TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863. THE NEWS. SINCE the successful operations of Saturday, the Army of the Potomac has been on the south side of the Rappahannock in occupation of Fredericks-burg, and in pursuit of the rebels toward Culpeper. Near this point and Stevensburg, rebel forces had been engaged by Kilpatrick and Buford's cavalry, with what result is not positively known. Ten rebei guns were captured in the engagement just past, ed 1,730 prisoners have been sent to Washington. At latest accounts our forces were at Brandy Sta-

tion, and two miles beyond Kelly's Ford, and at GEN. BUENSIDE'S advanced positions, near Loudon, are reported captured by the rebels, with the loss of half of the two regiments defending them.
INTELLIGENCE from the Mountain region of West Virginia, dated Clarksburg, records several successful engagements with the enemy on Friday and Saturday last, by the mounted infantry forces of Generals Averill and Duffle, Mudwall Jackson's forces were totally routed, and retreated east of the nbriar Mountains, leaving supplies, guns, co-

INTELLIGENCE from the rebel States principally describes the speech of Jefferson Davis in Charleston complimenting Calhoun and South Carolins, the official report of General Lee's recent opera-tions, the address of Mr. Gautt to the people of Ar-kansas inviting them to abandon a useless struggle, and a conflict between the civil and military authoritles at Troy, Alabama, resulting in the arbitrary arrest of Judge Fitzpatrick by General Wiley, andant under General Pillow, the officer-in chief of the conscription. The Alabama papers denounce this act as a great outrage upon the rights of the people.

A DESPATCH, dated October 31, from Major Elliott, commanding the post of Fort Sumpter, gives a list of the soldiers buried by the falling of the barracks on the sea-face-news which has caused some depression in Charleston, the papers of which city also publish an order from Beauregard to the men of the Confederate navy who lately assalled the frigate

THE Hon. Mr. Gantt, in his address to tohis felding free intercourse between the two sections. produced a marked change in their manners, customs, and sentiments. And the two sections were growing more divergent every day. This wall or the Government must give way. The shock came which was to rettle the question. I thought that the Government was divided and negro slavery established forever. I erred. The Government was stronger than slavery. Reunion is certain, but not more certain than the downfall of slavery." Ar date of the 5tb, Longstreet's headquarters were reported on Lookout Mountain, which was held by pended \$14,000 worth of ammunition from Lookout, and killed one Federal soldier and wounded another The national forces have only dislodged the rebels

URGENT propositions have been made to the Government, by residents of Mississippi, to organize that State on a free basis. THE Conservative majority in the whole State of Missouri will be over 4,000.

The Army of the Potomac. In urging, as we did on Friday last, that a forward movement of the Army of the soon expect a confirmation of both these bronze statue of his father, he paused and ninions. This advance of General MEADE, we confidently believe, does not so much signify a march against Richmond as a march to the relief of General Burnside. So far as it has been accomplished it must be regarded as one of the happiest and most promising movements of the war. It should be understood, in the first place, that the reoccupation of East Tennessee is the grand point to whose accomplishment the rebels

have been lending all their energies. Before it can be attained, BURNSIDE must be disposed of, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad repossessed. Brace, however, has not a force sufficient to do this much, and LEE is, therefore, called upon for assistance. To prevent him from furnishing this assistance, or to destroy the remnant of his army, if, relying upon our inactivity, he has already detached a large portion of it to co-operate with Bring, is, therefore, the | fancy that the frolicsome Baronet would purpose of General MEADE. How shall he achieve it? There are but two eligible lines of operation presented to his choicefirstly, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. and secondly, the Richmond and Potomac, or Acquia Creek route. By the destruction of the first-named road, an advance in that direction would have been a slow and tedious affair, and General MEADE would at all times have found himself confronted by the bulk of LEE's army, while his communications would have been exposed to LEE either to abandon the East Tennessee Railroad, or to expose Richmond from the | mystery to us. The needed improvement

constant interruption. Menacing Richmond, however, by the Fredericksburg route, he promises to effect quite as great a diversion in Burnside's favor, and compels North, or to divide his farces with the design is one against which not a single objection of holding both routes. Such is the dilemma of weight could be alleged, and a hundred in which the rebel commander now finds arguments might be adduced in its favor. himself placed by General MEADE's sudden | The Scientific American, the ablest and most and successful movement. Which of the desperate alternatives presented to him will he accept? Judging from the reports that country, and whose opinions are, therefore, our forces had occupied Fredericksburg, and that the rebels were moving towards Culpeper, it would appear that the holding of the East Tennessee Railroad is now regarded by General LEE as of greater importance even than the security of Richmond itself. The rebel commander doubtless car to begin with, and the certainty with takes this view of the situation: that while he is at all events sure of his ability to retreat as long as he holds Culpeper. General MEADE will by no means be equally sure of his ability to advance while this point remains in possession of the rebels. We can only suppose such a view correct; we can only suppose that General Meade's vantages which must be admitted by all. communications are menaced and Washington imperilled by the rebel occupation of Culpeper, by supposing that our army has totally abandoned the Orange and Alexan-stock and line in order. Repairs to a steam dria Railroad. Although we have no full information as to the nature of the recent movements, we do not believe that this has of years." We are convinced that this is been done. Until the telegraph is more none too sanguine an estimate of the adcommunicative, it is idle to speculate upon vantages of steam-power, and think that the present situation and prospect of mili- before many years common sense will so far tary affairs upon the Rappahannock; but conquer prejudice that the invisible motor that a battle will speedily be fought in the | will be introduced upon our city railway

vicinity of Culpeper, seems possible and even probable. Humors of an English Election. The readers of "The Pickwick Papers" may form a pretty fair idea of what once were the humors of an English election, by turning to the pages whereon are recorded the incidents that took place in the borough of Eatanswill, where Horatio Fizkin, Esq., and the Honorable Samuel Slumkey were rival candidates. A change has passed over the spirit of such contests, but something in the old manner occasionally takes place -as if to remind the world of things that have been. The latest exhibition of this

sort was at Tamworth, a fortnight ago. Tamworth, which returns two members to the British House of Commons, is a town situated in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, and is within six miles of the cathedral city of Lichfield, where Samuel John- under the old system a trip usually conson and David Garrick were born. It sumed fifty minutes. After such a prachas some manufactures, a brisk trade, and tical exhibition of the advantages to be nearly 9,000 inhabitants, of whom only 465 can vote at parliamentary elections. The gained by such an innovation, including town is mainly the property of two indiconvenience, comfort, and economy, both viduals—the Marquis Townshend and Sir of time and money, we cannot conceive ROBERT PEEL. Tamworth Castle is a why there should be hesitation or objection residence of the nobleman, and Drayton on the part of the passenger railway combaronet. The latter, as all the world knows, be recollected, that great as these advanpanies to give it countenance; and it must is eldest son of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL,

respective dwellings with the earliest legal speed. Accordingly, on the death of Sir Robert Prel, in 1850, his eldest son was elected to succeed him as M. P. for Tambers, and has since been re-elected up to the present time. So, when a Townshend succeeded to the Marquisate, in 1856, thereby causing a vacancy in the representation of Tamworth, he was succeeded by Viscount of the most resolute and disin-

for the borough.

the moment, to fill this vacancy, and the Becession sympathizers and open traitors Ministerial strength in the House of Com- may claim that military force greatly assist mons having gradually become "beautifully less," of late, Sir ROBERT PEEL conceived the idea of having elected, as his colleague for Tamworth, Mr. HENRY COWPER, brother of Earl Cowper, and grandson of Lady. PALMERSTON. The electors, however, did not relish the idea of being thus reduced to non-entities, and started a candidate of their own, in the person of Mr. John Pret, a Manchester Manufacturer. Here came the tug of war-one PEEL pitted against another PREL! Happily, the belligerents, though namesakes, are not relations, and, indeed, JOHN PEEL's chief recommendation to the Tamworthites, was that he was in no way connected with Sir ROBERT PEEL. Hence. it would appear that the latter is unpopular in his own town. For once, the influence of property has failed, and John Peel is the new M. P. for Tamworth, expressly because he belongs to the school of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. Mr. COWPER has been beaten, because his grandmother is wife of PALMERSTON, (not a popular man at Tam-ROBERT PEEL.

