The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

THE NEWS.

A DESPATCH by General Thomas from Chattanooga reports that General Geary's division, at Wauchita, was attacked on three sides, and his camp broken into by the enemy. A portion of his men rallied and drove the rebels off in fine style, the remainder acting as a reserve. On the way to aid General Geary, Howard's corps sustained a flank attack, but drove back the enemy at bayonet point from a number of very strong positions. This affair General Thomas terms a brilliant success. General Blair, of Sherman's forces, has taken possession of the important point of Tuscumbia, Alabama.

INTELLIGENCE from Meridian, Mississippi, of the 13th ult., states that General Joe Johnston's reinforcements to General Bragg have returned to the former place, but with standing orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning to any menaced point. This force consists of twelve thousand men.

LETTERS from the Department of the Gulf convey interesting intelligence from Texas. General Magruder is actively preparing to resist the invasion by Banks' forces. He appeals to the planters for negroes to work on the fortifications, and orders the whole cavalry force of the State, some fourteen battalions, to report at Millican. General Banks' forces have driven the enemy from Vermilion Bayou and Opelousas, and are now advanced some miles beyond the latter place. A new expedition, under General Dana, is bound for the Texas coast.

IN the Department of Ohio, General Burnside has slightly changed the position of his forces from Loudon to the hills commanding the town. In that of Tennessee, constant skirmishing by Sherman's forces is reported. The guerillas are still active.

A CUNNING conspiracy has been discovered by the Government detectives at Cincinnati, implicating many parties in Newport, Covington, and Cincinnati, among whom are persons lately in office, in a deeply treacherous scheme to release the 3,500 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, and commence a rebel campaign in Ohio by seizing on the arsenal and penitentiary, and giving liberty to Morgan. So much moral treason has already been exposed in the West that few will be surprised at the actual and unquestionable fact.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived from the South reports no less than five attempts at slave insurrection in the State of Georgia. According to the statement in a Sunday paper, seven or eight slaves were burned to death, and in the bread riots a number of women were shot. Instances of starvation were not rare.

GENERALS Grant, Rosecrans, and Thomas, with the situation in the Southwest, are the recent topics of criticism and speculation in the rebel papers. Gen. Grant is carefully underrated, but is acknowledged to be prudent enough to seize an opportunity neglected by his opponent, and has some talent for mathematics. Rosecrans is mentioned with mingled respect and contempt, and Thomas denounced as a renegade Secessionist. The rebels, however, do not disguise their apprehensions for Bragg's situation before Chattanooga.

VOLUNTEERING among the Unionists of Arkansas is still progressing with great success, and an effort is being made to have a well-known loyalist of Pine Bluff appointed military governor. Another proclamation of Gen. Kirby Smith calls upon the people of Arkansas to drive back the invaders.

DESPATCHES from the Army of the Potomac report little more action than a few skirmishes with Imboden in the Shenandoah Valley. Trains are now running to Bealton, and in a few days the road will be complete to the Rappahannock.

AN EUROPEAN arrival brings the information that France will not guarantee the new Mexican loan. Reports of the late Exeter-Hall meeting are extremely interesting. The courage, courtesy, and patience of Mr. Beecher, during a storm of interruptions, were triumphant, and are mentioned with praise.

THE speech of Colonel Lamar, of the rebel army, to a party of English agriculturists, at Onertsey, is published. The Colonel represented the rebel planters as being most industrious—men, he said, who always earned their bread by the sweat of their brow.

THE insurrection in St. Domingo is gathering strength with success. Santiago has been destroyed, and the Spanish garrison, harassed on its retreat, lost over 1,000 killed and wounded. Puerto Plata has also been destroyed, the losses in the two fires reaching five millions. The whole south side of the island is in rebellion, and large numbers are leaving the country.

THE original draft of the proclamation of emancipation has been received from President Lincoln, by the ladies of the great Sanitary Fair at Chicago, in aid of the soldiers.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FRY directs Marshal Nugent, of New York, to deny the statement of Messrs. Richmond and Cagger, that citizens who have paid commutation are uncounted in the fulfilled quota of the State.

ANOTHER LETTER of the Jefferson Davis correspondence is published. It adds to the accumulated evidence of the long-cherished perfidy of the Southern leaders.

What We Have Done, and Have to Do.

In the report of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, part I., page 65, the committee, in summing up their conclusions, say:

We now see clearly what we have to do. We must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi. We must reach those great railroad arteries—the one bordering the Atlantic seaboard, the other stretching through the Virginia and Tennessee valleys to the West and South. We must, as soon as possible, take the few fortified seaports remaining in possession of the rebels, and then we shall have virtually disarmed the rebellion, cut it off from all external sources of food and arms, and have surrounded it by forces which can press upon it from any quarter, at the same time severing into isolated portions the rebel territory, and destroying their means of intercommunication, by which alone they have hitherto been enabled to meet us in force wherever we have presented ourselves, and by which alone they have been able to feed and supply their armies.

It has been a favorite theory of Copperhead speakers and writers, that the war has never been conducted upon any systematic plan; that the strength and blood and treasure of the nation have been frittered away in fruitless expeditions to occupy unimportant points upon the Southern coast, and that nothing but mismanagement and want of harmony have marked our military. Another theory quite as favorite with the Copperheads is, that the South can never be conquered; that the Southern territory is too extensive ever to be penetrated and occupied by our armies; and that the war is consequently a hopeless one. A glance at the paragraph we have quoted above is sufficient to show the fallaciousness and absurdity of these views. The language of the committee proves unmistakably that the war upon the rebellious States has been waged with foresight, upon a most comprehensive scale, and according to the fixed principles of military science. One great purpose is discernible in all our military operations—to strike at the vital points, the arteries of rebellion. With one or two exceptions, perhaps, every important enterprise to which the war has given birth has been subordinate to this principle. "We must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi," said the committee, and we have done so! It was with this object that the New Orleans expedition was fitted out. It was with this object that Memphis was taken. It was with this object that Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff were assaulted. It was with this object that Forts Henry and Donelson were attacked and captured. These things—all essential to the grand plan of operations—have been accomplished, and the Mississippi is ours. "We must reach those great railroad arteries, the one bordering the Atlantic seaboard, the other stretching through the Virginia and Tennessee valleys to the West and South." Well, this is precisely what we have been doing. To reach the railroad artery bordering the Atlantic coast, the Roanoke and Port Royal expeditions were despatched to their respective destinations, and each were measurably successful. With precisely the same object our troops to-day are besieging Charleston, and there cannot be a doubt of their final success. To reach the other great artery of the rebellion, stretching through Tennessee, the armies of General THOMAS and BURNSIDE have penetrated to the heart of the seceded States, and even while we write may be engaged in the decisive struggle of the war. We know what we have done; we know, also, all that remains to do. Success at Chattanooga and at Charleston can have but one meaning: it will mean that the nation will live, and that the rebellion must inevitably die. After this, as the committee say, there may be a "few fortified seaports remaining in possession of the rebels," as for instance Savannah, Wilmington, and Mobile. But these ports are of comparatively very little importance, and already we hear that the latter is menaced by our armies. Has the war then made no progress? Has it, taking it altogether, been blunderingly managed? Has no singleness of purpose, and no comprehensiveness of vision, controlled its movements? Has the assumption that our armies would be unable to penetrate the territory of the South been sustained by fact? Has the theory of JAMES BUCHANAN, that pestilence would sweep them off "like rotten sheep," been confirmed by the results? These are questions that bear their answer with them. The war has not been managed inefficiently; it has not resulted unsuccessfully; and it is only necessary to fight one or two more battles, and gain one or two more victories, to "virtually disarm the rebellion."

Belshazzar Translates.

The ingenious gentlemen who were so badly beaten the other day at the polls are busily engaged in explaining how that calamity happened. BELSHAZZAR sees the handwriting on the wall, and thinks he can translate "mene! mene!" without the help of a DANIEL. Alas! BELSHAZZAR. It is not the mystery of the sign, which is plain, but the blindness in thine own eyes, which causeth thee to read so wrongfully.

