with me in the halls of the Legislature last winter and seen him engaged in the great moral battle that raged, when he "bruised the serpent's head under his heel," (and we propose and intend to bury its carcase; out of sight forever in November,) you would not hesitate a moment in your choice between him and his opponent. I speak this to our so-called Democratio friends. Mr. Brinck then spoke with great effect, of the principles represented by Mr. Soovel, and closed amid great applause. The meeting was emphatic evidence of the popularity of the Union candidates, and of the loyalty of their supporters.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

THE NEWS. GEN. GRANT has arrived at Chattanooga, while Gen. Rosecrans has arrived at Cincinnati. In a patriotic speech, incident to the ovation which he received, Gen. Rosecrans took occasion to refer to the recent sensational reports about him in a very peculiar and effective manner. The war in the Southwest is progressing in interest. The rebels were moving to the left of Chattanooga, and rumors were current that Rome and Atlanta had ed by our forces. The enemy were engaged at Canton, Miss., by MoPherson, and re-treated, leaving 200 prisoners. The rebel statement that our forces were retreating to the Big Black is to Enterprise, Miss. According to Washington lespatches, Bragg has not received further reinforcements, stories to that effect in some of the rebel papers having an obvious design. Mobile news re-ports Viokaburg deserted of all but a moderate garrison. A special despatch to The Press mentions Logan on the march, and Sherman is advancing ug the road from Corinth towards Chattanoos BULNSIDE, in East Tennessee, is still active, and by a few more raids on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, beyond Abingdon, will make sure his oc-

cupation of East Tennessee, and prevent, for some time to come, any movement from Lue's army to Southwest Virginia.
General Banks' base of supplies is now at Iberia, Louisiana, which disproves the rumor that he had sailed with an expedition to the Rio Grande. The available rebel force in Texas will not exceed ten thousand men, and these have been thrown oward the Louisians line. Discontent and destitution were said to prevail. As a last resort, it was reported the rebel Texans would ask French protection. Disturbances were continually occurring be-tween the Mexicans and Texaus. Five Union gunoats were at the mouth of the Rio Grande. THE rebel privateers are again becoming a promicent topic of news. A suspicious vessel has been seen off Maine, and a Boston bark has been taken at Table Bay. Semmes declared that he would hang an American captain for displaying the naional flag alongside the Alabama in port. A LARGE part of the wealthy population of Nash-ville were under Breckluridge, in Bragg's army, at

that general thirteen hundred were killed. Threefourths of the ladies, of the Episcopal Uhurch are in nourning.
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FRY telegraphs to Governor Seymour the correct quots of Ner under the proclamation of 17th of October, as 60,371, and its deficiency as 47,651, so that the whole numper to be raised to avoid a new draft will be over

Chickamauga, and out of sixteen hundred under

THE rebel papers expect soon a renewal of operations from the besieging forces before Charleston. Gen. Gilmore, it is said, has his batteries perfected, and will ere long reopen upon the city. A best reconnoissance to Fort Sumpter was driven off. GOV. BRANLETTE sends from Frankfort, Ky., a despatch to the Democratic committee at Buffalo sing himself from attending the meeting there. in which he says: "We now have a formidable raid upon us, our banks are robbed and towns sacked within forty miles of the capital. No man," says the Governor, "can think of quitting his post while this continues." THE Governors of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rnode Island, Illinois,

and Wisconsin, have issued proclamations recommending that Thursday, November 26, be observed as a day of thanksgiving. The same day has been THE indications seem unmistakable that our armies are about to assume a vigorous offensive in parts of the general campaign the Secretary of the Navy.

Chattanooga sufficient evidence that he has no disposition to hurl his weakened columns against our well-constructed earthworks. What, then, can be his designs, and what are the execution? Perhaps the following brief, but significant paragraph, from the Atlanta Appeal of the 14th instant, may help us to comprehend the intentions of Bragg: "Beyond the fact that an important movement of the Army of Tennessee was evidently about to be made, we have been unable to learn anything from the latest passenger arrivals from above. That a programme has been decided upon, and would be at once put on foot, is the concurrent testimony of all, but in what direction no inkling could be obtained. The troops seemed overjoyed at the prospect of being early put to work." What is the nature of the movement thus dimly foreshadowed? It is possible that a flank movement may be attempted; in other words, General ment against Chattanooga, which General Vicksburg — severing General THOMAS' his position. It is an accepted principle, we believe, in military service, that no Had Vicksburg not been half so impregnable to assault, it might now yet have

attempt a flank movement seems to be the only alternative remaining him. His victory has left him in a desperate situation. He must do something; for continued inactivity can only mean the destruction of his own army, and the fall of the "Confederacy." As JEFFERSON DAVIS said to the soldiers of upon your achieving whatever, under the position is so hazardous, does he not assume the offensive at once? So he might have all the indications, he has been guided by the course of events in Virginia. General LEE, in his recent mysterious movements, seems to have had two purposes to subserve. One was to gain time and delay General MEADE before Washington, by seeming to menace the capital, while in reality he was detaching an entire division of his army to send to Georgia; and the other, perhaps, was to induce the Washington authorities to call on General GRANT for reinforcements to resist the anticipated rebel advance. The first purpose seems to have division has joined BRAGG. This, therefore, we noticed several days since as a singular occurrence, and we now have the explana-BRAGG, then, having been heavily rein-

Charleston-and having no alternative left, | put an end to naval warfare, or render the is about to make an aggressive movement. But it will not be such a movement as will at present compel him to abandon his line object now sought to be accomplish- the repulse at Chickamauga need not be ed, and from the telegraphic reports, ascribed to the interference of Providence.

with me in the halls of the Legislature last winter | that "the rebels are in motion," and that | But let the Copperhead journals take care "the rebel army in large force are moving to our left," it would appear that the enterprise has already commenced. That it will be successful we do not greatly dread. It cannot be a surprise, and nothing but overwhelming numbers will compel Gen. BURN-SIDE to abandon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and thus allow the armies of LEE and Bragg to effect a junction.

The Use of Torpedoes in War. One of the most marked results of the present war has been the impetus it has given to the inventive skill of the country. The records of the Patent Office, we think

will show that, notwithstanding the secession of the Southern States, and the consequent interruption to trades and manufactures in the remaining States, our inventors, as a class, have never been more active or better remunerated. As a natural consequence, unusual attention and research have been devoted to the improvement of the various implements and appliances of war. and the success has been such as not only to spread the fame of American inventors throughout the world, but almost to revolu tionize the whole theory and art of war.

The triumph of our monitors was the first great shock that frightened slow-going Europe out of its propriety, as the ten-column Parliamentary debates in the London Times, on the question of harbor defences, most ludicrously showed. The destruction of Fort Sumpter, at a distance of over two miles, and the bombardment of Charleston at five miles distance, was another powerful shock to transatlantic sensibilities; while the success of the Ferris gun, which, it has been demonstrated, will throw a ball over eight miles, and the not-less wonderful success of the "Greek fire" experiment, have completely confounded our French and British friends. Formerly it was our practice to turn to Europe for instruction in the art of war, and during the Orimean war this Government despatched a commission thither for the purpose of making observations that might some day be turned to advantage. Now, however, the case is exactly the re verse. Older nations, that have made war their sole occupation and their sole road to preferment and glory-whose history, in fact, without the record of their wars, would be like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted, and that may be said to have grown gray with the panoply of the warrior about them-must now turn to these shores to be taught how to build their ships and how to make their guns. In this department of in-

vestigation, at least, the loyal States of the Union have outstripped all competitors. But we have yet much to learn and to accomplish. Ample opportunity yet remains for our inventors to achieve distinction. No single munition of war can be named that is incapable of further improvement, and some seem to have almost wholly escaped attention. Among the latter the torpedo may be included; for while we are aware that several devices of this description have been patented since the outbreak of the war, the fact that we never hear of anything being accomplished by them would justify the inference that they have not fulfilled the expectations of their originators. In another column of our paper to-day we publish a communication on this subject from an emi nent French engineer, whose experience in