The latter exerted himself, with the zeal of an Oily Gammon at Yatton, to secure the triumph of Mr. Cowper. At public meetings on the streets, in the tap-rooms of taverns, in committee-rooms, and at the Cowper-chiefly because that young gentleman is allied to Lord PALMERSTON, head of the Government. On the day of election, Sir ROBERT PEEL, a very excita-Now-Arkansans, holds the remarkable opinion that, whether it is a divine institution or not, negro alavery has accomplished its mission here. Its existvery has accomplished its mission nere. Its easier ence had become incompatible with the existence of the Government. For, while it had stood as a wall, the Government and holding back the people actions seemed to ask, "Will any gentle-actions seemed to ask," will any gentle-actions on the tail of man oblige me by treading on the tail of my coat?" When he went up to vote for Mr. Cowrer, the populace hissed him, which he bore very well, but he blazed out when a hard-headed gentleman, on the other side, objected to his vote, on the ground of a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1779, that no paid officer of the Government should vote at Parliamentary elections. The Mayor received the vote. but the objection so much ruffled Sir Ro-DERT that, immediately after, he got into a fracas with an elector, knocking him down over a coal scuttle, in the Heenan fashion, and then picked him up, courteously apologizing for the blow. The lately-prostrate voter has threatened to bring an action at law for the assault. It was apparent that the plucky baronet was about being mobbed—there is a convenient pump in the market-place of Tamworthso he retreated, and galloped home. Af-Potomac must become absolutely necester luncheon he came back in great state, sary" if General Burnside's position was in a coach and four, accompanied by his as critical as it appeared from all the testisister and her husband, and re-entered the mony, and in expressing the belief that Town Hall, where he was received with East Tennessee was not wholly cleared of hisses, and walked through the town with

> the friend of the son, and elected PEEL, of Manchester, by a majority of 57. Next time, perhaps, they may reject PEEL, of Tamworth. Mr. ROBERT really is the chief administrative officer of Queen VICTORIA in Ireland, for the Lord Lieutenant is only part of the State pageantry—an ornamental figure-head. Fancy the leading Government official in Ireland, in his own town of Tamworth, when some one said, "Here's TOM SMITH voted against your man,' brusquely calling out, "Did he? then bonnet him," and the poor voter's hat was at once mashed down over his head. We distinguish himself greatly at an election in Ireland or "a free fight" any where Whether his conduct during the Tamworth election was decorous or even legal remains to be decided, but it is said that Lord PAL-MERSTON has suggested that under existing circumstances, Sir Robert might as well cease to be a member of the British Government. Ireland, at all events, will not

to ask "Why forget him?" But it was he

doned the policy of his father. The elec-

tors preferred the follower of the father to

put on what Hamlet calls a "customary suit of black," on the occasion of his retiring Steam Cars in the City. Why it is that steam has not long since superseded horse-power in the propulsion of our city railway cars has always been a zealous champion of reform in every department of art, science, and mechanics in the entitled to much weight, some months ago urged the following reasons for the introduction of steam city passenger cars in New York, which will apply equally well to Philadelphia: "Were steam introduced, we should have a much more sightly-looking which the proper time could be made, without any overtasking of animals, together with the comfort to the passengers in cold weather, derived from the heat which is

readily conducted from the boiler into the cars, and the reduced space the car would occupy upon the track, present ad There is another and far more powerful reason which should be adduced, and that is the reduced cost of keeping the rolling engine, when it is properly made and managed, are almost infinitesimal for a number cars. If, as has been alleged by some, and as is believed by many, steam can be successfully applied to the propelling of ordinary private vehicles over common turnpike roads-and we perceive that one of these steam-carriages will be tried at Point Breeze Park the present weeksurely there can be no question as to the feasibility of employing the same agent economically upon railways. We are glad to perceive, therefore, that the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company on Saturday last placed upon the suburban portion of their route a steam dummy car. The experiment, judging by the accounts we have seen, appears to have been completely successful. No horses were scared, no accidents occurred, no lives were lost. From Frankford to Berks street, a distance of four miles, the average

RAYNHAM, his eldest son, who lately became terested supporters of Mr. Lincoln. Marquis Townshend, by succession, and and bis associates will come into the thereby necessarily vacated the family seat | next House as a great power, and will dispose of the disputed question as There being no Townshend ready, at | to the organization of that body. However ed in producing this wholesome and gratifying result, let us not forget that this cry proceeds from the same men who denounc-

ed Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, when, in order to hold Maryland to the Union, he asserted and exercised his authority against a reckless Legislature, laboring to carry the State into treason, and against an inside organization of traitors who only waited for that usurpation to raise the rebel flag, and on the soil of Maryland to enact those atrocities which they have since enacted in Virginia and other of the revolted States. It comes, also, from the same men who encouraged the Baltimore mob to fire upon the Union troops in the same year, and who, in the language of George P. Kane, called upon the traitors in the different counties of the State to come from their hills and their valleys to take the lives of the brave men marching to the defence of the capital of the nation. Had Mr. Lincoln then failed or refused to protect the loyal people of Maryland against the ravages worth,) and his patron is the eccentric Sir | and intrigues of the rebels, their State would now be a howling desolation, a bloody battle-field, cutting off the city of Washington from the North, destroying the commerce of Baltimore, and all that glorious prosperity which is enriching many who continue to oppose and to slander the hustings, he made speeches in favor of Mr. | hand that protects them. If it was through Mr. Lincoln's influences that the loyalists

of Maryland gave such an immense vote for the Union at the late election, he deserves immortal honor for the act. But the fact seems to be that the only persons "coerced" were disaffected traitors, and that there never was a freer, fairer, or more peaceful struggle at the ballot box. I repeat that the verdict in the State of Calvert and of Carroll on the third of this month deserves to be classed first among the splendid popular expressions of the Union people of OCCASIONAL. the country.

> WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.

Naval Expedition to Tampa Bay—De-struction of Blockade Runners. Acting Rear Admiral Baily, commanding the orth Atlantic blockading squadren, reports to the Navy Department the destruction of the blockade unning steamer Scottish Chief, and sloop Kate Dale, in Hillsboro river, by an expedition from the United States gunboats Tahoma and Adela. He says that having learned that these vessels were ading with cotton, and about to sail, and being apprehensive that by means of their light draft they might escape the blookading vessels, he sent Lieutenant Commander SEMMES to Tampa Bay to destroy them.
It was planned by Lieutenant SEMMES and him-

elf that he should, with the Tahoma, assisted by the Adela, divert attention from the real object of he expedition by shelling the fort, and, under cover of the night, the men should be landed at a point on old Tampa Bay, to proceed overland to a place on Hillsboro river, where the blockade runners lay, and then to destroy them. The plan was successfully the enemy, we confess that we did not so a mob yelling at his heels. Opposite a carried out, but not without loss, and the vessels were set on fire. On their return, they encountered an tmed party near the beach. A charge menced embarking, the rebels opened fire. The first and second divisions proceeded in an orderly and who had forgotten the example and abanquiet manner to the boats, while the third division pread out, so that the rebels might not fire into the mass, and returned the fire energetically, and with colness and bravery. The vessels, in the meantime, shelled the woods in which the rebels were concealed. They were under the command of Capt. (late U. S. Senator) Westcott, and were so-called egulars. Our loss was three seamen killed and ter vounded, including Acting Ensigns RANDALL and KOEHLER. A number of rebels were made prisoners. Our expedition numbered about one hundred

men. The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the schooner Mail, Capt. Gillern, sailing under British colors, from Bayport, Florida, bound to Havana. She had on board 176 bales o cotton. According to her register, she was built at The British schooner Martha Jane was also captured off Bayport, bound to Havana, loaded with pearly 27,000 nounds of Sea Island cotton. On the persons of the captain and crew were found over \$1,200 in gold, silver, and treasury notes.