The Union triumphed in Ohio, says the Democratic BELSHAZZAR, because Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was weighed down by his peace dogmas, and for a similar reason it triumphed in Maine. In Pennsylvania it succeeded because the wicked and tyrannical Government sent its hired minions from the army to the polls, and bribed some fifteen thousand corrupt citizens to vote with the patriotic party. In Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Vermont, California, Kentucky, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Nebraska, and Nevada, the people were in the same way bullied, and bought, and cheated into the support of the Union. And behold, says BELSHAZZAR, how the same distressing means are now being employed in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and other States. The Army of the Potomac is advancing to the polls; the people are to be deluded by the eloquence of sophistical Abolitionists; corruption of all kinds is to be employed to obtain majorities, and the noble, unselfish, much-injured Copperhead party is again in danger of defeat. BELSHAZZAR is in a terrible way about these disasters, for he declares, and swears that he always will declare, that the great majority of the people are opposed to the Government. But for the atrocious reasons named they are placed under the disgraceful necessity of seeming to support it.

BELSHAZZAR! will you never learn the true reason why the people will not place you in office? It is not the Government, the soldiers, the personal unpopularity of your candidates, that defeat you. The Loyalty of the People is your enemy; the friends of the Union are your foes. Look again at the handwriting on the wall. It is brighter and clearer; its fiery letters blazon your shame. In those resplendent signs it needs no inspired vision to behold the prophesied triumph of the American Republic, and the ruin of the enemies of Freedom.

Reality of Neutrality.

It may be finally accepted as a fixed fact that England, acting through Earl RUSSELL, has seen the evil of her way, has determined to practice the neutrality which she professed and promised when the civil war commenced, and has turned her back, once for all, upon that most insidious and astute ally of hers, the Emperor of the French. The official who stamped "the broad arrow" upon the war-rams in Mr. LAIRD's ship-building yard at Birkenhead, gave the first blow to the *entente cordiale* which has so long connected the policy of England with that of France. NAPOLEON made the most of that alliance. It was his support and his pride. His own acts weakened it, and now it may be considered as exceedingly moribund. He may look to other countries for support and friendship, but no country can sustain him as England did. Her moral and political sanction made him respectable in the eyes of the nations, who very much distrust him, and, at the best, regard him as a parvenu, an usurper, and a perjurer.

The angry language of the rebel journals, respecting the detention of the Birkenhead war-rams, shows how inimical to Southern interests that official act of the British Government is considered by them. That act proclaimed to the world that England was not going to violate her code of political principle by acknowledging sheer *rebellion* as equal to achieved *independence*. We admit, however, that the South had many causes for hoping that England sympathized with them. At the commencement of the strife, almost before a blow was struck (except on the ominous but bloodless bombardment of Fort Sumpter), England actually hastened to acknowledge the rebels as "belligerents"—and this before they had soldiers in the field or a single ship at sea. Poland, which has actually been fighting against the whole power of Russia, since last February, has not yet been acknowledged by England as "belligerent," and no British publicist has yet attempted to explain why the acknowledgment should have been so precipitate in one case and so tardy in the other.

When Lord RUSSELL lately made that speech at the Blairgowrie dinner, in which he declared that the sympathies of the masses of England were wholly with the North, in our great contest, he spoke as a Minister of the Crown, and, no doubt, expressed the opinion of the majority of the Cabinet. After such a speech, Mr. GLADSTONE will not again commit the impertinence of affirming that "JEFFERSON DAVIS has made the South a great nation." The Cabinet, of which he is exactly a sixteenth part, holds a different opinion, and will not allow the world any longer to hold the erroneous belief than anti-slavery England can give support or sympathy to insurgents who are battling against sacred freedom. It was full time for England to show herself true to the best of her traditions—to show that the teaching of CLARKSON and of WILBERFORCE had not been given in vain.

We have now to notice a circumstance which will prove, as much as Lord RUSSELL's words and action, that the British Government is in earnest in its new policy of neutrality in American matters. The facts are these:

The chief law officers of the Crown, in England, are the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. In the event of a vacancy on the bench, the office is usually first tendered to these lawyers in succession, and should both or either refuse, is then held as a prize to be given to some non-official barrister of acknowledged ability and high character. For example, on the death of Lord CAMPBELL, in June 1861, the office of Lord Chancellor thus made vacant, was tendered to Sir RICHARD BETHELL, then Attorney General, who accepted it, and was created a peer, by the title of Lord WESTBURY. Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON, then Solicitor General, was promoted to the office of Attorney General, and was himself succeeded by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, a man of great legal attainments, and now one of the best orators in the House of Commons. ATHERTON, whose father was a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists, fairly had worked his way up from a comparatively humble condition of life, and was Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, from 1855 to December, 1859, when he was made Solicitor General. A vacancy on the judicial bench recently occurred, by the promotion of Sir J. P. WILDE to preside over the Court of Probate, and a Judgeship in the Court of Exchequer was accordingly tendered to Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON, Attorney General. Instead of accepting the ermine, Sir WILLIAM resigned office altogether, on the plea of ill-health, and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER has succeeded him as Attorney General. This acceptance of higher office vacated PALMER's seat in Parliament, and he had to go before his constituents at Richmond, (a borough in Yorkshire), to be re-elected. No other candidate appeared, and the re-election was made. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, on that occasion, made a speech of much power and importance, in which he drew attention to the domestic and foreign policy of the Palmerston Government, and, speaking of the South, emphatically declared that it was extreme folly to expect that England would acknowledge any "belligerent" as a nation *until they had positively achieved their independence.*

Thus, the first law-officer of the Crown in England carries out Lord RUSSELL's declaration at Blairgowrie, only that he affirms it more decidedly. The South is not to be recognized until it *is* a nation. If so, the South will have to wait a long time.

When Mr. Adams drew the attention of Lord RUSSELL to the fact that "No. 290" had been built and was being fitted out at Liverpool to be employed, under the rebel flag, in piracy against the commerce of the United States, he placed in his Lordship's hands the opinion of Mr. ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, Queen's Counsel, and M. P. for Plymouth, that such procedure was illegal, and ought immediately to be treated as such by the British Government. Mr. COLLIER's opinion was not to be slighted at the Foreign office, for Mr. COLLIER had succeeded Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON as Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. What followed is notorious—Mr. COLLIER's opinion and Mr. ADAMS' statement were placed before the then Law-officers of the Crown (ATHERTON and PALMER), and, by their advice, tardily tendered, orders were sent down to Liverpool to prevent the departure of "No. 290;" orders which, very suspiciously, arrived just in time to be too late; for the vessel had slipped her cable and put to sea a few hours before the custom-house authorities at Liverpool received orders to stop her.

The successor to Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, as Solicitor General of England, with emoluments probably amounting to $40,000 per annum, is this identical Mr. R. P. COLLIER, who originally gave his opinion, on a case submitted to him by the American consul at Liverpool, that the British Government ought to prevent "No. 290" from leaving Mr. LAIRD's yard, in the first instance.

Here, then, we have the Foreign Secretary finally taking a position friendly to the North and the great cause of Freedom, and the two principal law-officers of the Crown avowedly opposed to the recognition of the South and the practical piracy of British-built war-vessels, plundering and buccaneering on the high seas against United States property and commerce. Surely, this combination is very significant?

Chattanooga.

The possession of Lookout Mountain is all-important to the Army of the Cumberland. Either Lookout Mountain must have been taken, or Chattanooga abandoned in the end. With the possession of the mountain, the railroad to Bridgeton may be opened, a result of the first importance, and insures the safety of the army in case of a battle and defeat. From Lookout Mountain the rebel artillery commanded the town, and threatened to destroy the pontoon bridges over the Tennessee. The capture of the mountain was a surprise movement, and another evidence of General THOMAS' ability. He has shown himself a good fighting soldier, but this triumph is one of strategy. In the battle of October 28th the success achieved strengthens our hold of this invaluable position. It may be considered certain that if the rebels attempt to drive us from Chattanooga, one of their great aims will be the recovery of Lookout Mountain.

New York.

The Union canvass in New York is virtually closed, and the people of that State cannot mistake the issue now plainly presented. In the elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the whole North, in fact, was canvassed; the principles and purposes of the opposing parties were fully revealed; and New York has profited by the results. Since Gov. SEYMOUR was elected much has been gained for the Union. The riot in New York city, and the mob at Albany, have convinced thousands of the folly and wickedness of opposing the Government, and Gov. SEYMOUR and his party will be defeated through the anarchy and lawlessness they created. The Union State ticket is worthy of all support. Good men are nominated. They must be elected, or New York must be disgraced. But who, that has rightly read the meaning of the Union triumphs in Twelve States this year, can doubt that New York will be added to the loyal list?