the matter whereof he speaks must entitle his opinions to consideration. Our corre That Chattanooga is impregnable against | spondent says: "The idea of a torpedo, assault it is not possible to question. If which one might say to have been received proof were required on this point, the fact | from the Greeks, is a weapon that will terthat General BBAGG, notwithstanding the minate maritime wars, and stop those extraexigencies of his position, has remained in- vagant and ruinous constructions coated with active since the battle of Chickamauga, is iron, under the names of monitors, ironclads, gunboats, etc." Again, he says in conclusion: "When the art of constructing and fixing torpedoes becomes known the blockade of ports will be an impossi reasons of his delay in carrying them into bility. This, sooner or later, torpedoes are destined to accomplish." Supposing no further improvements should be made in the model of our war ships, or in the ma terial composing them, the inference of our correspondent "V" is undoubtedly correct in theory. In practice we are not so sure that maritime wars, and the maintenance of blockades, would become impos-

sible things. Whatever may be done by one belligerent may be done by another and in naval engagements, instead of the contest being simply iron-clads against ironclads, the additional question would be presented of torpedo versus torpedo. The difficulty of constructing these terrible weapons of offence is one easily surmounted. The great trouble lies in affixing them in the desired position. It was because of this Brace may attempt to repeat the move- that the attempt to destroy the New Ironsides so signally failed. How can this diffi-GRANT practised so successfully against culty be obviated? It seems to us that and assured him of their unshaken confidence in had one or more rafts been moved alongcommunications, and completely investing side of the mammoth frigate, to provide for any such a contingency as that he said the people would require the records upon which occurred, the rebels would have position should be too strongly fortified; been still more completely bafiled in their position should be too strongly fortified; for in that case the enemy, instead of uselessly assaulting it, will assuredly attempt to outflank it, and there are very few if any positions which cannot be outflanked.

Hed Vickeburg not heer helf so impress. means of protection shall be devised? Perhaps, if we were acquainted with the secret been in rebel possession; and so, if Chattanooga were not so thoroughly invested with fortifications and rifle-pits, Bradge with a said with the secret t lieved to be planted in the harbor of Charles-

any that our vessels have actually encoun-Some weeks ago, it will be recollected we printed a communication from Captain JURGEN L. JURGENS, a skilful Danish offi Brace's command: "Our cause depends | cer, descriptive of a war vessel, modelled upon an entirely new principle, and embracing many novel features, which he had invented and submitted to the Navy Department. The naval examining board reported favorably of Captain Jungen's plans, and it is probable that a vessel will be constructed in accordance with them. One of the most valuable features of the ship is a row of pointed guard wings, projecting from its sides beneath the water, to ward off the assaults of rams or other hostile contrivances. In Captain Jungen's language, "the said wings, when not in use, lay in parallel positions against the sides of the ship, so as not to retard her motion; but they may be thrown outward at any suitable angle to sheer off the attack of a ram or other vessel, or to grapple and impede her motion and maneeuvres." It seems to us that the same principle might be taken adon you, and happy it is that all can rely upon an entirely new principle, and emblessing of Providence, human power can invented and submitted to the Navy Deeffect." Why, then, it may be asked, if his | partment. The naval examining board redone, perhaps; but, if we may judge from structed in accordance with them. One of that the same principle might be taken adbeen gained, for we hear that LONGSTREET'S Vantage of so as to guard a vessel from contact with torpedoes, as these contrivances was the division whose arrival in Charleston | are now constructed. Of course they may be greatly improved in the future, and some systematic means may be found for attaching them beneath the vessel or other object sought to be destroyed; but with all defe forced by LEE, and, possibly, by BEAURE—for a victory at Chattanooga would be worth to the rebels a score of victories at day is very far distant when torpedoes will with all deletored by LEE, and, possibly, by BEAURE—for a victory at Chattanooga would be worth to the rebels a score of victories at day is very far distant when torpedoes will with all deletored by LEE, and, possibly, by BEAURE—for a victory at Chattanooga would correspondent, we cannot but think that the day is very far distant when torpedoes will with all deletored by LEE, and, possibly, by BEAURE—for a victory at Chattanooga would correspondent, we cannot but think that the day is very far distant when torpedoes will with all deletored by LEE, and, possibly, by BEAURE—for a victory at Chattanooga would be worth to the rebels a score of victories at

establishment of a blockade impossible. A CINCINNATI PAPER, upon what auof retreat via Atlanta, at present the only | thority we do not know-upon none, we line he has. In our opinion he will throw hope—states that General ROSECRANS was a portion of his forces across the Tennessee | removed because "he is greatly discouraged | river, to intercept General BURNSIDE. The about the war, and believes that the seceded latter, we think, is in greater danger than States can never be brought back by the General Thomas; for, not only is he liable to vigorous policy which the Government has be intercepted by BRAGG, but, likewise, at- adopted. He no longer fights with any tacked in the rear by LEE, who, having de- ardor, but simply from a sense of duty, stroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, | considering each victory a useless waste does not fear an advance of General MEADE of blood. He has no confidence in meanwhile. Because of these facts we are his successes. All these details come led to conclude that General Brage will to me from a person very dear to make no movement against Chattanooga Rosecrans, to whom the General wrote until General Burnside's corps has been | that he saw in the defeat of Chickamauga effectually prevented from reaching that the finger of God." Could we believe this post: If Burnside can be destroyed or put: true, we should say that Gen. Rosechans' to flight, Bragg can afford to abandon his removal is more fortunate for the Army of line of retreat through Georgia, for he the Cumberland than any of its victories, and can then effect a junction with LEE, a greater blessing to the country than even and can operate against Chattanooga the appointment of General Grant to chief without the hazard now threatening his command in the West. If General Rosecommunications. No doubt that is the | crans has ceased to fight with any ardor.

lest, in using the name of a soldier, long trusted by the people, to injure the Government, they find themselves convicted of slander. Certainly, General Rosechans' late speech in Cincinnati gives no color to this report.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND DELA-WARE must be added to the illustrious roll of States pledged to the Union. The canvass in each of these State is active. Elsewhere we report a great meeting in Camden county, addressed by eminent and loyal speakers. In New York the friends of the Government are working well. In Delaware no loyal man can hesitate between Mr. CHARLES Brown, bitterly opposed to the war, and all his life a friend of the men now leading the rebellion, and Mr. N. B. SMITHERS, whose devotion to the Union it would be hard to

IN MAINE, New Hampshire, and Connecticut there is a Democratic party such as has not existed in New England for years—atrong, energetic, full of faith, and feared by its enemies. It has a future.— Boston Courter. Then the Union has not.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.

The Naty. The Navy Department has received information hat the steamship De Soto, during the latter part of October, when in Southwest Past, received inormation that a steamer had been boarded by a band of rebels, and carried out of the river. After a run of thirty-five miles she was captured, and proved to be the Leviathan. She is a new and very fast screw steamer, amply supplied with coal and proisions for a cruise, with a picked crew. Captain Walker says: "I feel great satisfaction in announcing this success, for when the Boston, a very much inferior vessel, was carried off, some months ago, by a similar enterprise, we soon fell upon her track, and thus had the opportunity of witnessing the desolation she had spread in her path, blackening the seas in her wake with the charred memorials of many fine ships. The Leviathan, with her desperate band, has been sent to

New Orleans.' Commodore BELL, in a communication to the Department, dated aboard the steamship Pensacola off New Orleans, October 6th, says: "The steamer Tennessee returned the day before from the Rio Grande, whither she had been despatched with Captain BAHN, of the United States Engineers, to examine the coast of Texas. The Tennessee left the Rio Grande on the 10th inst. On her return, off the Rio Brazos, she captured the British schooner Friendship, loaded with munitions of war, from Havana, and at the same time chased another schooner, which was fired and blown up when three miles distant from the Tennessee. The explosion was discovered to be the Jane, of Nassau, New Lieut. Com. H. DANA, of the Cayuga, also has

been successful in destroying, by fire, two schooners on the coast of Louisiana. They were loaded with owder of French manufacture.
Commander Rollando, of the U.S. steamer Semiole, off Sabine Pass, has informed Commodor BELL that the Olifton and Jackson, with three cotton-clad ateamers, were seen daily steaming in the river there. From all the information he could obtain, he inferred that every blockade runner, either from or into Mobile, has been captured, and that the coast of Texas will be, henceforth, the principal theatre for blockade-runners. Acting Rear Admiral Lue, in a despatch dated Newport News, yesterday, says the Newbern has arrived from Beaufort with five hundred barrels of

tar and crude turpentine. The Nansemond has driven ashore the Venus. one of the largest and swiftest of blockade-runner with a valuable cargo. She is totally destroyed. . The Post Office Department. The contract for supplying stationery to the Post SOLOMON, of Washington.