The British schooner Herald, of and from Nassau was captured off Frying Pan Shoals. She had 350 bags of salt and 125 kegs of soda. The Union Prisoners in Richmond. A Government officer here in high position, received a note written in lead pencil from a Unio prisoner in Richmond to-day, saying that the rebe authorities have at length altogether stopped the very small meat ration heretofore allowed to our starving soldiers in their prison. Their only alleged excuse is, that they have ceased to be able to fur

nish their own soldiers with meat. Rebel Prisoners. One hundred and twenty-five officers are amon the rebel prisoners just brought from the front These men represent that but few of their com panions retreated across the river, and their general commanding had barely time to escape on his horse They seem to unite in regarding the movement on

our part as having been one of the most brillian essful of the war. Military Change. Lieut. Col. Towers, the provost marshal of Alex

andria, has been relieved of his command, by an or der of the War Department, and Captain GYPN is appointed to the office. The Wisconsin Soldiers' Vote. The 5th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers,

the Army of the Potomac, cast 415 votes for the Union ticket of that State, and only one for the The first snow of the season took place to-day.

was slight and of short duration. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Burnside's Advanced Positions Assailed and Carried by the Rebels.

A REGIMENT CAPTURED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The Star Bavs: "We hea that General Grant has telegraphed hither that Ge

neral Burnside's two most advanced positions hav been assailed and carried by the rebels, who mad prisoners of one-half of the two regiments that were holding them at the time." Arrest of Persons Charged with Resisting

the Draft in New Hampshire. BOSTON, Nov. 9.-Joseph Perkins, the chairms of the Board of Selectmen of Jackson, New Hamp shire, and his son, Paul Perkins, Joseph H. Dear-born, and Barker Wiggins, have been arrested by the Provost Marshal charged with instigating an aiding resistance to the draft in the town of Jack. son and vicinity, and also with aiding drafted men to escape into Canada. The accused parties have been brought to Ports

From San Francisco-Affairs in Mexico, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The steamers St. Louis and Moses Taylor have arrived from Panama, bringing dates from Mexico via Acapulco, up to the The French are preparing for an expedition towards Queretaro. Forey left Mexico for Vera Cruz on his way to France on October 4th, having turned over his commond to General Bazain, who appears to be much An agent of the rebels arrived at Mexico on the

more popular. 9th of October, via Brownsville, it was supposed of Mexico. It was reported that Juarez had reorganized the Liberal army, and was marching towards Queretaro to meet the French, and a conflict was expected shortly. Minister Corwin has so far taken no active part in the Mexican troubles.

The Election in Missouri. ST. Louis, Nov. 9.—The official returns from sixty two counties, and soldiers' vote, as far as heard give a Conservative majority of 4 068. Colonel Pratt (Radical) is elected State Senator from Lima-county district, in place of Major McCullough (Conservative), deceased.

The Draft in Milwaukee, Wis. MILWAUKEE, .Wis., Nov. 9.—The draft is progressing in this city to-day, the chances being about one in four. The best of feeling prevails, and no disturbance is apprehended.

General Sully. tages are, experience and ingenuity would be constantly improving upon them, and suggesting others equally important. Let us have a little metropolitan energy in this matter!

The Townshend and the Peel interests in Tamworth rarely clash, for each sends its Cwn nomine to the House of Commons. It a Townshend, and a Peel tenant for a Peel Townshend, and a Peel tenant for a Peel candidate, they would be turned out of their respective dwellings with the earliest legal speed. Accordingly, on the death of Sir From the Missouri Democrat.]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Occupation of Fredericksburg. DETAILS OF THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

1,730 Prisoners Sent to Washington. Firing Heard near Culpeper. Kilpatrick and Buford Engaged with the Enemy.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS IN WEST VIRGINIA, MUDWALL JACKSON'S FORCES ROUTED

BY AVERILL AND DUFFIE.

DISASTROUS RETREAT OF THE ENEMY,

Special Correspondence of The Press. J GERMANTOWN, Va., Nov. 8, 1863. GUERILLA FIXINGS. The railroad is fast being repaired to Rappahan-nock Station. The injured rails have all been regoved, and the ground been prepared for the reception of the track as far as Bealeton. Guerillas roam through the woods and gobble up the unconsolous and guileless correspondents, with the same avidity they display in taking soldiers. General Merittand staff were attacked day before yester-day, in the neighborhood of Morrisville, Lieut. age, quartermaster of the brigade, was killed. The General fired his revolver at the rascals and then rode off. General Buford very gravely in-formed his officers that if they should be so fortu-nate as to capture any of these lawless villains, he would "fix" them, if sent to him with proper charges. Every day some one is captured or shot, and if some stringent measures are not immediately dopted, we know not how much they may become emboldened by these successes. MOUNTED INFANTRY.

This army should have, at least, two brigades of mounted infantry. They should have no picket duty to perform, as this exhausts horses and men soone than fighting or marching. In making raids they would be eminently useful, and with their long range guns, would be an excellent and valuable support to our cavalry. The enemy have found they have the advantage of us in this respect. I have known them to open a skirmish with their cavalry, and before long our men would observe their carbines of no use because their enemies had Enfield rifles. After the battle of Gettysburg, the rebei train was at Williamsport. Buford's Cavalry ad-vanced from Boonsboro and Kilpatrick from Hagerstown. But the rebels had as much cavalry there as was in the united commands of Kilpatrick and Buford, beside a large force of infantry. There is no doubt, if we had brought three thousand mounted infantry along as a support, that whole train might have been captured. During the retreat from the Rapidan to the Heights of Centreville, the enemy threw their mounted infantry against our cavalry If, at Brandy Station, where our whole division fought so magnificently, if there had been a brigade of mounted infantry to support the cavalry, we could have smiled, when they appealed for aid to their foot soldiers. When one of our cavalrymen is dismounted he is sent to camp to procure a fresh re mount. Stuart don't allow this, but obliges such men to do the skirmishing on foot.

ON PICKET. Yesterday our pickets were pushed out almost to the river. It was feared a fight would be the result; but the enemy quietly yielded the ground. List night they attempted to capture a picket post near Rappahannock Station. The 3d Indiana Cavalry was on duty here, and repulsed the attempt with vigor. Most of the men at this post were new recruits; when in company with a few old soldiers they make excellent pickets; they are so watchful, always looking for the enemy or expecting danger. The old soldier has become so inured to these things that he pays but little attention to anything but his orders, being nothing but a machine. As the rebels have returned from advances to day. The 5th Corps is there now, and the other corps are moving on.

CRAWFORD'S REVIEW. General Crawford returned from Pennsylvania a few days ago. He reviewed the Reserves, now at their duties. The last notices were served on tached to the 5th Corps. The day was lovely, and Wednesday, and the grounds, near Warrenton Junction, are well Beaver Meadow. adapted for such a military pageant. After the reand were then addressed by the General, who had been absent for about forty days, on account of his wound. The Pennsylvania Reserves are busy in discussing the order relating to the Veteran Corps Thousands of Penusylvania's sons will be numbere

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- It is repeated to day, on the authority of a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about four hundred, as stated in the press telegram less Two mandred and sixty of these, who are wounded, arrived here this morning and were placed in the hospitals. The premises of the Old Capitol prison are dense ly crowded to day, 1,730 rebel prisoners taken in Saturday's engagement having reached here up to 2

O'clock this morning.

Officers from whom this information is derived say. a few more are on the way.

