fix upon no definite time to visit Philadelphia, but would do so, unless he were called away by orders from St. Petersburg, which he was daily expecting. He will probably visit the city with his fleet, and their appearance in our waters will be hailed with pleasure by all our citizens.

THE RACES AT SUFFOLK PARK.—The second day's racing of the fall meeting of the Suffolk Park Association took place yesterday. Very few persons were in attendance, and a third of those present were thieves and three-card-monté players and their confederates, who publicly played their nefarious games without interference by the proprietors of the track, although a slight attempt was made by one of the owners of the course to stop these proceedings on the first day. The rowdyism is carried on to such an extent that the respectable portion of the community who take an interest in horse-racing are obliged to remain at home, rather than associate with the rogues who have so largely attended these two races.

We trust that a sufficient number of the police force will be on hand at the next race to prevent these degraded thieves and gamblers from carrying into effect the purpose which they all go there for. The three-mile race was run yesterday between the gray colt "Thunder," 4 years old, bred in Kentucky, but now owned by Major Hogan, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, Canada; and Mr. Field's (of Kentucky) black colt "Blackbird." "Thunder" was the favorite in the evening before the race at two to one, but recovered his standing before the start, his backers giving way for stiffer terms, and, in one instance, Mr. McMann, of "Flora Temple" celebrity, took up Tommy Patten, the young jockey's offer, of $100 to $90. Even young Boyle offered $80 to $70, and this completely scared the betting men, who thought the gray must be a good three miler and no mistake, when the jockeys came out so strong in favor of him.

The result proved they were right in their opinion of the Canadian, for he won both heats easily; Gilpatrick leading from the start in both cases, with "Blackbird," and E. Hafferty coming up with "Thunder;" and passing him at the half-mile post of the third mile, notwithstanding Gilpatrick administered strong doses of the whip and spur to the black colt in coming down the home-stretch.

A novel and most valuable innovation for the better in racing usage took place, in the fact that Mr. James A. Valentine—a gentleman who is well known as a great patron of the turf—was instituted sole judge, and his fairness, prompt and decided action, added largely to the faith with which his decisions and directions were received.

SUMMARY.

Premium for all ages—three-mile heats.

Mr. Dennis Reedy names gr. c. "Thunder"........11

Mr. R. Field names blk. c. "Blackbird"........22

Time: 5.50, 5.44½.

A four-mile handicap race for a subscription purse of $500 will be run for on Friday, at three o'clock. The following horses have been entered: "Thunder," "John Morgan," "Blackbird," and "Throgsneck."

GRAND TURNOUT.—The National Union Club, of this city, will turn out in its full strength this afternoon, to visit Norristown, where a grand torchlight procession and illumination will take place.

CITY ITEMS.

Henry Ward Beecher's Opinion of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

Fourteen years ago we remember to have read in a monthly periodical, still published in the city of New York, the prediction that, in ten years from that date, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, would be recognized as the foremost man of the age. Whether we are disposed to accept this prophecy as fulfilled in its most sweeping application or not, it cannot be denied that in certain bold individualities of mental power he stands to-day without a peer. And what has given Mr. Beecher greatness, probably, beyond any other characteristic, is the application he has made of his genius to the amelioration of his race, more especially in their domestic relations. His intelligent interest in the condition of Woman—not as a Woman's Rights fanatic, but as a true friend of the sex—has invested Mr. Beecher's name with a charm among the ladies all over the world that almost secures their adoration for him wherever he makes his appearance in public. The advent of the *Sewing Machine* acted upon his mind like a new revelation, and we believe that the praises he has sung to it from the pulpit, the platform, in his social intercourse, and in his own family, have done more towards popularizing this greatest invention of the age than any other influence enlisted in its favor. The following gem among a thousand in laudation of the Sewing-Machine is from Mr. Beecher's graceful pen. It is but just to state that these words were written with the special reference to the celebrated WHEELER & WILSON Machine, sold in this city at their elegant brownstone edifice, No. 704 Chestnut street. Mr. Beecher's preference for this popular instrument over all others has, in fact, been frequently expressed by him in the most unequivocal manner. The machine needs, and could have, no higher recommendation. Now for the "gem:"

"Your admirable *Needle woman* is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it, nor starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last I am thankful that there is a Machine Woman that cannot be oppressed nor kept in suffering."