New Jersey.

To-morrow New Jersey will elect a National Union ticket, and the State will be pledged unconditionally to the Union. Pennsylvania has truly sent greeting to her sister State, and waits anxiously for the response. JAMES M. SCOVEL, who leads the ticket as candidate for the Senate, is a gentleman whose loyalty and ability need no endorsement, save that of a large majority of votes. No Union man has any just reason to strike the name of one of his associate candidates from the ticket. Their fitness for office is well known, and in electing them the people of New Jersey will give full assurance that the State *does* belong to the Union, and has not the slightest intention of leaving it. The great Union meetings recently held show the popular feeling, and it is a pleasure to know that Pennsylvania has earned a share in the loyal triumph to-morrow, thanks to her eloquent citizens who have so earnestly worked to obtain it.

Delaware.

It is only one Congressman that Delaware will elect this week, but the same principles that contended in Pennsylvania, that will be opposed in the next Presidential canvass, are involved in the contest. Mr. CHARLES BROWN is as truly a representative of a disloyal party as was Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and Mr. N. B. SMITHERS' election is as important to the loyal reputation of Delaware, as that of Governor CURTIN was to Pennsylvania. It is everywhere the same great battle between the Union and its enemies; in all our States the question is the same, and Delaware is bound to decide it upon the high principles which determined the decision in Maine and California. The canvass is energetically urged; many eminent speakers from this and other States are taking an active part. Col. PHILIP S. WHITE, the able Prothonotary of the District Court, we are glad to learn, will speak fully for the Union cause, during the rest of the campaign, beginning to-night at Milford. Argument and eloquence will not be wanting to keep Delaware loyal, yet with Mr. BROWN's confessed disloyalty, we should scarcely think Mr. SMITHERS needed the aid of either to elect him.

THE TWELVE NIGHTS of German opera, which begin this evening, will be twelve nights of unusual pleasure to all lovers of music. Mr. ANSCHUTZ's *repertoire*, in addition to many well known, contains four operas never sung in this country. If his enterprise obtains the success it deserves, its warmest friends cannot be disappointed.

TREASON IN OHIO.

Discovery of a Plot to Release the Rebel Prisoners.

Projected Revolution in Ohio and Illinois.

NAMES OF THE PARTIES ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, implicating several persons in this city, Columbus, Covington, and Newport, in conspiring to release the prisoners at Camp Chase, and overthrow the State Government. The conspiracy was brought to light by U. S. detectives, who were supposed by the parties implicated to be spies from the rebel army, and were treated with full confidence. The plot, as disclosed to the detectives, was that an attack was to be made on Camp Chase, release the prisoners confined, 3,500 in number, to seize the arsenal at Columbus, take possession of the penitentiary, release John Morgan, and other officers confined there, and then to commence the rebel campaign in Ohio.

United States Marshal Sands and Provost Marshal Major Reaney arrested the following persons implicated in the plot: Charles W. H. Cathcart, of Columbus, formerly School Commissioner of Ohio; T. D. Cressop, of Columbus, formerly sutler in the 18th Regulars, who were to lead in the attack on Camp Chase; James D. Patton, of Covington, regular agent of the rebel Government, who furnished money to detectives under the impression that they were spies, and, according to agreement, were to meet Cathcart and others at Camp Chase, and expected to mature the plan of attack on Camp Chase; Ruth McDonald, of Covington, who acted as mail carrier through the rebel lines, and whose home was the headquarters of the rebels; Samuel P. Thomas, a merchant tailor, of Cincinnati, and his wife, and Catharine Parmentee, of Cincinnati. Information has been obtained that an organization exists in Illinois, awaiting the outbreak in Ohio, to produce similar results in that State. Other particulars are known to the authorities, but not yet made public.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Capt. Howes, sailed from here this afternoon, with six hundred soldiers, sick, from the Hampton hospitals, bound to New York.

The United States steamer Dacotah, Capt. Sands, arrived here to-day, from off Wilmington, with the small pox on board. One of their men died to-day.

The John Rice, a propeller, sailed from this port on Sunday last, with the 99th Regiment New York Volunteers, and two companies of the Ninth Vermont, with their Colonel on board, bound to New bern, N. C.

It has been published in the Norfolk *Old Dominion* that they were lost off Hatteras.

This report is incorrect, as the Spaulding has just arrived here from Beaufort, and reports that they met the John Rice putting into Beaufort harbor as they left.

The U. S. steamer Florida, on Monday last, captured off Hatteras a black steamer while trying to run the blockade.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.

The Army of the Potomac.

No movements worthy of notice, have taken place in the Army of the Potomac for several days. The cars now run from Washington to the three-mile station on the Warrenton Branch, and the road will soon be open to Bealton Station, no interruption intervening. The sutlers have received permission to re-open trade with the army, to a limited extent, by railroad.

Secretary Seward.

Secretary SEWARD has left here for Auburn, New York, attended by his family physician, to attend to Colonel SEWARD, who is lying very ill with the typhoid fever.

Departmental Reports.

A law was passed during the late Congress, requiring the reports of the heads of the Departments to be printed in advance of the regular sessions, so that members may, without delay, have the benefit of the official information. Heretofore, before the establishment of the Printing Bureau, from three to five months have elapsed before the documents were printed. To meet the requirement of the new law, the Navy Department has just placed in the hands of Colonel DEFREES, the Superintendent, several reams of manuscripts, and the Post-office and other Departments are busily engaged in similar labor. So, for the first time in our legislative history, all the public documents, with a few exceptions, will be placed in possession of the two branches of Congress at the commencement of the session.

War Gazette—Official.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1863.

To Colonel Robert Nugent, A. A. Provost Marshal General of New York:

The representations made by Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger, in a printed circular dated October 27th, 1863, in respect to the action of the Provost Marshal General, are untrue. It is not true that the State of New York is charged as with a deficiency for every citizen who has paid the $300 commutation money, receiving no credit therefor. On the contrary, the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid commutation as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or furnished a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished; and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the $300 commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit, for three years.

As the misrepresentations of Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger have been published and circulated for electioneering purposes, it is proper that you give them immediate correction.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen.

The Correspondence of Jefferson Davis.

The following is another letter found among the intercepted correspondence of JEFFERSON DAVIS:

As attempts have been made to cast doubt upon the authenticity of one or more of these letters, previously published, it is proper to say that the originals, in the handwriting of the authors, and many of them bearing endorsements by Jefferson Davis himself, are in the possession of the Government here, and will remain on file as a part of the history of the war.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 18, 1856.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS: My Dear Sir: I congratulate you on the victory recently achieved by the Democracy of the nation. It is but a temporary triumph. The fanatical demons of the North, in 1860, will again be in the field. Revolutions never go backwards. We are now in the midst of a revolution, passive it is true, but a decisive battle is yet to be fought.

Hallett, or Slidell, (S. C.) Attorney General. Our Constitution does not suit the North. The privileges of slavery guaranteed to the South is the *bone* of contention, and heaven and earth will be brought to bear for its abolition.

We have a temporary triumph. Let us profit by it, make the most of it. So constitute Mr. Buchanan's cabinet that the sinews of power will be available in the event of the election of a Black Republican in 1860—available to the South. See to it, you Southern men about Washington, that the Departments of the *Treasury* and *War*, and even of the Navy are *retained* in Southern hands, for if a Black Republican is elected in 1860, the Government should not be permitted to pass into their power. A *Napoleonic* demonstration would, in that event, be called for—*grab game the policy*. Therefore, I repeat, let certain departments be given to true Southern men.

Some such ticket as the following:

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War.
—— Toucey, Secretary of the Interior.
F. P. Stanton, or Orr, of S. C., Secretary of the Navy.
Gen. Richardson, Postmaster General.

Douglas, and Hunter, of Virginia, had better remain in the Senate. General Quitman ought to go to Nicaragua. A. V. Brown, who will expect something, can be sent abroad. Mr. Marcy to France. D. S. Dickinson may go into the State Department, if General Cass decline, or in the Navy, if preferred.

The South is proud of you as a military man and as a statesman. You may have to act the Leonidas for the South. We may have to pass through a Thermopylæ ordeal. The Crusaders, infuriated with religious fanaticism, will be down upon us. They will find a Saladin to welcome them to hospitable graves. The Richards and Phillips of the campaign will be glad to get back to their Yankee dens, to sicken and die with traitorous remorse.