CAVALRY ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Information, received that an aid of General Kilpatrick arrived from the front late on Saturday night, and reported that that officer encountered and fought with a body of rebel cavalry, near Stevensburg, late in the afternoon of The enemy's pontoon bridge over the river, diectly behind their works, fell into our hands after cogwick's defeat of the rebels, and was placed in harge of the 50th New York Engineers. The dge consisted of only five boats, and these were origade for want of transportation on the Chicks-

miny last year. The cannonading on Sunday evening was probably Buford's light batteries, and some of the rebel cavalry with guns, in the vicinity of the Yew hills, northeast of Culpeper. Nothing authentic had been received up to ten o'clock this morning from that uarter, at which time all was quiet. The railroad and telegraph on the opposite side o he Rappahannock were found uninjured. Our cavalry are reported to be at Culpeper. At the latest accounts a part of our forces was at Brandy

Station, while another was two miles the other side WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Reports received to day, from the front, represent that heavy firing was heard vesterday and this morning, as though occurring in the lower part of Culpeper, out from Kelly's Ford, in the direction of the junction of the Rapi-THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT. Intelligence has been received here, dated Clarks-

burg, Va., that Generals AVERILL and DUFFIE, commanding separate forces, after several engage ments on Friday and Saturday last, succeeded i driving the enemy, under MUDWALL JACKSON, for Mountains in Western Virginia. After the first battle on Friday, under General Duffis, the enemy was reinforced, but nevertheless he was totally On Saturday, under the combined forces of Dur-FIE and AVERILL, the rout was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, colors. &c., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our men behaved splendidly, and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war.

The number of killed and wounded on our side is

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 .- A special despatch to the Herald says that our troops occupy Fredericksburg, and that our army is on the south side of the Rappaanhock, pursuing the rebels. SATURDAY'S ENGAGEMENT. Correspondence of the Herald]

not stated.

We hold Lewisburg.

[Correspondence of the Herald]
WARRENTON JUNCTION, NOV. 8—Noon.—Upon
the lifting of the fog our forces commenced crossing,
and found little or no opposition. They are pressing
forward toward Culpeper. I am off again for the
front, and as the railway is not finished further than
this point, we shall have to express our news twenty
miles by horse.

The 2d division of the 3d Corps, under General H.
Prince, crossed the river last evening at Kelly's ford,
and captured, two hundred and fifty-two; of the 2d
and 38th North Carolina Hegiments. The prisoners
say their orders were to remain there and fight until
ordered to retreat or taken prisoners. Gen. Prince's
boys waded the ford, which was about waist deep,
and their prisoners had to wade back. The 20th
New York Millita, Lieut. Col. Hardenberg commanding, accompanies the prisoners to Washington
as an escort.

The wounded are arriving here, on their way to as an escort.

The wounded are arriving here, on their way to Washington. Cars are also ordered for fifteen hundred prisoners. Two hundred and fifty of the latter were taken by the left wing, commanded by Major General French. General French.

The prisoners are now-arriving. They are chiefly from North Carolina and Louisiana. They say to our boys, "You all could not have taken 'us if we had had bayonets like yours." The Wisconsin and Maine fellows answered, "Oh, gammon; that's played out. We did the same thing at 'Fredericks burg, and can always do it. Our orders were to go into those works, and we should have done it, bayonets or no bayonets. We never thought of them till we got close up to the redoubts, and then fixed them."

THE COMMISSION IN PITTSBURG. TOW, 9, 1863.—Five great meetings were held in this city yesterday on benalf of the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal, Presbyreian, Bayts, Melandist, and Weish Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the properties of the commission of the Childaw, and Mr. Castle, conducted the meetings. The gathering at the First Presbyterian Church in the evening was a very large one. The crowded andlence seemed deeply interested in the statements of the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal, Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the properties of the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal, Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the properties of the U. S. Christian Commission. The Poiscopal, Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the properties of the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal, Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. They are the U. S. Christian Commission. The Episcopal Presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to overflowing. The presbyreian Churches, in which they were held, were filled to o The stoicism of the Fifth Wisconsin boys, when wounded, is remarkable. Three poor fellows, who lay with their faces towards the enemy, and who had fallen while chargirg up the hill upon the reduction, on being asked if they were dead, replied, "Dead! No; we are worth two or three dead men yet." Each had a broken leg, and they coolly remarked, "That's all!"

George F. Em

yet." Each had a broken leg, and they coolly remarked, "That's all!"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, Sunday, November 8.

Portions of the 5th and 6th Corps, under the command of Major General Sedgwick, last evening attacked the enemy in their stronghold, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, between Rappahannock, Station and Beverly Ford, carrying the works successfully, capturing nearly all of the rebels defending them—from tweive hundred to fitteen hundred, four flags, with their arms, and seven pieces of artillery. The works consisted of the old earth fortifications near the railroad crossing, recently strengthened by the addition of railroad into taken from the Orange and Alexandra Railroad, and another similar work half a mile or more westerly, on the river, connected by a curtain, rifle-pits, and all the usual contrivances resorted to for the defence of similar works.

At about midway between these forts the enemy had a bridge across the river, and another bridge bestow the railroad, in front, over which our troops had to pass, first baving to drive the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters.

There were several natural rifle-pits filled with troops.

Duling the day the 5th Corps moved forward from

from a cross fire of artillery and rifle shots from the fortifications nearest the railroad.

Having accomplished the special object of this movement, a portion of the troops were placed under the cover of the railroad embankment, while the remainder watched the river bank to prevent a flank movement.

der the cover of the ratiroad embankment, while the remainder watched the river bank to prevent a flank movement.

At a little before sundown, Brigadier General Russell, commanding the lat division of the 6th corps—the division belonging to General Wright—but who yesterday commanded the corps moved his command on the right of the ratiroad, and under a very beavy fire of artillery and infantry carried the natural riflepits.

Just as night had shrouded the heavens in darkness, a charge was made by the 6th Wisconsin and 6th Maine volunteer infantry upon the fortifications near the ratiroad, supported in the movement by the fight Pennsylvania and 49th Pennsylvania.

Having carried the fortification, after a brief but severe struggle, the 6th Wisconsin and 6th Maine dashed forward to the bridge, completely cutting off the whole rebel force on the left bank of the river. General Shaier's brigade, of the 1st division, came up on the right, and at an opportune moment carried the works there, when the whole rebel force thraw down their muskets and surrendered. The force is composed of the 52d Pennsylvania, 65th New York, 67th New York, 122d New York, and 23d Pennsylvania.

The troops captured are Hoke's North Carolina brigade, commanded by Col. Gedwin; Hayes' Louisiana brigade, commanded by Col. Pene—both of whom see priscores—and the Louisiana Guard battery, all belonging to Ewell's corps.

The Riots at Mauch Chunk.