We may also state, in this connection, that Mr. Beecher has set an example in his own family, which we are glad to find being followed by a number of heads of families in this city, not excepting the most fashionable and *elite;* we allude to his doing the sewing for the family *himself*, almost entirely, for recreation and amusement. This again, the ladies will say, is glorious in Mr. Beecher, and we agree with them in the opinion. However we might differ from Mr. B. in the abstract theology of his well-constructed sermons, we have but one opinion about his theories for making home happy, and that is, that they are unexceptionable. Yes, the world-renowned pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is not above taking his place in his parlor, surrounded by his family, and performing the part of a first class seamstress, as a part of the social programme for making his home a paradise. To hear him talk, as we have, about this little domestic arrangement, one would suppose that a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine was as indispensable to the *happiness* of a house as a baby. Here, again, we take the liberty of quoting from Mr. Beecher's printed opinion. He says:

"*Now*, sewing is the family amusement. Our Wheeler & Wilson is played on a great deal more than our Steinway piano, and is the cause, too, of more real music than is ever got out of that instrument."

The piano, it will thus be seen, is made to play second fiddle in Mr. Beecher's house to the Sewing Machine. We might multiply extracts from other distinguished sources, *ad infinitum*, to corroborate Henry Ward Beecher's exalted estimate of the superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, were it necessary to do so. The best plan, however, of learning what these admirable instruments are capable of accomplishing, and the practical music of their merry clatter, is to visit their elegant salesrooms, No. 704 Chestnut street, and see them in operation. A very commendable rule adopted by Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson is to *instruct gratuitously* in the use of their machines, girls who apply to them for that purpose, whether they wish to purchase a machine or not.

THE "PEOPLE'S" RESTAURANT, as we are inclined to designate the popular Dining Saloons of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. If success may be correctly inferred from unquestionable popularity, then Mr. Price is one of the most successful business men in our city. His elegant saloons, we venture to say, are visited by more gentlemen who are accustomed to first-class living than any others in the hand of a single proprietor in the United States. This unparalleled popularity, moreover, has not been spasmodic, it has been a thing of growth; and so steadily, and we may say rapidly, has been its growth that if he continues to enlarge his establishment during the next two or three years as he has done in the last, the square from Fourth to Fifth will probably be known from one end of it to the other as "Price's Dining Rooms." However this may be, it is quite certain that to-day Mr. Price, as a provider of good dinners and suppers, whether at his own saloons, public banquets, or for private entertainment at the houses of his patrons, stands without a rival in Philadelphia. To quote a sporting phrase, Price has got "the inside track," and we are much mistaken in the tact, talent, and past history of the man if he does not continue to distance all competitors just as long as he may please to do so. The reasons are, that his tables are better served than any other in the city, both with eatables and drinkables, and the charges are reasonable.

FRESH CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, put up, of the finest quality, and expressly to their order, by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets.

GO EARLY.—The demand for pictures at Wenderoth & Taylor's, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, has become so great that they are obliged to ask their friends *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. Attention to this request will save many the disappointment of not being able to obtain sittings at all, by calling late in the day.

SUPERIOR TEAS AND COFFEES.—Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a fresh supply of Oolong, Souchong, Imperial, and Young Hyson Teas; also, the best Old Government Java, Mocha, Maricaibo, and Laguayra Coffees, for best family use.

MISSOURI LANDS-TAX AGENCY.—We call attention of those having lands in Missouri to the card of E. L. King, of Jefferson City, Mo. He comes well recommended.

SIGNOR BLITZ is a household word; he is the patron saint of all good children. Santa Claus is not a greater favorite with the little people. Happy hearts and smiling faces fill the Temple of Wonders, Tenth and Chestnut streets, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BECOMINGLY DRESSED.—That the majority of women prefer being fashionably dressed is a fact that the universal wearing of high bonnets has tended firmly to establish; and it is an extraordinary one, since the majority of women are, at the same time, well aware that the eyes of those they dress to gladden invariably prefer the "becoming" to the "fashionable." Every man, also, is fond of being well dressed, and it is on this account that we recommend him to the Palatial Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the finest assortment of fall garments in the city is kept constantly on hand.