Oh, that the South were wise—that she would become united. In the next campaign the North will attempt to abolitionize, not only all the foreigners in the South and North, but, through such men as Cassius Clay, J. Minor Botts, Rayner & Co., attempt to abolitionize all the non-slaveholders in the South. Houston, Benton, Bell, Blair, & Co., will look on with complacency, and give indirect aid and comfort.

Long may our Constitutional Union last, is the prayer of every *Democrat*; but give us equality, preserve our honor, or give us a new order of things.

Excuse the liberty of a stranger. Yours, truly, in the faith, SINEX.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Brilliant Success Reported by Gen. Thomas.

ASSAULT ON GENERAL GEARY'S CAMP AT WAUHATCHIE.

The Enemy Gallantly Driven Back.

GENERAL HOWARD ATTACKED IN FLANK.

The Enemy Beaten and Forced from Strong Positions at Point of the Bayonet.

Sherman Skirmishing with the Rebels.

Death of Gen. Ellet, of the Marine Brigade.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29—11.30 P. M.

Major General Halleck, General in Chief:

In the fight of last night the enemy attacked Geary's division, posted at Wauhatchie, on three sides, and broke into his camp at one point, but was driven back in a most gallant style, by part of his force, the remainder being held in reserve.

Howard, while marching to Geary's relief, was attacked on the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills on the left of the road.

He immediately threw forward two of his regiments, and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks and across Lookout creek.

In this brilliant success over their old adversary the conduct of the officers and men of the 10th and 11th Corps is entitled to the highest praise.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 30.—Our forces, which occupied Loudon, have retired to the north side of the river, and now occupy the heights commanding Loudon. The other dispositions of our troops are unchanged.

HAWKINS' GUERILLAS ROUTED.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30.—Lieutenant Colonel Shiveley, of the 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry, attacked Hawkins and other guerilla chiefs near Piney factory, routed and pursued them to Centreville, where Hawkins made another stand, attacking our troops while crossing the river. Hawkins was again routed and pursued until his force was dispersed, with the loss of twenty killed and sixty-six prisoners, including Griffith, formerly editor of the Nashville *Union and American*. Our loss was trifling.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.—Private advices from below report Gen. Sherman as skirmishing daily with the rebels under Lee, Rodney, and Forrest. All military operations in that region are contraband.

The steamers Adriatic and City of Pekin were fired into by guerillas on Friday, on their way up, at Whisky Shute, below Memphis. One man was killed, and eight wounded, on the Adriatic.

A gunboat has gone to that point.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—The steamer Liberty, from Memphis, and Crescent City, from White river, have arrived, bringing 1,980 bales of cotton. On the way up, the Crescent City was fired into by guerillas, while wooding, at the head of Island No. 21. No one was injured.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 29th inst. says the steamer Cheek was fired into with shell, by guerillas, at Clark's bar. The exploding shell set fire to the boat, but it was extinguished.

The guerilla Newsome, with 150 men, is again conscripting in Fayette county.

Charles R. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi Marine Brigade, died suddenly on the 29th, at Bunker Hill, Illinois.

ARKANSAS.

Extensive Volunteering of Unionists—Efforts for a Military Governor—The Rebels at Arkadelphia—Guerilla Captures—Proclamation of Gen. Kirby Smith.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.—Advices from Little Rock to the 19th state that volunteering for the Union army continues to be successful. The militia organizations in the northwest part of the State number 2,000.

Capt. Ryan, of Gen. Steele's staff, has been appointed superintendent for the organization of loyal troops for the defence of the State.

Efforts are being made by the Union men of Arkansas to have Mr. Rogers, of Pine Bluff, appointed Military Governor, and petitions have been forwarded to Washington asking his appointment.

Dobbins, the notorious guerilla, was surprised last week at Tulip, and $32,000 in Confederate notes captured.

Deserters from Price's rebel army are daily arriving at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, and taking the oath of allegiance. At the last accounts more than half of his army had deserted.

Marmaduke is at Arkadelphia with cavalry. Holmes commands the rebels at Arkadelphia. They have moved the machine shops to Marshall, Texas.

The post office has been re established at Little Rock.

Guerillas, under Campbell, entered Charleston, Missouri, last night, robbing the stores and citizens. They took Colonel Deal, prisoner, who shot two of the party. Campbell was captured and has been brought here in irons.

The prohibition on private shipments to points below have been removed, providing that the freight shipped is by boats coming from St. Louis.

CHARLESTON.

Three Heavy Guns about to Open on the City.

FOUR MONITORS OFF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

The Enemy's Firing Inferior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The United States steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal 27th inst., with passengers to United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived at a late hour last evening.

Capt. Gadsden reports that while at Stono a report had been received that Gen Gilmore was firing upon Charleston from Cummings' Point.

MORRIS ISLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 12 M.—Three heavy guns have been turned upon the city of Charleston, and each has thrown one shell containing Greek fire into the very heart of the place.

Other guns are to open upon the city this afternoon.

It was not intended, at first, to make the commencement of such vigorous operations, but circumstances have changed the programme entirely.

Our batteries are also at work on Johnson, Sumpter, and Moultrie.

The enemy reply reservedly to-day. He is evidently taken with surprise, so far as the shelling of Charleston is concerned, although he has had sufficient warning.

Four monitors are in position off Sullivan's Island. It is understood they will engage the rebel works this afternoon.

The Ironsides shows no disposition to participate. Her ropes are strung with sailors' washing.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.—A number of the heavy guns in Wagner and Gregg were opened on Sumpter, Moultrie, and Johnson yesterday morning.

The firing was continued at regular intervals throughout the day until dark, and resumed again this morning.

The range of the guns on Sumpter and Johnson is one-third less than it was before the capture of Wagner and Gregg. The firing on our side is excellent—every shot seems to be effective.

The enemy did not commence an animated reply till about noon yesterday. His practice is inferior to that exhibited weeks ago. [illegible] casualty has occurred on our side, and no [illegible] damage to our works has been sustained.

The artillery is in charge of the 3d Rhode Island Regiment [illegible] been ordered to the pieces on Sunday.

The land batteries alone are engaged.

The object of the fire was to get perfect range of the rebel works, and to prevent the construction of any interior batteries, and the mounting of any guns on Sumpter. It cannot be put down as the commencement of any vigorous assault, and the public must not anticipate news of stirring import by the arrival of the succeeding transport.

That preparations have been making for some weeks for active movements is patent to us all, and will be more so when the actual moment arrives.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

On Thursday of last week, two rebels, representing themselves as deserters, were discovered near our picket-line on Long Island. They were conducted to the headquarters of Provost Marshal Hall, who subjected them to a strict examination. They were subsequently taken before Generals Vodges and Seymour, and from the manner in which they replied to questions, giving in some instances the most ridiculous and absurd statements, it was thought they were either spies or parties who had unconsciously wandered to within our lines and adopted the *ruse* of deserters to pave the way to leniency. One is an Englishman and the other an Irishman, both claiming to have lived in New York before the rebellion. They belonged to the 1st South Carolina Battalion; and, upon the whole, present the appearance of two suspicious fellows that deserve very close watching. They were removed to Hilton Head yesterday, thence to be sent North.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 29.—[Special to the Baltimore *American*.]—Major Cole, with his battalion, since their encounter with Imboden's command, have been absent from their camp, striking here and there, capturing and discomfiting the enemy. He has just returned from a scout up the Shenandoah Valley, from near Woodstock, eliciting the most valuable information, and capturing a portion of Imboden's wagon train, with its guard, a rebel major, and two other commissioned officers.

The Major reports that quite a number of rebel wounded, from the fight of the 18th instant, are scattered from Ripon to Woodstock.

THE REPAIRS TO THE RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Herald's* despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 31st, says that trains are running to Bealton, and that it is practicable to finish it to the Rappahannock in three or four days. The supply dépôt at Gainesville is abandoned, and no trains now run on the Manassas Gap road.

THE INSURRECTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF THE SPANIARDS.

Destruction of Santiago and Port au Platte.

Defeat of the Spanish Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The brig Santiago from Port au Plata, with dates to Oct. 6 h, has arrived via Grand Turk. She carried one hundred refugees from Port-au-Plata to Grand Turk. The Hamburg and Bremen Consuls are passengers to this port.