Special Correspondence of The Press 1 MAUOH CHUNK, Nov. 7, 1863. Several accounts appeared during the last few days in Philadelphia and New York papers of the "riots" in this region, and the murder of Mr. G. K. Smith, one of our best and most valuable citizens. The accounts given are, as far as they go, substantially correct. The murders committed, however, are not "riots," but the work of assassins, exter sively organized throughout the coal region, and the leading Copperheads are the chief instigators. The murderers are all Irish, organized under the name of "Buckshots" for the avowed purpose of resisting the draft. They number probably several thousand in the mines of Beaver Meadow, Colerain, Jeanesville, Hazleton, Audenried, Yorktown Frenchtown, Spring Mountain, and Mount Pleasant They are all armed, either with shot-guns, rifles, muskets, or revolvers. The most notorious Copper-heads of our place counselled them to arm them-

selves "to defend their liberties," and "to resist the tyranny of the Lincoln despotism " The beast duped by these demagegues declare their determination to drive out of the mines every one who is not of their own stripe, and a number of Welshmen. Englishmen, Protestant Irish, Germans, and Americans, have been waylaid and murdered by them during the last two or three months. About two months ago one of these Buckshots was arrested near Beaver Meadow, and lodged in our jail on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. On the following night over one hundred armed Buckshots marched into town, well armed, arriving here about one o'clock in the morning, sur-rounded the jail, and rescued the prisoner. No effort was made by the civil authorities to arrest the offenders, although the Grand Jury, last month, presented the names of a number of persons who participated in the outrage. The District Attorney being of the most malignant stamp of Copperhead refused, and continues to refuse, any steps calcula ted to bring these villains to justice. The High She riff of the county, it is believed, would pre his duty, but he being in the Copperhead boat, car not do so. He has made no effort to raise a poss omitatus for the arrest of these or any other outlaws in our county. Even one of the associate judges o our court, and leading officer of one of the mos prosperous and respectable local corporations, it is aid, discountenanced any effort to arrest "Buckshots," simply because they (the Democracy "need their votes and must not offend them." Thus encouraged by our local authorities, these outlaws frequently declared their determination to not only kill every officer who would undertake to enforce the draft, but also to put out of the way every one suspected of sympathy with the Government. They openly declare now their determina

stop the shipment of coal, and thus deprive the navy of this indispensable article. The deputy provost marshal of the county r cently received a company of the Invalid Corps. to protect him and his assistants in serving notices on the drafted men of the infected district. Reaver Meadow was selected as headquarters, and the notices were served without serious difficulty. In zens earnestly appealed to the marshal for permanent military protection, but the force under him was barely strong enough to move from mine to mine and protect the officers whilst discharging Wednesday, and the military marched back to On the same day, Mr. G. K. Smith, one of the pro-prietors of the Yorktown mines, with his wife, vi-

tion to secure entire control of all the mines, and to

sited Mauch Chunk, and remained over night at the Mansion House. On Thursday after home, in a two horse carriage, and arrived there errly in the evening, and being somewhat indis-posed, retired at 9 o'clock, about which time some body knocked at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Smith, and an individual in soldier's uniform entered, and said he had a letter for Mr. Smith from Mauch Chunk, on important business. Mrs. Smith proposed to hand it insisted upon giving it to him personally, saving that was his positive order. Mrs. Smit then retired to Mr. Smith's spartment and informed him of the very important letter for him. He soon entered the room, received what purported to be a letter, and stepped up to the light to open and read it, when the villain stepped up behind him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. As soon as the shot was fired, the door opened and a gang of Buckshot assassins rushed in, and Mr. Ulrick, clerk in Mr. Smith's store, who was also in the house, came in the room by way of another door. He succeeded in killing one Buckshot, but received imself a ball through the thigh. Mrs. Smith received three bullet holes through her dress, but sucseededed in making her escape without injury. The

dead Irishman was carried away by his fellow-rufans, and thus far none of the gang have been identified.

The alleged reason for this most cowardly and brutish murder is, that Mr. Smith was suspected of naving furnished the deputy provost marshal a ma of the town, indicating the houses in which drafted nen resided. Whether he did or did not furnish such a map, is probably known only to the marshal and his assistants. The mere suspicion, however, was enough to induce these cowardly Buckshots to commit this foul and damning crime. Other prominent men of this coal region are threatened, and some of them have already left their homes and property to seek personal safety; and unless something is done very soon to protect

the citizens of the region, the shipment of coal must In my judgment, there is but one way to treat these fiends. They must be exterminated, hung, or shot. No one belonging to this "Buckshot" organigation should have a bit more right to live. for a single moment, in the presence of a decent man, than a mad dog or a rattlesnake; and if the Government will not give us plenty of men to exterminate these outlaws, the citizens must and will do the work efectually by means of a Vigilance Committee. If w must have civil war here, it may as well be a war of

United States Christian Commission. RELIEF FOR UNION PRISONERS IN THE RICHMOND PRISONS. The following letter was received at the rooms of the Christian Commission, in this city, yesterday: OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 3, 1883 CORTRESS MONBOR, Va., Nov. 3, 1863.

George H. Stuart, Chairman Christian Commission, Philadelphia:

George H. Stuart, Chairman Christian Commission, Philadelphia:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that twenty one packages, addressed "Lieut. W. F. Randolph, 5th United States Artillery, Libby Prison, Richmond, Vs.," and one addressed "Rev. John Hussey, Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va.," containing clothing and other comforts forwarded by the Christian Commission for the benefit of our suffering prisoners in the hands of the enemy, have been received and delivered by me to the authorities at Richmond, and I trust and believe they have ere this found their way to, and madeglad the hearts of, many of those for whom they were intended.

Your noble association cannot find a wider or worther field than this for its work of benevolence and charity, nor do I believe any other where so much good may be done, or so great an amount of real suffixing can be alleviated as here, even at the coat of redoubled efforts and means.

Should you desire to make any further shipments, address to the party whom you wish to receive and distribute the articles, in care of "Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredth, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fortress Monroe, Va.," and forward by Adams' Express. On strival at Fortress Monroe such packages will be promptly forwarded to Richmond, via "flag of truce."

With heartfelt thanks in behalf of the recipients of your bounty,

I am, sir, very respectfully.

of your bounty,
I am; sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN E MULFORD,
Major, and Assistant Agent for Exchange.
Money for the purpose of purchasing stores for the relief of our suffering heroes in the Richmondprisons will be received by Joseph Patterson, Eq., treasurer of the Commission, at the Western Bank. ARRIVAL OF A CHRISTIAN COMMISSION DELEGATE FROM RICHMOND. ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Rev. John Hussey, a delegate of the United States Christian Commission, gate of the United States Christian Commission, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the battle-field of Chickamauga, arrived from Richmond yesterday, comparatively well, and thankful to get out of Dixie. Like all the other prisoners, he comes destinte of exerciting.

THE COMMISSION IN PITTSBURG.

THE COMMISSION IN PORTLAND. THE COMMISSION IN PORTLAND.

FORTLAND, Nov. 9.—An immense meeting was held here last evening, on behalf of the United States Christian Commission. Overthree thousand persons assembled in the new City Hall, and hundreds went away, unable to find standing room, George F. Emery, Esq. precided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia. Both of these gentlemen speak again this evening, in Lancaster Hall. Mr. Stuart speaks to-day on 'Ohange. Ohange.

Station and Beverly Ford, carrying the works successfully, capturing nearly all of the rebels defending them—from tweive hundred to fifteen hundred, four flags, with their arms, and seven pieces of artillery. The works consisted of the old earth fortifications near the railroad crossing, recently strengthened by the addition of railroad iron taken from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and another similar work half a mile or more westerly, on the river, connected by a curtain, rifle-pits, and all the usual contrivances resorted to for the defence of similar works.

At about midway between these forts the enemy had a bridge across the river, and another bridge below the railroad, in front, over which our troops had era and sharpshooters.

There were several natural rifle-pits filled with troops.

During the day the 8th Corps moyed forward from the rear of Bealiton Station, on the right of the railroad, to within one mile and a half of the enemy's works—the 1st division (General Terry) in the centre, and the 2d division (General Howe) on the right of the reading forward a plaked brigade of picket skirmishers under Brigadier General Gerard, who drove the enemy's skirmishers from the plategu on the left of the railroad to the reary and shar week, Casselli telegraphed to Marseilles, by this apparatus, a melody which has since gone the rounds of the Stations, and the provised in his apparatus, a melody which has since gone the rounds of the railroad to the river bank, in doing which the force suffered severely A Telegraphic Wonder.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Correspondence of The Fress.)

New York, Nov. 9, 1863.

