THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868. FORNEY'S "WAR PRESS." For the week ending SATURDAY, October 51, is published to-day. The following is a summary of the prinipal cortenus: ILLU:TRATION.—Rebel Desorters in the Woods of North Carolina.

Littefary.—Historical Sketch of the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania EDITORIAL.—Use of Torpedoes in War—The Triumph of the Covernment-Chattanooga-The Plans of Gen. quake-Terms of Peacs-Mexico-American Quase-1stins of Preses-mesico-American Art-Irish Emigration-Atlantic Telegraph—The Fall Races-A Worthy Tribule to Governor Curtin, etc., etc. POETRY.—Parting—Retrospection—Sumpter—The Grave of Douglas—The Neutral English Jeutleman THB WAR IN VIKGINIA.—Pighting upon the Rappahapnock-Our Army Correspondence
THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.-The Fight at Blue Springs.
THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.—Letter from General

Curtis;
AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.
LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT to the Missouri Delegation—General Sciofield's lustructions.
LETTER FROM "OGCASI (NAL.") LETTER FROM NEW YORK LETTER FROM HARRISBURG. LETTER FROM HARRISBURG. LETTER FROM HOUSVILLE, Ky... OEFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION. RELIGIOUS MATTERS. NEWS OF ART AGRICULTURAL,—Crop Report for 1862-63. FOREIGN ITEMS.—Henry Ward Beecher in Europe

CITY INTELLIGENCE
SUBMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS,
WIT AND I UNOR, &c., ac
Specimens of the "War Priss" will be forwarded
when requested. The subscription rate for single copies
is \$4 per year. A reduction from these terms will be
larged when the per formal. Sharks copies not an thought when thehe are formed Single copies, put up mapores ready for mailing, may us obtained at the

THE NEWS. ALVICES from the Army of the Potomac indicate no material change in the situation. The enemy, on Tuesday, made an advance of one or two miles to our right wing, doubtless intending a flank movement to deceive our generals. General Buford's cavalry uivision was attacked on Tucsday after. ell back upon our own infantry, near Germantown. Few losses are reported, and no retrograde move ment of the army. General Meade's headquarters were at Beallstown, fifreen miles from Warrenton. THE rebel forces in Arkansas, under General Price, are reported at 9,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery, and are about to show front again. Forts Smith and Blunt are threatened. Refugees from Arkansas are still flocking into Missouri. The Sanitary Commission is making provision for the aumbers who arrive in St. Louis, all of whom give a shocking picture of rebel conscription, robbery, and persecution. The rebels Brooks and Shelby ad joined forces, in all 3,000 General Blunt was teady to offer battle to the forces under Cooper. A DESPATCH from the rebel General Johnston has bren captured, commandiar his officers to prevent Sherman's forces, at all hazards, from opening up the railroad between Memphis and Decstur. The

Tokee Station, Ala, were under command of Gon. Stephen D. Lee, and Colonels Roddy and Richardson. The loyal divisions of Osterhaus and Smith are under Major General Blair. In the case of Gen. Milroy, the President considers a court martial unnecessary. Gen. Halleck advired the withdrawal of the forces from Winchester. but never positively ordered it; and if blame is due, it is due to Gen. Schenes more than to Gen. Milroy. The President does not think that serious blame is due to either officer.

sebels who lately encountered Ostechaus at Che-

THE story that the St. Domingo rebellion had been crushed is denied in correspondence from Ha-vana. It is certainly as strong, if not more powerful than ever, and covers more territory than it did THE vote in West Virginia has resulted in the election of all the unconditional Union candidates— Messrs. Jacob B. Blair, Brown, and Whaley. A GREAT Union meeting in Brooklyn was ad-

dressed in a brief and earnest speech by Commodore Meade, brother of the general in-chief of the Army.

An important order in relation to volunteers and drafted men is published by the War Department.

The Call for Volunteers. Objections have been urged in some quarters, against the President's late proclamation, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers, upon the ground that those only who are in favor of the Government will respond, and thus the disloyalists who remain at home will have the opportunity they so much covet, of embarrassing the Administration, and retarding the progress of the war. The objection is not without a certain force. Very few of the number of those who voted for Mr. Justice Wood-WARD, we fear, will voluntarily enter the service of the country; although, with some, the temptation of high bounties may prevail over their partisan prejudices, and induce them to enter the ranks. But admitting that the number even of these will be comparatively insignificant-or, to go still further, let us admit that not a single one of them enlists-and still we think the policy of the President the wisest that could be adopted at the time. The result of the late elections has shown no fact more clearly than this, that the people have confidence in the Government. The proclamation of President Lincoln has shown that the Government has confidence in the people. Out of these two sources a mutual understanding has sprung up, that does not pause to weigh partisau considerations, or the advantage of a miserable faction, but only strives to solve the problem of the restoration of the Union, speedily and permanently. The Government is strong enough in itself, and in its friends, to disregard its enemies. Assured that it has the support of the intelligent and loyal masses, it fails to perceive a

necessity of shaping its conduct and course

accordingly as the machinations and me-

naces of disloyal men may dictate. These

men, in this State, and in every other Northern State, we think, are in a decided minority. In the army they would do very little good; out of the army they will be permitted to do very little harm. In every | splender, is but a part of the great world of sense they are contemptible. Let it not be forgotten that Mr. Lincoln is no political President. He occupies the Bellini, Rossini, to the exclusion of the Presidential chair, not as the successful can- | genius of the great German masters. Carl didate of a party convention, but as the | ANSCHUTZ, last winter, gave but a glimpse chosen ruler of the American people. They of this genius, but that was enough to exhave selected him to be their servant and cite a new interest, and begin the developrepresentative; and upon them he must rely ment of a new taste. With a poor compafor encouragement and support, as from | ny, he produced grand works, and even in them all his powers are primarily derived. that imperfect production their grandeur As President of the United States, he is not | was recognized. The encouragement given bound to pay the slightest regard to the to this earnest beginning was well-bewishes or the menaces of any clique or fac- stowed. As a result the German opera tion. Enough for him to know that the will be presented at the Academy of Music same constituency which placed the reins of | this winter, complete and perfect, with an government in his hands still recognize his orchestra and chorus far better than any we delegated authority as supreme, so far as have previously known, and with singers to the disaffection of a disloyal minority, who they can never more hope to achieve their of its earlier days revived. purposes? We think he is. Had it been Mr. Lincoln's intention to scare off all the Copperheads to Canada, he might have ordered another draft; but as it was his intention to strengthen the armies in the field promptly and with willing men, and to allow the Northern people to demonstrate to the world by another uprising, that Sumpter has not been forgotten, the President has very properly directed that Night in Grenada," "The Magic Flute," that Sumpter has not been forgotten, the self-styled Democratic newspapers, which,

volunteer! The fifth of January will very soon be here. Sufficient interval, however, still remains to show whether our armies can be reinforced to the requisite extent by volunteering. If the experiment should prove a failure, little time will have been lost at afternoon. It deserves to be acted upon at any rate, for in the fall and winter months once, and we trust that an improvement esvery little can be done, we think, in Ton- sential to the health, the convenience, and nessee or Virginia; and by the time spring | reputation of Philadelphia will not be posthas fairly set in the alternative of the draft will have been necessarily resorted to, and lation upon such a matter should be indepenthe new levy of troops will be ready to take | dent of politics. An independent and progresthe field. If, however, the result should sive spirit should govern the intelligent and prove, as we think from the evidence of the liberal members of both branches of Councils. system is still available, a vast expense will manded by the growth of the city; thousoldiers will have been secured, and the convenienced by the small supply of water.