CORNERS.—Corners have always been popular—they are a great institution. The chimney corner is endeared to all. The corner cupboard! A snug corner in a mill! Who objects to such a thing! A corner in a woman's heart! A corner in the Temple of Fame! But we go a little further than the corner, and advise all our readers to procure their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, just above the corner of Sixth.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY paid into the Government for *exemption* has already reached upwards of nine millions of dollars, and it is expected that there will yet be ten millions more, which sum is going to be offered by the Government in the way of pay and bounty for the volunteers of the present call for three hundred thousand. This will enable each volunteer this winter to leave a sum at home large enough to keep his family for a year, and purchase for himself a first-class overcoat of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, where there is now a large assortment, at low prices.

HOUSEKEEPERS, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent, by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 222 Dock street, below Walnut. oc22-thsm-tf.

UPHOLSTERY.—W. H. Henry Patten lays Carpets, mends Furniture, reupholsters Mattresses at less rates than others; he commences a job forthwith, and is likely to be done before Upholsterers of the present day have commenced it.

W. HENRY PATTEN,

oc20-3t 1408 Chestnut street.

CARPETS LAID, and upholstering done at the *shortest notice*. Persons who want work done *immediately* can rely on W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut street. No promises made which cannot be fulfilled. oc20-3t

INCLUDED in the sale at Mr. Buck's Auction Rooms, to-morrow, will be two sets of handsome dinner china, an extension dining table made by Henkle, and other articles of ornament and utility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, at 75 cents per bottle.

JONES & EVAN, 631 ARCH Street,

oc17-6t Philadelphia, Proprietors.

SEWING MACHINE SILK,

THREAD, COTTON, NEEDLES, &c.

Agent for HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT.

LAING & MAGINNIS,

oc17-6t* No. 30 North THIRD Street.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.—The above maladies treated with the utmost success by

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER,

Oculist and Aurist, graduate of Vienna,

Office, 1027 WALNUT Street,

where can be examined hundreds of testimonials from the very best known men in the country, among which are several from old and responsible citizens of Philadelphia, who can be personally referred to. oc17-6t*

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA OF LONG STANDING CURED in a few days WITHOUT MEDICINE, by DR. A. H. STEVENS, 1818 South PENN SQUARE. oc15-tf

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the "Sloat Elliptic" received the Premium at the late State Fair, for the best SEWING MACHINE for all family purposes. Salesrooms 721 CHESTNUT Street—Masonic Hall. oc16-6t

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the Best in the World*. The only *Harmless True, and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. ie23-1y

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.

de12-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1863.

There was an intense excitement in gold this morning, owing to the more favorable appearance of war matters. The administration is showing plainly that it is terribly in earnest in suppressing the rebellion, and the startling movement of Burnside toward the rebel base of supplies, is freely said to amount to a compulsory evacuation of Virginia by the rebel forces. The sudden decline in gold to 143 this morning shows the effect of good news on bullion. A rally was effected to 145¼ by the shorts, who desired to cover their contracts, and the demand being heavy for this purpose, the figure was sustained until the close.

There is no change to note in the condition of the market, rates ranging the same as last quoted. There is a rush to secure the five-twenties, and from the tenor of the general news with some reason. Every victory to the Government brings the war nearer to a termination; and with great events or battles impending in Virginia and Georgia, which promise to be such victories to us, it is not surprising that the demand for Government securities at par is increasing. Were it known to-day that Bragg and Lee would be overthrown in the coming movements, we venture the prediction that there would not be a dollar of the five-twenties to be had under 110 or 115 within ten days. A combination would be immediately formed to absorb the whole of the remaining amount, and parties desiring them would have to pay the market price for them. So we have the victories we are content to see Governments go to 125 or 120, and should be glad to see them do so.

There was an active demand for stocks to-day, and prices were strong, with an upward tendency, both for the speculative and solid. State fives were steady at par. City sixes were a fraction lower. Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage were in demand at 111½; 2d do. at 106¾. Phila. and Erie sixes sold at 104¼; 96¼ was bid for North Pennsylvania sixes; 122 for tens. Reading bonds and Elmira and Sunbury sevens were steady. Catawissa was in demand; the common at 8⅞@9; the preferred at 27¾. Pennsylvania fell off to 69. North Pennsylvania rose to 22¾. Wilmington sold at 69½; Philadelphia and Erie at 28½; Little Schuylkill at 49¾. Passenger railways were dull, but steady.

The attention of operators was principally bestowed on Canal securities—the Union leading. The sixes of this company sold up to 28¾—$35,000 changing hands; the common stock sold at 1⅝; the preferred at 4¾. Schuylkill Navigation common advanced to 15; the preferred to 29⅞. Improvement sixes sold at 93; 91 bid for 1882s. Susquehanna sold at 15; the sixes at 63¾. Lehigh at 58¾; the scrip rising to 50. New Creek Coal sold at 1-16. Green Mountain at 4¾. The market closed steady.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	110 @110¾
U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness	99¾@ 99⅞
U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness	102 @102¾
United States 7-30 Notes	106¾@107¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98½@ 99
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	⅜@ ¼d.
Gold	44¾@ 45
Sterling Exchange	159 @160

The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending October 17, 1863:

FROM MAUCH CHUNK.	For the Week. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Summit Mines	10.943 08	301,043 17
Room Run Mines	.... ..	42 464 16
E. Lehigh Mines	1.058 02	22.709 16
	11.901 10	366.218 01
EAST MAUCH CHUNK.		
Coleraine Mines	510 10	9,328 10
Spring Mountain	277 03	437 19
Smith's Mountain	535 05	3,281 00
N. Spring Mountain Mines	1,840 00	31.161 00
S. Spring Mountain	67 02	21,163 04
Hazleton Mines	2,270 11	62,306 13
Buck Mountain	633 11	6 529 08
Council Ridge	992 18	15.250 18
Jeddo Mines	1,034 02	22,344 10
Fulton Mines	346 18	13,500 15
Harleigh Mines	83 00	2,100 06
Milnesville Mines	230 00	2 961 12
P. and Dust Coal	171 19	3,217 15
Mount Pleasant	83 00	177 14
Total	20,874 02	531,015 12

The New York *Evening Post* says:

Gold is excited to-day. Opening at 146½, it fell to 143½, and closed at 145.

The loan market is active at 7 per cent., with a few transactions at 6@6½.

The stock market opened firm, but irregular, and closed strong, with an upward tendency. Governments are in active demand, especially the seven-thirties, to the low price of which attention has frequently been called of late. Gold certificates are advancing, but currency certificates of recent date are so plentiful that they may still be had at 99¼@99⅜.

Railroad shares are active at higher figures. Harlem is the strongest on the list, and closes at 92 bid.

Before the board gold went down to 145½. New York Central was selling at 135½; Erie at 108¾@109; Harlem at 93½@95; Michigan Southern at 84½@85; Hudson River at 139¼; Canton at 33¾@34.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

	Wed.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg	108	108	..	..
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou	108¾	108¾	..	..
U. S. Seven-thirties	107⅛	106⅝	½	..
U. S. 1 yr cer., gold	102¼	102¼	..	..
U. S. 1 yr, cur	99¼	99¼	..	..
American Gold	145	147½	..	2½
Tennessee 6s	62¼	63	..	¾
Missouri 6s	68¼	68	¼	..
Pacific Mail	229	230	..	1
New York Cen. Railr'd	136¼	135½	¾	..
Erie	108¾	108½	¼	..
Erie Preferred	104¼	104¾	..	½
Hudson River	136½	141⅛	..	4⅝
Harlem	92	86½	3½	..
Harlem Preferred	110	107	3	..
Reading	122¾	122½	¼	..
Michigan Central	124	123	1	..
Michigan Southern	87	83½	3½	..
Michigan South. guar	145½	147	..	1½
Illinois Cen. Scrip	123⅜	124¼	..	⅞
Cleveland and Pitts	104¾	103¼	1½	..

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 21.

Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

400 New Creek........1-16	200 Schl Nav prf...... 29⅞
100 Susq Canal..cash. 15	100 do.........b30.. 29⅞
100 Union Can pre..... 4¾	50 do........b5wn. 29⅞
9 Lehigh Nav..cash. 58¾	100 do.........b15. 29⅞
1000 Phila & Erie 6s....104¼	100 do............. 29⅞
33 Lehigh Nav scrip.. 49½	100 Green Mountain... 4¾
52 do............. 49¾	5000 Schl Nav impt 6s.. 93
160 do............. 50	1000 do.............. 93
100 North Pa R..s5wn. 22½	500 US 7 3-10 TN E F & A 2d 106
15 do............. 22½	200 Penna 5s..........100¼
1000 Union Can 6s...... 27¾	500 do...............100
17000 do..........b5. 28	10 Union Canal....... 1⅝
4000 do........cash. 28	50 Catawissa prf-2dys 27⅞
1000 do........cash. 28	53 do........2dys 27⅞
500 do............. 28¾	100 Phila & E R .b30. 28¾
500 do............. 28¾	145 do.............. 28⅝
100 Schl Nav prf-s30wn 29⅝	5 Academy of Music. 45
50 do........s5wn. 29⅝	5000 Susq Can 6s........ 63¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

4000 Schl N impt 6s.2dys 93	12 Little Schl R...... 49¾
50 Catawissa R....... 8⅞	30 Schl Nav........... 15
50 do.............. 8⅞	5000 Phila & Erie 6s....104¼
50 do.........b30. 9	5000 Union Can 6s...b5. 28

SECOND BOARD.

100 Phila & Erie R.b30. 28½	150 Catawissa R prf... 27½
80 North Penna R.... 22¾	100 Penna R C & P.... 69
10 Wilmington R..... 69½	500 Union Canal 6s.... 28
2500 City 6s new........109	2000 do...............27½
300 Union Canal...... 1⅝	1000 do............s5. 27¾
1000 Penna R 2d mort...106¾	5000 Phila & Erie 6s....104¾
800 Cat R prf.....lots. 27¾	

AFTER BOARDS.

1000 Penna R 1st mort.111½	2000 Penna R 1st mort.111½
2000 do............111½	9 Penna R........... 69
1000 do............111½	

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s '81	108¾	109¼	Catawissa R Con	8⅞	9
U S 7-30 Notes	106¾	107¼	Do prfd	27⅞	27⅞
Phila 6s	103	104	Beaver Mead R	..	..
Do new	108¾	109	Minehill R	..	..
Penna 5s	100	100¼	Harrisburg	..	..
Do Coups	..	..	Wilmington R	..	..
Reading R	61¼	61½	Susq Canal	..	..
Do 6s '80 '43	109	111	Do 6s	..	..
Do bds '70	106	107	Alle co 6s R	..	..
Do bds '86 conv	122	123	Lehigh Val R	..	..
Penna R	68½	69	Do bds	..	..
Do 1st m 6s	111	112	Phila Ger & Nor	..	..
Do 2d m 6s	106	107	Cam & Amb R	..	..
Little Schuyl R	49¾	49¾	Phila & Erie 6s	..	..
Morris C'l consol	69¾	70	Sun & Erie 7s	..	..
Do prfd	135	136	Delaware Div	..	..
Do 6s '76	..	..	Do bds	..	..
Do 2d mtg	..		Fifth-street R	56	60
Schuyl Nav	14¾	15	Do bonds	..	..
Do prfd	29½	29¾	Second-street R	84	86
Do 6s '82	91	92	Do bonds	..	..
Elmira R	38	39	Race-street R	..	..
Do prfd	54	55	W Phila R	67½	..
Do 7s '73	109¾	110¼	Do bonds	..	..
Do 10s	..		Spruce-street R	14½	15¾
L Island R	..	47¼	Green-street R	45⅛	46
Do bds			Do bonds	..	..
Lehigh Nav 6s	58	58¾	Chestnut-st R		..
Do shares	..	..	Arch-street R	24¾	25¾
Do scrip	50	50¼	Thirteenth-st R	35	36
N Penna R	22⅝	22⅞	Seventeenth st R	..	12¼
Do 6s	96¼	97	Girard College R	27	27¾
Do 10s	122		Tenth-street R	45½	47

Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 21—Evening.

There is less doing in Flour and holders are not so firm in their views; sales comprise about 850 barrels at $6@6.50 for low grade and good old stock extra family, and $7@7.50 ⅌ barrel for fresh ground do., the latter for higher de. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $5.25@5.75 for superfine $6@6 50 for extra, $6.50@7.50 for extra family, and $7.75@8.75 ⅌ barrel for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce at $5.75 ⅌ barrel. Corn Meal there is very little doing and prices are unchanged.

GRAIN.—There is less demand for Wheat, and the market is dull; about 2 000 bus have been sold, at $1.48@1.50 for reds, and $1 60@1.90 for fair to prime white. Rye is scarce, with small sales at $1.20@1.25 ⅌ bu. Corn is rather dull, with sales of 3,000 bus at 99c for Western mixed and $1 ⅌ bu for yellow. Oats are also dull, and held at 82@83c. weight.

BARK.—Quercitron is in request, with small sales of first No. 1 at $38 ⅌ ton.

COTTON.—The market continues very dull, and prices are without change. In the absence of sales we quote middlings at 90@91c ⅌ lb, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is rather more doing in Sugars, and prices are well maintained; 400 hhds Cuba sold at 12¼@12¾c ⅌ lb. Coffee is scarce and firmly held.

SEEDS.—Timothy is selling slowly at $2.50@2.75 ⅌ bu. Clover is in demand at $7@7.50 ⅌ 64 lbs. Flaxseed is in request at $3 10@3.15 ⅌ bu.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, but holders are firm. Bacon and salted Meats are steady, but the sales are limited. Mess Pork is held at $16@16.25 ⅌ bbl for new. Eggs are selling at 20@21c. Lard is held at 11¾@12c ⅌ lb for prime tierce, with sales at the former rate.

WHISKY is firmer, with sales of bbls at 60@61c, and drudge at 59c ⅌ gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour	1.200 bbls.
Wheat	7.825 bus.
Corn	3 240 bus.
Oats	7,000 bus.

New York Markets, Oct. 21.

ASHES are firmer, with sales of 25 bbls at $7.87½@8 for Pots and $9 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, heavy, and 10@15c lower.

The sales are 10,000 barrels at $5.30@5.50 for superfine State; $5.70@5 90 for extra State; $5.30@5.55 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; $6@6.50 for extra do. including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $6.70@6.90, and trade brands do. at $7@8 75.

Southern Flour is heavy, and 50 cents lower. The sales are 700 bbls, at $6.20@7.15 for superfine Baltimore, and $7.20@10 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 10@15 cents lower, and dull; sales 510 bbls at $5.80@6 for common, and $5.05@7.90 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet at $5.30@6 for the range of fine and superfine.

Wheat is dull and heavy and one to two cents lower. The sales are 60,000 bushels at $1.27@1.30 for Chicago spring; $1 27@1 31 for Milwaukee Club; $1.32@1.36 for amber Iowa; $1.35@1.39 for winter red Western; and $1 40@1.45 for amber Michigan.

Rye is dull and lower, being quoted at $1.10@1.15.

Barley is scarce and firmer; sales 13,700 bush Canada West at $1.52@1.56.

Corn is dull and the market closed up 1@2 cents lower; sales 60,000 bus at 98@1.01 for prime Western mixed, in store.

Oats are 2 cents lower and heavy at 74@75½ for Canada, 75@76½ for Western and State.

Corn Meal is quiet and steady; we quote Jersey at $4.60, Brandywine at $5 25, and Caloric at $5.10.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is heavy, and lower; sales 1,600 bbls at $15.75@16 for new mess; $14 50 for old mess; $14 25 for thin mess; $15@16.50 for prime mess, and $11.75@12 28 for prime.

Beef is quiet, with sales of 50 bbls new plain mess at $14, new extra mess is worth $16. Tierce beef is quiet and firm. Cut Meats are dull at 6@6½c for Shoulders, and 9@9½c for Hams.

Bacon is easier. Lard is heavy and decidedly lower; sales 900 bbls and trcs at 11@11½c.