THE LATE RUSSIAN BALL. The grand ball given to the Russian officers, or Thursday night and Friday morning, passed of with considerable colat. The Academy of Music was magnificently decorated with a superior quality of colored muslins, plaster statues, photographs, and scenes in the best style of oil cloth painting. Vases and baskets of flowers were disposed in pri ninent places; ornamental gas jets were arranged n luminous clusters, and portraits of prominen pagana, Ozara, and Russian and American genius stared grimly down upon the scene. Certain it is, that no expense was spared in conducing to the splendo of the decorations, and rendering the tout ensemble of the ball-room worthy of the guests it was intended to honor. The cuisine was under the immediate di-rection of that culinary sublimity, Delmonico. Besides the regular supper room, was a coffee room, designed for the benefit of those who might not care to waste twelve dollars' worth of valuable time in the sensual enjoyments of the palate. The exterior balconies flamed with Drummond lights.
The scene within the building was one of brilliancy and farcination: The female tollets were of especial magnificence—honitons, silks, velvets, jewels, and here and there blue coats with brass buttons, worn

by some refined political lions, acted as a foil to the more graceful apparel of the fair sex. Thus far, success; beyond, utter failure, ludicrous and absurd. The floor was crowded. Presently, high above the hum and rustle, creeps the music from the balcopy. "Now, gallants, for your ladies' sakes, upon them with the 'Lanciera'" Crush, crush! there is nothing but crush. Here and there desperate couples, with starting eye balls, bob up like corks upon a Biscay sea, and sinking, are los and overridden. The floor managers interfere, dis-torted orinoline is rescued, and as the music swells higher and higher, Muscovite and American, with grins of excitement, grapple with their feverish partners and plunge into the eddies, which gradually sweep them into the vast maelstrom of gauzes and silks, and glistening jewels.

At the proper time, the gentlemen supped, and then gave place to the ladies Such is a summing up of the grand ball, with its crush, its heat, and suffocation. It was the stick which came down after the brilliant rocket of pre-

paration and announcement. The memories which it will provoke will not be like those faint, delicate sensations which cluster about the winter hops in Madame's saloon, but rather like the gross and garish recollections of a galop de Musard at Paris. Now that it is over; now that the blood is cooled of its fever, the papers are grumbling over the ghastly mockery of a great ball in times of war and public disaster. The hideous shapes of the battlefield are conjured up, and placed beside the woman of jewels and gauzes, with the delirium of the dance in her eyes, and very pertinently it is asked, why this horrible conjunction? Perhaps it would have been as well had the objection been raised before the ball. A second Russian squadron, of eight yessels, is expected to arrive shortly, perhaps to winter

in our harbor. Some twelve others are also named which may intend to keep company with Lissoffsky's fleet. MOZART HALL. Mozart Hali is furious over the reduction of the usual Democratic majority. On Thursday evening a meeting of the members was held, the object of which was a denunciation of the McKeon wing, to which they attribute their losses. Fernando Wood introduced the resolutions, which were three in number. The second of them, referring to Messrs. McKeon and James T. Brady, concludes as follows "These representatives of a 'pure judiciary' should first be purified of the odium and corruption which hang around their own personal characters, before they preach purity to others. The first (McKeon) is noisy little, brainless demagogue, and the latter (Brady) a practical amalgamationist " From this may be observed the desperation of the mob leaders.

The McKeon wing includes the loyal Demograts, and their disgust at the McCunn ticket, and the strenuous efforts which they made for its defeat, have stung the Copperheads to a pitch of fury sel-dom experienced even in political quarrels. Fernando Wood is sensitive of his personal character For the last few years he has endeavored to procure. upon the basis of his wealth, an introduction to the ranks of good society. On every side, however, he has been contemptuously repulsed; and the exposes made by the McKeonites, and the respectable press at large, serve to neutralize his continual efforts. door Fernando is striving to open. The thing is

tive of laughter. Imagine these worthies inviting Mr -, the banker, to a private glass of whisky, at some trysting spot in Mackerelville, or the Five Points! MR. HENRY B. STANTON AND SON. Mr. Henry B. Stanton, whose implication with certain developments in Custom House matters has neen previously mentioned, publishes a letter to Secretary Chase, in which he asseverates his inno cence, and throws the guilt upon his own son, who holds a position under him. The exposé requisite sustain Mr. Stanton's reputation with the public, has caused a sensation, somewhat peculiar in its nature. The revelation, however, being extra-judicial, will not, probably, affect the conclusions at which the Washington authorities will arrive regarding the matter. The gentleman has vindiated himself, at all events, by the positive denial of all the charges which have been made against m.
The position which he holds is one-of peculiar importance to the Government. New York and the Jersey shore afford constant rendezvous for embryo

dockade runners, and the amount of contraban goods which are shipped weekly from their piers or Southern ports must be enormous. Although vigilant officers are continually on the watch, the traitors outwit them in numerous cases. In all cases of suspicion, however, bonds are required, and Mr. Stanton is the official who receives hem, and supervises their prosecution when such course becomes requisite, as it does very frequent-The blockade-runners, if successful, can always afford to lose the penal sum on the bond, which s, as usual, double the estimated value of the goods r vessels here, which is no criterion of their value in rebel hands. But notwithstanding this fact, these fellows are continually upon the lookout for n opportunity through which they may reduce the amounts of such losses, and it seems that, in this instance, they were in the habit of paying young Stanton roundly for delivering the bonds to them. This he did in several instances, and, although he twice acknowledged his culpability to a friend, the facts never reached the ears of the father or of any ustom house officials. At length the authorities a Washington, learning of the affair, despatched an agent, who, unknown to Mr. Stanton, collected the evidence which was at hand, and the first intimation which he had, either of the abstraction of the onds or of his own supposed implication, was by a mmmons to meet with the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, and offer such explanations as might

lie in his power to make. These are the facts which first went to the public, and upon them were based the most extravagent rumors, such as that Mr. S. had been shipping munitions of war to the rebels, and that he had been ordered to Fort Lafayette, there to await a trial upon the charge of treason. STUYVESANT. Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA .- We have to thank the artists of the German Opera, and especially Madame Johannsen, for the finest musical performance of the sesson. "Fidelio" was so well sung last night, so thoroughly interpreted by instruments and

voices, that the public was actually surprised. Last year, "Fidelio" was given almost entirely by the orchestra; now the increased strength and variety of Mr. Anschutz's company results in a performance which, if not perfect, is at least the best vocal rendering of Beethoven's music heard in 'this city for years. The audience was not only large and fashionable, but enthusiastic; the beautiful quartette in the first scene was repeated upon emphatic demand, and Madame Johannsen, Herren Himmer and Weinlich, at the close of the second act were called before the curtain by the universal applause of their hearers. The noble orchestral performance of those sublime, unrivalled symphonies would have made the worst youalism bearable; but the singing was worthy of the instrumentation. Madame Johannsen's Fidelio is her greatest character; it is a lyric and

the music is most beautiful it is most difficult, and where it was most difficult Madame Johannser was most charming. The Florestan of Herr Himmer was far superior to that of Signor Lotti, a sweet Herr Weinlich is an admirable Rocco; his voice is suited to the music. Herr Habelmann was an effective Jacquino. Herr Steinecke sang Pizarro hoarse w. but with excellent taste. Mademoiselle Canisss is too young for important parts.
"Fidelio" is thus far the great triumph of the geason, and should be repeated. It deserves far more than this brief notice, for this noble performance is an honor to all the leading artists, and an event in the musical world. To-morrow night Mehul's "Joseph," one of the noblest of operas,

will be sung, with Mademoicelle Frederici as Ber

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- We saw Miss Avonia Jones last night, and were very favorably impressed with her performance. She is young, good looking, and full of fire. Medea is a very bad, fassinating woman for a good, fassinating woman to portray. Yet Miss Avenia Jones did portray it well, although she did not drive off, in the last act, in a chariot drawn by dragons, according to mythoogical authority. Want of space precludes us from dwelling upon the merits of Miss Avonia Jones. On another occasion we shall be glad to do so. She was enthusiastically reseived and tumultuously applauded. We prophesy her success. was welcomed, last night, by a crowded house; her speak hereafter. ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Mrs. D. P. Bowers was received with enthusiasm yesterday evening A NEW PANORAMA, by Waugh, of "Italy and its War for Independence," is announced for early exhibition. An event of this description is worth attention. Mr. Waugh is one of our best painters. nd the splendid Italian panorams painted and exhibited by him some years ago has given him s reputation without rival in this particular. His new work is even more artistic than the first, and, addition to accurate and beautiful productions o Italian landscape and architecture, presents some o the most animated features of the campaigns of Ga-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO GANS, GUM SHOES, AND BOOTS AND SHOES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—The early attention of dealers is requested to the prime assortment of boots shoes, brogans, gum shoes, (and first class city-mod boots and above stightly damaged) embraging sam ples of 1,00 cases of fresh goods, of city and East ern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by cata logue on four months' credit, commencing this morning at precisely ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. - Major Gen. Prentiss, of Quincy, Ill., has tenlered his resignation to the War Department, and is

has been accepted.

