WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863,

THE NEWS. AFFAIRS in East Tennessee are still growing in interest. A hand-to-hand engagement of four hours against a rebel force of five thousand, and the driving of the rebels from below Philadelphia, is nomaking speches in Knoxville, endorsing the Administration fully and unequivocally, and advocating immediate emancipation in East Tennessee which is now described as the most devotedly loyal part of the Union. Some apprehension is felt for General Burnside's position, as he has to guard a long line of railroad, the rebels menseing front and

GENERAL ROSEGRANS' farewell order to the Oumberland Army is published. He is reported as having declared in his speech at Cincinnati that if he had been strengthened before the battle of Chick-amauga, the rebels would have been disastrously A DESPATOR to the Herald states that the rebe General Wheeler is about to start on another raid in the rear of Chattanoogs, to break Gon. Grant's

THE fight at Cherokee, Ala, in which Osterhaus division were engaged, on the way from Corinth toward Chattanooga, is particularized more fully, but is only significant of the presence of the rebels but is only significant of the presents of have fortified in that direction, who are supposed to have fortifications near Tuscumbla, defended by 5,000 men.

ADDITIONAL intelligence from Georgia represents the contemplated slave revolt, at Hancock, as a munities in the South. The plot was officered from major general to corporal, and the plan was to join Rosecrans when he arrived at Atlanta. The leader of the enterprise, who has been captured, is desoribed as daring and intelligent.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that firing had been heard at Bealton Staton, whither the 2d Corps had been despatched. Large robbe-

ries of horses by the guerillas have caused some GEN. BRAGG is evidently unpopular among the rebels of the Southwest. He is attacked by a numher of the journals, and Jefferson Davis is likewise assailed for imputing such attacks to malice. Mr. Davis denies the impeachment, and will not supersede Gen. Bragg.
THE rebel Gen. Slaughter had arrived in Texas from Mobile, and represented the defences of that place as being very strong. Rebel papers state that Mubile is at present threatened with attack. A

Houston paper scouts the idea of French protection THE news from Europe is interesting, Mr. Receier's speech at Liverpool was interesting. Air. Beceher's speech at Liverpool was interrupted by a number of Secessionists, but was generally received with enthusiasm, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was carried. Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney General, had advocated the neutrality of England and, in the case of the Mersey ram-ships, declared that the Americans had done as much for others as they now expected for themselves.

A FEW personal matters from rebeldom are inte-

resting: Gen. J. E. Johnston has returned from an extensive tour along the coast of his department, having visited all the outposts, and reviewed all the cavairy. Nathaniel Bedford Forrest, cavairy genetal under Bragg, has resigned, in consequence agreement with his ranking officer. Gen. Barton, late of Bragg's army, has been appointed to command at Kingston, N. C. The rebel Governor of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, is still with Bragg's army, where he has remained for two years, having fought in all its battles. Gen. Wigfall, of Texas, is making speeches through Virginia. Gen. Charles Clark has been elected Governor of Mississippi by a large majority.

An expedition into Southwest Virginia and West Calolina has reported its success to Gen. Burnside. Arms were distributed among the people, and a general rising of loyalists was about to take place. Herald correspondence rumors an in-formal peace embassy of North Carolina recon-

THROUGH a treaty concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Red Lake and Pembina, by Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a district of land on both ment, and much territory relieved of disturbance. Governor Nye has also concluded a treaty with the ns of Nevada, who have attacked the emigrant trains to Oregon.

causes, it is difficult to place any faith in the state

ata at Newbern: but, from well-known

Quarrels of our Generals. Some of our newspaper friends, actuated no doubt by the most praiseworthy but shortsighted motives, seem resolved that, if it is at all possible to stir up quarrels between generals entertaining amicable relations with each other, and co-operating in the same military field, the object shall be accomplished. It is so now, and it has been so from the commencement of the war. In the first campaign against Charleston, General HUNTER, in consequence of the inadequacy of the force at his command, was unable to furnish any material assistance to Admiral DUPONT; so that, both before and after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, numerous irresponsible statements were set afloat that a rupture between the two officers had occurred, from which nothing but failure need be anticipated. Of course, these speculations—they were nothing more—were if Vallandigham had been elected Goaltogether false, as was made manifest in the congratulatory letter written to Admiral DUPONT, by General HUNTER at the close of the action. Recently, at Chickamauga, the Army of the Cumberland having failed to gain any decided advantage over the enemy, the news-correspondents improved the opportunity to invent another imbrotruth, to make a speech denying these false reports," and adding the significant fact that his conduct of the battle had called forth a letter of approval from the President. And now again we are told, on no better MORE and DAHLGREN. Upon the theory that "history repeats itself," the story migl t seem probable; but then, it is natural to suppose that if it were, Admiral DAHL-

surmise of the "scribbling newspaper wri-We have, heretofore, refrained from speaking upon this subject for reasons which require but little explanation. We have regarded all stories of the above description unworthy of credence; or if true, not of a character for newspaper discussion. If generals cannot agree among themselves, the President, and not the newspaper press, is the proper arbiter to reconcile their difterences, or take such other action in the premises as shall, without private injustice, best conserve the public interests. If, at Charleston or Chattanooga, personal quarrels are allowed to usurp the place of that harmonious action, necessary in every campaign to secure success, the matter is not to be remedied by newspaper abuse. If that were a corrective agency, the harmony of the millennium would long since have reigned in both branches of the service. We do not so much blame "the gentlemen of the ravenous little pens, who write on tissue paper," for the wrong that has been done to private feeling, and the greater wrong that has been done to the morale and effectiveness of the army and navy by these con- for Boston, struck on the east end of Nantucket stant rumors of disputes in high quarters. The army correspondents are required to cultivate the faculty of imagination to Damage to the Delaware Division Canal. give due effect to their descriptions of battle-fields. Hence, some of them come to regard groundless assumptions of the come to regard groundless assumptions of the come way. Boats will not pass before the 4th of Novemto regard groundless assumptions as a tole- ber. rably fair substitute for facts; and they seem to fancy that the simple prefix "it is rumored" is competent to take the sting out from Lo of any calumny. It is necessary that they son's Bay, damaged by ice, has put in here leaky. should write letters; and if the army is dotheir reputation for energy sometimes induces them to exercise their powers of known. The Nymph spoke the whaler William invention. Or, sometimes, though honest enough in themselves, they are purposely deceived by designing and unscrupulous mischief makers, who are to be found in every company, regiment, and corps. Their hints and insinuations, often penned in a thoughtless moment, are of course eagerly caught up and copied by all the Copperhead newspapers in the country; but that they should be received with favor, and editorially endorsed, by journals claiming to be loyal, is a thing to be lamented, as much for their own character as for the interests of the nation. It is not so hard a thing tobelieve that our army and navy officers have too much common sense and patriotism to neglect their duties for their jealousies; nor is it so hard to believe, after all we have seen, that should such a case occur, the authorities at Washington have sufficient firm-

ness and determination to decide it solely with reference to its inherent merits, and according to military law and precedent.

We are prepared to believe this much, and do not see how any loyal newspaper can

The Official Returns. . By the official returns of the Pennsylvania election, it will be seen that thirty thousand more votes were polled than in any

previous contest-an evidence of the deep and earnest determination of the people to sustain the Government in its hour of greatest need. In 1860 the vote for Governor stood-Curtin 262,397, Foster 230,269, making an aggregate vote of 493,666, and a majority for Governor Curtin of 32,128. Now, the vote stands-Curtin 269,496, WOODWARD 254,171, making an aggregate vote of 523,667, and a majority for Governor CURTIN of 15,325. From these figures it is apparent that 30,001 more votes were polled this year than in 1860, notwithstanding the absence from the State of at least two hundred thousand of its citizens.

The returns for supreme judge show a aggregate vote of 522,086—the vote for Ac-NEW being 267,197, and for Lowrie 254,889. leaving a majority for the Union candidate of 12,308. This is a handsome majority for Judge AGNEW, whose high personal character and fidelity to the cause of the Union, eminently entitled him to such a tribute; but the triumph of Governor Currin has been even more signal. Notwithstanding all the assaults upon him by the Copperhead press and speakers; notwithstanding all the attempts to defame his character, and prove his unfitness for the exalted position in which he has been replaced, he received 3,137 more votes than the candidate for upreme judge upon the same ticket!

These figures are at once an unmistakable expression of the loyalty of Pennsylvania. and a complete vindication of the character of her Governor elect. He had been tried, and the voice of the people had declared that he had not been found wanting. He had sustained the Government against its enemies, and, therefore, he was sustained against his enemies, by the people. His fficial career has been most fully endorsed. and through him the Government has been encouraged and strengthened. The moral effect of this triumph of the Union cause must be tremendous, and it must have an important influence on the future welfare of the country for years to come. Virtually, it fills up the national treasury, builds us new ships-of-war, reinforces our armies, and loes away with the necessity of drafting. Encouraged by the results of this election, the President has called for three hundred thousand volunteers. If the figures given above mean anything, they mean that he

shall have them. THE Richmond Examiner of the 20th instant, in an article on the political condition of the "Confederacy," makes this admission: "Such decisive military advantages as to reduce the enemy to submission can scarcely be expected. If any prompt termination to the war can be hoped for, it is from foreign complications, to which its further continuance will always afford occasion." Here, then, is a direct confession of the weakness of the rebellion-a confession that it can never succeed of its own strength, and that unless strengthened from abroad, it must inevitably be crushed. Our Southern enemies have been slow to realize this fact; their Northern sympathizers have never been willing to admit it, but now that it is established upon rebel authority, let it never more be questioned.

THE Richmond Whig states that the rebel General MAGRUDER, with forty-two men, "mostly Irish," has "defeated 12,000 of the enemy, destroying and capturing several gunboats, and taking 385 prisoners.' The Whig has the candor to confess that the story may seem a little extravagant, but thinks "it would not be safe to reject it on that account." The extraordinary feat is said to have occurred in the trans-Mississippi Department. We will not believe is until General MAGRUDER sends us his offi-

cial account. An exchange tells us, as a matter of news, that "There will be no draft in Ohio, the quota having been filled by volunteers." Certainly, there will be no draft! Ohio voted to sustain the Government. There would have been a different story to tell

Mr. Rothermel's New Picture. "The Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum" is the title of the latest and best work of our distinguished townsman, Mr. P. F. ROTHER-MEL, which was last night exhibited, for the first time, in the Academy of the Fine Arts. glio of the same kind. We were told by The gallery was so well filled that it the New York papers that General Rosz. was impossible to give the picture the CRANS had had a misunderstanding with careful examination it deserves; yet Generals McCook and Crittenden, and study was not needed to discover that that the latter were about to prefer charges it is a work of rare merit. To say against their superior. Accordingly, Genethat it is Mr. ROTHERMEL'S best painting ral Rosecrans is compelled, for the sake of | is to compliment it very highly; but it is his best, from many reasons, which all intelligent lovers of art can appreciate. We remember well many of the fine works of this artist, but none that boasted so much beauty and possessed so little blemish. It is in authority than the whispers of "well-known composition and color that Mr. Rothermel, circles" (what sort of circles are these?) by common consent, is admitted to excel, that the difficulties between Hunter and and his composition was never finer, his DUPONT are reproduced in the case of GIL- | color never more pure and charming. Upon this large canvas, with this noble subject, he has had ample opportunity to use all the resources of his genius. He has never chosen a better subject, or treated one with more energy and elaboration. His work GREN would have some knowledge of the demands not merely praise, but the higher fact; whereas that officer has written a compliment of criticism. It is an honor to letter to General GILMORE, in which he ef-American art, a proof of its progress, and fectually sets at rest the calumny, and we entitles Mr. ROTHERMEL to rank with the prefer to accept his letter to the gossip and

best living historical artists in this country or in Europe. . The Canvass in Maryland. (Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1863. An immense meeting of Unconditional Union men Saturday night. Hon. William D. Kelley and Col. Don Platt, U. S. A., addressed the people. Judge Kelley's speeches in this State have created a marked enthusiasm. He speaks in Monumen

Square, in this city, on Wednesday night; at Ches-

Kent county, on Saturday, and at the

Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, on Monday night. to this date is about ten times as great as all the expenses incurred on account of the enrolment act; Guerilla Depredations on the Mississippi. CAIRO, Oct. 26 .- The steamer Mist, bound from of the river, fifteen miles above Helena, on the 21st, was boarded by ten or fifteen guerillas, who robbed the boat of \$20,000 in money and other valuables. They then fired the boat, which was consumed, togother with a number of bales of cotton. One of the party was shot and three others captured in the vicinity on the next day. The boat was owned in Paducah, Ky., and cost \$40,000. CAIRO, Oct. 26.-The new trade regulations went into effect at Memphis to-day. Reports from New Orleans show receipts of nearly

4,000 bales of cotton for one day. Boston. BOSTON, Oct. 27 .- The brig Scotland, from Pictor position. The crew were all saved.

From St. Johns, N. F. Sr. Johns, Oct. 27.—The bark Ocean Nymph, they stole the mules, but one from London, bound to New York Factory, Hud-were subsequently recovered. She has on board the captain and thirteen of the crew of the American whaler Paulion. Seven of Thomas about Sept. 10th.

Auction Notice.-Important sale of hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 427 Market street, by Chas. C. Mackey, aucti The catalogue comprises nearly 2,000 lots of hardware, cutlery, files, edge-tools, guns, rifles, 200 kegs nails, &c. The sale will be found ing the attention of all buyers of such goods The War in Missouri. Sr. Louis, Oct. 27.—A despatch received at head-quarters represents that all of Joe Shelby's force

a her and the houndary of the State, and General McNeill had crossed Boaton Mountains in pursuit General Sigel at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Gen. Sigel addressed a large assemblage of Germans to-day. Great enhusiasm was manifested. To-night he is enter-

sined at a banquet by his German friends. Union Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.—The Union menof Brooklyn are to have a rare treat to night at their Academy of Music. It is worth a journey from New York to hear the speakers. Governor Preipoint, of Virginia, ex-Governor Noble, John W. Forney, Lewis Barker, of Maine, and other celebrated gentiemen are announced.—N. Y. Post, Zith.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.

The Mexican Minister. The new Mexican minister, Senor Romero, re-tresenting the Juarez Government, to day officially advised the State Department of his arrival in Washington. Payment of Troops.

Arrangements are being made to pay the armies for the two months ending with November, requiring \$25,000,000 for that purpose. The paymasera' rolls, however, may not be prepared before the niddle of that month. Quota of Pennsylvania.

The quota of Pennsylvania in the next draft is 38,709. The one month's advanced pay allowed to volunteers, by the resolution of Congress July 21, 1862, will be paid to recruits for old organizations, enlisted under the recent orders, immediately upon their arrival at the general rendezvous. Movements of Lee's Army. The Star says: "No information has been re

ceived here indicating that the two hostile armies upon the Rappahannock have come into collision again-that is, since Saturday last. It turns out that the importance of the cavalry fight on that day, this side of the river, has been greatly magnified. It is the belie, of nearly all military men here that noe considerable portion of Lek's army have recrossed into Fauquier county, as alleged, and his act of laying pontoons across the river in the vicinity of Rapshannock Station was intended to facilitate the etreat, when pressed, of the portion of his cavalry and the inconsiderable supporting infantry he threw north of the stream to support the cavalry." Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commanding S. P. QUACKENBUSH has been ordered to the command of the Pequot. Lieut. Commanding JAMES PARKER has been detached from special duty at New York, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blocksding Squadron. Trotting Match.

There was a trotting match in harness on the National course to-day, for a purse of \$1,000, which was won by General Butler in three heats out of five, mile heats. The contestants were General Butler, Prince, and Hartford Belle. The first heat was von by Butler-time, 2 min. 34% sec. Second heat won by Butler-time, 2 min. 321/2 sec. Third heaf yon by Prince-time, 2 min. 31% sec. Fourth heat won by Butler-time, 2 min. 29 % sec. From 3,000 to 5.000 spectators were present, including many promi-

nent personages. The Eurolment and the Draft. Provost Marshal General's Office. Washington, D. C., Oct 19, 1863. SIE: I have the honor to report, for your informa-tion, certain general facts connected with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this time.

The machinery for executing the enrolment act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or evade it, or to escape from its operation.

Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from a perfected law and more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advan tages, however, which could reasonably have been

expected from the law are accruing.

Its general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is perhaps more generosity than justness in some of its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may, by the direct and indirect operation of this act, be surely and cheaply brought into the field. Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers heretofore furnished, and from the same cause the quotas in other Western States are rendered quite small; the present draft is, therefore but a partial one, and no specific total was established

as the quota for it. Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent. additional, over 80 per cent. have rerted in accordance with the orders of the boards Of the 20 per cent. who have not reported, many are not wilful deserters, being unavoidably absent, at sea and the like. The deserters are being arrested. Of all examined about 30 per cent, have been exempted on account of physical disability, about 30 per cent. have been exempted under the provisions to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, non-residents, &c. Those who are not national forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the board among those exempted, because their non-ability to serve could not be established until they came before

the boards. The number of exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than it really is. About 40 per cent. of the men examined have been held to service, and have either entered the army in person, furnished substitutes, or paid com-About one-half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one-third have gone in person, and two-thirds have furnished substitutes, and all except a few in transit and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier substitutes accepted, are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose

that mest of those who wilfully fail to report, and thus become deserters, are physically fit for service; if they had been examined the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about 25 per cent. The proportion of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the enrolment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfit. ness, and of aliens and others not liable to military luty, as may be done where this system of raising roops is well established. The propositions above given are based upon the reports up to this time from the seventy-three Con-

ressional districts where the draft has been completed, or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began about 200,000 soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable hat at least one-half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be safely said that forty millions of money was uselessly expended in bring-ing them into the field, to say nothing of their subequent expense to the Government. In Great Britain, under the system of voluntary enlistment, the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842, the average number of exemptions annually was 94,860; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 conscripts were annually examined. Of the recruits who presented themselves for en listment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent. were rejected for physical infirmities, exclusive of age or stature. Between 1st January and 1st July last, more than one-half were rejected. These were

men who desired to be accepted. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less

than one third of the drafted men who desire not to be accepted have been exempted on account o physical unfitness.

There have been but few cases of incompetency. fraud, neglect, or abuse in the examination of drafted men. These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with the boards of enrolment, as, for example, the fact that certain drafted men were physically unfit for service has become known to these sharpers, when it was perhaps not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or oredulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption to which the rogues knew they were entitled and would surely receive, and the drafted men, finding themselves exempted as promised, have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption

by bribery of drafting officers, whereas they were legally entitled to exemption, and have themselves been swindled by sharpers. All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to meet properly the few cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this b All the expenditures up to this time on account of this bureau, including the enrolment, draft, and pay of officers, and persons connected with it, are but little over \$1,200,000. These expenditures include all made on account of the machinery which has produced the arrest and return of twenty thousand deserters. The amount of money received from the draft up

expenses incurred on account of the enrolment act; those resulting from the New York riots are not, however, included in this statement, as they are more properly attributable to other causes and other persons than to the draft or the officers of this burger. I am; very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Cannonading near Bealton—Horse stealing Washington, Oct. 27.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Gainesville to-day, which continued for more than two hours up to noon in the direction of Bealton, which is five miles from Rappahannock Station. At 7 o'clock this morning the 2d Army Corps started out on a reconnoissance in that neighborhood, and may have encountered the enemy. Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, ten or twelve teams of the reserved artillery were captured by about one hundred and fifty guerillas when two niles from and proceeding toward Warrenton. first being hailed, the guerillas represented themselves attached to the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and, soon after, ordered the teams to halt, when they stole the mules, but one-third of the animals This afternoon, about 4 o'clock, another ban ame within half a mile of Benker Station, 14 miles of Alexandria, and captured twenty-five or thirty pules, used for hauling wood, together with the wagonmaster and several negroes. They ordered the master to take them to where the guard were

but one of the negroes having made his escare, hur-ried to the guard and informed them of their danger, when they prepared to give the foe a warm reception. The guerillas, evidently supposing they would make an easy conquest, having been informed by the wagonmaster that the guard numbered only six, when, in fact, there were about thirty men, approached with boldness, bat were suddenly driven off by a voiley of musketzy. These guerillas were armed, for the greater part, with pistols, and had only a few carbines. San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Arrived, war steame Narragansett, from Acapulco. Sailed, skip Heloise, for Hong Kong, carrying \$36,000 in treasure. Honolulu dates to the 3d instant have been received. The Advertiser says the indications are that

the northern whaling fleet will show a large average yield of oil. The same paper speaks encouragingle of the sugar outture. All the plantations are yield ing handsomely. The aggregate profits will abow a large increase on that of former years. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oot. 28.—Flour quiet, at \$6.25 for superfine Howard street. Wheat firm; sales of 5,000 bushels at \$1,90@1.95 for Kentucky; other qualities of Wheat declined 1@20. Corn firm at \$1,06@1.07 for white. Whisky steady at \$20 for Ohio.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. A BATTLE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL BATTERY. Osterhaus' Engagement at Cherokee, Alabama RISING OF LOYALISTS IN NORTH CARO LINA AND VIRGINIA

GEN. ROSECRANS AND CHATTANOOGA-DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD TRAINS THE REBEL WHEELER ABOUT TO MAKE ANOTHER RAID.

EAST TENNESSEE. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27 .- A Louisville despatch the 25th, to the Gazette, says the engagement of today was a hot hand-to-hand affair of over four hours. The rebel force was estimated at 5,000, and they lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, over 300. Col. Wolford recaptured his wagon train, and some of his men, but lost his battery. Our loss was nearly 300. Gen. Sanders advanced yesterday, and drove the rebels below Philadelphia. A running fight was kept up till dark. Colonel Crawford has returned from his expedition to distribute arms through Virginia and North Caolina and receive recruits. He was successful in ooth, the people rising everywhere. Messrs. Maynard and Brownlow spoke to twenty thousand people, and their ultra radicalism was re-

A FIGHT AT CHEROKEE, ALABAMA. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 26 .- The Memphis Bulletin of the 24th says that on the 21st the advance of the Union forces, moving eastward from Corinth, met with resistance at Cherokee Station, eighty nine miles from Tuscumbia, Alabama.

General Osterhaus was in the advance, and had not moved far when he encountered two brigades of rebel cavalry under Generals Lee and Forrest, estimated at from four to six thousand. The fight lasted for an hour, when the rebels were killed and thirty-seven wounded, caused chiefly by an unfortunate mistake, by which Lee's cavalry, who were dressed in blue overcoats, were supposed to be a part of our forces.

The rebels are said to have very strong fortifications constructed a mile this side of Tuseumbia, on the railroad. The prisoners captured report that the enemy expects to make a stout resistance at

that place. They say they had 4,000 men there on

Tuesday, and received reinforcements of 1,000 cavalry on Wednesday. Two thousand more were expected from Gen. Bragg.
NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA. NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—[Special despatch to New York Herald.]—The following has been received rom Chattanooga, dated the 25th instant:

Nothing of importance is transpiring. The Union ovements are represented as favorab The rebel General Wheeler is again about to hreaten our lines of railroad. Last night a torpedo, which had been placed under the track, exploded, throwing the tender off the track and tearing it to pieces. No one was seriouely injured. During the afternoon the same train was thrown from the track between here and Laergne. Two days ago two regiments were sent out on an

nedition, and were eminently successful. They

ok some prisoners, and gained important military

nformation. They also captured three cars and a ccomotive. One of the prisoners captured was evidently engaged in throwing cars from the track. The passengers wanted to hang him on the spot. The prisoner s now in Nashville Although the roads are bad you will hear favorable news before long. GEN. ROSECRANS' FAREWELL ORDER. The following farewell order was published to the Army of the Cumberland after his departure: Army of the Cumberland after his departure:

"Headquarters Department of the CumberLand, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct., 19, 1883.

"General Order, No. 242.—The General commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he leaves them under orders from the President.

"Major General George H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this army and department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders.

"In taking leave of you—his brothers-in-arms, officers and soldiers—he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger, General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has led

this army from its first organization, and has led you often in battles. To his renown, precedents, dauntless courses, and true patriotism, you may you often in battles. To his renown, precedents, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory. The General Commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past. "To the division and brigade commanders, he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty co-operation in all he has undertaken.
"To the chiefs of his staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.
"Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you.
"W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.
"Official—C. Goddard, A. A. G." GENERAL ROSECRANS' SPEECH AT CIN-CINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.-General Rosecrans said in his speech at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, that it was his firm belief that if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga had been ordered there before, as ought to have been done, the back bone of the rebellion would have been broken. The General left last night for his home at Yellow THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL ROSE

ORANS,

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

We have heretofore had frequent occasion to eulogize that officer's military ability and manly worth; and our praise was based upon knowledge of the man and observation of the soldier, as well as upon the historical records of his past career. But we cannot doubt that the Government's action in his removal was not only dictated by the spirit of justice, but that it was demanded upon the highest military considerations. In regard to all his movements and each of his engagements since he assumed command, the Government necessarily has wider and more accurate information than is, or ought to be, possessed by any other parties; and in regard to command, the Government necessarily has wider and more accurate information than is, or ought to be, possessed by any other parties; and in regard to the late action at Chickamauga, which doubtless was the immediate cause of his removal, it may be said that nothing is definitely known about his conduct on that occasion, except by the Government.

We fling away as false and cruel thoseneral charges made by the daily press against General Rosecrans, of unmilitary conduct and vicious personal habits. Some of the charges we know to be untrue, and all of them are in their nature so antagonistic to his established character—which is austic, dignified, calm, self-possessed, and, in a word, soldierly to a rare degree—as to carry their refutation en their face to all who know General Rosecrans. But the whole matter, in all its bearings, will, we have reason to believe, speedily come up for investigation before the proper court; and until the charges then are made known, and the fact elicited breught to light, we advise his detractors, as we as a fluctuating public, to restrain themselves from indulging in random charges and harsh criticism against one who, during the last two years, has certainly done his country enough service to entitle the topographic consideration, and to shield him certainly done his country enough service to entitle him to honorable consideration, and to shield him from the poisoned shaft of unpatriotic malice."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SITUATION. [From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The situation involved in the occupation of East Tennessee with an active and dangerous foe at either end of a line two hundred and forty miles in length extending from Chattanooga to Bristol, it is difficult without accurate knowledge of the facts, to estimate without accurate knowledge of the facts, to estimate justly.

Our base of supplies is 250 miles distant, over dangerous and difficult mountain roads, with six considerable rivers, and innumerable mountain streams to cross. This long line of communication, extending through wild and disaffected regions, especially liable to guerills warfare, requires to be surely and adequately guarded. The rebels' policy has been to threaten at all points, but not to fight. Run them from one position, and presso, they appear at another; force them back there, and they reappear at the first, and so on alternately. Wolford in the west and Shackelford in the cast, 200 miles apart, have been engaged in this unpleasant and unprofitable military pastime since our advent into the State, and the situation differs but little to day from our status six weeks ago. military pastime since our advert into the State, and the situation differs but little to day from our status six weeks ago.

Chattanooga is distant from Knoxville one hundred and ten miles. The bridges over the Holston and Hiwassa are destroyed, and Bragg holds the railroad from Cleveland to Chattanooga. Our subsistence certainly, if not our existence, during a winter residence in East Tennessee, will be seriously influenced by one or more of three contingencies the entire and efficient reorganization (as proposed by Colonel Gilbert) of the present superdamnable system of wagon transportation over the mountains, demolishing Bragg altogether, or driving him back to Dalton or beyond, or the resumption of navigation on the Tennessee river. All these considerations renders the 10le of commander-in-chief of the

renders the role of commander in chief of the of East Tennessee anything but a bed of RAILROAD MATTERS. The rebels have railroad communication as far as Chickamauga river. From that point their supplies are hauled in wagons. The following table of distances between here and Atlanta, may prove of interest at this itme: ne folk
and Atlanta,

Ne:
Miles
Cass
Cass
Carterville
Etowah
Allabone
Agwe To Boyce Station Chickamauga.....

Ohlekamauga 12 Cases 95
Johnson 17 Cartersville 90
Ringgold 22 Elowah 92
Tunnell Hill 31 Allatoons 98
Tunnell Hill 31 Allatoons 98
Tunnell Hill 31 Allatoons 98
Titton 43 Marietta 1118
Titton 43 Marietta 1118
Titton 53 Marietta 1118
Cahoun 69 Atlanta 128
Cahoun 69 Atlanta 138
Cahoun 69 Atlanta 138
Cahoun 60 Atlanta 138
The road is called the Western and Atlantic.
Probably no railroad of similar length in the United States contains so many bridges, or as much treatient work as this. The Chickamauga is crossed thirteen times. There are five bridges between Ringgold and Tunnell Hill. The Etowah, Costanch, and Hightower rivers are vulnerable points for cavalry dashes. The Georgia State troops are scattered along this road on guard duty. SOUTHERN NEWS.

roops, they being near enough to watch the movements of the Confederate force in that city. The inhabitants think that the city will soon fall into he hands of the Federals, as the Confederates have but few available troops there, and are resorting to deceptive means to keep up the appearance of a larger force than they really have. Even the wonen dress up in men's clothes and parade the outskirts of the city as soldiers. If the city is attacked, o resistance will be shown by their present force. The Richmond Sensinel, of Oct. 23d, says: "The people of Richmond decided yeaterday, by a large ratio of the vote given—367 to 296—that they deem it inadvisable to place any restrictions on prices and the Virginia Senate decided that there should

e none. The proposition is new dead. We submit to the desision with cheerfulness, though we believe t to be a great mistake." it to be a great mistage."
An order has been issued from the War Department to General Winder, who is in charge of the prisoners of war at Richmond, instructing him to deliver to the Federal prisoners in his charge all the gold sent to them by their friends from the North as he may receive it. But to withhold from them all as he may receive it. But to withhold from them all United States treasury notes, as the Centederate Government recognize no such money. He may give them an equivalent in Southern scrip.

It is stated that some persons who have had substitutes in the army, while they staid at home to make money, are sharmed at the prospect of the repeal of the substitute law, and, having made the wnerewithel to travel, are trying to run away to Europe. We understand that numerous applications have been made for passports—more, probability, than will be granted.

EUROPE Further Details by the Steamer Causea

CAPE RAUE, Oct. 26 .- The transmission of the following portions of the steamer Clanada's news. ented last night by the interruption of tele raphie communication east of Sachville. The Canada has one hundred and ten pas She makes the following report: On the 17th passed ship Symoda going into Liverpool, and on the 20th passed the steamship City of Manchester, and on the 23d the steamship City of London, both

and on the 23d the steamship City of Losdon, both bound to Liverpool.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his promised lecture on America, at the Philharmonic Hall, in Liverpool, on the 16th inst. He had a densely-erowded audience, and was enthusiastically received, although a party of Secession sympathizers made several attempts to break up the meeting by creating scenes of disorder, and interrupting the delivery of the address at almost every step. They were, however, in a great minority, and, on the whole, Becoher's reception, from first to last, was enthusiastic: He was frequently interrupted-by disgraceful outeries, but he showed great calmoss and tast, and could not be put down by the clamor raised against him. Taot, and could not be put down by the clamor raised against him.

Mr. Beecher showed by favorable arguments how much Engiand was interested in the triumple of the North. He asserted that slavery was the root and branch of the American trouble, and maintained that the North fought for the Union, because it believed that the Union would ultimately secure the emancipation of the slaves of the South.

Mr. Beecher believed that under the influence of Earl Russell's specch at Blair Gowrie and the seizure of the suspected rams in the Mersey, the hostility of the North towards England would disappear. mar. Bescher concluded by pointing out that, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs throughout the world, kindred nations, like England and America, should not be estranged, for united they would be said to be as a world. rice, should not be estranged, for united they would be a match for the world. A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was carried with great cheering, but not unmixed with hisses and

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was carried with great cheering, but not unmixed with hisses and groans.

On the same day an address was delivered before the Liverpool Southern Olub, by Mr. Beresford Hope, who reiterated his oftexpressed ultra views in favor of the South.

The club afterwards entertained Mr. Hope at a banquet, where Southern sentiments were, of course, the order of the day.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length on American affairs. He showed that England could not recognize the South until her independence was fully settled. He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates, and strongly demonstrated the obligation resting upon England for continued neutrality.

The London Times, in an editorial on that part of Mr. Palmer's speech which shows that there is no doubt about the spirit and design of the laws respecting the iron-clads seized in the Mersey, says: "The Ministers have not been doubting whether these steamers were designed for the same service as the Alabama, nor whether they could be lawfully despatched, but whether their suspected destination can be conclusively proved against them. The intent of the law is, however, to make the case perfectly clear. Few will be found to deny there is suspicion enough to justify the resolution on the part of the Government to reserve the case for trial. The doubts that arise are principally from the difficulty of obtaining conclusive evidence, the case admitting of infinite evasions."

The Attorney General tells us that the Americaus have done as much for others as they are now expecting will be done for them; that they never showed unwillinghees to act when urged; but that they found difficulties in the way of such proceedings. The Times says, in conclusion, if this is the state of the law it is unsatisfactory in the extreme; and as both countries have found the utmost difficulty in bringing the law to bear, the sooner the machinery is improved the better

The Russians were constructing gunboats in the Black Sea.
INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND. The troubles in India, and the outbreaks and war n New Zealand, had attracted considerable atten-It is stated that the Punjaub had been invaded by 7,000 men, headed by the sons of Dost Mohammed, who are thought to be merely the vanguard of a large force. British troops have been sent against them, and other precautions taken to insure their overthrow.

The war in New Zealand is termed "A War of Races." Energetic measures were being taken by the troops and white colonists for a decisive victory

over the natives.
All the British troops in Australia have gone over to New Zealand, and volunteers would follow, to put the native inautrectionists down. put the hative main rectionists down.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon would receive the Mexican deputation on the 17th inst.

There were some doubts as to whether M. Rouher or M. Baroche would succeed M. Billault as Minis-The Paris Bourse was dull, but without any ma-POLAND. Russia had commenced detaching certain parts of Poland from Poland.

al decree detaches the Govern It is reported that the Poles have offered an offen-It is reported that the Poles have onered an onensive and defensive alliance to Turkey, to reconquer
all that has been lost of the Ottoman Empire.
It also said that Russia has notified the Porte
that any recognition of the Poles as belligerents
will be looked upon as a declaration of war.
The English cabinet have, postponed their decision in regard to the demand of the Poles to be considered belligenents. DENMARK.

The Danish Government have ordered a large body of troops to be massed on the southern frontier of Schleswig. tier of Schleswig.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was again in active demand on the 16th, but rates were unchanged. LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—Evening.—Colonel Lamar,
of the rebel army, has been speaking at an agricultural banquet, presided over by Hon. W. S. Lindsay.
He drew a picture between the present position of
the North and that of the South, of course much to
the disparagement of the former. He defended
Southern inatitutions, and bespoke for the South
the sympathy of England.
The Brazil mail has been telegraphed via Lisbon.
The dates from Rio de Janeiro are to September
24th. Coffee is quoted at 7||200 for good firsts. The
stock was 140,000 bags. Exchange on London was
at 271/2027/26. it 271/027/3d.

Bahis dates are to the 29th of September. The Juotation for sugar is 2||000 to 2||500 for white.

Pernambuco advices are to the 1st of September. Sugar is quoted at 2||000 to 2||500 for white, and 1||500 to 1||900 for brown. to 1||900 for brown.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Liverpool, Oct.

17.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 15,000 bales, of which 8,000 were to speculaters and exporters; the market is broyent, and holders demand an advance.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady and

Breadstuiis quiet and steady. Provisions steady and dull. Produce steady.

London, Saturday Evening —Consols closed at 93/993/4. American Stocks—Illinois Central 20/918 per cent. discount; Eric 60/968. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. [Per Canada.]
Arrived from New York, October 14th, Elbe, at Cuxaven: Burgomaster and Peterson, at Helyaet; 16th, ohn Bright, at Liverpool; President, in the Schelüth, Erula, at Deal; Akam Kore and Princess Fredeck, at Queenstown; 17th, Mary Rodgerson and Active, ide. atdo. Sailed for New York, October 14th, Orion, from Car-diff: 16th, Ballasara, William Rathbone, and Escort, from Liverpool; Victoria and Dorothes, from Shielde, Sailed for Philadelphia October 16th, Philadelphia,

om Liverpool.

MEMORANDUM.—The ship Sea Serpent, from Woosung or New York, is reported ashore near Woosung. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-The recen effert of Mademoiselle Vestvali to establish English opers in America failed, but the failure was honor able, for be it remembered that the first work she produced, and upon which her hopes of success were ounded, was the "Orpheus and Eurydice" of Gluck. Perhaps the "Bohemian Girl," or the Daughter of the Regiment," would have been more profitable to the fair manager, though less decided fatlure. Gluck was ushered in with a triumph of trumpets, and went out with a scarce au-dible sigh from the few who thought his music not much worse than Verdi's. Vestvali did not lose by the experiment, at least in reputation; she was not sceepted as a first class vocalist, but found many good critics who prophesied greater success for her in the drama. Vestvall speaks and sings in five or six languages, and so, when she despaired of establishing the English opera, her ambition naturally was turned to the English drama. She produced "Gamea, or the Jewish Mother," in New York, with general approbation. It is a play translated from the French by Matilda Heron, with incidental music composed by Robert Stoepel. At the New Chestnut-street Theatre it is now very well played, and we compliment Mr. Wheatley upon his stage manager, his scenic artist, and the well balanced orchestra which Mr. Mark Hassler so carefully directs. Gamea's child, Naomi, is stolen from her by Bianca, Duchess of Lonellini, (Mrs. Brougham Robertson), and, ignorant of her mother, is educated as Sylvia, and, ignorant other momen, heart broken, seeks her child through Italy, not knowing who had taken her, and finally becomes the fortune-teller near the palace of Lomellini, near Genoa. She only knows

palace of Lomellini, near Genoa. She only anowa that the child-thief has upon her left hand a sear, inflicted by the nails of the mother in the moment of the abduction. The Duckess, seeking the fortune-teller, is discovered by this sear. Gamea claims her child, and Sylvia becomes Naomi. In the last act Gamea in her palace is seen with her child, who, though left the property mother, is dving with refe for though loving her own mother, is dying with grief for the Duchess, whom she dearly loved. Gamea, suffering from the consciousness of this secret alienation, unable to make her daughter happy, bids her choose between two mothers. Sylvia is distracted, but nature triumphs. The Duchess becomes the dear friend of her adopted daughter, Gamea is happy, Sylvia is married. This is the story, very briefly told, which is made a plot by the enterprise of a virtuous bri-gand, a passionate lover, and enlivened by a gon-dola, a ballet, a robbery, a chorus of fish gentlemen and market ladier, and a sympathetic accompaninent by the orchestra. Without the music this play

Vestvali is a beautiful woman. Mrs. Allen is also beautiful, and those who know the one and not the other can imagine an antithesis and picture a reality. Sylvia is a sweet and delicate flower, a rose of fragrance and grace; Gamea is one of those tropical glories that menace and dazzle, and possess an opiate and piercing sweetness; that is to say, in plain English, Mrs. Allen is charming and Vestvali magnificent. We enjoyed nothing so nuch in the play as this contrast of womanly Vestvali is tall, stately, imperial; her FORTRESS MONROE, Obtober 26.—A lady, the wife of an officer of the Southern army, recently arrived in Norfolk, says she is from Mobile, Ala, and that that city is threatened by the Rederal of Milo has lost; her face is not beautiful, but it is

eation of genius, but it is the work of one who loves her art, and is skilled in all its resources. Mademoiselle Vestvall, with all her carnestness, is not thoroughly earnest, else she would not have been unable to keep from smiling when an accident brought a passionate scene of misery to an antiolimax on Monday night.

But she is by no means meshanical. She has evidently much sympathy, especially with the grander impulses of tragedy.

Her satisfudes are often noble and her gestures the same of the same imperial. Her versatility has not great range, but in its limits is remarkable. She repeats her effects the opportunities of the character—as if it were carelessly studied. We were surprised to notice, even in the first performance, how frequently, when

Auxilato in "Censuelo."

Her voice is a good contracto, and educated in good school. Much of the pleasure of the perform ance is due to her delightful singing.

Mr. Stoepel's music is excellent, and is weathy o the man who made " Hiswatha" melodious: Mrs. Allen is always interesting, even when she acts hadly, unfortunately too frequently the case in Sylvia. Mrs. Robertson is, we believe, an admirable actress in her own way, but was evidently out of it as the Duchess. Mr. Dubois we have rarely seen ast so well; his performance added decidedly to the general interest. The drama, in brief, is well acted and attractive, and were it not, Vestvali should make it popular.

Gottsomalk's Concert.—This evening a Conert by the most eminent planist of the country willhe given at the Musical Fund Hall. Mr. Go doubtiess be ably assisted by Mr. Carl Wolfsohn in a grand duo of Thalberg. Mir. Carlo Patti, a member of a well-known and brilliant musical family, will appear in violin performances. Madame trakosch, and Mrs. Henrietta Behrens, of Philadelphia, complete this highly attractive programme We need not say how welcome an entertainment o this high character will be to lovers of music gene

she might have risen, she descended. She resemble

rally. It has been many months since we have had a concert at all equal to this, which will brilliantly kegin the season in Philadelphia. Gortschalk alon s a planist of whom the public never tired, and is low more popular than ever. MUSICAL FUND HALL CONCERT .- A concert will e given at this hall to morrow evening by the musical artists connected with the Institution for the Blind, for the benefit of B. F. Harris, one of the graduates. The programme is an attractive one, and the vocalism we can safely promise will be of a high order. The object is a deserving one, and the appreciate good music, or have a feeling of sympa-

thy for an unfortunate and deserving man.

THE CITY. THE LATE HOMICIDE.—The Coroner reumed his inquest yesterday morning in the case of James McGinnis, who was beaten to death on Sunday evening on Water street, near Walnut.

Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr., who made the postmortem examination of the deceased, testified to the nature of the wounds, and said that death undoubtedly resulted from effusion of blood upon the brain caused by blows. The knife cuts were not sufficient to have caused death.

On Monday night, the Fifth-ward police arrested a young man, named Edward Jackson, upon the charge of having been consecrned in the assault upon McGinnis. Jackson was present at the inquest to see if any of the witnesses could identify him.

John Welsh recalled.—He said that the prisoner resembled one of the party who stood with his back to the bar on Sunday evening; a pin in his bosom looks very much like one worn by one of the men, and the voice comes near that of a person who said "D— any one who don't like Mike Catwell;" am not positive that this is the man.

Wm. Tissell, a member of the Invalid Corps, testified that Jackson went into Holland's house, between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday evening; he had a knife in his hand, and blood on his hand; he made a dash at witness, who got up and ran at him; prisoner went out, and was afterwards found at the New England House upon the table; witness had him arrested as a deserter from the 15th New York regiment, and also a substitute deserter; he dion't say how he got the blood on the knife or his hand; he never said anything when he made the lunge; he was in liquor at the time; a young man was waiting for him outside; he called for this man to come in, but the man paid no attention to him; first saw them in Dook street; they were running preity fast, and ran into the New England House.

Jeremiah Sullivan, another member of the Invalid Corps, testified that this man (Jackson) went into Holland's on Sunday evening and was put out; he came in the second time with a knife in his hand and said that he had a crowd outside; there were two men with him; he 'said that he had kinked the head off of one man, and he w Tames McGinnis, who was beaten to death on Sun day evening on Water street, near Walnut.

and said that he had a looked colonely into which we men with him; he said that he had kicked the head off of one man, and he would kick the head off one of the blue jackets; saw blood upon the sleeve of his shirt; this was shout nine o'clock; first saw him between seven and eight o'clock; the prisoner has been in custody since Sunday night.

Mrs. Emma Holland, residing at No. 121 Dock street, testified that the prisoner came to her house about six o'clock, and wanted something to drink; she refused, and put him out; he came back about So'clock, with a big knife, and said, "Come on, boys, we'll kill them all; there were two soldiers there, where the contract of them. The same out. ncrease of Specie..... increase of Girculation... Decrease of Undrawn Dep we'll kill them all; there were two soldiers there, and he made a plunge at one of them: he ran out, and witness ran after him; met some girls, who said that a man had been killed in Water atreet, and that "Tom Cat" (the name the prisoner goes by) was in it; when he came in the second time, saw blood on his ahirt-sleeve, and also on his face; he had a lorg black coat on then, and not the one he wears now; didn't hear him say that he had kicked one man to death; never saw him but once with a black hat on! [That which was found upon the sidewalk after the occurrence was produced, but the witness said that that was not the one she saw Jack-

sidewalk after the occurrence was produced, but the witness said that that was not the one she saw Jack witness said that that was not the one she saw Jackson wear.]
Mary Uarman, residing on Dock street, below Second, testified that the prisoner was in Mr. Pollock's house on Sunday evening; witness saw him at Holland's with a knife in his hand about eight o'clock on Sunday night; he had's black Kossuth hat on; a boy told her that he saw a man beaten at Delaney's, and that "Tom Cat" was in it.

Hugh Brown, residing at No. 240 South Front atreet, corroborated the other witnesses in regard to Jackson being at Holland's with a knife; heard him say in Spruce street, while being taken to the guard-house, "I've helped to kick the head off of one man to night, and I'll kick it off of one of your laue jacketa." Thomas Holland, No. 121 Dock street, testified to he same facts, about Jacksou with the knife, &c.; the threatened to cut the witners, who opened the rawer to get a revolver, when Jackson ran away; in the afternoon he wore a black hat, and in the

in the afternoon he wore a black hat, and in the evening his clothes were changed; he then had a white hat; when he came in the evening, about eight o'clock, his sleeves and hands were bloody; when he was arrested he had the knife in his hand, but he begged hard to be let off, and got rid of the knife somehow; on the previous Saturday night he drew a knife on witness.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited, and the inquest was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. PRIZE-FIGHT .- Two young men, named

PRIZE-FIGHT.—Two young men, named Fitzgerald and Wilson, induged in a prize-fight yesteriay at Reedy Island, at the head of the Delaware bay, five miles below Fort, Delaware. Seyen rounds were fought in sixteen minutes, when Fitzgerald was declared the winner. The sum of money staked on this contest was \$1,000 aside. The scene was of course disgraceful and lawless. It is said the "bruisers" proceeded to Pert Penn, where they acted in defiance of all law, statute and moral. Gen. Schoeff caused a telegraph to be sent northward to capture the boats. One escaped, but the remainder were taken as prizes, and probably are at this time under the guns of Fort Pelaware. It is not exactly known who of the parties were captured, and it is not presumptuous to say that respectable people care nothing about them.

We hear it stated that an impromptu fight was originated after the first one. This second scene of lacersting the human face divine, which the fancy dignify by the name of "mug," was between a couple of young shoulder-hitters of light weight. In an intelligent country like this such proceedings are shocking to moral feelings and positively disgraceful. At a late hour last night the following additional particulars were given by one of the party who, with eight or ten others, was allowed by General Schoeff to leave the fort, the General kindly furnishing a steamer to convey them to Cheater, where they took the cars and reached Philadelphia. Among the liberated was the reporter of the New York Hendid. The reporter of the New York Cipper, finding that he had got into very bad company, left Port Penn, and travelled nine miles and a half, to the line of the Delaware Railroad, where he took the cars a way passenger. The arrest of the parties was mode as follows: After the tugs had started from Port Penn, with most of the lawless gang, information was conveyed to Gen. Schoeff. When two of the tugs arrived abreast of Fort Delaware, Gen. S. sent his steamer out and captured them, and had the whole party placed in a half-sunk

To this the "respectable" persons yielded a ready assent.

It seems the party entered the principal hotel at Poit Penn, and while some held the landlord others "went through him," that is, robbed him. They helped themselves to as much liquor as they wantelped themselves were invaded, and the inmates driven in terror from them. It is not known how much or what the party stole from these houses. It is said that in reference to one woman, some of the scoundiele committed a deed for which we have no public name. It he gang was mostly made up of petty speck-thieves of Philaselphia and New York. About two hundred, all told, are detained at Fort Delaware. THE UNION BENEVOLENT .- Among the worthy charitable associations which commend themselves at once to public favor, is the Union Renevolent, an institution which dispenses incalculable benefit to the poor and outcast of the city. The following is an exhibit of the operations of the celebration which the post year. rociety during the past year: Number of visits made to homes of the suf-

BASE BALL.-Keystone vs. Athletic.-KEYSTONE | O. | R. | Duffy, 1st base...... F. McIntyre, 2d base... Biehl. 3d base..... enny. c. f...... 25 Total Total 11 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Tot. Keystone...... 0 10 10 2 2 0 0 1 25 Athletic...... 1 8 1 4 2 1 0 6 23

Scorer for Keystone, Chas. Merott.
"Athletic, M. Smith.
Umplre—F. Richards, of the Olympic Club.
Time of game, two hours. To RECEIVE A FURLOUGH. -An order has TO RECEIVE A FURLOUGH.—An order has been received by Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A., Medacal Director of the Department of the Susquebanna, from the War Department, directing him to give a furlough of ten days, and free transportation home and back, to all soldiers belonging to New York at present is the hospitals in his department. The order will go into effect to day. DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.-George Frioky aged 38 years, residing at No. 316 Coater street, died yesterday morning, from hydrophobia. Some menths since he was bitten by a dog which he had in the house. On Sunday he was attacked with hydrophobia, and lingered in the most intense agony until his death. THE NATIONAL FINANCES. - The subcoription agent reports the sale of \$2,536,000 five-twentice on Tuesday. Already parties are forming to subscribe in round sums of five and ten millions, the desire being to start with the full November

CAVÉD IN. -A large-flagstone, on Jayne reet, above Sixth, caved in yesterday morning, and precipitated a couple of men who were rolling a ale of rags from the paper house of Mr. Megarge, to the vault. Fortunately the men escaped any rious injury. DEATH OF A SOLDIER.-The following death was reported yester ay at the Medical Di-rector's office, from the South-street Hospital : John Leopold, company B, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers. THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The series of winter lectures at the Veterinary College will commence on Monday evening, at the Diligent Hall Tenth and Filbert streets. ICE - Ice to the thickness of half an incl appeared on the surface of ponds, in the rural par of the city, yesterday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1863.
To day gold fluctuated with a downward tendency To day gold fluctuated with a downward tendency from 147.to 14654, closing rather weak at the latter figure. The money market remains unchanged. There is plenty of money, but more choice as to securities, and larger margins are required on the speculative class. Higher rates are demanded and offered. Government securities are steady, an increased demand being observable for the sixes of 1881. The stock market was very active, but not so excited as yesierday. The amount of business transacted was very heavy, and prices still preserved their upward tendency, although there is considerable disposition to regive and the Bears are hard at work. There was a tendency, although there is considerable disposition to realize, and the Bears are hard at work. There was a strong demand for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, which sold pretty steadily at 34 during the forenounclosing at 33% bid. Large orders are in the market. Susquebanna Canal rose to 18%, the sixes to 66%; Union Susquebanna Canal rose to 18%, the sixes to 68%; Union preferred rose to 61%, the sixes to 29%; -Lehigh Navigation rose to 61%, the scrip sold at 50%, the sixes at 107. Schupfkill Navigation common rose to 18%. Improvement sixes solling at 93%. Morris Ganal 1st mortgages ment sixes so.

Reading was strong at 62½. Huntingdon and Broad
Top sold up to 30. Philadelphia and Erië up to 31½.

North Pennsglvania up to 26½. Catawissa was in demand at 11; the preferred fell off to 32. Beaver Meadow sold at 77½. Minehill at 63¼. Little Schuylkill at 62½.

Pennsylvania at 70¼.

The steady interest paying class of bonds were in de-Pennsylvania at 70%.

The steady interest paying class of bonds were in demand to day. Subbary and Krie sevens sold at 112.

Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 104%. Reading converti-Philadelphia and Eric sixes at 103. A reading convolutions of the strength of

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 60. Pennsylva-nia Mining at 2½. Locust Mountain at 33. New Creek at 1½. Green Mountain at 4½. The market closed firm. The official averages of the hanks in the city of New Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing-House, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following the general comparison with the previous weekly repor and also with the movement of this time last year: Ind also with the movement of this time tast year:

Oct. 25, 62, Oct. 24, '63, Oct. 17, '63,

Capital \$89, 125, 000 \$89, 401, 000 \$86, 401, 000

Loans 174, 879, 346 204, 013, 870 206, 63S, 744

Specie 37, 433, 531 28, 804, 915 28, 383, 47;

Circulation 9, 573, 220 5, 789, 097 5, 6. 8, 76

Sychanged 40, 990, 034 78, 195, 99, 97, 15, 530, 201

Loangawn 161, 497, 972 172, 487, 596 178, 650, 917

Loangawn 6, 988, 343 35, 035, 560 28, 097, 278

The stock market exhibits considerable activity, and as more cash stock is offered prices are irregular. The strongest on the list are Toledo, Harlem, and Reading, Before the first session gold was selling at 163% [30] 43% New York Central at 137% [3138. Rrie at 101/26][125] Frie Preferred at 105%. Harlem at 95/2697, Pitt. burg at 103/20][1]. Reading at 123/20[25], and Michigan Souther 15/26/257. al box 205.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements the market compared with the latest prices of yesterd U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 1834 D. S. 6s, 1881, cou. 1894 U. S. Saven thirties 1072 U. S. 1yr cer. 100 U. S. 1yr c % %

ndson River, ex div. 134
zarlem. 97;
farlem Preferred. 107;
kardem Preferred. 1242;
dichigan Caural. 1243;
dichigan Southern. 57;
dichigan Southern. 57;
dichigan Southern. 164
llinois Cen. Scrip. 125%
Pittsburg. 111 Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 27 | Reported by S. E. SLAYMAREN, Philadelphia Bischange.] | FIRST BOARD. | 150 Union Canal pref. 64 | 115 Phila & Erie R b5. 32 | 110 do. bi6flat. 64 | 250 Catawissa R pref. 324 | 250 Catawissa R pref. 325 | 250 Catawissa R pref. 324 | 250 Catawissa R pref. 325 | 250 Catawissa R pref. 326 | 250 Catawissa R pref. 327 | 250 Catawissa R pref deported by S. E. SLATMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange

| 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphi The Breadstuffs market is firm, and prices of Wheat and Corn are rather better. Flour is held firmly, but not much doing. Oats are in request. Quercitron Bark dall Cotton is rather firmer, but the sales are Mmited oal is in demand. Coffee continues scarce but firm Coal is in. demead. Coffee continues scarce but arm. Foreign Fruit iz, very scarce and high, but domestic is coming in and selling freely. Fish are firm. Pig Iron is very scarce and high. Provisions are hald firmly, but there is very little stock to operate in. Wool is in demand, and prices rather better.

The Flour Market is firm, but the sales for export and home uses are limited. About 4,000 bbls have been sold.

motist was so tond: the arms are those the Venus of Allo has lost; is the face is not beautiful, but it is as nearly so; it is not create but it is adone. The meaning of its not create but is it has been been proposed at the control of the contro

very little doing in eith of sheathing or yellow metal, and prises are without one. So.

BARK.—Quercitron is dull, and ist No. 1 is held at \$25 9 ton. CANDLES.—Adamantine are in demand, with sales feity made at 18%c, cash, for ab apment, and retail loss t 到像空音 b. Tailow Candles a. e higher. Sperm are rithout charge. at M@25c & B. Tallow Candles a.

COAL.—There is a good demand fo. Vshipment, the inquiry being ahead of the supplies, by at vessels at Port
Richmond are very scarce; prices are fi. m at \$7.25@1.59

S too on board

COFFEE.—There is a fair demand and p. vices are firm:
about 100 bags Rio sold at 31@33c, and som y Java at 37c

W B: cash.

erms. HOPS are selling at 17@28c Pib for first sort old and new.

LUMBER.—There is a good demand for most kinds, and prices are firmer. Sales of yellow sap-boards at \$22.00; white Pine at \$25.500 %; Lathert \$4.36\$. 60. and white Pine Sales of yellow sap-boards at \$25.00 %; Lathert \$4.36\$. 60. MOLASSER.—There is very little doing, but a firmer feeling in the market, with small sales of Cutte functorado at 60c, and New Orleans at 53.650c F gallon, short time. RICE - Small sales of Raugoon are making at 71/6 % cash.

NEUDS. — Timothy is drell, with small sales at \$2.506 % cash.

NEUDS. — Timothy is drell, with small sales at \$2.506 % cash. Cloverect is in demend and very solered at \$4.603 is per bus.

SUUAR. — There is a moderate business doing but prices are firm. About 470 bads Chas sold at 12/615c, and forth Rice at 13/616c \$1.00 has sold at 12/615c, and forth Rice at 13/616c \$1.00 has sold at 12/615c, and forth Rice at 13/616c \$1.00 has sold at 12/615c.

Rum is selling at 70/672c \$7 sallon. Whisky is rather more softre; about 110 bells sold at 50/62c, and drudge at 6600 \$7 sallon.

No Chas at 13/616c \$1.00 has sold at 50/62c, and drudge at \$6000 \$1.00 has sold at 11/600 \$1.00 has sold at in Linux is selling at 11%@E2c for city-rendered, and 10% of the foreoutry.

WOOL.—The market continues firm, and sales have been made at a further advance; about 100.000 fbs have been disposed of at 76@Sic for feedium and Tub Fleece, over generally held higher.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at his port to day;

Mew York Markets, Oct. 27.

Asuss are quiet and firm, with small sales at \$3 for Pois and \$9.12% for Pearls.

Breadsurers.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, and 5000 sents lower on common grades, valide, good qualities are scarce and steady.

The tales are 10,000 barrels at \$5.460,75 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.800,7.49 for facts at \$6.206.30 for extra State; \$5.500,749 for extra do., including shipping brands of round-hose Ohio at \$707,20; and trace brands do. at \$7.500,9 %. Southern Flour more quiet, and in favor of the buyer, with sales 950 bbls at \$6.700,740 for superfine Baltimore, and \$4.500,10.25 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is duil and heavy; sales of 450 bbls at \$8.000,600 for good te choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and firm at \$5.7606.25 for good te at \$2.2000.40 for common, and \$6.4008.25 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and firm at \$5.7606.25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is scarce and firm,
Wheat is dull and nominally 102 cents lower. The sales are \$6,000 bushels at \$1.3004.38 for Chicago spring.

\$1.5001.38 for Milwankee Clui; \$1.3001.40 for amber Iowa; \$1.4001.46 for winter red Western; \$1.4001.40 for amber Michigan, and \$1.7001.76 for white Canada Rye is quiet, with sales of 1,000 bushels Western at \$1.07.

■1.U/. Barley is dull at \$1.30@1.50. Oats are dull at 82@63 cents for Canada, and 83@83% cents for Western and State. Uses are out at orests conts for Canada, and 83@83% cents for Western and State.

Corn is in fair demand and firzer; sales 100,000 bush at \$1 15@107 for prime Western mixed, in store and affoat, and \$1.00@10 for Eastern lots do.

WHISKY is more active and firmer, with eales of 1,609 bits at 00@61.

CITY ITEMS.

THE COLD SNAP that has come down upon. is is a reminder of the fact that winter is approaching, and with it the incidental wants which the Storm King always brings in his train. We would state, in this connection, that those who have not yet laid in their Coal can save money and get the best article by patronizing the famous coal yard of W. W. Alten Ninth street, above Poplar. HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITHour Delay, and the place to have it done artistically, is at E. P. Hippie's, No. 820 Arch street. Ali Mr. Hippie's pictures have a degree of softness, and naturalness of attitude and expression, that stamp them as very superior. His, fine ground floor Galleries are the most convenient in the city. SUMPTUOUS STOCK OF FALL AND WIN-TER CLOTHING.—We invite attention to the elegant atock of Ready-made Clothing now offered by Megara. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street,

richness and variety, by any other in the city, and being their own importers, and among the larges manufacturers here, their prices are unusually oderate. They are now also taking hundreds of orders daily for suits of clothing to make to mea-THE FINEST STOCK OF MISSES' AND CHIL-DREN'S HATS, embracing all the newest things out, will be found at the popular old millinery house of Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street. A FRESH SUPPLY of smoked, spiced, and pickled salmon, of the finest quality, has just been re-ceived by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS and Caps; also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel. A SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-NISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture (including his inimitable Shirt out by Mr. John F. Taggart), is now offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street. ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS WILL find everything necessary to their complete outfit, in the best style, at Charles Oakford & Sons', under the ntinental Hotel.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .-Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, have now ready, put up by themselves, of the best quality, tomatoes, corn, peaches, peas, and other vegetables, which they are selling by the case, dozen, or in quantities to suit purchasers. THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NEW YORK, -The office of this Company has been removed to No. 408 Walnut street, Mr. James B. Carr, the agent for this city, is now ready to receive applications for insurances and to renew policies. Our readers may rest assured that Mr. business transactions with the Company. See advertisement in another column. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.—A New Yorker has taken a photograph of the moon nearly three feet in diameter, magnified to 320 times the

size of the moon as seen with the naked eye. It represents that body on a scale of 70 miles to the inch. It shows with great distinctness the mountain ranges, the volcanic craters and the streams of lava. It also represents a structure similar in appearance to the popular clothing establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestuat street. This proves conclusively that "the man in the does not go naked. READ! READ!! READ!!!-ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.—Gentlemen: You will find enclosed \$35, for which please send me one box of winter clothing. The kest I got of you acted like a charm. I had heretofore been subject to bad fits. I am happy to say that since I have purchased my clothing of you I am a stranger to them. Our family physician also uses your "one-price" clothing,

and thinks there is nothing like it. Respectfully, JOHN DE JONES, Pettsville. To Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental." Philadelphia. NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS. - From the time of the primitive fig. leaf suit that was made in Eden all people and nations have had peculiarities in costume which have been national characteristics. The ancient Roman would have been nothing without his toga, the Highlander would lose his identity without his plaid and "kilt," the dandy of Elizabeth's time would have been no dandy without his elashed doublet and his hose, the Georgian connects himself in the mind's eye with the sumconnects must mer costume of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs (provided the collar can still be obtained,) the Indisn chief is all paint and feathers, the modern dame is extravagant in crinoline, and the sight of a well-dressed gentleman of the day is immediately well-dressed gentlement suggestive to all discerning persons, of the Brown. Stone Clothing 'Hall' of Rockhill' & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best atyles for fall wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestnut atreet, next door to the Post Office. 0023-Im

IT WAS IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. in 1858, (where the patentee then resided,) that the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines were first introduced, and for some time, the production being limited, the sales were principally confined to that vicinity. The manufacturer was fortunate early in finding customers among the most prominent and influential families in the city. Dr. Paul B. Goddard, Dr. C. M. Cresson, William, John, and Colman Sellers, extensive machinists; Matthew Baldwin, locomotive builder; Mr. Snowden, Director of the Mint; Mr. Peale, of the same institution; Townsenil Sharpless, Esq.; Rev. D. Malin, Rev. Robert Watts, Rev. Mr. Crowell, and many other of the clergy were among the earliest patrons. The fame of this sim-ple and ingenious invention soon coresd, and at the nd of a year several hundred signatures had been volunteered to a certificate, at the office of the proprietor, to the effect that "THE STITCH MADE BY CEEM IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE," (a great point, as much private had prevailed against a single-thread stitch,)
could that they, "from practical experience, exteemed hem THE EXST FOR DANILY WEEL. Ever since that period they have taken their place as the leading ma-chine in that market. As an illustration, it may not be out of place to mention an irreident that occurred at a later period, when the manufacturer had established a branch office in the city of New York. Ap elderly lady, of the Society of Friends, accompanied by a going friend, came into the salesroom, and de-