Removal of Rebel Prisoners. Over five hundred rebel prisoners are to be re moved to-morrow from the Old Capitol for exchange. Payment of Western Troops. The Treasury Department has recently sent sever or eight million of dollars to the West for the pay-The Burned Steamer Ruth.

To day the Treasurer received another package of notes from the wreck of the steamer Rtnh, thus furnishing additional proof that all the money, nearly \$3,000,000, was on board at the time of the fire. General Bragg's Army. It is not known in military circles that Brace has been recently reinforced from Ler's army, nor

From Burnside's Army. Reports from BURNSIDE received up to yesterday show that he is rendering good service in East ssee, and has repeatedly driven back recon noitring parties of rebels. From the Army of the Cumberland. Active operations by the Army of the Cumbe land have been delayed in consequence of complete and safe communications for supplies not having yet been established; but this defect will very soon

General Rosecrans at Cincinnati. INTERESTING AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH—FALSITY OF SENSATION RUMORS—THE PRESIDENT COMPLI MENTS ROSECRANS ON HIS LAST BATTLE. this city at about 11 o'clock this morning, and was of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcome On arriving at the hotel, General Rosecrans was introduced to the assemblage by Judge Stever, who said that his fellow-citizens of Cincinnati appreciated the work he had accomplished for his country him. While he has never dishonored his native State, the State has never forgotten him. Alluding to his removal from the Army of the Cumberland

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS. He asked the people not to forget their duty to the Government, whatever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he had been used he desired

which that act was based to be produced.

At the conclusion of his speech, cheers were give

ton have done us quite as much damage as for Gen. Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumber-The welcome given to Gen. Rosecrans was earne and hearty throughout.

Brisk Cavalry Skirmishes with the Enc my-Pennsylvanians Engaged.

The main portion of our army is lying quiet, and there is no immediate prospect of a forward movement.
This morning the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry held the right of our advanced line at Freeman's ford, on the Rappahannock. When the attack was made, a equadron of cavalry was held in reserve behind the dismounted skirmishers of each regiment. The whole affair reflects credit upon the officers in command of our forces, while it is certain that we inflicted considerable damage upon the enemy. CASUALTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY. ajor Chas. F. Taggart, since died. orporal Edwin Fellenbaum, slightly wounded in John R. Williams, Company L., groin. Ultiah Bremer, Company L. Ulriah Bremer, Company L, leg.

Lewallen, Company C, finger.

Michael O'Connord, Company G, foot.

The following is a list of the 18th Pennsylva avalry wounded by the accident on the Orange cleandria Railroad:

Mr. H. McGlumpy.
Wr. S. Webster.
John Polkey.
Sergt E. J. Wright.
Wm. E. Childs.
David Fritz.
S. Garrison.
Jacob Stewart.
Ames Noble.
Corp. John More. David Throp. A Liberal Offer. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I hereby propose all the members of my family (six in number) as subscribers to a fund of wo thousand dollars, each subscriber contribution one dollar, for the following purposes, viz :

1. To pay a premium of one thousand dollars for the best accepted original national ode, written by a native of this country, and introducing a new name for our Republic. 2. To pay a premium of one thousand dollars for the best accepted original air for said ode, composed by a native of this country, and presented within ninety days after the publication of the ode And I hereby propose Horace Greeley, John W. Forney, and Henry Winter Davis as suitable per-Forney, and Henry Winter Davis as suitable persons to manage this trust and declare the awards, with power to cancel the national name introduced by the successful poet, and to adopt such name in lieu thereof as they may deem most appropriate.

Yours, respectfully,

Yours, it is not better the awards, from Liverpool; bark Twillight, from Bristol, England; brig Robin, from Cherryfield.

Below, ship John Parker.

Boston, Oc. 26 — Arrived, bark Sicilian, from Paleimo; bark Armenia, from Constantinople, and schooner Bessie (Br.), from Fayal.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

General Grant at Chattanooga Movement of Bragg's Army REPORTED ATTACK ON ROME AND ATLANTA, GA.

Defeat of the Rebels near Canton, Miss.,

by McPherson.

CHATTANOOGA. OINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—A special despatch to the Gazette from Chattanooga, dated the 24th, gives the following information:

General Grant arrived here yesterday. Deserters report that Breckinridge's and Hindman's corps are withdrawing. The rebels are moving in large bodies to our left to-day, but their object is unknown.

Rumors are affect that Rome and Atlanta have een attacked in the rear by our forces.

The river is high and rising. The weather is cold, and the roads are in bad condition. All is quiet, B in bad condition. All is quiet, MISSISSIPPI. MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—General McPherson, on the 15th, came up with the enemy near Canton, Miss. After a short fight, the enemy retreated, leaving two undred prisoners in our hands. General McPherson occupies Canton. GENERAL LOGAN'S COMMAND. General Logan marched, with his command, from Vicksburg into the interior of Mississippi a week

ago. He will soon be heard from.

Pennsylvanians Killed and Wounded at Blue Springs, Oct. 11th. Blue Springs, Oct. 11th.
George McMichael, 45th Pennsylvania, killed.
S. W. McIntrut, I. 2d Pennsylvania, wounded.
Second Lieut. De W. O. Hogg, I. 46th Penna.
Second Lieut. John Erwin, E., 45th Pennaylvania.
Second Lieut. R. G. Cheeseman, A., 46th Penna.
Sergeant Z. Ward, F., 46th Pennsylvania.
Henry Beeler, E., 45th Pennsylvania.
Corporal G. W. Song, A., 46th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Devinney, diummer, H., 50th Pennsylvania.
H. A. Foulk, D., 45th Pennsylvania.
Orroral Rich. Batley, E., 46th Pennsylvania.
Hy. Nienich, B. 45th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Eminitzer, A., 45th Pennsylvania.
Mark Williams, D., 46th Pennsylvania.
Pat. McCollough, O., 50th Pennsylvania. Pat. McCollough, C., 50th Pennsylvania.
Reuben Daniels, H., 45th Pennsylvania.
Corporal J. R. White, C., 45th Pennsylvania.
T. B. Williams, A., 45th Pennsylvania.
Philomen Sloat, G. 45th Pennsylvania.
Allen Albert, D., 45th Pennsylvania.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROS, Oct. 24.—The propeller Virginia, Captain Snyder, arrived this morning from New York, with about two hundred rebel prisoners. They were captured at the battle of Gettysburg and nearly all of them are wounded, and have lost either an arm or a leg. HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Elisha E. Lefarge, 99th N. Y., died Ost. 17. Warren Needham, 9th Vi., died Oct. 23. Daniel Sexton, 170th N. X., died Out. 23. CHESAPBAKE HOSPITAL. Porter S. Niles, 9th Vt., died Oct. 17. Geo. W. Hubbard, 9th Vt., died Oct. 16.

BALFOUR HOSPITAL.
Jerome Nichols, 7th Conn., died Oct. 17. The propeller City of Richmond, Captain Kelly, crived here this morning from Washington, with F. A. Holbrook, the commissioner of Vermont. hey will take all the disabled Vermont soldiers from this place, on the City of Richmond, to New Haven, Conn., whence they will go to the United States general hospital at Brattleboro', Vt. RULES FOR LETTERS GOING SOUTH. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25 - The steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, left here early yesterday morning, for City Point, in charge of the flag of-truce officer Major Mulford, General S. A. Meredith accompanied them. They took up a large lot of clothing for the comfort of our prisoners of war,

general of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fortress Monroe, marked on the outther address will be forwarded, All letters sent to Fortress Monroe, without a triot compliance with these rules, except for prioners of war, will be transmitted to the dead-letter

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Yankees Retreating to the Big Black— Davis on the way to Enterprise, Miss.— A Roat Reconnoissance Driven from Fort FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 24.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 24th instant, says: "One of the pri-oners confined in Libby Prison, a member of the ennsylvania Cavalry, was shot a night or two since, by the guard, while attempting to escape. He was The Richmond Dispatch, of Oct. 22d, contains the

ollowing despatch: states that the Yankees are rapidly retreating to the Big Black, and are being pursued by our cavairy. On their retreat they burned some houses in Clinton. Tississippi. CHARLESTON, Oct. 21 .- A reconnoitring party of the enemy, in barges, was discovered near Fort Sumpter last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, and riven off with grape-shot.

From Central and South America. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The steamer North Star from Aspinwall on the 17th, has arrived here, with 5296, 321 in treasure. The Valparaiso dates from Sept. 18th state that he railroad to Santiago is opened. The Chilian House of Deputies have revoked the uthority granting the Catholics the privilege to end an envoy to Rome. The Mefillone-Island dispute bids fair to be amiably settled. A Nicaragua letter to the Panama Herald, dated the 25th of September, states that Carera is besieging Sarrios, and that the latter probably will have to urrender. Civil law has been generally reinstated n Nicaragua. The ship Ocean Pearl arrived at Valparaiso in 00 days from Boston, Sept. 16th. Mesquero had entered Parto, where he was met by Florez, the Ecuadorian minister, on friendly erms. The churches in Bogota have all been reppened, the priests and bishops having taken the

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Capture of the Bark Sea Bride—Escape of the Uriana—Whereabouts of the Privateers. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-The bark Uriana, from the Jape of Good Hope August 28 and St. Helena Sepember 12, arrived at this port this morning. She has on board Captain White, and Messrs. Schofield Sea Bride, of Boston, which vessel was captured by he pirate Alabama in sight of the harbor of Table Bay, and within gunshot of the shore. The Uriana has also as passengers G. Williams and J. Eldridge, mates of the bark Anna F. Schmidt, il Boaton, which was also captured by the pirates.

The Uriana left port at night, at which time the pirate Georgia was coaling at St. Simon's bay. The pirate Captain Semmes had declared publicly Cape Town that he would hang Captain Cooper, of the Uriana, for flying the stars and stripes in the port while his vessel was anchored near the Ala-

The pirates Florida and Tuscaloosa were cruising n the coast. The pirate Alabama was said to be at or near Sal-danha Bay, superintending the disposal of the bark Sea Bride and her cargo, which was reported to have been purchased by a company of Englishmen at Cape Town. A master and crew had been sent from Cape Town to take charge of the Sea Bride. The bark Lone Star, of Warren, R. I., was at St Helena with four of her crew in irons, charged with aving murdered the first mate. SUSPICIOUS VESSEL OFF THE COAST OF PORTLAND, Oct. 26.—The schooner Mary Lizzie reports that on Saturday morning at sunrise, about one hundred miles east of Portland, she saw a large ark rigged vessel, about 600 tons burden, five or six miles astern, apparently light, with painted ports. At noon he discovered that the rig of the vessel was altered to a ship, and pursuing him, with no colors flying. The wind being moderate, the ship could ot catch the schooner. About three P. M. she nut out a boat, manned by twenty men, which cha the schooner for an hour, when the wind breezed up and the schooner sailed away. At sunset the hin was right over the schooner's stern, steering N. N. W. At this time the schooner was off Mount

The Draft in New York. ALBANY, Oct. 28 .- The following telegram was eccived at the Executive Department to day: "GOVERNOR SEYMOUR: 60,378 is the correct luots of New York under the proclamation of the 17th of October. The quota was subdivided for the different divisions, and perhaps the mistake originated in that way.

JAS. B. FRY,

"Provost Marshal General." General Fry also advises Governor Seymour that New York was deficient, on the 17th of October, of 47,657 men. So that the whole number of volunteers to be raised before January next, to avoid the new

The Russian Officers.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct 26.—The Russian naval off-

cers arrived here this atternoon by a special train from Buffalo. They express themselves highly pleased with the trip. They are comfortably quar-tered at the Branerd House for the night, and will reach New York at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. Naval Affairs. IMMENSE WAR FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR.—
Never since the organization of the navy of the
United States have there been so many United States
vessels of war in New York harbor as at the present
time. There are no less than sixty two, carrying
444 guns, a larger force than that of the entire
United States navy before the outbreak of the robellion. The Government has purchased a fleet of tugs which are to be sent to Charleston. Ship News.

The Canada Off Cape Race. OAPE RACE, Oct. 26 .- The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, passed off this point this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and her advices, which are to the 16th instant, via Southampton, obtained. The steamship Bavaria arrived at Southampton on the 16th inst., and the royal mail steamer China

EUROPE.

at Queenstown on the same day.

The political news is unimportant.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had made a forcible speech in Liverpool. The address was frequently and disgracefully interrupted during its delivery, but the event was unaccompanied by any riotous proceedings, as was anticipated. The steamer Anglia, from Boston via St. Johns, arrived at Galway on the 18th. The Paris Bourse is heavy, and Rentes closed at

4,100 beles are American. STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is firm. SIAIS OF TRADE.—The manchester market is arm, but quiet. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and other suthorities, report the Breadstuffs market cull, and tending downwards. Flour quiet but steady. American E@23s. Wheat dail, and tending downward; red Western 768s 2d; red Southern 8s 3d@3s 6d. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 27s 9d. and in changed; mixed 758 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—Leef flat. Pork tending downward. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard merket bere. Tallow firm. Butter steady. LiVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady, and unchanged; Pots 50s; Pearls 33s. Sugar 36pd higher. C flee unchanged. Rice active, and 3d bigher, Lucked 011 firm at 44s 6d. Linesed Cake unchanged. Rossin firm. Spirits of Turpentine at 70-682s 6d. Petrotum nominal; refined at 2s 1d@2s 3d; Crude £12 10s. THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

The market continues quiet but steady.

HAVKE COTTON MARKET—The cutton sales for the week amount to 48,000 bates. The market is excited, and tending upwards, with considerable advance in all qualities of 12025 centimes. As Orleans tres ordinates 28 francs, do. bas 366 francs. Stock in port, 18,600 bales. Arrival of the Steamer Bellona. NEW YORK, Oct. 26 -The steamer Bellona, from London, via Havre, arrived at this port this morning

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-night. Her adices have been anticipated. A Supposed Blockade Runner. New York, Oct. 26.—The schooner Armstron rom Porto Rico, reports having seen on the 20th in lat. 34, long. 72, a large British propeller, painted white, ateering for Bermuda. She was probably a

Fire in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 .- The building, No. 19 Front street, occupied by Lewis Megrue, a Government feed contractor, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss, which amounted to \$12,000, was covered by insurance.

The Price of Gold at Baltimore BALTIMORE, Oct. 26 .- Gold closed heavy this morning at 148%@148%. THE GULF.

Progress of the Texas Expedition - New York, Captain Chisholm, left here early yesterday morning, for City Point, in charge of the flag of truce officer Major Mulford, General S. A. Meredith accompanied them. They took up a large lot of clothing for the comfort of our prisoners of war, now confined in prisons in and about Richmond, about twelve thousand in number. The steamer returned to day, but brings no prisoners or passengers of any kind. The following rules, for letters going South, have been established by Major General Foster:

1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to other than purely domestic matters.
2. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full.
3. All letters must be sent with five cents postage enclosed, if togo to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.
4. All letters must be enclosed to the commanding general of the Department of Virginia and North Iberia General Banks' Base of Supplies-

PROTECTION.

The rebel military force in Texas, west of the Neuces river, was estimated at 2,200 effective men, and of this number probably two-thirds would abandon the rebel cause on the approach of United States troops. The rebel troops in the entire State of Texas will not exceed 10,000 men, and of this number two thirds are conscripts; consequently the fighting material is not of the best kind. The atronghold of Texas is Galveston. It is now garrisoned by four regiments of rebels, under General Magnuder. The defences are sand works of some magnitude. The fortifications are casemated, but without bomb proofs. The principal work is the Tremont street battery, to the westward of the island, at the entrance of Galveston harbor. On a point commancing the channel leading to the city, there are two batteries, respectively named Bankhead and Magnuder, and, on the opposite side, there is also a very formidable fortification. The summarine of Galveston consists of forty guns. The guns are mounted on cars leading to the fortifications are mounted on cars leading to the fortifications, and so arranged as to be moved from one point to another, as contingencies may require, and taken from the island if necessary. In the garrison at Galveston great dissatisfaction has prevailed, which led to open mutiny. Colonel Luckett's regiment recently threw down their arms, refusing duty, as they received little or no food. They serzed the heavy battery on the point, turned the guns on the city, and threatened to bombard it, unless tood was furnished them. The menace was successful and supplies of food were sent to the gurson the city, and threatened to bombard it, unless tood was furnished them. The menace was aucessful and supplies of food were sent to the gurson the city and threatened to bombard it, unless tood was furnished them. The menace was successful and supplies of food were sent to the gurson the city and threatened to bombard it, unless tood was furnished them. The menace was successful and supplies of food were sent to the gurson of

MATAMOROS AND BROWNSVILLE.

The sentiments of the people of Matamoros regarding the probable occupation of that city by the French were decidedly of a pacific character. The citizens have no idea of opposing the French. The archives of the State have been taken away, and everything in the shape of valuable effects prepared to move at the first intimation of the approach of the French. The people of the line are looking-with great anxiety for the occupation of the Texas side of the Rio Grande by United States troeps. Disturbances are continually taking place betwen the Texan rebeis and Mexicans on the line of the Rio Grande. The principal point of these hoatile demonstrations is near Matamoros. Major Barideras, of the Texas rebei army, with a battalion of troops, recently crossed the Rio MATAMOROS AND BROWNSVILLE.

these hostile demonstrations is near Matamoros. Major Barideras, of the Texas rebel army, with a battalion of troops, recently crossed the Rio Grande, into Mexican territory, at a point near Gueriera, for the purpose of capturing one Zapati in command of a body of Mexican troops, who, it was said, was employed by the United States Government. The rebel major, in his report of the pursuit, states that he succeeded in overtaking Zapati and his party, and captured them. Zapati was a refugee from Texas. Zapati was arrested and put into the guard house at Matamoros, but succeeded in eccaping, and inducing the guard to fee with him. The Mexican Gen. Cortinas, who some years ago was quite troublesome on the Rio Grande, arrived at Matamoros on the 10th ult. His arrival produced great excitement at Brownsville, as he had besieged that city before, and has a peculiar hatred for Texans. He brought withim some of his principal followers, comprising many of the most blood thirsty vagabonds in Mexico. His movements were closely watched by the Texans; they anticipate a design on the part of the Mexican chief to cross the river. The rebel force in Brownsville is weak. In Central Texas the rebel conscription had been enforced to its fullest extent. Men of all grades were forced into the ranks, and removed from their homes. This has produced great dissatisfaction among the leaders of the rebellion who were forced into the ranks, they anticipating that their civil service would exempt them from the army. All the cotton in the State has been seized by the military authorities on Confederate account—the act being excused as a "military necessity." The cotton is being transported to the Rio Grande and to Matamoros, to be sold to English blockade runners, or exchanged for arms and munitions of war, brought into that port in steamers and sailing vessels. The commercial relations between Brownsville and Matamoros, notwithstanding the fact that there is a mutual hatred between the citizens, are the same now as before the rebellion.

INION GUNBOATS AT THE RIO GRANDE.
Five Union gunboats lay at the mouth of the Rio
Grande, vigilantly, eyeing the contraband trade, and
offering protection to Union refugees. Nearly all
goods imported into Texas were of Northern or
Mexican manufacture. Very few English or French
invoices had been received of late. The Harriet
Lane was at Galveston, but needed repairs which
could not be effected at that port. She was consequently considered uncless by the rebels. He states
that all the forces in Texas are conscripts. Including the divisions of Kirby Smith and Magruder, it
is generally supposed that there are not over 25,000
troops in the State. UNION GUNBOATS AT THE RIO GRANDE.

Affairs on the Rio Grande., From the New Orleans Era_Oct. 17 J
We have received copies of the Brownsville Flag
f Sept. 18 and 25, and Oct. 2, from which we clip
he following items: OUR PATRIOTIC MEXICAN VOTERS. OUR PATRIOTIC MEXICAN VOTERS.

Yesterday, when the Government was in great and urgent want of transportation, and all the American teams were being pressed into service, our patriotic Mexican draymen skedaddled for the woods, and hid their drays in the bush. It is a question if they would have run away if an election was being held, and they had a chance to sell their votes for a bit of gingerbread. Will the people of Texas ever learn to treat as aliens those who shun all the duties of citizenship, and practise all the vices common to the enemies of the State! If the salvation of the country had been at stake, our pasalvation of the country had been at stake, our pa-triotic Mexican population would not have lent a hand to save it. IMPORTANT COTTON ORDER.

At a later hour yesterday we learned that Gov. Ruiz, of Tamaulipas, had received an order from President Juarez, commanding him, in the event of a landing on the Rio Grande by the French, to burn all the cotton in Matamoros which could not be sent into the interior, and to stop all cotton coming from Monterey, and send it towards San Luis. This is a very important matter, and it affects thousands of bales of cotton belonging to foreign residents in Mexico. From the Mississippl and Beyond.

The editor of the Mobile Register had a recent interview with a gentleman from beyond the Mississippl, whose opportunities are favorable for learning the condition of things there.

The account he gives of the spirit of the people in Northern Louisiana is not so favorable as could be wished, but nothing else than might be expected from the depressing influences which have been operating upon them since the fall of Vicksburg.

The news from Sabine Pass, however, has had an encouraging effect, and that from Chickamauga must have a further tendency in the same direction. Week before last there were eighty boats between Natcht 2 and Vicksburg, bound up with troops. Only 5,000 Yankees were left at Little Rock, and but a handful at Vicksburg.

It was said that General Magruder gave each of the men engaged at Sabine Pass a silver medal, besides a barrel of whisky among them, which was about equivalent to a gallon apiece.

A correspondent from Houston writes:

We are in fine spirits here, in Texas, especially since we have heard of Roseovans' defeat, and our brethren on the other side of the Mississippi need not borrow any trouble on our account. We think, over here, that our cause and prospects were never brighter than at present. In fact, the letters of William C. Rives and Maury express our feelings in full concerning the final result, From the Mississippi and Beyond.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Full Official Returns.

Total. ... Majorities.... 33128 ...269,496 ...254,17 . 12,50

Agnew's majority..... Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - Last evening Madame Vestvali made her appearance at this establishment for the first time. She is a very finelooking woman, exceedingly well-bred to the stage and performs the part given her with the customary degree of grace. We cannot pronounce a positive opinion upon Vestvali until we have the opportuni-ty of seeing her again. Her representation last evening struck us as being passionate and demonatrative, and as developing very attractive qualities of form and gesture. In another article we shall have more to say of her capabilities. THE GERMAN OPERA.—It is welcome news to the large musical intelligence of Philadelphia that next week the German Opera will be with us. This

particular opera belongs to Carl Anachutz, by his genius, as an impressario, and to Adolph Birgfeld, by his enterprise, as an agent; both are earnest musicians, devoted to the art, and we shall assuredly enjoy a company, a repertoire, and performance worthy of our desire. The Anschutz Opera has appeared in Washington and Baltimore with great success, and has satisfied and developed the teste of those cities. This experience has been but a prelude to its greater appearance at the Academy, with the prestige of all its old and recent successes. Next Monday will be the first night of the opera. Owing to increased expenses, the prices of admission have been raised, but every ticket twelve-nights is but ten dollars, and we are not surprised that already three thousand dollars have een subscribed. Mr. Anschutz's company is now a much better

one than ever, greatly strengthened by Madame Frederici, a new prima donna of merit, and Herr Haldman, who is pronounced one of the very finest of German tenors. An established favorite, Madame Bertha Johannsen, whose admirable perform-ance of Fidelio is well remembered, will also appear. Four new operas, which have not yet been per-formed in America, will be presented: Gounod's "Faust," a work of high merit and attraction;
"Euryanthe," which contains some of the most exquisite passages of Weber; Spohr's "Jessonds," and Flotow's "Indra." "Fidelio," "Don Gio vanni," and "Der Freischutz," will also be given This prospectus is certainly brilliant. crowded on Wednesday night by the musical and fashionable, for Gottschalk, "the Prince of pianists," as the bills say, for the first time this season will display his marvellous powers of execution to the Philadelphia public. Gottschalk, in certain qualities of the virtuoso, has no equal in America his talent needs no compliment. With Mr. Wolfsohn he will play several new compositions, and will b and Mr. Behrens. The programme is attractive. An Intellectual Entertainment.—This evening Mrs. Cecile Rush, well known as an intelligent

and accomplished reader, will give a series of misellaneous readings at Musical Fund Hall. The selections are of the most popular character, and all who may be present. LECTURE FOR A WORTHY OBJECT .- A lecture for Children will be delivered Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Dr. Moriarty enjoys an undisputed reputation for eloquence and learning, and having chosen a novel subject—"The Inferiority of the Anglo-Saxon

Race"—he will no doubt have, as usual, a large LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES early attention of dealers is requested to the prim &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and

ENTRA LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE THIS DAY .- See Thomas & Sons tory of the War, for which a Hartford publishing ouse is to pay him the sum of ten thousand do lars.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. A PROBABLE SUICIDE. - About 11 o'clock A FROBABLE SUICIDE.—About 11 o'clock last night Henry Killion, residing at No. 110 North Fifth street, attempted to commit suicide by inflicting severe wounds upon his throat and stomach with a razor. From the nature of the injuries it is highly improbable that he will recover. He was taken to the Penn Hospital. The reason for the deed is not known.

CASE OF DESERTION .- Two female in-Ass. Of DESERTION.—I We lettlet the fasts, about a month old, were found last evening in an alley in Latimer street, near Seventeenth, and taken care of by a lady residing in the neighborhood. Such heartless beings who desert their children to the mercy of the world, when discovered, should be made an example of. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named Philip Collier, four years old, was run over yesterday after-noon and killed by a cart loaded with bricks, at the corner of Otis and Sepviva streets, Nineteenth ward. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

CITY ITEMS. Plain Facts for the People, about the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. It would be folly to attempt any higher eulogy upon the world renowned Sewing Machine of Wheeler & Wilson (sold in this city at their elegant warerooms, No. 704 Chestnut street), than the statement of the fact, that wherever the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been exhibited for ompetition, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, it has, without a single exception, taken he highest premium. So true is this that whe his compliment has been extended to any other Wheeler & Wilson instrument was not exhibited all. This, in itself, is such a telling fact, that to multiply words about it, to people of intelligence, would be useless. Nevertheless, there are a number of incidental facts connected with this favorite machine that the people ought to know, a few of which we call the attention of our readers to to-day, in the

following order:

Sewing Machines (sold in this city at No. 704 Chest nut street) are larger than those of all the other sewing machines combined. 2d. The immense manufactory of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is one of the wonders of the world. It numberds of four acres of ground, employs more than a thousand of the best workmen in the United States, and with the most improved machinery the Company find it impessible to supply the great demand for their machines in this country and Europe.

3d. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine is an instrument of infinite versatility in its operations. It will braid, cord, bind, tuck, gather, fell, and hem nore beautifully than any other machine in use and by attaching a small arrangement called a trimmer." any kind of trimming may be sewed on dresses without previous basting.

4th. Bindings may be put on the edges of any kind of garment, hat, or cap, without any other adjusting than that performed by the machine itself while in he act of sewing them on. 5th. The Lock Stitch, made by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, is more durable and mor autiful than that made by any other, and has these on both sides of the fabric, and will not ravel. It is also more economical, requiring one-third less cotton than other kind of stitch. Again: this beautiful stitch, being the same on both sides, it is not necessary to use the extremely fine sewing cotton required by those machines which make a stitch with a ridge on the under side that can only be concealed by a thread too delicate and fine to bear ordinary wear.

6th. The bobbin which holds the under thread in

the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is so constructed

that when empty no care and very little time is re-

quired to fill it. The bobbins on the shuttle ma-chine, on the contrary, require considerable care in

order to wind the cotton on them evenly, and if the

winding is done by an inexperienced hand, the rebuilt is, the thread will not unwind freely, and will 7th. The simplicity of the Wheeler & Wilson Ma chine renders its movements so easy that a child can work, the weight of the feet alone being suffiplent to move it. It will work with all kinds of tewing silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew all kinds of materials, from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest cloth or leather. It is used by thousands f tailors, dress-makers, hatters, cap makers, hoopakirt manufacturers, shirt-makers, and seamstresses.

8th. For rapidity of motion, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine excels all others, as has been demonstrated a thousand times by comparison.

9th. It is so noiseless in its operations that conversation may be carried on in the ordinary pitch of voice in a workroom where a score of machines are

10th. Another very great advantage that the Wheeler & Wilson Machine possesses over other is found in the fact that the work on it is carried on in the natural way, from left to right, which enable the operator to adjust the work more readily, and without any change from the upright posture, while machines which carry the work from the operator require an inclination of the body (detrimental to the health) in order to adjust the material as it passes from under the needle. 11th. As an ornamental piece of workmanship, the Wheeler & Wilson instrument is worthy a place in the most elegantly furnished parlor-a fact which renders it peculiarly desirable and appropriate as a gift. Some of the cases are of rosewood, walnut, or

mahogany, furnished with sets of drawers for the reception of cottons, sewing silks, &c., and when the doors are closed there are few articles of furniture more exquisitely beautiful. For these and sundry other reasons, no household in the land is complete without a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

They are within reach of everybody, being made to suit all tastes and circumstances; and the plainest in finish, which coats \$45, will work as well as one which coats \$200.

Cut out the above facts, on our recommendation, and post them conveniently for future reference, and when you want the best Sewing Machine in the world, take our advice and go to the office of Wheeler & Wilson's new agency in this city, No. 704 Chestnut street, and get it. FOR THE BEST PHOTOGRAPHS made in Philadelphia, or the Union, go to Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor's, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut. street, (formerly Broadbent & Co.'s,) but go as early in he day as possible. This advice is valuable, because the pressure at their rooms to obtain pictures is so reat, that going late in the afternoon is liable to

ubject parties to disappointment. MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and

house in the world. Look at the articles of one package that retail for a quarter of a dollar! One gold watch, one gold pencil and pen, two gold finger rings, one brooch, one trotting horse, and one box containing a complete suit of winter clothing, from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental. Address (enclosing ten cents) Ketchum & Cheetham, Box 608, Sandwich Islands. P. S.-Pay no attention to others copying our GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- All the newest and

cest styles for fall wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestnut treet, next door to the Post Office. oc23-1m DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE .- M. Thomas & Sons will offer at their sale on Tuesday next, October 27th, the fine three-story brick dwelling, with double back buildings and modern improvements, 505 South Nint street, lot 198 feet deep to a street in which is a vell-built stable.

To Capitalists, Manufacturers, &c. -M. Thomas & Son will offer at public sale, at the hiladelphia Exchange, on Tuesday next, October 27, the valuable stores and warehouse, 621 and 623 Commerce street. Also, store and warehouse, 625 Commerce street; this last property could be connected with a four-story brick store and dwelling

oc24 3t* FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1868. Gold and stocks opened very much excited this morn Gold and stocks opened very much excited this morning, and the feeling was very string for investment in both classes during the day. Gold did not vary much from 150, perhaps half per cent. either way. Late in the day a weakness set in; orders to buy were generally withdrawn, and the price fell to 143%. Rumors of successes in Gen. Grant's department was the cause. Money is in active demand, and the rates are hardening. The extended speculation not absorbing the interest at the Stock Board, is creating a heavy demand. Governments continue without change ough the demand is increasing, and a higher figure may be the result.

The Stock market was tremendously excited to-day and almost everything on the list advanced. The demand was very great to secure Catawissa, Schurlkill Navigation. North Pennsylvania, and one or two others, and they all advanced largely. Enmors of dividends are freely circulated, and new and additional buyers enter the arena every day. As we have before remarked, this is the inevitable result of the money plethora now existing, and likely to do so for a good State loars were steady, New City 6s selling at 109; the

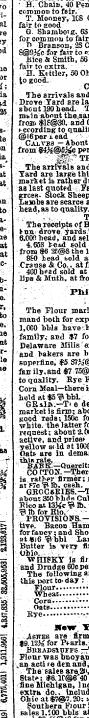
state to any were steady, new tity or setting at 108; the old at 103. Blank seven thirries sold at 107%; 110 bid for 1881 sixes. Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 101%; Elmira sevens at 111; Chattel fives at 79%. Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgages rose to 107. Allegheny Railroad sixes rold at 87%; North Pennsylvania sixes at 98%; 125 bid for the tens. Reading bonds were firm. Catawissa common rose to 11%; the preferred 33, closing at 32. North Pennsylvania rose to 24%. Little Schuylkill to 54. Philadelphia and Erleto 30. Camden and Atlantic sold at 26, Minchill at 62%. Pennsylvania. at 70. Reading rose to 6224. Elmira was steady. Passenger Railways are steady. Spruce and Pine sold at 15. Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 35. Girard College at Canal were greatly excited. Schuvlkill Navigation preferred rose to 34; the common to 17%. Union rose to 2; the preferred to 4%; the sixes to 29%. Schuylkill Na-

2: the preserved to 42; the sixes to 22½. Sondyikili Nativisation 1822 sold at 22½. Lebigh Scrip sold at 60½. Delaware Division at 40. Snaquehanna rose before the close to 18½; the bonds to 65. Wyoming sixes sold at 10½. Big Mountain Coal sold at 4½. New Creek at 1.1-16. Mechanics' Bank at 28. The market closed action carried and inversely. ive, excited, and irregular.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for November is pubished to day, with even more than usual valuable in formation for the store, counter, and the counting-house. Forty-five new counterfeits are described in this number, many of them exceedingly well executed, and likely to deceive the uninformed and the unwary. Besides thes nevertee he amounted and the divaly. Besides slose, inputs of a hundred new banks, instituted under the national law, with circulation secured by Government loans, are noticed and described in its columns. Peterctor continues to lead the yan as a relial guide for the merchant, the storekeeper, and all who

partermasters' emand Notes. Sales five-twenties \$1,432,000. 145.000 141.00 1,093,000 1 1, 1st. The yearly sales of the Wheeler & Wilson | 55586687224465272845555 S8845874888888854848888 £8±8628888888888888888888 824886888222232222 11.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000. 1.0000.

\$27,512,263 PS



The Flour market is firm, but very inactive, the demand both for export and home use being limited; about 1,000 blds have heen sold at \$6.50 for old stock extra family; and \$7 for fresh-ground do, including 500 bbls Delaware Mills extra on private terms The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at \$5 27.95 75 for soperfine, \$5 575.96 60 for extras, \$6 757.90 for extra far ily, and \$7 75.98.75 \$\text{bbl} bor fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and firm at \$5.75 \$ bbl. Corn Meal—there is very little inquiry; Brandy wine is hold at \$5.75 bbl. Corn Meal—there is very little inquiry; Brandy wine is held at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bl.

GRaln.—To demand for Wheat is limited, but the market is firm; about 5.000 bus sold at 1463,1486 for fair to good reds; 1500 for choice do, and 160,300 for \$\frac{3}{2}\$ but for white, the latter for choice Kentucky. By econtinues in request; about 2.000 bus sold at 12 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bu. Corn is more active, and prices are better; about 7.000 bus mixed and yellow sold at 102 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bu. (osing at the latter at a fair are in demand at 750, weight, with small salts at this rate. Onts are in demand at 78c, weight, with small sales at this rate.

BARK—Quercitron is dull at \$38 \$\bar{B}\$ ton for 1st No.L.

CO ITON.—There is very little doing, but the maket is rather firmer; small sales of Middlings are reposed at 176 \$\bar{B}\$. Cech.—There is rather more doing in Susar; about 350 blac Cuba sold at 12\(\bar{B}\)22c, and \$\bar{G}\$ hids Prio Rice at 13\(\alpha\)5 \$\bar{B}\$ in. Coffee is scarce and firm at 31\(\alpha\)33c \$\bar{G}\$ in.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady but very incorrective. Bacon Hams are selling at 12\(\bar{G}\)13c \$\bar{G}\$ in, the lather for fancy; and \$\bar{S}\$ houlders at \$\bar{G}\)5 \$\bar{G}\$ in. Also serve is told at \$1\(\alpha\)6 \$\bar{G}\$ in the lather for fancy; and \$\bar{S}\$ houlders at \$\bar{G}\)5 \$\bar{G}\$ in. Prime items. Butter is very firm at 18\(\bar{G}\)25c for Pennsylvania and Ohio. whisky is firm. Bbls are selling at 62c; hhds &: orudge 60c per gallon.
following are the receipts of Flour and Grairatort to day: New York Markets, Oct. 26.

ASHES are firmer, and selling at \$8 for Pots, an \$9. 12½ for Pearls.

BREADSUFFS — The market for State and Wester Flour was bnoyant, and prices advanced 10@15o, wit an active den and chiefty speculative. an active den and, chiefly speculative.

The sales are 20,000 barrels at \$5.5065.85 for superfine State: \$6.1066 40 for extra State: \$5.5065.85 for superfine Michigan, Indians, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.609.146 for extra do. including shipping brands of round-hoo ohio at \$7.307.20; and trade brands do. at \$7.3093.

Southern Flour is 106256 better, and in active requested \$1.506216 for superfine Baltimore and \$7.506310 for extra do.

Canadian Flour: \$106256 and \$7.500 Hore extra 60.1.30 his superinte superinte and strength of the first superinte superi refree of five sud superfive.

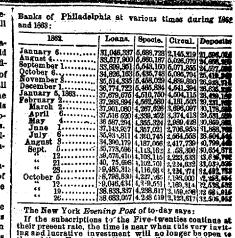
Corn Meal is rearce, and would bring higher prices of any stock was here.

Wheat is booyant and 364 cents higher, with a large wheat is booyant and 364 cents higher, with a large speculative demand. The sales are 100.000 bushels a speculative demand. The sales are 100.000 bushels a speculative demand. The sales are 100.000 lushels as 13.36 for the sales are 13.36 for which is the sales are 100.000 lushels at 15.56 for choice do, and al. 90 for cleaned white Kentucky.

By all of the sales are 160.000 lushels at 15.66 for choice do, and al. 90 for cleaned white Kentucky.

By all of the sales are 160.000 lushels at 11.060 los to be the sales are 16.000 lushels at 11.060 los to be the sales are 100.000 lushels at 11.060 los to with a fair demand; the sales are 200.100 lushels at 11.060 los to with a fair demand; the sales are 200.100 lushels at 10.060 los to with a fair demand; the sales are 200.100 lushels at 10.060 los to rew mees; \$14.374.604 cold mess, and \$11.76 los for prime. Feef is dull, with triling sales; there feef is quiet and firm; Beef Hams are dull, with sales of 160 bly western at \$17.00 los thesas are quiet and firm; at 66.54 for shoulders, and 920% for hams. Bacon it in good demand, and firm; sales of 160 boxes short rib on private terms, and 1,600 boxes for December deliver; at 54.56 for Cumberland cut and 95 for short rib. Lard it more active, and higher; sales of 1,600 boxes short rib on private terms, and 1,600 boxes for Leon beauther deliver; at 54.56 for Cumberland cut and 95 for short rib. Lard it more active, and higher; sales of 1,600 boxes short rib on private terms, and 1,600 boxes for Leon beauther deliver; at 54.56 for Cumberland cut and 95 for short rib. Lard it more active, and higher; sales of 1,600 bits and tos at 113.601 los beauther and these are firmer. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimons, Oct. 26.—Flour has a declining tendency for extra. Howard street. Wheat quiet and firm, at \$1 00001.05 for red Western. Corn is duly \$1,00001 05 for, white. Oats are steady. Whish firm at \$20.



The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

If the subscriptions to the Five-twenties continue at their present rate, the time is near when this very inviting and lucrative investment will no longer be open to the public Hence intending subscribers should lose as time in securing their bonds. This week will probably exhaust the third series of one handred millions, and the fourth series are now printing and will be immediately issued. The small amounts and increasing numbers of subscriptions continue to be among the most interesting features of this very successful low. In Thelarge demand from European capitalists is also equally gratifying and rangeasitye.

Gold has been considerably excited this morning, and at an early hour sold as high as 151. Subscangenity, he price receded to 14%. Exchange is dail at 165.

The loan mark it is active at 7 per cent, as the extremarate, and a small proportion of transactions at 668%. Mercanile paper is rather i carce, and is more inquired for.

The stock market is strong and rotive, but somewhat for.
The stock market is strong and rotive, but somewhat tregular. Governments are firm, State stocks inactive, bank shares quiet, and retiroad bonds sceady. Railroad shares are attracting more attention from speculators, and if the loan narket were more promising, this week would probably witness some lively up-

sing, this wone worker. Heate, Chicago and Alton, and ward movements.

Brie, Plitsburg, Terre Haute, Chicago and Alton, and Reading, are the strongest on the dat.

Before the first session gold was selling at 151@148%. New York Central at 138@188%, Brie at 1111% 1016.

Reading at 122%@122%, Harlem at 95@46, Fort Wayne at 55. Pittsburg at 113@109%, and Michigan Southern at 152. The spended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of Saturday evening: vening:

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. ... 1(8)/2
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou. ... 10
U. S. Seven-thirtiss... 1(7)/2
U. S. 1 yr. cer. gold ... 10
U. S. 1 yr. cur. ... 99/3
American Gold ... 148/3

American Gold ... 62/4

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 26.

MESSRS, DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, sell Drake's Plantation Bitters at seventy-five cents per bottle.

THE BEST QUALITY OF WHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground from choice new wheat, just received and for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets.

COLD.—The weather is decidedly cool, and summer garments have been entirely discarded. Winter clothing is in demand. The change was auden, winter is upon us, and the thermometer indicates that all sensible people should prepare themselves by providing seasonable garments, which can be procured at Granville Stokes' Clothing Emporium, No. 690 Chestnut street, at prices 25 per cent. below those asked elsewhere.

How THINGS ARE MANAGED IN LONDON.
—Not long ago the Corporation of the city of London gave a magnificent entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Danish lady bringing a train of Norsemen and Norsewomen with her. In the dressing-rooms a tollet service costing sixty guid neas was provided for the bride; there were fangy scented soaps; six pounds' worth of Eau de Cologne, &c. a. c. The suite were furnished with six ivory clothes brushes, coating nine pounds; and torioles shall dressing combs, at a cost of eleven pounds. The worst of the story is the fact that the Norsemen and women carried off all the finery when they let! One of the male Norses was also seen casting covetous eyes upon an elegant suit which the Prince shall dressing combs, at a cost of eleven pounds. The worst of the story is the fact that the Norsemen and women carried off all the finery when they let! One of the male Norses was also seen casting covetous eyes upon an elegant suit which the Prince shall dressing combs, at a cost of eleven pounds. The worst of the story is the fact that the Norsemen and women carried observations and the prince observations and the second of the sec

Penna R. 60%
Do lst m68 117
Do 2d m 68 107
Little Schuyl R. 53%
Morris C'l consol 69%
Do 68 76 ... 125
Do 68 76 ... 126
Eo prid ... 126
Eo prid ... 53%
Bo 68 72 ... 22%
Elmira R. ... 38

selling at 91/4091/c, fair to good do at 8/081/c, and con mon at from 5@70 Bth. as to quality. Stock Cattle are relling at from 5@3½c Bth, gross. The market closed firmer to-day than usual

Cows.—About 190 head arrived and sold this week at prices ranging from \$18 up to \$40 \$ head, according to quality. nuality.

EMERP —The receipts are large and the market rather du'll. About 7.00 hand arrived and sold at from 1/4 60% to 1/2 to States:
900 head from Pennsylvanis.
720 head from Illinois.
620 head from Maryland.
70 he-d from Maryland.
The following are the particulars of the sales:
P. McFillen, 117 Western and Chester county Steers,
selling at from 7%@8%c for common to good quality.
A. M. Fuller & Co., 180 Western Steers, selling at from
8@9c for fair to good quality.

A. M. Fulier & Uo., '180 Western Steers, selling at from 8606 for fair to good quality.

J. J. Martin, 61 Western Steers, selling at from 7606 for common to good quality.

Ullman & Co., 66 Caester county Steers, selling at from 86046 for fair to extra quality.

P. Hathaway. 1:0 Western and Chester county Steers, selling at from 86046 for fair to extra quality.

John Kirwin. 90 Western Steers, selling at from 3/2046 by gros for common to fair quality.

Jones McCless, 47 Western Steers, selling at from 7696 for common to good quality. Jones McCless, 47 Western Steers, sening at from 76956 for common to good quality.

B. C. Baldwin. 47 Chester county Steers, selling at from S696 for fair to good quality.

Mooney & Smith. ii 29 Western Steers, selling at from 369 Se for fair to good quality.

H. Chain, 40 Penna Steers, selling at from 769846 for fair fair. H. Chain, 40 Penna Steers, scaling at from 8@9e for air to good.
T. Mooney, 168 Ohio Steers, selling at from 8@9e for air to good.
G. Shamberg, 68 Ohio Steers, selling at from 7@6%c for common to fair.

Dranson, 23 Chester county Steers, selling at from Sollies fair to extra.

Bice & Smith, 56 Ohio Steers, selling at from 8@91/2c for ir to extra. H. Kettler, 50 Ohio Steers, selling at from 8@9c for fair COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than usual this week, reaching about 190 head. There is a fair demand and prices remain about the same as last week. Springers sell at from \$16@30, and Cow and Calf at from \$25@30 per head, recording to quality. Old lean Cows are selling at \$15 @16 per 1 ead.

Calves — About 37 head sold to-day at prices ranging from \$42@65% per lb, as to weight and conditing.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at the Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching shout 7.000 heat the market is rather dull, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Fat sheep sell at from 4%. 20.22 per lagres. Stock Sheep are selling at from 4%. 20.22 per head. Lambs are scarce and sell at from 82 up to \$3.09 per head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The receipts of Hogs at the Union, Avenue, and Rising I un drove yards are large this week, reaching about 6.000 head, and selling at from \$6.250 % 100 hs net.

4.653 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crause & Co., at from \$7.08 the 100 hs.

400 head sold at the Rising Sun Drove Yard, by Philips & Muth, at from \$7.08 the 100 hs net. Philadelphia Markets.

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