ribaldi and Napoleon. This panorama will no doubt

nossess merit even beyond its purpose as an enter

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1983.
Gold opened weak this morning, on the reports from our armiss in Virginia, but before noon the demands of the chorts gave a strong tone to the market, and an advance from 146% to 147% was effected, but it fell off again and closed at 146%. and closed at 146%.

The stringency in the money market shows no signs of giving out, and money was slightly tighter than at any time last week. As high as eight par cent, was pald, seven being the figure at which the bulk of the operations was made. ations was made. rauons was made.

Last week was a very fair one for sales of the fivetwenty loan, over fourteen millions being taken.

The following is a sistement of the subscriptions to
the 6-20 year loan, through Jay Cooke, General Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, for the week ending Saturday,
November 7, 1883:

some of the speculative shares quite heavily.

State fives fell off to 99%. New City sixes sold at 103%. Pennsylvania Bailroad 2d mortgege bonds sold at 106%. Sunbury and Erie sevens at 111. 95 was bid for North Pennsylvania sixes. Reading bonds were firm. Besding shares were pressed for sale, and declined to 61½. North Pennsylvania to 25% Minehill to 62. Catawissa preferred to 30%. Philadelphia and Erie to 31. Norristown to 60%. Little Schuylkill to 52%. 40 was bid tor Long Island. 70% for Pennsylvania. Arch-stree

istrict Columbia.

ssenger sold at 26. Union Canal sold at 2 Schuylkill Navigation declined o 19% the preferred to 33%. Lehigh Scrip sold at 56. usquehanna at 17%. Canals were neglected. Big Mountain Coal sold at 4%, and Penn Mining at 2%. market closed dull. Drited States Bonds, 1881. 109%@110
United States Bonds, 1881. 109%@110

" New Certificates of Indebt'ss. 9834@ 99
" " Old Certificates of Indebt'ss. 101%@102%
" 7-30 Notes. 106%@107

Quartermasters' Vouchers. 981%@ 90
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness % @ 146

Messre. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street uote foreign exchange per steemer Canada, from Boson, as follows: ton, as follows:
London; 80 days' sight.

Do. 3 days.

Do. 3 days' sight.

Do. 3 days' sight.

Antwerp, 60 days' sight.

Hamburg, 60 days' sight.

Leipsic, 80 days' sight.

Leipsic, 80 days' sight.

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.

Market steady.

17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 ### 17.000 #### 17.000 #### 17.000 #### 17.000 #### 17.000 ## Pare to the pare t | SESSESSESSESSESSES | \$

\$34,560,283 71 \$3,370,143 99 Banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 81,046,837 | 5,688,728 | 2,145,219 | 21,596,014 | 33,517,900 | 5,680,187 | 5,026,070 | 24,658,289 | 33,599,351 | 5,543,160 | 5,071,855 | 24,597,596 | 34,825,163 | 5,435,748 | 5,095,704 | 25,419,340 | 25,634,235 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 5,458,0291 | 4,889,800 | 36,933 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74,835 | 74

The break in the Delaware Division Canal has been A CARD.—The subscribers find it necesamount to \$133,366.1?. This is an increase over last year of \$62,919.12.

pushed forward with all despatch, and they solicit a

conferred upon th Sheptard, Van Harlingen, & Arrison, 1008 Chestnut street.

A Card.—I would respectfully inform my friends and customers that, having closed my engagement with Sheppard, Van Harlingen, & Arrison, I will open, in a few days, the store northeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, with a well-selected stock of Curtains, Gurtain Materials, Furniture Coverings, and Upholsterers' Trimmings generally. I would also inform those parties who favored me with their orders while with the firm above stated, and yet unfilled, that the same shall be executed without delay, and solicit their patronage at the new store.

S. P. IFILL. 100 do ... 59 55 N Fenn scrip ... 90 57 Norristown R ... 60 do ... 69 do ... 60 do ... 69 do ... 60 do ... 69 do ... 60 do ...

at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street choicest quality.

view in bas relief of the famous Brown Sto Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia snow is that downy covering which God covers the earth with to protect it from the blasts of winter. The stars are holes in the sky to let their Maker's glory shine through. Fiowers are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put souls into.
The Coats, Pants, and Vests, made by Chas.

Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at 10@ 10½c, good ditto ab¢@9½c. fair at \$@8½c. and common at from 7@7½c B b, according to quality. The market closed firm within the above range of prices.

C.U.W.—About 125 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at trom \$25 up to \$45 B head.

SHEEP —There is a fair demand, with sales of 5,000 head at from 4½@5½c B b, gross, as to quality.

Hors.—3 400 head sold this week at the different yards, at from \$6.5 @8.75 the 100 bs, net. as to quality.

The Cattle on sale to day are from the following States: 1,550 head from Pennsylvania.

1,500 head from Pennsylvania.

1,500 head from Pennsylvania.

1,500 head from Maryland.

The following are the particulars of the sales: P McFillen, 124 Chester county Steers, selling at from \$8@9½c for fair to extra.

A. M. Fuller % Co. 223 Western Steers, selling at from \$100 kg from fair to extra.

P. Hatiaway 155 Chester county and Ohio Steers.

P. Hatiaway 155 Chester county and Ohio Steers.

P. Hatiaway 155 Chester county and Ches A. M. Fuller's Co., 223 Western Steers, selling at from \$\frac{60}{20}\text{c} for fair to extra.

P. Hattaway, 125 Chester county and Ohto Steers, selling at from \$\frac{60}{20}\text{c} for fair to extra.

Martin & Shriver, 104 Western and Chester county
Steers, selling at from \$\frac{60}{20}\text{c} for fair to extra.

Martin & Shriver, 104 Western and Chester county
Steers, selling at from \$\frac{60}{20}\text{c} for fair to good.

Pengler & McClester county Steers, selling at from \$\frac{60}{20}\text{c} for fair to good.

The Coats, Pants, and Vests, made by Chaster Steers, selling at from \$\frac{60}{20}\text{c} for man's handiwork.

FURS AT OAKFORDS, CONTINENTAL.

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartileges.