while professing to be in favor of a vigor-

denounced the draft - now let us see if

material advantages, capable of expression in dollars and cents, as well. The credit of the Government will have been strengtheucd, business of all kinds will have sottled down prosperously upon a war footing, and the result of all this will be, not merely to reinforce our armies to the numerical extent of the fresh quotas, but to impart new energy and inspiration to the troops already in the field, and encourage them to emulate the honor and the glory of their past achievements. It would be a grand response to the oft repeated calumny of our trans-Atlantic friends, that the Northern people had grown weary of the war and of taxation; it would be a strange commentary on the frequent assumption of the Southern rebels, that the war must come to a close as soon as "the scum of the Northern cities," "the mudsills of the North" had all been absorbed by the Federal armies. Thus, Mr. Lincoln, by his procla nation, presents us an opportunity of rebuking and confounding our enemics everywhere, by voluntarily coming forward to yield the Government our sunport; and though in so doing we may seem to present to the disloyal element of our population an opportunity of consolidating and gaining new strength, we may be assured that the opportunity is but in appearance. The best way to destroy Copperheadism at home is to destroy Secession in the

that when the rebellion has perished, sympathy with the rebellion must perish also. Let the President's proclamation, therefore, be responded to in the same spirit in which it was conceived, and the enemies of the Union, North as well as South, must be buffled and put to rout. New York, New Jersey, Delaware. In Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, nd Illinois, elections will be held on the 3d an election will be held November 4th.

field; for nothing can be plainer than this,

aught, and many of them can do much, to above extract alleges that "our army outaid the loyal cause, it is their duty to aid it | numbered that of the enemy," gave us the at once. her chief magistrate, is a loyal State, sub- inst.: "Now, we put it to the country, if jected to disloyal rule; her influence is mis | this is not in every way a scandalous busiused, and her honor stained. The success ness? General MEADE is compelled to reof the State ticket will leave Governor SEY- treat before LEE, because his Pennsylvania MOUR still able, in part, to thwart the Go- troops are home voting, and then the rest of vernment, but then the scenes of last winter the fall campaign must come to naught, so in the Legislature, and the riots in New | that the Administration may use the New York city, will not be repeated. That suc- York soldiers to carry another State eleccess will redeem the State; we are glad to | tion.' know that Union men are working so hard to obtain it. We have not one doubt of

their success. New Jersey also needs a change. She has too many Copperheads in her Legislature. The Legislative Union ticket bears the names of some of her best citizens, and such a man as Hon. James M. Scover, well represents the general ability and loyalty of the candidates. Let New Jersey remember how Pennsylvania has decided, and let the lovalty and interest unite.

Delaware alone divide these States, which In Delaware Mr. CHARLES BROWN, formerly Collector of the Port of Philadelphia ex member of the State Senate, aspires to again take a place in Congress. Mr. Brown expects to be elected by disloyal voters. We cannot think that even the proverbial blindness of a party candidate can make him ignorant of the truth that all loyal men will vote against him, He could not represent worse principles more faithfully, and that is saying much when she has been allowed in which to respond to we consider the course of some of his co-workers in the House. He is to Delaware what Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to Ohio-a politician opposed to the Government, opposed to the war, opposed to the people. Unlike Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, he is not banished for giving aid to the encmy, but he deserves to be banished at least from the trust of the people, for giving

comfort to our foes. Mr. Brown is avowedly in favor of patching up a peace in any way possible; he wants the war ended, and cares nothing for the means; like VALLAN-DIGHAM, he has publicly scorned the name of War Democrat, and if Dela. | week, almost in the heart of our camp. ware does not do as well as Ohio, it is not for want of an opportunity. Mr. Brown could not do much harm to the Union as a Congressman, but he would do it no good. The unpatriotic course he intends to adopt would as much disgrace Delaware as Mr. N. B. SMITHERS' ability and loyalty would honor it. The Union party of Delaware is worthily represented by Mr. SMITHERS, and Copperheadism with such an opponent should meet overwhelming defeat. It is not merely that Mr. Brown is unfit to hold an office in the gift of a loyal State, but that few men, however faithful and intelligent, have equal claims with Mr. Smithers to the confidence of all who are

The German Opera. The permanence of the German opera in America is demanded by the highest interests of music. A public without it must remain ignorant of some of the greatest of modern composers and many of the noblest of musical compositions. We have learned that the Italian opera, with all its music; that we cannot be content with the exquisite melodies of VERDI, DONIZETTI,

such authority can be supreme under a re- of beautiful voice and thorough musical culpublican system, and are still determined ture. The season of German opera, which that it shall be exercised so that the rebel- begins on Monday night, will be an event lion may be overcome, and the Union be in the musical record of Philadelphia. Mr. restored in its integrity. Assured, as he has ADOLPH BIRGFELD, whose energy as a bubeen, of this popular determination, is he not siness manager is inspired by his earnest bound to attach greater significance to it than love for his art, has already received a very large subscription for the twelve nights, and have been so signally baffled and beaten, so large, that we hope to see in our beautithat henceforth, until the war is closed, ful Academy all the brilliancy and fashion

Mr. Anschutz will offer the public new artists and new operas, and, among the latter, four that require a first-class company for their production. The "Faust" of GOUNOD, of which we have read in Parisian journals for two years; the "Euryanthe" of WEBER, one of his most beautiful works: the "Indra" of FLOTOW, and the "Jesthe volunteering system be once again put and other of the operas so welcome last seain operation. We shall now have an oppor- son, will be repeated. To the programme tunity of testing the sincerity of those advertised, we again refer our readers. It promises great music, and if the German opera is not successful, it will not be the fault ous war, have declaimed against the draft of Mr. Anschutz as an artist, but too probas an arbitrary and unnecessary measure, bly his fault as a manager. We do not mean aimed solely to subvert the liberties of the to doubt that his enterprise will find reward; people, and establish in their stead a mili-but simply state that he has evidently begun tary despotism! The Copperheads have a great work, and that to succeed as he deserves, he must have the full sympathy of these champions of the Union and the the musical public. He who wishes to give Constitution and the olive branch will first-class performances is dependent on first-

class support. The New Water Loan. An ordinance to provide a loan for the extension of the water works of the city will be considered by the Common Council this poned for the sake of party interests. Legis. elections it will prove, that the volunteering | The extension of the water works is dehave been saved to the Government, willing sands of Philadelphians are seriously inmoral advantages of a substantial cha- In many large districts it is frequently cut racter will have been gained to the off for days, and in others is so impure that

And not merely moral but it cannot be used fwithout injury to health. This is discreditable because it is unnecessa ry. Nature has provided an abundant supply of pure water; we should not lose it for the want of intelligent legislation. The remedy for these cvils has been well-considered, and the recommendation of the Chief Engineer of the water works, and of his predecessor, should not remain longer unheeded. The increase of revenue in the Water Department keeps pace with the outlay; and a wise economy may be best consulted by authorizing an expenditure which promises so large a return not only in revenue, but in the improvement of the city. Now and Then.

That exemplary journal, the New York

World, appears to be anxious for the removel of General MEADE from the command of the Army of the Potomac. The following appeared in its Washington correspondence of yesterday: "The recent campaign in Virginia is regarded as a most caamitous and discreditable failure, the evidence being considered ample that our army outnumbered that of the enemy, and that General MRADE was deceived into believing it necessary for him to fall back upon a more favorable position in order to offer battle." This will be news to very many people, including, we think, General LEE and the Southern editors. Contrast it with the following introduction to an article in the Richmond Examiner of the 20th inst. "It is scarcely time to form a correct estimate of the late events on the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. No full account of the tacts, or explanation of the causes which led to the failure, has yet been received from a Confederate source." No better comment is necessary upon the World's assumption that the Army of the Potomac has met with "a most calamitous and discreditable failure." The fact is, as we showed vesterday. of November, next Tuesday. In Maryland | that the disloyal newspapers take especial delight in charging our generals with in-Delaware, on the 10th of November, will competency, and clamoring for their redecide for the Union or against it. In the moval, so that they may have an oppor-

results in New York, New Jersey, and tunity of fastening the charges of vacillation Delaware, Pennsylvania is especially in- and political favoritism upon the Governterested, and if her loyal citizens can do ment. The very same journal which in the following precious specimen of virtuous in-New York, with Governor SEYMOUR as dignation in its editorial columns of the 27th

Still Not Satisfied! A Copperhead paper in New York says: "The proclamation calls for only 300.000 men, and New York is required to furnish 108,035! It is evident, on the mere statement, and without argument, that New York is treated with monstrous unfairness." The "monstrous unfairness" with which New York was treated was in allowing her Governor to delay the operations of the draft, while he carried on a dictatorial correspondence with the President, nominally to convince Mr. Lincoln that he not understand his business, but really to incite an ignorant rabble to riot and incendiarism. If New York had quietly submitted to the draft in the first place, as every other State did cheerfully, she would not be called upon to make up her two quotas at once. The only feature of the business that strikes us as being "monstrously unfair" is the leniency with which she has been treated, and the length of time

the first draft. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23. Army of the Potomac. Several gentlemen, who arrived from the Army of the Potomac to night, say the firing heard in the direction of Bealton yesterday has not yet been ac-counted for, and express the belief that it involve i nothing of importance. The artillery wagons re-cently captured by guerillas, near Warrenton, contained no property of value. This is the second daring and successful raid made during the present It is believed that the rebels have not pushed any strong force on this side of the Rappahannock sine

at the various crossings. They are all circumscribe to those positions by the proximity of our forces.

The enemy's cavalry scout the neck as far as Stafford Court House and Hartwood Church A number of citizens along the Orange and Stafford Railroad, charged with harboring guerillas, have been arrested and brought to Washington. Some of them have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison, and others released on their parola not to leave this city. Attack on Buford's Cavalry. Information from the Army of the Potomac says that General Burord's Cavalry Division was attacked by the enemy's infantry near Realton Ste back upon our infantry within one mile of German town. There were but few casualties on either

side. The skirmishing continued for several hours.

It is not true, as reported, that General Meane's army is retreating. His headquarters have moved,

but not toward Washington. Gentlemen in mili-tary circles here view our present position as highly orable in the event of LEE venturing a general The Governor of Colorado, who is also Indian Superintendent in that Territory, has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, in conjunction pointed, and with the assistance of Mr. NICOLAY a treaty with the Tabequache band of Ute Indian a reservation, there is a provision that such settle "The lands ceded are," the Governor says, "probable all of the mining lands yet discovered in Colorado and in addition a large amount of agricultural and grazing lands. The lands lie between the 37th and 41st degrees of north latitude. Nicolay is now on the way to Washington with the treaty. Information received at the Indian Bureau of the Omaha Superintendency states that many of the Poucas and Winnebagoes have arrived there begging for food. The Indians from the Northern Su-perintendency, sent to the upper country, are working their way down the Missouri river, and it is added, that, unless some action is taken, they will be scattered all around the river, greatly to the in-

jury and annoyance of the whites. It is proper to say that, as soon as the suffering of the Indians be vision for the required relief. Grammar for the Soldiers. We have seen it stated that some of the chaplains are instructing the soldiers in English grammar, and one of them says, "by the time the rebellion is settled, we promise the good friends at home an alumni of grammarians, competent to fill the position of county superintendent of public schools; or any other position where useful and accurate knowledge

W. M. Cornell, LL. D., of this city, in the October number of the Union Monthly, has a full graumar, which can be sent to the soldiers at five cents a copy, or five dollars a hundred. Several benevo-lent persons, we learn, have contributed to send a large number of these to the soldiers. We have examined it, and believe it to be just the thing to occupy their spare hours profitably, keep them out of mischief, and prepare them for usefulness. We hope many thousands of it will be sent to the army Arrival of Generals Garfield and Negley. General GARFIELD, of the Army of the Cumber land, was at the War Department this morning. General Negley also arrived here to day. Secre-tary Chase goes to Baltimore to-night to attend a

Death of a Military Telegraph Operator. JOHN H. O'NEILL, United States military telegraph operator, of Pittsburg, Pa, a gentleman deservedly esteemed, died this evening at Alexandria, Important Order of the War Department. The following order has just been issued in rela-PENSION OFFICE, Oct. 28, 1863.

tion to evidence of military service : No volunteer or drafted man is deemed to have been in the United States service unless duly mustered therein. When mustered, his service is r garded as having commenced at the date of his enrolment. The evidence of such service is to be sought primarily at the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army; and the rolls of that office, when complete, are of the highest authority, and cannot be contradicted by parol evidence. T there is believed to be an error therein in any case. the evidence intended to correct such an error must be filed in that office. When the Adjutant General reports that the proper returns of muster are want ing in any case, the evidence will be sought at the Provost Marshal General's, and if not there found at the office of the Adjutant General of the State i which the regiment in question was raised. The avidence of the muster obtained from aithe of the latter sources when furnished, on request of this office, will be accepted in default of evidence from the Adjutant General. Evidence of the mus er out will be regarded as sufficient in any case i the date of enrolment is ascertained. If the name of the officer or soldier is found on the pay rolls after the proper date of the muster in, further evidence of muster will not be required. An officer duly mustered in and afterward promoted, will be regarded as bolding the rank at which he is placed

JOSEPH H BARRETT, Commissioner,

on the pay rolls.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. PERATIONS IN SHERMAN'S DE-

PARTMENT.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT CHEROKER STATION.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS. Forts Smith and Blunt Threatened. CAIRO, Oct. 26.-The steamer Liberty No. 2, Connor, captain; Hart, clerk, arrived last night at 11 o'clock, with Memphis dates of the 24th. From the

Bulletin I take the following account of operations in Gen. T. W. Sherman's new department.

The advance of the Union forces east from this point met with a sharp resistance on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at Cherokee Station, on the Mem-phis and Charleston Railroad, about eight or nine miles this side of Tuscumbia. The troops of the 15th Corps met the rebels with their usual bravery, owever, and soon made themselves masters of heir position. On the day previous a brisk cavalry fight took place near the same spot between a coniderable body of infantry and cavalry, in which six rebels were killed and fifteen wounded loft on the field. Our troops went into the rebels with a shout, cutting and slashing right and left, and cleared them rt order, losing two men and five horses killed The 3d Regular Cavalry also went forward to participate, but the Ohio boys had completed the job. This was on Tuesday. The cavalry then fell back o the rear of the advance of General Osterhaus Next morning (Wednesday) broke dark and lowring, with rain and fog. The movement of the 1st ivision of Gen. Osterbause, which was to have been at six o'clock, was delayed till night. The 2d division of General Morgan L. Smith lay close up to the 1st, waiting until it should move shead before striking camp. Major General Blair commanded both divisions. When General Osterhaus moved forward toward

Tusoumble, he had not proceeded far before the advance, consisting of the 4th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 30th (the 30th in the advance), and the 21st Iowa regiments, encountered a large force, estimated at be-tween 4,000 and 6,000, under command of the rebe Generals S. D. Lee, Roddy and Richardson, A heavy mucketry fire was immediately opened, and the fight was furious for an hour, when the rebels ell back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. General Osterhaus hurried up several 21-pound Parrotts, which made havor in the retreating col umna, and our whole divisions were soon on the ground.

The loss on our side will not exceed 100 killed and The bodies of Col. Torrence and Capt. Randall arrived here last evening, where they will be embaimed and sent North to-day, in charge of C. D.

Gage, sutler of the 30th regiment. Col. Torrence

ved at Keokuk, Iowa. He served with distinction

through the Mexican war, and was one of those nen of influence whose character was almost with out blemish. Commanding in person, active, ener etic, strict in discipline, and kind hearted, he was held in great regard among his troops. Iowa has lost one of her most gallant and worthy sons. It appears that the first known of the proximity of the rebels was their driving in our pickets and forege teams. On their appearing in sight, the regiments above named were immediately ordered into ine, and skirmishers thrown out to feel their position. The enemy did the same, except that a large portion of their force had dismounted, and were lying in ambush. The advance of the enemy wore uniforms, and in the fog it was difficult for Tor rence to distinguish friends from foes. He therefore ordered his men to cease firing and approached the enemy, who were dressed in blue, and, when within a short distance, they opened fire upon him, plercing his body in many places, killing him instantly. At the same time they opened a murderous fire on our left billing and wounding the captain and adjutant above named. For a few moments the 30th Regiment was thrown into confusion, but when Colonel Torrence's orderly came back, announcing that their colonel

was in the hands of the enemy, the men rushed forward with a vell, recovered his body, and dispersed the rebels. They found that the corpse had been arched, and all his money and his watch stolen. Our troops pursued the fleeing rebels back to his A rebel despatch from Johnston was recently captured, in which the rebel officers have been conjured not to permit our forces to open up the road between Memphis and Decatur.

SUCCESS OF GEN. MoPHERSON'S EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 26th says that Gen. McPherson's expedition returned to Vicksburg, having accomplished its object—namely, to scatter the rebel force on the Big Black. A large force of the enemy was met, but they retreated without incurring a general engagement, FROM CAIRO. CAIRO, Oct. 27.—A party of Colonel Street's men made another raid into Brownsville on the 16th

instant, plundering the stores and committing other Three prize steamers were sold here yesterday, b he United States marshal, at \$131,000. The marine railway, at Mound City, has been seized by the Government for the benefit of the Navy Department. It is expected that the navy and will be removed thither. Gen. Davidson and staff, from Little Rock, passed brough here last night en route for St. Louis. The ateamer Key West, heavily laden with Government freight, struck a snag yesterday, when wenty-five miles above Cape Girardeau, and sunk her boiler deck. The boat and her cargo are a total loss, but no lives were lost.

FROM FORT SCOTT-MOVEMENTS OF PRICE'S ARMY. TORT LEAVENWORTH, Mansas, Oct. 28 .- Advices from Fort Scott to Monday noon, state that the

rebels under Cooper have been reinforced from Price's army, and threaten Forts Blunt and Smith. General Price's force is reported at 9,000, with eichteen picces of artillery. Quantrell's men were Gen. Blunt will leave for Fort Smith, after turning over the command of the Army of the Frontier to Gen. McNeil, and proceed to Leavenworth. Gen. Ewing is in the vicinity of Bentonville, Ar-Brooks, with 3,000 rebels, was marching on the White river, near Huntsville, and had been joined by Shelby. Gen. Blunt's train is excorted by a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery sufficiently strong to insure its safety, and Gen. Blunt will offer Cooper battle if

the opportunity offers. Havana. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 -The steamer Rosnoke. from Havana on the 21st, has arrived here.

There is nothing new from Mexico. The rebelion in St. Domingo continues to grow more powerful, and covers a greater extent of territory. The story that Puerto Plata has been destroyed The gunboat Port Royal sailed from Havana on ne 17th, on a cruise. While in port one of her sergeants of marines had a fist fight with a rebel, giing the rebel a good whipping, when the sergeant was eavagely struck on the head by a weapon in the ands of another rebel, mortally wounding him. The authorities have arrested his would-be mur-The next English mail steamer takes our consul to Vera Cruz, from Havana. Nothing else new. The National Union League. BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Boston State League of Massachusetts has elected General Butler and

William Claffin as delegates at large to the National Union League, which meets at Washington in December. Delegates from each Congressiona district were also chosen. General Butler addressed the meeting at length. Union Meeting at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—There is an immense massmeeting of unconditional Union men being held here to night in Monument Square. It is the largest meeting held here for many years; a great turnout of ward associations and Union Leagues. In-numerable transparencies and fire-works were displayed. On one of the stands was a large inscription, "The Union and emancipation." Among the

speakers present were Secretary Chase and Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia. Movements of Governor Seymour and General Sigel. SYRACUSE, Oct. 28.—Governor Seymour addressed a large number of citizens of this place to-night, General Sigel also addressed the German population, and was subsequently serenaded. Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28 -A freight train running East, on the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanes ville Railroad, ran off the track last night when be tween Clarksville and Wilmington. The engine was precipitated into a creek, and the engineer, fire nan, and brakesman were injured. From New Orleans, via Cairo. UAIRO, Oct. 28 - The steamer Julia, from New Orleans on the 20th, with 200 bales of cotton and 375

blids of sugar, arrived here to-day. She brings no

Union Triumph in West Virginia. PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—West Virginia follows Pennsylvania and Ohio, and elects, by large majorities, Blair, Brown, and Whaley, unconditional Union men, to the next Congress. Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28 -Andrew McAlpin, an old citizen of Cincinnati, died yesterday. The Canada at Halifax. HALIFAX, Oct. 28 -The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning, and sailed again for Boston. Her advices have been anticlpated via Cape Race. Departure of the Steamer Olympus.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The steamer Olympus has ar-ived here from New York, and will take the place of the disabled steamer Africa. She will sail for Liverpool to day.

Boston, Oct. 28 —The steamer Olympus sailed at oon to day, with thirty passengers and \$16,000 in anecie. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—The draft in five Con-

gressional districts of this State commenced yesterlay, and is progressing quietly. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Flour steady and firm for prime. Howard-street; lower grades heavy. Cornifirm at \$1 05@1.06 for yellow. Oats advanced 2c, Whisky dull.

- General Grant is described by a correspondent, who recently saw him, as about five feet seven

inches instature, youthful in appearance, whiskers

ing in his manners, an inveterate amoker, and still walks on crutches.

without mustache, modest, unsophisticated, pleas-

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of the Press. 1 NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1863, THE COMING ELECTION. The gladiators in the political arena are preparing themselves against the coming election day, which, if it does not literally decide, will, at least, make a pointed suggestion of the manner in which the State may be counted upon in the Presidential campaign. On both sides every norve is being strained, and every resource exhausted, which may carry the day, or show a political gain as far as numerical strength is concerned. The election of an officer here or there does not, in a city like this, affect, in any de-gree, the status of a party which calls itself Demoratic; for in the name, and not in the principles, lies its ohief strength. Among the thousands of emigrants, principally Irish, who yearly arrive here and scatter themselves, one political idea is predoninant, which is opposition to the aristocracy. 'Naturally enough, the term democratic has a talis-

manic value, for, in their own country, democrat s exactly the converse of aristocrat; and, without nquiry, or being capable of inquiring into the pecuiar significance of the word here, they make it the ouchstone of all their political ideas, and vote the atraight ticket" without ever comprehending what these votes may uphoid. A moment's conversation upon this topic, with the clumsy, large eyed beings, who stand gaping and grinning within the precincts of the emigrant depth at Castle Gar-den; would convince the most incredulous of this fact. Herein, then, lies the secret of the stability fact. The sin, then, her the secret of the stability of the party in New York. The ingenious, open-hearted bog-trotter, feeling that he has at length cast aside the shackles which have bound him in his native land, is eager to assert his liberty by casting his vote as soon as circumstances will allow. He feels like a boy who has for the first time came into possersion of a penny, and he spends it irrationally, merely for the abstract pleasure of doing what he never was able to do before. And yet, with the sure support of this vast influx of voters from Europe, it seems hardly probable that the party, in the coming election, will do more than give a feeble indication of the fact that it still survives its debility. That it will maintain its full ppremacy is scarcely possible. The McKeon party, which consists of Mr. Mc-

condign vengeance upon them, should they escape the authorities through the intervention of the British consul. Matilda Heron commenced her engagement

Niblo's Garden on Monday evening. The play was Camille." She is drawing most excellent houses. The railroad war still continues in full vigor. The Gridiron railroad causes much embroilment, and what, with injunctions and dissolutions of injuncdays chosen for laying tracks, and Mondays for obtaining orders forbidding any continuance of the work. The question has already invaded the domain of politics, and we have now railroad and antirailroad candidates for the vacant judgeships

THE UNION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Commodore Meade and Mr. John W. Forney. A large Union mass ratification meeting was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday. Two large stands were erected on the street, in front of the building, from which those who were unable to obtain admittance into the building were

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN W. FORNEY. SPEECH OF MR. JOHN W. FORNEY.

Mr. John W. Forney was then introduced to the audience. He said that the two airs which they had just heard were sung by the sailors of the North Carolina—a ship which was commanded by the brother of that great General who had saved Pennsylvania and the Union before the 4th of July last—Major General Meade. [Cheera.] He would take a liberty with a personal friend, and ask to introduce Commodore Meade to the audience. Mr. Forney turned round to where Commodore Meade sat close behind him, took him by the hand, led him forward, and presented him to the meeting. He was received with applause and three cheers, and acknowledged the public compliment patd him is these words. these words:
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This is my first public

in these words:

Ladius and Gentlemen. This is my first public appearance on the stege: [Laughter.] I did not anticipate to be anything else but an humble observer of the language of that love of country under which I entered its service at twelve years of age. [Applause.] You see me now with hoary looks, and up to this time I have never understood any other language than the scriptural language of General Washington, in his farewell address. Yes, to every child that language is intelligible who ever received a mother's love. And speaking in the same intelligible language, I say that this whole rebellion is the most wicked and infamous undertaking over conceived on the part of a few men who never loved the mother that cherished them. It is a most wicked effort to destroy this great nation, that has grown so great and beautiful, while yet scarcely an infant. This nation is like an infant child at its mother's breast in contrast with the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Yet we made more rapid strides into life and beauty, religion and virtue, than our dear mother England, that gave us birth. Then let us all continue to strive in that screep, reading and studying the language of that great patriot—that apostle in heaven—General Washington. [Applause.] General Jackson, in 1832, demonstrated the power of the Union to those wicked men—to John C. Calhoun, who first created dissension in the South against the North. I pravy you all—I am unintelligibly gifted in speaking—I know only one language—the patriot's language—the language of washington in his Farewell Address—the language of washington in his Farewell Address—the language of twashington in his fare treated the power of the Union to those wicked men—to John C. Salhoun, whose only mistake in the world was that he did not hang John C. Calhoun. [Cheers.] May God, in His infinite mercy, bring us to reflect and ponder in our hearts to high, as our mothers taught us the Lord's Prayer, and go to work, shoulder and musket, to put this infernal and wincked rebelion down MR. FORNEY'S SPEECH RESUMED. Mr. Forney resumed. He had never witnessed, he

MR. FORNEY'S SPEECH RESUMED.

Mr. Forney resumed. He had never witnessed, he said, save on one or two occasions, such an ovation as this, reflecting credit not only on the refinement of this metropolis but on its radical patriotism. [Cheers]. He had come here, after a fatiguing journey, and having address, as he supposed, an outside political meeting, and did not expect to be put forward as the first speaker before such an assemblage as he saw before him. The sentiment which was attring up the mind of the country was one which must be perpetual. In the good State of Pennsylvania, from which he came, the contest was fought upon pure principle—upon that principle which in clindes love of God and love of country—not the principle of dead political parties. It was the first time in the history of free government where the men who fought the battles of the country were forbidden to exercise the elective franchise. And yet they were prevented from voting in Pennsylvania by a colder man than that Catiline who precided over the State of New York, Horatio Seymour. [Hisses.] But though the soldiers of Pennsylvania did not vote, the Union voters there defeated their adversaries by a majority of over fifteen thousand. Howdid they defeat them? First, by ignoring all parties. They called themselves the National Union party. They cultivated the aid of all loys! Democrats—of all men who believed that the rebellion must be crushed, and that slavery must die—[cheers]—and they asked no further questions. On that basis they received, on the 13th of October, no less than seventy thousand Democraty cooperating with the National Union party. He went to the city of Lancaster, where lived a somewhat historic character, James Buchanan—[hisses]—a man to whose election to the Presidency he had contributed something, and to whose dehronement afterwards he contributed a little. [Laughter.] The Democratic journal of that town had an article the same morning, stating that he (Mr. F.) had been read out of the Democratic party, but he found tha

the matter of arbitrary arrests. There were two osses; one of them was that of a foreigner, named Clement L. Vallandigham; he was an enemy to bis country, and was properly basisbed by the President, and the people of Ohlo again basished him. The other was the case of George P. Kane. of Bultimore, who had done nothing but invite Socessionists to come and shoot our Yankee boys in the streets of Baltimore. He was ledged in one of the marble palaces of the Government, and was now feasting on canvas back ducks at the Moonment Husse in Bultimore. Another case of arbitrary arrest was that of the Maryland Legislature. That was rather arbitrary, to be sure; but if it had not been carried out, the State of Maryland would have been before three days declared annexed to the dominions of Jeff Davis. In the matter of arbitrary arrest, therefore, the people sustained the President. So, too, in regard to the conflication measure, and to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Then there was the proolsmation of emancipation—[cheers]—which had been denounced by the enemies of the Administration as an absurdity, but which was having great effect in the South. Then, again, was that financial policy of the Government which had awakened the admiration and wonder of the cuilized world, that policy which had given to labor a convertible and universal currency, which was expelling from the channels of trade an irredoemable currency, and which was making the poor man feel, for the first time, that he was receiving his day's wages in such money as he could trade off without being cheated. Eand now the enemies of the Government which had awakened the admiration and is received that the band of God was with the country in this period of her suffering. Had the national army won the first battle of Bull Run peace would have been made on terms disgraceful to the people of the North, and the mudsills of the Fee States would have been lowered still more under the feet of the slave oligarchy. But God was with the onunty in this per

The Russo-American Alliance.

than give a feeble indication of the fact that it still survives its debility. That it will maintain its full survives its debility. That it will maintain its full supremany is searcely possible.

The McKeon party, which consists of Mr. McKeon, and a few unterrified friends, has nominated for May or C. Godfrey Gunther, dealer in racoonsikins and diseased badgers. He will probably be elected by a large majority.

Duch to the disguist of Gov. Seymour, the quots of the Statehas been declared to be unwards of all the state has been declared to be unwards of all the statehas been declared to be unwards of all the statehas been declared to be unwards of all the statehas been declared to be unwards of all the statehas been declared to be unwards of all the statehas been declared to be unwards of all the state of the vorid, but they have created a symbol thousand, instead of thirty five thousand, and the state of the vorid, but they have created a symbol to raised before January is not far from one hundred and ten thousand. These figures negate all hopes of rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed in rational minds. A fund fay have very existed to be the set of privice in the matter. But the figures are conclusively negative, and the sund was allowed to be concerned to the concerned to th

Mr. Stanton's Industry.

Mr. Stanton's Industry.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In a few numbers back of the Evening Post you have given from a correspondent an anecdote of Mr. Stanton's habit of marketing early in the morning—one, by the way, very common among gentlemen in Southern cities; to which permit me to add another characteristic of the man, and illustrative of the pressure upon all persons employed in the War Department. An officer of high position relates that he was one of seven who passed the entire day and night, until towards day-light, in official business with Mr. Stanton; his short-hand reporter taking down his orders. About the dawn the party-was dismissed, when, the narrator eaid, feeling overworked and his mouth parched, he thought he would go to the market and get some freeh fruit. On reaching here, to his surprise, he found Mr. Stanton, whom he had left with his secretary at work in his office, and, accosting him, said, "Why, Mr. Stanton, I supposed you were ortainly in bed." "No," was the roply, "I am here, and hope to see yourself and the other officers in my office at 9 o'clock." The parrator was punce ortainly office at 9 o'clock. The parrator was punce of which in his instructions.

Such are the physical and mental exactions on this man and on those around him, and for the parformance of which his daily meed is to be soandly bersted by some quiet gentleman writing in his dressing gown, from the fullness of his own borrowed wrath and false data.

The Occupation of Ratesville, Arkansas.

The Occupation of Batesville, Arkansas The St. Louis Union, of last Saturday, says: "Intelligence has been received of the occupation of telligence has been received of the occupation of Batesville, Arkansas, by a body of troops detached from General Steele's force at Little Rock. There were three or four hundred rebel troops in the place at the time, but they executed the town, and fied before our forces. Batesville is the most important place in Northwest Arkansas, and its occupation by our troops will be of material advantage in expeling the rebel partisans from that region, and affording arallying point for citizens who are ready to return to their aliegiance. General Fisk, commanding the district of Southeast Missouri, has sent troops several times on expeditions as far as Posshontas, Arkansas, and will, before long, occupy that point permanently. He is engaged in enlisting a regiment-in Lawrence county, of that State, and has met with encouraging success."

The Shakspeare Celebration.

As we have already stated, it has been proposed to celebrate, under the highest canotion and with the sid of all classes of the immortal Shakspeare's countrymen and admirers, his three hundredth birthday, by laying, on the 22d of April, 1864, the first stone of a memorial to be creeted by public subscription in a conspicuous part of London. A committee have charged themselves with the duty of inviting the sanction of her Majesty the Queen, the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, and the cooperation of all who either speak the language or appreciate the genius of Shakspeare. Among the vice presidents are the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Carliale, Charles Dickens, and Alfred Tennyson. The secretaries are W. Hepworth Dixon; and Mr. Halliwell. The general committee comprises not only distinguished Englishmen, but prominent continental scholars. The sppeal is made to all people who are interested in Shakspeare, not because England alone could not enally raise the funds for a monument to her most gifted son, but it was with justice supposed that every civilized nation would be glad of an oppogninity to acknowledge its obligations to the Feat poet, by uniting in this testimonial. We infer from the fact that Governor Smith has received an appeal from the secretaries, asking for the aid of Rhode Islanders in the good work, that all our Governors must have been similarly approached. Americans are very fond of Shakspeare, and some of them have done a great deal towards illustrating and interpreting his works. The country that has produced such Shakspearian commentators as John Quinoy Adams, Guilan C Verplanck, Rev. Henry Hudson, Richard Grant White, James H. Hackett, and shall we say Abraham Lincoln? and such Shakspearian actors as Forrest, the Booths, Charlotte Cushuan, Hackett, The Shakspeare Celebration. ham Lincoln? and such Shakspearian actors as For-rest, the Booths, Charlotte: Cushman, Haskett, Davenport, Kate Bateman, and others we might name, may be safely relied on, we think, to con-tribute largely to the erection of a monument to him who "Was not for a day, but for all time."—N. X.

-A correspondent furnishes the Petersburg Exesignation of his commission as brigadier. The "So soon as he was relieved from command on the Blackwater he reported to the War Department for active duty. He waited five months in vain for a command. To a man of his active temperament such a position was absolutely intolerable. His supreme desire was to serve his country-in the field; and failing to obtain any assurance of a command within any definite period, no alternative was left but to resign and enter the ranks as a private. It is proper to state that no allegations of delinquency in duty were preferred against General Pryor. On the contrary, he has complimentary notices from all the auperior officers under whom he has served. It will be seen, therefore, that the resignation of General Pryor was not prompted by pique, whim, caprice, or offence with the Government, but by a high sense of duty, and a determination to render active service in the field."

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF THE CONFEDERACY.—
We find the following in the New Orleans correspondence of the New York Hevald:

"I have very good authority in stating that the hopes of the rebeis for establishing an independent Government are on the wange, and that this impres-"I have very good authority in stating that the hopes of the rebels for establishing an independent Government are on the wane, and that this impression has found its way into the Richmond Cabinet. and there has excited considerable discussion, and measures have been suggested to make the last days of the quasi Confederacy as bloody as possible; that is, the Confederacy is to die game. One of the measures suggested in the Richmond Cabinet is to concentrate the forces in some part of the Confederacy, collect all available army stores, orest a national citadel, and there fight till overpowered. Virginia is to be abandoned if Resecrans defeats. Bregg, and the remnant of the latter's army is to fall back to Atlanta, where the final struggle is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the content of the latter's army is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the content of the latter's army is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the content of the latter's army is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the content of the latter's army is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the content of the latter's army is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the content of the latter's army is to take place.

he hoped, in this State. His attention had been called in the year of the fire year and till a tricy to an article in the New York World of Saturday last. It reminded him of an incident. In 1836 he had been invited to deliver an agricultural addies in one of the finest countries in Pennsylvanian and the property of the fire year of the year of the fire year of the year of th

What Does It Mean? To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I observed in one of the columns of you issue of the 27th a statement of the bounties paid to a number of companies who were enlisted in the lefence of the State to put down the raid made by General Lee. This bounty was paid, based upon the fact that these regiments were fortunate enough -fortunate, under the circumstances—to be ordered

to Harrisburg. Can you inform those of us who were enlisted to accomplish the same common end, but who were kept at Philadelphia by order of the Governor, why we are excluded parties in relation to said bounty? This exclusion is based upon the fact, it seems to us, that we were not ordered outside of the city. For this we ought not to be held responsible, for in obedience to the Governor's call, we held ourselves in readiness to go anywhere. Is we need curseives in readiness to go anywhere. Is it fair to make fish of one, and flesh of another? Our city fathers acted, as we conceive, strangely in this matter. By calling public attention to this matter, you will oblige a large number of interested parties.

Respectfully,
PHILA., Oct. 27. VERITAS. MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Gottschalk's concert last evening, at Musical Fund Hall, was a great success in numbers and performance, and we are glad to hear that he will give another firstlass entertainment on pext Tuesday evening, with the new assistance of Madlle, Angiolina Cordier, a delightful vocalist, whose performance of "Dinorsh" is yet fresh in memory. Mr. Harry San-derson, a young American plantst of distinguished merit, and Mr. Carlo Patti, whose merit as a violinist is already recognized, are also upon the pro-

the time. Such an attraction few lovers of music will resist. THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST TO THE GERMAN OPERA will be closed on Saturday morning, at Mr. Gould's music store, Seventh and Chestnut streets. The price of one seat for twelve nights is but ten dollars, and although the subscriptions now amount to over four thousand dollars, a number of excellent seats in the balcony and parquet circle remain unsold. Early application will obtain them. EXTENSIVE VALUABLE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS. CLOTHING, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and exten-

sive assortment of American, British, French, Swiss, and German dry goods, clothing, &c., &c., embracing about 850 packages and lots of a very desirable assortment of staple and fancy articles, in cottons (part standard American), woolens, worsteds, silks, and linens, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day, and part of the evening, without intermis-The Flour market is firm and there is ms. 10 olars to the large and core streets, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. DARK.

The sure and obstruction of the lamented Col. Charles P. Jare took glace yesterday, from his late residence. No. 1322 and 234 Market street.

The Flour market is firm and there is ms. 10 olars to the way of sales; about 600 bbls extra so. 14 at \$2.95.25, the way of sales; about 600 bbls extra so. 14 at \$2.95.25, in the way of sales; about 600 bbls extra so. 15 bbls w. 15 sion, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 23

FUNRRAL OF THE LATE COL. DARK.—
The juneral of the lamented Col. Charles P. Jare took place yesterday, from his late residence. No. 1406 Obestunt street. A large number of persons was endeared by his many noble quastices to all bloadcloth, and enclosed in a blace of the saut of surmounted with a silver platy containing his name, birth, and death, which was covered with a beautiful silk American fisg. The funeral was largely attended by the relay was and friends of the decrased, members of the hisanthronic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. T., the officers of the 1st Division, P. V., and a number of officers and soldiers belonging to following persons acts of U. S. Volunteers. The oreral Cadwalader, Major General Riley. Ool. house who see the colonel during his sickness, major, both at the house and grave. His remained to Just T. Neel, of Go. D. 73d Regiment P. V., Baxter's Zouaves, took place vesterday sfermoon. It was attended by the members of the Philadelphia Engine Company, and a military ecoret, besides personal acquaintances. THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT reports the

THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT reports the cale of \$2,025,450 of five-twenty bonds yesterday, and the bonds were delivered promptly on the payment of the subscriptions. The sales this week will probably reach twenty millions, and it is of the highest importance to parties in the West to forward their orders promptly. Not less than \$100,000 have been taken by the State of Delaware during the month of October, while the orders from New York and the East have been overwhelming. The prospects are that those who hold back will shortly pay a premium for these bonds. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man, named John Mead, fell off the new shop of Murphy & Allison's, yesterday, afternoon, and was killed. The coroner held an inquest on the body.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, MONEY MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28, 1868. Absurd reace remors were flying about to-day, which ariy depressed the price of gold. but towards non the demand became strong, and before the close the figure was 147%. Government sixes (1881) were worth 110%; ven-thirties, 107%: quartermasters' vouchers were ew at 90%. Sterling exchange advanced in the propor The Money market rules very easy, notwithstanding an active demand for speculative purposes; 6 per cent. is the ruling figure for leans on good collateral; 5 on call. Prime commercial paper very scarce. The cash business or at most 50-day credit, saves the mercantile community from issuing long paper.

The five-twenty loan is growing daily more in favor.

The demand to supply European markets is largely on he increase, and it is already hinted that the term of parties are not to blame for desiring to monopolize and anipulate so desirable a public security. The stock rarket was in a panic this morning, and almost everything on the list declined. The more specialities class felt the movement most severely, and for a time it looked as if the late advance in some of them would be entirely lost. About noon the market assume a firmer tone and a sharp upward movement occdrr and at the close prices were very nearly up to last evening's quotations.

Schurlkill Navigation preferred was the least affected by the panic, yet could not altogether withstard the feeling of the market. It declined 1 B cant., but rapidly recovered under the pressure for heavy purchases. It is generally understood that a dividend of five B cent.

will be declared early next month, in which case the anxiety to procure the stock is explained. State fives sold at par. City sixes were neglected. Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 108%; Pennsylvanta Railrond, first mortgages, at 111%; Camden and Ambysixes, 1867, at 107%; Long Island sixes at 102%, 93% was hid for Morth Pennsylvania sixes at 10.2. 35% was hid for Morth Pennsylvania sixes; 110 for Mimira ievens.

Reading was in demand, and rose to 64%, on a buyer's option, 64 for cash; Philadolphia and Eris closed at 31; Catawissa closed at 9%, the preferred at 31; Minshill at 63; North Pennsylvania at 26; Little Schuylkill strong at 53%; Camden and Amboy at 177%; Pennsylvania at 

Creen and Coates.
Canals generally at the close show a decline: Union preferred fell 2, the bonds closed at 28; Schuylkill Navi proterred is 12, the bonds closed at 251 Sendyikii Navi ration common closed I lower than yesterday—the pre-ferred at 23% bid, no change; Lehigh Navigation sold at 61, the sixes at 107; Eusquehauna declined I, the sixes sold at 65.

Mechanics' Dank sold at 28½; North America at 160%; Big Mountain sold at 4%; Penn Mining at 21/2; New Cree at 11 16. The market closed firm.
Drexel & Co. quota: 

terling Exchange.... Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., a tollows:
United States 6s, 1881
United States 73-10 Notes.
Certificause of Indebtedness, old.
Certificates of Indebtedness, new.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Demand Notes.
Gold. The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending Outober 24, 1863, compared with the same time last year; Cranberry
Diamond
Bast Sugar Loaf
Council Ridge
Mount Pleasant
Harleigh

Total.... 716 17 227 870 01 229,844 10 Increase..... The following are the comparative receipts of the Sus quepanna Canal Company for the week ending Octobe 26, 1863 : | Week | Previously | Total | 1963 | 88,414 09 | 8149 145 29 | 8157 539 38 | 1862 | 5,718 17 | 131,695 53 | 137,413 76 \$17,449.76 The following shows the trade of the Susquehann The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delawere and Hudson Canal Co.....26,557 Pennsylvania Coal Co..........20,856 1, 225, 381 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co...

Total tons.

The New York Evening Post of to day says:
Gold opened at 145, and, after selling at 146%, closes
tull at 146. Exchange is weak at 161

The loan market is loss active than for saveral days
act. The rates for leans on call range from 6@7, with
the sidemand at 7. Mercantile paper passes freely at 5@7

Recent le s demand at 7. Mercantile paper passes freely at 5697 Pcent.

The market is strong, but irregular. Covernments are in 1 se setive request, but quotations are very firm, seven-thirries and clean coup me of 1881 are among the firmest on the Government 11st. State stocks are steady, bank shares firm, and railroad bonds quiet.

Railroad shares are active, especially Harlem and Rock Island.

The firm of the first session gold was salling at 14354. New 1634 Mercantrel at 185 Rrie at 1102(2010)25, Harlem at 1690 1634. Contrel at 185 Rrie at 1103(2010)25, Harlem at 1690 1634. The sepanded table exhibits the chief movements of the branch compared with the latest prices of yesterday swealing:

Wed. Th. Adv. Dec. to trarket compared with the syenium:

(S. 5s. 1831, reg. 108

(S. 5s. 1831, reg. 108

(S. 5s. 1851, con. 1083)

(S. 5s. 1851, con. 1083)

(S. 1 yr cer. golde 102

(S. 1 yr cer. golde 102

(S. 1 yr cer. golde 102

(S. 1 yr cer. golde 103

(S. 1 y 34

%

gramme. These, independent of Mr. Gottschalk's own genius, form a fine attraction, which is made prodigal by the promised performance of a pianist generally regarded as one of the most brilliant of

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 26.

eported by S. E. Slavnauer, Philadelphia Exchange, P

Philadelphia Markets. OCTOBER 28-EV ening.
The Flour market is firm and there is me, re doing is

BALK.—ist No 1 Quenction is othered at \$35 p. ton, our we here of no sales.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but the market is very firm, and prices rather better; about 60 hales have been sold in lots at \$36900 p. ib., cash, for middlings.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is scarce; small sales of Rie are making at \$16050 p. ib., in Sugar there is very little doing, but the market is firm; about 100 hhds Caba sold at 1226 p. ib. at 12% of 1b.

SEEDS.—There is very little doing in Clover, but it is in denard at #26.750 ft 64 ibc. Timothy is dull at \$2.56 of 275. Flarreed is gelling at \$3.1003.15 ft bu. PROVISIONS.—The transactions are limited, but holders are firm in their views; small sales of Bacer. Hams are making, at 120 isc #b. the latter for fauer barged. Misselpork is held at \$15 ft bbl fer new. Butter continues firm; about 100 best fine glades sold at 25 of 276 ft bb. Lard is is is at 11% 012c for prime tierces; 250 kcgs roldst 12% c 25 ht.

WHISKY.—Small sales of bbls are making at 62c, and drudge at 600 ft gallon.

New York Markets, Oct. 28. 86. Wes 20 for extra State: 6 276660 for fancy State; 176. 7 25 for the low prades of Western extra: \$7.1507 25 for thipping Ohio: \$7 4609 for trade and family brands, and \$7.5601 for St. Louis extras.

Canadian Flour is a shade easier, and the market dull and heavy at the close. Sales of 550 bile at \$660.25 for the low grades of extra, and \$5.4068.50 for trade and family extras. the low grades of extra, and 36 success of or trace and family extras.

Southern Flour is less active, but prices generally are without decided charge. She so of 450 bbls at \$5 90.67. 50 for rixed to good superfine country, Baltimore, &c, acd \$7 600.65 for trade and family brands.

Rye Flour is in light supply; prices are nurbayed. Saler of 100 bbls at \$5 70.66 45. Corn Meal is inactive but firm. Buckwheat Flour is in good request at \$3.60 corn. Fut him. Buckwheat flour is in good request at \$33 3.25.

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5.25. \$1.45@1 53 for amber do, and \$1.40 for GO Wheen Day. In store.

Barley is in fit demand Sales of 7,000 bush ordinary Sate at \$1.35 Barley Malt is firm and in limited request. Sales of 1,000 bush at \$1.65.

Oats pare 4.9 bush lower but a good inquiry prevails at the decime. Sales at 78@80c for State and Western, in store, and 86@3 for do, affort. Rye is scarce and warled at externe or cos.

Corn is about 1c higher and quite active. Sales of 190.000 bush at \$1.65 for insound; \$1.65@1 for for sound mixed in store; \$1.65@1.03% for do, delivered, and \$1.07 for reliow in store. Pork, particularly for old Mess, and prices are better and very strong at the close.

The sales are 4.500 bile, part last evening, at \$14.564 @lis for old Mess; \$16.200 bile, for new do; \$12.50 for sour and musty Mess; \$14.250 for new do; \$12.50 for sour and musty Mess; \$14.250 for frint Mess.

Ber fis dull and beavy, owing to the continued large receipts. Sales of \$30 bbiast \$12.500 lb; \$7 for pain Mess; \$14.50 for him Mess; \$14.50 for him Mess; \$14.50 for pain Mess; \$14.50 for him Mess; \$14.50 for him Mess; \$14.50 for him Mess; \$14.50 for him Mess; \$15.50 for Messern. Cut meats are quiet, and we have only to note \$0 bkgs old Hams at \$9c\$.

Becon—there is considerable inquiry for new meats at high rates. We hear of 500 boxes short-ribbed for December on private terms.

CITY ITEMS. Bohemian Copper Mine.

Extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated Ontanagon (L.S.), Oct. 12, 1863: this city, dated Ontanagon (L. S.), Oct. 12, 1863:

"Among other matters, I should mention surface improvements at the Bohemian. The stamp mill is already roofed in and ready for the placing of the machinery. It is a fine building, with roomy dressing floors, and so constructed that all important improvements can be introduced without inconvenience. The sawmill and road are progressing finely. A word with regard to the underground prospects. The lode now, especially on the X-fathom level, is well charged with barrel and stamp work. From all indications, you need not be surprised to hear of quite heavy mass copper being mst. You know that, without any personal interest in the mine, I have always contended for its great value, and am happy to be able to say now that there is nothing to cause me to change my opinion, but everything to confirm it. The openings are all being carried well forward; but little stocking has heen done, though, by the close of this year, the manager will be able to double his working force, and then look out for big results. I am not at all surprised, as many are, at the comparative inactivity of their stock, even in these times of excitement in mining shares. Most of the holders know and appreciate the value of the Bohemian, are certain of quick and handsome returns, and therefore don't care to see its stock knocked about among speculators." From this, and similar information received by us from private sources, we would advise holders of Behemian" stock to hold, as not many months can elapse without sending it up to at least double

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR NOVEM-BER.—We have received from Mr. John L. Capen, No. 25 South Tenth street, the Phrenological Journal or November, a most interesting number, containtaining portraits of Bishop Honkins, General Burn-Wollenhaupt, the musician : John Armstrong, Gen. Frost, Charles XII., of Sweden; Canova, the sculp. tor; Flaxman, the artist; Susannah Evans, the young orator; John D. Campbell, Colonel Serrell, of the Swamp Angel Battery, and much valuable FOR THE BEST PHOTOGRAPHS made in Philadelphia, or in 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

great, that going late in the afternoon is liable to ubject parties to disappointment. NEW FLOUR, fresh-ground from the finest uality of Wheat, for sale, by the barrel or bag, by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER BONNETS. - Messrs: Wood & Carv. No. 725 ment. a superb assortment of Ladies' Bonnets. among which the choicest novelities will be found to suit all tastes. The most fashionable, as well as se of plainer tastes, cannot fail to be suited in this extensive and beautiful stock. MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and

Tenth streets, have just received a fresh invoice of New York Steam Candy, of the finest flavors and MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Ex-PERIENCE WITH THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. - Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company—Gentlemen: It gives me the greatest pleasure to add my testimony to the unrivalled excelencies of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. It is, in my opinion, by far the most valuable of any I have tried. The thorough operation of it is most easy and simple, and its unobtrusive and quiet movents are very grateful to a weary head. The work when done is wonderful in its strength. More than two-thirds of all the work done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I have never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolic 964 932 some boys will make in whole cloth, and for them or darn.

The seam on the under side, sometimes represented as an objection to Grover & Baker's Machine, is, I think, only the evidence of unskillul operation.

Honestly appreciating the excellence of your machine as fully as I have here stated, I could give it no higher praise than the fact that, when my only daughter married, I gave her this long-tried household friend, depriving myself of its services to lighten her first assumption of domestic duties. I can manage any machine comfortably, but my laughter was never willing to use any but Grover & Baker's. I hope to be able soon to send you a well-deserved.

recommendation from my husband-meanwhile, if any part of this will be of value it is at your disposal. Yours gratefully,

tt MRS. H. W. BEECHER. CUT your climate to your constitution as much as your clothing to your shape. If you would he happy among the mountains, you must carry mountains in your brain; if you would enjoy the orean, you must have an ocean in your soul. Nature plays at dominoes with you : you maust match har niego, or she will never give it up to you. We might also add, that if you would dress well patronize the chesp and fashionable Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestaut street.