Reliable news confirms the previous reports that after the destruction of Santiago de Cavallereo, the Spanish garrison, with 2,000 reinforcements, retreated to Port au Plata. The insurgents so harassed their march as to cause the loss to the Spaniards of 1,000 to 1,200 killed and wounded.

Fresh arrivals of troops reinforced them to 4,000 men, yet even these were confined to the town by the efforts of not over 1,000 insurgents, the Spaniards not making a single effort to drive off the assailants. This continued till October 2d, when the Spanish troops retired to the fort, and the town was given up to pillage. Part of the Spanish force embarked for San Domingo, reducing the garrison to 1,500. On the 4th, the Spaniards again pillaged the town, and the Dominicans then tried their hand. Nearly all the houses and stores were pillaged, and the contents not removed were destroyed.

Six hundred Spaniards then sallied from the fort, and after a severe fight drove the Dominicans from the town. The Spaniards were assisted by the guns of the fort, which set fire to the town. The fire continued until the departure of the Santiago, destroying, amongst others, the valuable stores of a considerable body of foreign merchants. The whole town, except the Wesleyan Mission house, and a few small buildings, was burned, and it was believed the rest of the town would be destroyed.

The losses by the two fires at Santiago and Port au Plata will reach *five millions*. The whole population of the latter had fled to foreign countries, and thousands had gone to the neighboring islands. Some of the principal merchants had left for the United States. The United States commercial agent was among those who had left. None had saved aught but their lives.

Another account from the Turk's Island *Standard* says that in the battle the Spaniards were terribly beaten, and driven back to the fort with the loss of 450 men. A brisk fire from the fort compelled the Dominicans to leave the town. The Government house, the American and British consuls' residences, and the Roman Catholic Church, were among the buildings burned.

The Spanish soldiers were seen going about with fire-brands in their hands while the fight was progressing.

Report says that the Spaniards will soon evacuate the fort, as they cannot retain it against the Dominicans, who number 4,000 in the neighborhood.

It is also said that the whole south side of the island is in actual rebellion, and the Dominicans who were reported to have joined Santana had deserted him.

NASSAU.

Rebel Steamers and Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer Corsica, belonging to H. Adderly & Co., the well-known rebel aiders, of Nassau, arrived from Nassau, with dates to the 26th, this morning. An account of the arrival of the blockade-runner Banshee, which lately arrived at Nassau, consigned to Adderly & Co., shows that she had a very narrow escape from capture, she being obliged to throw overboard 150 bales of cotton soon after leaving Wilmington.

The rebel steamer Virginia sailed on the 30th for a Southern port.

The steamer Spunkie arrived at Nassau on the 8th, with cotton from Wilmington.

The rebel steamers Phantom, Elizabeth, and Mail, are reported as burnt, to escape capture by our blockaders.

The steamer Arabian is also reported as having been run ashore and totally wrecked, near Wilmington, to escape capture.

The steamers Hansa and Venus, from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 9th.

The steamers Spaulding and Spunkie sailed on the 10th to rerun the blockade.

The steamers Pet and Don arrived on the 14th from Wilmington; the Fannie and Antonica on the 15th, and the Margaret and Jessie on the 20th. Nearly all of the above steamers have cleared again to run the blockade to Wilmington.

The National Telegraphic Union Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Convention of the National Telegraphic Union will be held on Monday evening, the 2d inst.

The delegates to the Convention will meet on that evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Everett House, in the city of New York, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Union, adopting a constitution and by-laws, electing a president and other officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

The proprietors of the Everett House have most kindly tendered the use of a room for holding the sessions of the Convention.

Furloughs to New York Soldiers.

For the last three days an unusually large number of soldiers have received furloughs for fifteen days, and been leaving the city in extra, as well as the regular trains, for their homes, particularly in New York. One of the railroad agencies has been for several days and nights, and is still open, to furnish tickets to the travellers, including convalescents from the hospitals.

Extension of Furloughs.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR.
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—All soldiers of New York regiments absent on leave have their furloughs extended to the 15th of November, on which day they will report at the respective hospitals and posts to which they belong. By command of
MAJ. GEN. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Ass't Adjutant General.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-camp.

THE GULF.

The Enemy Driven from Vermillion and Opelousas—The Rebels in Fast Retreat—General Dana's Expedition for the Texas Coast—The Corps d'Afrique—The Army beyond Opelousas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The latest news received from the army is up to yesterday afternoon, and is of the most cheering character.

The column under Major General Franklin entered Opelousas at noon yesterday.

The enemy made a stand about five miles in front of the town with a body of troops composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; but they were quickly driven from the field. This result has followed every attempt of the enemy to make a stand during the present campaign on the Teche.

At Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels held a strong position, an ugly engagement might have been expected; but the threats made on their rear by General Dana's forces compelled the rebel commander to divide his troops, and so weakened the force on the bayou that it was easily turned by our cavalry.

Our troops are reported to be well supplied and in fine health and spirits.

The advance camp of the United States army is beyond Opelousas.

A flag was presented to the 16th Regiment, Corps D'Afrique to-day, by the female members of the First American Baptist Church.

The enlistment of colored soldiers is progressing rapidly. Two regiments of white soldiers are also rapidly filling up.

So much of the Mississippi river as is in this department is now entirely free from the depredations of the guerillas, and the traffic along its banks is now as uninterrupted as before the war.

Business in this city is steadily increasing. The receipts of cotton for the week amounted to 60,073 bales. At a sale of new cotton middling fair brought 74½c to-day.

The rebel General Dick Taylor is at Opelousas with a force of ten thousand men, mostly cavalry.

Kirby Smith is at Shreveport, on the Red river, situated near the western line of Louisiana. He is in command of about the same force as General Taylor. When I next write I expect to give an account of a hard-fought battle.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

I am at liberty to state that a large expedition departs from here within twenty-four hours. Its destination is known only to three general officers in the department. Major General Dana has command of the active force; Major General Banks assumes supreme command. The expeditionary corps consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Among the latter are two regiments of the Corps d'Afrique. The expedition has been prepared with extraordinary foresight and care, and the country may rest assured that when it strikes it will bring glorious results to the cause and the country. The following is a true transcript of the order read to the troops to-day, on shipboard. I am prohibited from giving the name of the troops composing the expedition for the present:

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, 2D DIVISION, 13TH CORPS,
STEAMER MCCLELLAN, Oct. —, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF PEA RIDGE, OF PRAIRIE GROVE, AND OF VICKSBURG.—Your record, which is already written, is not more glorious than the one you have now to make. You are embarking on an expedition as delicate as it is arduous, and replete with those adventures that make up the very romance of a soldier's life; and, on account of its delicacy, it is of vital importance that the severest discipline be enforced, and the greatest order and quietness constantly prevail. The peaceable inhabitants of the country shall not be molested; neither shall the marauder, the pillager, or the robber be suffered to live among American soldiers.

It is directed that every man straggling away from his company, and in the act of pillaging, be instantly shot. The major general commanding relies on the intelligence and untiring attention of officers to preserve exact discipline, and to secure every soldierly comfort for their men, and on the tried and noble qualities of the rank and file, by quiet, unquestioning obedience to orders, to surmount all obstacles and conquer every adversary. The people where we go shall feel that we are their friends, and be encouraged to "fall in" under our battle-tattered colors and fight the fight of freedom; and the troops of any nation we may meet shall burst into a shout of admiration when they shall see the citizen soldiers of armed America "going in" to repossess and occupy their own, and to tread out the dregs of rebellion. My Western comrades, this time not only will our own homes and States, and the beloved country which we bleed for, look on with cheering interest and anxiety, but the whole world shall see and be satisfied. I congratulate you that we have it all to ourselves. Let us do or die.

Major General DANA.

EUROPE.

France Refuses to Guaranty the Mexican Loan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The steamer Hecla, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st ult., arrived this morning, and brings a few items not contained in later despatches via Cape Race.

The Levant *Herald* confirms the report of the offer to purchase the rebel rams in the Mersey by the Porte. The bid was Laird's price, £130,000 sterling, cash.

The Hon. W. Elliott, Earl St. Germains, late Secretary of Legation to Brazil, succeeds Mr. Stuart in the Washington Legation. The latter is relieved on account of ill health.

France refuses to guaranty the Mexican loan, and there is trouble between Maximilian and the French Government on the question.

Official news from Japan states that on the attack on and destruction of Kageeema, the English fleet lost 11 killed and 39 wounded. Captains Gisling and Wilmott were killed.

Public Entertainments.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Since Mr. Birgfeld report so generous an amount of subscription, and the public expectation is so unanimous and cheering, it is not too much to say that the German opera has achieved a great triumph. We are glad to believe that its performance will be thoroughly worthy of its prestige. The success of the opera is already guaranteed, and in accordance with this gratifying fact, Mr. Birgfeld has made a change in the list of prices, which cannot prove otherwise than popular and beneficial. The prices for the family circle are reduced to fifty and twenty-five cents; and an abundance of excellent people, who cannot pay largely, but enjoy music greatly, are rendered doubly comfortable. This fact alone proclaims that the German opera is a very popular institution. In Philadelphia it has derived an early and a cordial support from the masses of the people, on which art must ultimately depend for success.

From present indications, the performance of "Martha," this evening, will have an extremely crowded and brilliant attendance. The cast of characters is excellent. Madame Johannsen will reappear in one of her best vocal parts, assisted by the new *donna*, Madame Frederici, Herr Weinlich, and other able voices, with a chorus admirably strengthened and practised. A few of the best operas already heard, and among them "Fidelio," to be performed with more earnestness and power than ever, will be among the first performance. In reserve are the magnificent promises of Weber's "Euryanthe," Spohr's "Jessonda," and Gounod's "Faust."

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The week's engagement of Mlle. Vestvali has been a decided success. The houses have nightly been crowded, and on the occasion of her benefit, on Friday night, the parquet and upper circles were not only filled, but not even standing room was obtainable. We are glad to chronicle this success of Vestvali, because we believe she deserves it. Although her English acting is not the exponent of what acting in the English language should be, and although the play which she has produced belongs to the sensational rather than to the legitimate drama, yet the force and fire of her action, her complete abandonment to the requirements of scenic display, her passionate utterances, the language of her eyes, and the gestures of her arms moving in harmony together—these, together with a sensuous and splendid figure, render her performances marvellously attractive.

On Friday and Saturday evenings she sang the *Brindisi* in the third act of "Lucretia Borgia." She made a most fascinating-looking youth as *Orsini*, and was applauded to the very echo. A double and a treble *encore* is an unusual compliment, but it is one which the public will always be anxious to pay when it is so satisfactorily repaid by such a songstress as Vestvali.

Her pronunciation has the slightest possible touch of foreign accent. It is wonderfully accurate, and there is very little fault to be found with it. She does not always move with grace, and she betrays a certain wilfulness and self-assumption in acknowledging the compliments of the audience, which is, to say the least, out of taste. In situations where she is not the special object of attraction she acts carelessly, or, rather, does not act at all, and, instead of seeing *Gamea* we behold *Vestvali*. Faults such as these may be corrected, and, for the sake of the durable success of this very brilliant artist, we hope they speedily will be.

Mrs. Marlowe was lively as *Theresa*; Miss Cooper was not an equivalent substitute for Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Brougham Robertson was a very fair *Bianco*; Mrs. Gratian was equally so as *Martha*. As *Retchioni*, Mr. S. C. Dubois was very good. Mr. J. W. Blaisdell might have been good as *Octavio* if he had been a little more demonstrative in the tender scenes, and if he had shown more knowledge of the English grammar than he does by saying "she *done*" for "she *did*." This is on a par with a lapse of the same gentleman in "East Lynne," which we forbore mentioning at the time hoping the error would be corrected, and which consisted in *Sir Francis Levison's* exclaiming, "What made *I* come?" These must be corrected.

The general performance of "Gamea" was unusually good. The furnishing of the stage was excellent; so was the chorus. The last scene was particularly beautiful. "Gamea" will be repeated this evening.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The tragic combination will remain during the week, and Messrs. Davenport and Wallack and Mrs. Farren will appear nightly. "St. Marc" will be played to-night, in which Mr. Davenport will give one of his best personations. Next week Mrs. D. P. Bowers will begin an engagement, which will doubtless be brilliant.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy commences his second week here this evening. The audiences have not been poor, and the efforts of Mr. Eddy to tread the higher walks of the drama will not go unappreciated.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC.—From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the above annual for 1864. It is embellished with numerous fine wood engravings, and several chromo-lithographs of British fish. Its great value, however, is the accuracy and fulness of its official information, which is brought down to the early part of October, and may be considered reliable and recent.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, grained and enamel-top cavalry boots, to be sold this (Monday) morning, by catalogue, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets, commencing at ten o'clock precisely.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH DRY GOODS, FURS, &C.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the attractive and desirable assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, fashionable furs, &c., &c., embracing about 750 lots of fancy and staple articles (including 350 lots of merino cloths and de laines, the importation of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co.), to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at precisely 10 o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, *all day*, and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The Original Emancipation Proclamation.

In response to a personal application, on behalf of the ladies, made by Hon. I. N. Arnold, during a recent visit to Washington, President Lincoln has sent to the ladies of the Sanitary Fair, now in progress in Chicago, the original manuscript draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. It was received yesterday morning, and is accompanied by the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

To the Ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:

According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the emancipation proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words at the top, and the conclusion, except the signature, you perceive, are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department, by whom I know not. The printed part was cut from a copy of the preliminary proclamation, and pasted on, merely to save writing.

I had some desire to retain the paper; but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Beecher's Speech in Liverpool.

The following is an extract of a letter from a New Yorker in Liverpool:

"I went last night to hear Mr. Beecher speak. There had been glaring handbills posted about the streets to incite the passions of ignorant people against him, such as quotations from the *Independent* at the time of the Trent affair. The house was densely crowded, and the Southern sympathizers appeared to be in the majority, although many think they were not. Never was a public speaker of character greeted with such an outrageous volley of abuse and insult as was poured out on him. Yet he stood erect and bold as a lion, and he shouted out his words at the top of his voice, as it was absolutely necessary he should do in order to be heard at all.

"His New England accent in certain words was mimicked, to the great amusement of his opponents. Wooden hams and nutmegs were cried out at him, and all sorts of insulting questions screamed out, but he went on without regarding them.

"I never was an admirer of Beecher before, but I am now. A man who could stand up in a foreign country, before thousands who thoroughly detest him and his cause, and speak as he spoke, is certainly something of a hero."

The Released Federal Prisoners at Annapolis.

The poor creatures had been for the most part denuded of their clothing, shoes, hats, &c., by the rebels. Full half of them had to be removed from the steamer on stretchers, so weak were they under the barborous starvation and nudity in the cold to which they had been subjected by the rebel authorities. Not more than a third of them can probably be saved from death by the different treatment they will receive at Annapolis.

Their daily allowance when confined on Belle Island was, so far as meat was concerned, ten pounds of meat and bone to 100 men. Some of them, stripped to drawers and shirt, were kept so long lying on the bare sand, without covering of any kind, as that their bodies are full of sand sores. Nothing short of retaliation in the shape of the establishment by this Government of a prison upon the Belle Island model for rebel prisoners of war will be likely to bring about the necessary change in the Richmond prison arrangements, we apprehend.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FIRST PAGE.]

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—Yesterday the beautiful stone chapel erected at the corner of Frankford road and Montgomery avenue was opened for religious services and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It is built in the gothic style. The interior is finished off with block work. The arched windows are of stained and varied-colored glass. The seats are built with car reversible brackets to divide the school into classes. In the rear of the pulpit is an arch containing the following inscription: "The Lord is in His Holy Temple, worship Him in the beauty of holiness," and on the wall inside the arch the following inscription is written: "Come, ye children, hearken unto me, and I will teach ye the way of life."

There is also connected with the chapel a church library and Sabbath-school library room; also, a pastor's study room. The whole building is handsomely furnished with every arrangement necessary for carrying on the good work of training up the young in the fear and the love of their Creator. The church organization, though scarcely a year old, and which has been worshipping in a hall since its formation, determined to keep out their new house till it was entirely free from debt, which, by the blessing of God, who had raised them up kind friends, they were permitted to do last Sabbath morning.

The dedication services yesterday were of the most impressive character. The service commenced in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the church choir singing "The Lord is in His Holy Temple, &c.," in usual effective style. Prayer was then offered up by Rev. J. B. Stoddard; the congregation then joined in singing a hymn, after which Chaplain H. Fiske, from the contraband camp at Memphis, and from the Army of the Mississippi, then delivered the following sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention by his hearers. He chose for his subject the following text: Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher—vanity of vanities, all is vanity. What profit hath a man of all his labor, which he taketh under the sun—Eccles. 1, 2, 3.

To-day you dedicate to the service of the living God this house, which, with pious prayers and labors, and self-denials, you have reared. Here you expect to witness the triumphs of Divine power and grace. Here you expect to see souls snatched from the triviality of earthly lives, and borne unto the glorious beginnings of that life which is all real, all great, and all immortal. You consecrate to-day a new gateway into Heaven; you add a new province to the kingdom of God, and now that the house has passed from the hands of men into the care of God, I charge you turn from these vanities to the living God—seek pleasures that mount into eternal joy.

The choir then sang in beautiful style the anthem, "I will wash my hands." Rev. Mr. Abel, of Burlington, then pronounced the benediction.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

The services in the afternoon were opened by the choir. The following sermon was then delivered from the following texts:

All ye are brethren.—Matt., xxiii, 8.
Tell it unto the church.—Matt., xviii, 17.
And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.—John, viii, 32.

Our Congregationalism, for which we stand, aims at the development and maturing of a manly, Christian selfhood. Different systems merge the mind in the product, the man in the mass. We do not hold to an autocracy of the church over which Christ is the only head. We do not countenance an oligarchy in the church, all the members of which are brethren. Our system is a democracy. The brethren collectively are our highest court; so we have no padre, no prelates, no lord bishop, or any other titled dignitary lording over God's heritage, but our clergy. Our ministers, like the earliest Congregational pastors, "your servants for Jesus' sake." We cannot rank any one higher than those who are to be kings and priests unto God, who are to sit with Christ on his throne. We build and consecrate our sanctuaries, but the divinest sanctuary on earth is that child of God who is in the truth, the temple of the holy ghost.

Congregationalism accepts only the Bible as an infallible standard of faith and practice. It recognizes the significance of creeds but never exalts them above the Word and the enlightened conscience. Our churches are Calvinistic; we hold the doctrine of the Trinity; we recognize the fall and corruption of man; the work of the Holy Spirit; justification by faith; the election and perseverance of the saints. We believe in the future states of reward and punishment; we make much of Christian charity, inviting to communion with us all who bear the Christian name; we have no fellowship with a close and bigoted sectarianism—under whatever sky or in whatever tongue we find His followers we give them the hand of a hearty brotherhood.

Congregationalism cherishes a broad humanity. It is in close sympathy with all true reform, rising above the trammels of sect. Congregationalism from its New England home has for 200 years sent forth its liberal character across the seas careless of denominational promotion, intent only on the spread of Catholic Christianity. Our churches are free. They have never been ambitious of a national organization. Each one of them is a republic, enacting its own code, and transacting its own business and electing its own officers. While Congregationalism has had a glorious growth westward, Pennsylvania unfortunately has witnessed but a meagre manifestation of our principles. Philadelphia, populous with those who were educated as Congregationalists, has been without a single church in this noble metropolis to represent our principles.

We have carried power and catholicity into all other churches, but we have shown no energy or manhood in maintaining and establishing our own. This youthful church, barely a year old, this beautiful chapel you have dedicated to-day, is a witness of what is demanded and can be accomplished. Many such churches are needed here—needed for what they are in themselves, and for their influence on all other churches, for the sake of Congregationalists who resort to this city, and for the sake of many who would be attracted to our worship out of sympathy for our principles.

The choir then sang, with fine effect, the withered fig tree. After the benediction, the congregation slowly dispersed.

EVENING SERVICE.

The service was opened by singing, "I was glad when they said unto me, 'Let us go into the house of the Lord.'"

Rev. J. B. Stoddard, of Windsor, Connecticut, then preached an eloquent sermon from the text, "Let your loins be girt about, and your lights burning."—Luke, xii, 35.

After which, the assemblage was dismissed with a fervent prayer by the Rev. D. L. Gear, the pastor of the church. Rev. J. B. Stoddard is in the city at the present time to take charge of the Second Congregational Church, Sixth and Christian streets, which will be opened for divine worship next Sabbath.

During the day the chapel was filled to its utmost capacity, and a general good feeling prevailed. The whole service passed off pleasantly under the superintendence of the pastor, Rev. D. L. Gear. It will be open during the week for religious exercises.

BISHOP WHITE PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—Last evening the thirteenth anniversary of the Bishop White Prayer-Book Society took place, at the Church of the Holy Trinity. The annual report was read, showing that during the year there were distributed 6,437 copies, of which 2,039 were distributed among the volunteers Pennsylvania received 1,768; New Jersey, 150; Wisconsin, 73; Indiana, 50; Iowa, 36; Minnesota, 650; New York, 100; Illinois, 25; Delaware, 75; Ohio, 50; Maryland, 70; Kentucky, 50; Southern States, 300. The sailors received 230; and public institutions, 146. The annual receipts amounted to $1,715 46. The present balance on hand was stated to be $682 56. The report further states that a committee visited all our city hospitals, and distributed as many books as were needed. The value and results of the Society's labors were dwelt upon, and reasons urged why there should be a general and cordial support given to its treasury. The Society was established in 1834, since which time it has worked incalculable benefit in its sphere of action.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—Prize money for the following vessels is being collected and paid at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia, by Messrs. Joseph E. Devitt & Co: Augusta, James Adger, Aurora, Alabama, Albatross, Amanda, Bohico, Braziliers, Brooklyn, Bienville, Bainbridge, Blunt, William Bacon, Cuyler, J. S. Chambers, Connecticut, Cambridge, Canandaigua, Dale, De Soto, Ethan Allen, Flag, Flambeau, Gem of the Sea, Gemsbok, Huntsville, Harriet Lane, Huron, Itasca, Iroquois, Jamestown, Keystone State, Kanawha, Kingfisher, Kittatinny, Lockawanna, Mohawk, Mercidita, Montgomery, Massachusetts, M. Vassar, Mount Vernon, New London, Northern Light, Niagara, Norwich, Owasco, Octorara, Pocahontas, Roebuck, Roanoke, Savannah, San de Cuba, Stetter, Seneca, Somerset, South Carolina, Sciota, S. Knapp, Sea Foam, Susquehanna, Seminole, St. Lawrence, Santee, Sam Houston, Sagamore, St. Louis, Tahoma, Unadilla, Union, Vandalia, Wissahickon, Wabash, Water Witch, Wachusett, and others. Officers and seamen discharged from the service can receive the amounts due them on application, with their discharges, as above, or if residing at a distance, by correspondence.

RUN OVER.—A serious accident occurred on Saturday evening in Market street, near Forty-first. An old gentleman named Patrick Doras, aged sixty-seven years, was knocked down, and run over by car No. 4 of the Market-street Passenger Railroad Company, which resulted in the crushing of his right leg so badly that it is thought he will not recover from the effects of it. He was employed in a wool factory belonging to Patrick Boyle at Cobb's creek, near which place he resides. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

ACCIDENT.—A young man, named Patrick Malone, had his right leg fractured and right arm injured by a coal car, on Saturday last. The accident occurred about two miles from Mauch Chunk. He was brought to the city, and placed in the Penn Hospital for treatment.

CAVALRY PARADE.—Colonel Cumming's 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under marching orders, will parade to-day on Chestnut street, between the hours of two and three. The display will be a fine one, and will be regarded with much interest.

THE FIRST STEP IN CRIME.—On Saturday evening, Officer Clark, of the reserve corps, arrested three small boys on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery. It seems that a woman named Brown, residing on Front street, below German, had sixty dollars which she put on the top of a bureau in her bed room. Her son, a little boy not over 14 years old, took the money and with five other companions started out on a tour through the city. They took several rides in the passenger cars, and dined at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Information of the robbery was left at the Central Station, and on Saturday evening Reserve Officer Clark had his suspicion aroused by the action of three boys at Fifth and Chestnut streets. He followed them for half an hour. Finally, they took passage in a Fifth-street car. The officer got in also, and learned from the lads they were going to the Kensington dépôt, in order to proceed to New York. He made a bold charge of the robbery; they equivocated, and tried to get out of the car. He secured the trio, and conducted them to the Central Station, where they owned up to the robbery. The money was stolen on Saturday morning, and when the party was arrested they had $41.61, the remainder of the $60 having been spent during the day. The case will be publicly investigated this morning.

COLLISION.—A serious collision took place on the Trenton Railroad, at Whitehall, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. A train of empty cars was on the way down, and when passing Whitehall came in collision with an engine going up, which resulted in the demolishing of both engines and two cars. All the hands attached to the train, except one, succeeded in jumping off without any accident occurring to them, but the ticket agent at New Brunswick, who remained on board, had both his legs and his nose broken. He was conveyed to a house near by, where kind attention was paid to him. The road is blocked up, owing to the remains of the engines and cars being in the way, but they will be removed as soon as possible.

THE BLACK FREEMEN.—The case of the freed blacks of the South, especially those on the banks of the Mississippi, is one of the deepest interest, giving rise to questions worthy of the gravest consideration. A public meeting to consider the subject and to afford the people of Philadelphia an opportunity of taking such action as may be needed in the premises, will be held in Concert Hall, Chestnut, above Twelfth street, next Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop Potter will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Chaplain A. S. Fiske, from the contraband camp at Memphis, and others, one of whom will be the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of this city.

CITY ITEMS.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.—The latest intelligence from the front, flank, and rear of the Army of the Potomac is of the most gratifying character, and, in fact, there is nothing from any quarter to make us hesitate for a moment in saying that the best place in the United States to buy the best Coal, at the most reasonable rates, is at the famous Coal Yard of Mr. Wm. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar.

POPULARITY OF THE CARTE DE VISITE.—This exquisite size and style of Photographic picture is growing into universal favor, and the fact that Mr. E. P. Hipple, No. 820 Arch street, has the reputation of making the best produced in the city, is crowding his splendid Ground-floor Galleries daily with applicants for them, as well as pictures of the ordinary and imperial sizes.

HUNDREDS OF LADIES made their appearance yesterday, gracefully embellished with a new bonnet from Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut street. Their hats are known from all others by their superiority of style and taste.

PURE WINES.—Port, Sherry, and Madeira, imported expressly for medicinal purposes, are constantly kept on hand by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS and Caps; also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs, have just been opened in choice variety, by Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel.

A SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING 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 Continental Hotel.

MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a supply of Wheat Flour, fresh ground from the best quality of Wheat.

EIGHT DOLLARS A BUSHEL.—Sweet Potatoes are selling at eight dollars a bushel in Dixie. At this rate Marion's treat to the British officer, in the swamps of South Carolina, would have been a costly affair, approximating towards champagne and canvas backs in respect to expense. Fortunately for us loyal Northerners, we are not called upon to pay any such fabulous prices. We enjoy the privilege of procuring not only our sweet potatoes at a reasonable cost, but also of obtaining at a moderate price the elegant and comfortable suits that are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

JEFF DAVIS ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—We see by the papers that Jeff is going to Bragg again about his overlooking the Yankee army from Lookout Mountain. Jeff had better *look out* for the Yankee army, whether on a mountain or in a valley, for no amount of brag will save him unless by a free Grant of said army. Our citizens should look out now and get their winter clothing, and, without going to brag, we would say that Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is the place to get it.

TRAVEL is good to take the conceit out of a man, to shake out his ideas, and enlarge the bounds of his mental vision; it makes men wiser, but seldom happier. After all, home is the place for comfort; we are always happiest where the heart is. As Holmes says: "The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest." The "nest" to be comfortable should be well feathered, and the male "bird" should plume himself on wearing the elegant styles of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

THE RIGHT THING IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—A camp meeting in Fort Sumpter! Never was there such backsliding as has been in this camp. Once the stars and stripes there floated in purity—now the detested and detestable emblem of a nation whose corner-stone is slavery. Once the fort itself was pure and upright, but now is full of dead men's bones and other rubbish, and is now falling away, and is backsliding into the harbor so fast that soon the "Swamp Angel" himself won't be able to find it. It is hoped the time will soon arrive when the *habits* of the men of that camp meeting will soon be changed from the faded butternut to the fresh broadcloth of Charles Stokes & Co.'s make, under the Continental.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best styles for fall wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office. oc23-1m

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1863.

Gold was steady to-day at 145@145¼, with a disposition to oversell. The "short" interest at the close of business was rather large, predicated upon the extensive disbursements of interest on the November coupons of the five-twenties due on Monday. About six million in gold will be thus distributed. The favorable news from Tennessee, and an expected continuation of the same, operated adversely to a rise.

We reported yesterday a sale of five-twenties up to 4 o'clock, of three and a half millions, but immediately following the reception of these figures the orders from several of the larger sub-agencies came in, and in a short time the amount was nearly doubled, over six and a half million being the final footings. We are too much gratified at this to make any comment.

Money was a fraction easier to-day, and the alarm of yesterday has entirely passed away. Regular customers obtained all they wished at six, while others, with miscellaneous securities, paid seven.

The stock market was strong, with considerable activity. The interest in Catawissa preferred and Schuylkill Navigation preferred is unabated, notwithstanding the fact that the severe pounding of the bears continues. The preferred stock of these two companies is consolidating into the hands of solid capitalists, and the bears will have to keep a sharp eye open to procure the stock when it will be demanded. The former was freely taken at 32@32¼, the latter at 34½@34¾. Toward the close the complexion of the bears took a hue that was decidedly blue.

State fives were freely taken at par; New City sixes sold at 103½, the old at 103; North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 96½; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1883, at 104½; 1870's at 1 8; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 104¼; 111 bid for Pennsylvania first mortgages, 106½ for second do; Reading bonds steady.

Catawissa preferred was again in strong demand at 32@32¼; 10½ bid for the common. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 31½; North Pennsylvania at 26¾; Reading strong at 63¾; Minehill at 63; Pennsylvania at 72; 54 bid for Little Schuylkill; 82 for Lehigh Valley; 63½ for Germantown. In passenger railways very little was done, the market for them being strong.

Canal stocks were active. Schuylkill Navigation common rose to 16¾, an advance of 1. Susquehanna sold at 17; the bonds at 55¾. Delaware Division sold at 40; Union Canal at 2. 71 was bid for Morris—130 for the preferred; 61 for Lehigh. Bank shares were actively bid for, but few transactions were made. The market closed strong.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	109½@110
United States 7-30 Notes	107 @107½
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98½@ 99
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	½@ ⅝d.
Gold	46 @ 46½
Sterling Exchange	160 @161

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	109¾@110½
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	107 @107½
Certificates of Indebtedness, old	102 @102½
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	99 @ 99¼
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98¾@ 99
Demand Notes	145 @146
Gold	145 @146

Sales of five-twenties to-day, $16,600,000; for the week, $36 600,000.

The following is the Schuylkill Navigation coal trade for the week ending Thursday, October 29, 1863:

	Tons.	Cwt.
Total for week	29,085	00
Previously this year	683 924	00
Total	713,009	00
To same time last year	832,854	08

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	27,204	07
" Pottsville	2,032	10
" Schuylkill Haven	26,374	08
" Auburn	5,434	12
" Port Clinton	8,578	09
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	46	07
Total Anthracite coal for the week	69,670	11
From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k	3,436	17
Total of all kinds for the week	73,107	08
Previously this year	2,677,153	17
Total	2,750,261	05
To the same time last year	2,037,826	01

The following abstract of Company's reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week	Season.	Last Season.	Inc'se	Dec's
Reading R.	73,107	2,750,261	2 037,820	712,441	....
Schuy'l Nav.	29,965	713,009	832,854	....	119,845
Lehigh Nav.	23,044	584,059	277,693	306,366	....
Lehigh Val.	23,444	1,057,915	771,409	288,505	....
Del. & Lack.	23,713	994,212	905,255	88 957	....
Del. & Hud.	26,557	673,232	492,131	181,104	....
Penna. Coal.	20,836	552,149	412,801	139,384	....
Shamokin.	6,611	222,983	201 924	21,059	....
Broad Top.	2 514	267,421	263,138	4,283	....
Lyken's Val.	4,460	110,138	145,801	....	35,663
Trevorton.	1,480	51,526	51,714	....	188
Totals.	235,171	7,936,905	6,453,640	1,683,060	155,696