The human brain is the twenty-eighth of the body, but in the horse but a four hundredth. Ten days but in the horse but a four hundredth. Ten days but in the horse but a four hundredth. Sc for good to choice quality.
B. C. Baldwin, 40 Chester county Steers, selling at from 460 Sc for fair to extra.
Mooney & Smith, 80 Western Steers, selling at from @icc 8. Chain, 75 Pennsylvania Steers selling at from Si@ Nic for fair to extra. 9% of fair to extra.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 125 head this week, solding at from \$2000 for pringers, and \$20046 B head for Cow and Cair, there is a fair demand at these rates. Old, poor Cows are selling at \$150017 B head, as to quality. Caiver—about 40 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 4%05% B h, as to weight and condition. from 4½@5½c B lh, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKE'.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue
Drove Yard reach about 5,000 head this week. There is:
a good demand, and prices are about the same as last
quoted. Fat Sheep selling at from 4½@5½c B lb. gross as
to condition; a lew extra are reported at a higher figure;
stock Sheep are selling at from 2.00@3.50 B head, and
Lambs at \$2,00@4, as to quality.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2,900 head this week. The market is more active, and prices of extra cattle are rather better. First quality. Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at 10@

ambs at \$2,0004, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union Avauaind Hising Sur Drove Yards reach about 3,400 head this
yeek; the market is firm at from \$6,5008, 75 the 100 lbs net. 2.200 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from \$7@S the 100 lbs net. 520 heas sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$5.50 @S, 75 lbe 100 lbs net. 200 head sold at Phillips' & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at gom \$7@S, as to quality.

Philadelphia Markets. November 9—Byening.

November 9—Byening.

November 9—Byening.

November 9—Byening.

Sales comprise about 600 bbls Western extra family at \$6 70@

7.60 for old stock and fresh ground; 500 choice Ohio do at \$8, and 1.000 bbls filty will accompany. 4.60 for old stock and fresh ground; 500 cnoice only do at \$8. and 1.000 bbls City Mills extra and extra family on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at \$0.37½@5.75 for superfine; \$6@7 for extra; \$7.60@8.00 for extra family, and \$6@10 % bbl for famoy brands, as to

CITY ITEMS.

A Great Success. The splendid new brown-stone edifice of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, for the sale of their popular-Sewing Machines in this city, at No. 704 Chestaut street, two doors above Seventh, was yesterday justed by thousands of our citizens. In fact, such a bee-hive scene has rarely, if ever, been witnessed a bee-hive scene has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in Philadelphia. We were fortunate enough to beon the spot, and, as the chatter of delighted visitors mingled with the clatter of the elegant machines, operated by the handsome young ladies in attendance, one could almost imagine himself suddenly translated from this ordinary cosmos of ours into a world of Sewing Machizes. And while the gay and surging throng, of ladies principally, were enjoying the splendid performances on the machines inside, scores of curious pedestrians were assembled on the pavement in front of their office, watching the rapid and graceful movements of the elegantly attired automaton lady in the west window, and admiring the magnificent epecimens of braiding exhibited in the east window, such as can only be dons on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine. As one among many evidences of the growing trade at this model Sewing Machine establishment, we may mention that the proprietors have recently been obliged to enlarge their Instruction Room

for the accommodation of ladies who are availing themselves of the generous offer of this firm to give gratuitous instruction, pro bono publico, to all who may apply to them for that purpose.
And as another evidence of the well-deserved pros-And as another evidence of the well-deserved pros-perity of this immense Sewing Machine concern, we may add that, with all the vast facilities possessed by the W. & W. Company at Bridgeport, Connecti-cut, for the production of these instruments, they find it almost impossible to supply the demand. Numerous orders are already showering in upon them for machines for Christmas presents! Sensible idea, as there will, no doubt, be thousands of these instruments wanted for that purpose, and certainly the only way to insure choice and prompt delivery is to apply early. One reason among others why the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is sold so much nore extensively than any others is found in the fact that its reputation is world wide. There is scarcely a single arrival from abroad that does not bring the account of some handsome compliment to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Indeed, Europeans talk, write, and act, as if there was but one Sewing Machine in the world. By the last steamer from abroad, we perceive that the great Fair recently held at Konigsburg, Prussia, awarded the highest premium to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine over all competitors. After the recent historical and descriptive sketch of these Instruments, which appeared in the columns of this and other journals, it is hardly necessary for us to enlarge upon their relative merits. To reassert that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, sold at No. 701 Chestaut street, are superior to all others for family use, we fear would strike our readers very much, as if we were to insist upon the axiom that daylight is superior to candle light. Nevertheless, the Sewing Machine is a noble theme; the more it is discussed, the better it will be for the human race; and we

therefore confess ourselves under a thousand obliga-tions to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson for having provided us with a salutary and inexhaustible subject. HULBURT & Co.'s LUBRICATING OIL ESTABLISHMENT.—We are glad to invite the atten tion of our readers to an announcement, in another column, of such an establishment as Philadelphia has long stood greatly in need of-a first-class depo for the sale of all kinds of the best burning and Lagbricating Oils, Such an Emporium-has at last been street. Heretofore, we are sorry to confess, a large portion of oils for these purposes were ordered from New York, but from the comprehensive anuncement made by Messrs. Hulburt & Co., in another column, this morning, there will be no fu casion for this extra trouble and expense to purchazers. It will be seen that they are prepared to furnish the very best Signal Oils, Fire Eagine and Machinery Oils, Light Oar Oils, Paraffine Lubrica-tor, Jackson Oils, Pure Mecca, Patent Compound, and other varieties, in any desired qualities, and at the shortest notice. The quantities of these oils for the purposes recommended, we have reason to bemong their oils for lubricating purposes, we must of omit to mention that Messrs. Hulburt & Co. have a eplendid article for the Sewing Machine This alone will, no doubt, send thousands of our fair readers to their establishment, the more so as its use s highly recommended by sewing machine manufacturers and proprietors.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE DEPOT is now open at No. 630 Chestnut street, south side, next door to Gould's Music Store, where our citizens can examine, in operation, the celebrated 'Florence'' Machines in all the various styles and prices. We regard this splendid new Emporium as a substantial convenience to the public, as there is no doubt that for the widest range of practical use others. It not only makes a greater variety of atitches, but the style of the stitch can be instantly changed while in motion, and it will sew either to the right hand or to the left, as necessity may

sary to announce to their customers, and the public generally, that Mr. S. P. Ifill is no longer in their They have transferred the Curtain Department netent hands, and hope hereafter to have the arproved as to obviate all cause of delay or dissatis Orders in their hands remaining unfulfilled will be

continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 1000

N. B.—To those contemplating purchasing any article in the way of Curtains, Coverings, Cornices, Shades, &c., &c., a postponement may prove beneficial SPLENDID EMPORIUM OF ART.—Those elegant Art Gallery of Mesers. Wenderoth & Tayor, (formerly Broadbent & Co.'s), Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, ought to go now. Some of the large pictures recently executed by this popular firm, and now on exhibition at their rooms, are the finest specimens of the Photographic and coloring art that have ever been produced in this country. LADIES WISHING TO PURCHASE Bonnets will find the most extensive and stylish assortment MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have just opened a fresh invoice of Dutchhead, Pine Apple, and Sapsago Cheese, of the A SPLENDID LINE of Misses' and Children's Hats, at Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut

PURE PORT, SHERRY, AND MADRIRA WINES, always in Store by Davis & Richards, Arch OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. THE GREAT DOOR OF THE CAPITOL .-The great bronze door of the Capitol at Washington is in its place. It is covered with rich carvings which are designed to represent the discovery of America and various incidents in the life of Columbus. It has been suggested to introduce as a type of American business enterprise and prosperity ing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 SOFT HATS, OAKFORDS', CONTINENTAL. "WISE SAYINGS OF WISE MEN."-The

put in the norse put a four nundredth. Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of thirty-six the lean man becomes fatter and the fat man leaner, and at all ages do men express a preference for the beautiful styles of clothing gotten up by Granville Stokes, merchant tailor, No. 609 Chestnut street.

OAEFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-LIFE INSURANCE.—Our readers will find the card of the Eina Life Insurance Company in another column of this paper. This old and popular Company have a branch office located in this city, at No. 400 Chestnut street. Its peculiar method of less renders it one of the most desirable ompanies in this country for those seeking life in-

C. OARFORD & Sons, CONTINENTAL. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakord & Sons', Continental Hotel. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTE-GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and

best styles for fall wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cardmare, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestura street, next door to the Post Office. 0023-1m NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel.