FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.

WM. P. CAMPBELL. 1124 CHESTNUT Street. THOS. W. EVANS & CO.

WILL OPEN

On Monday, 10th instant,

FINE FRENCH MERINOES

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, AT

\$1.87% PER YARD.

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. GRAND OPENING

New and Magnificent Store JOHN LOUTEY & CO., No. 26 South Eighth Street,

MONDAY, Sept. 26th, WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE MOST BRAUTIFUL DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS IN THE CITY.

WE HAVE JUST OPERED 1,000 POS SILKS, 500 MERINOS, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 FRENCH POPLINS, EEP AND FIGURED. 200 WOOL DE LAINES, PLAIR AND FIGURED.

150 MOHAIR ALPACAS, 100 ENGLISH MERINO, ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Fancy and Staple DRESS GOODS.

IMMENSE REDECTION IN THE PRICES

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

POPLINS AND REPS, CLAN PLAIDS. ALPACAS AND MOHATRS, BLACK AND FANOY SILKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES. LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS. REPELLANTS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS, AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES. We beg leave to assure the public that we have narked down every article in our stock, and now have

it in our power to offer RARE BARGAINS. PXTRAORDINARY

> BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS

at Retail, and at prices below the corresponding reduced value of GOLD. FRENCH POPLINS,

prising the largest and choicest display yet offered MERINOES,

WOOL DE LAINES, &c., VERY CHEAP. We have just received at a great sacrifice a large DRESS GOODS, Job lot of American DE LAINES and PRINTS, which shall offer very low, and are well worth the atten-J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., S. E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets

EMBROIDERIES, LACES.

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS. E. M. NEEDLES.

1084 CHESTNUT STREET.

OOD GOODS REDUCED. All-wool Poplins at \$1.87%.
Glood French Merinoss at \$1.52%.
Striped Glaci Poplins at \$1.52%.
Striped Glaci Poplins at \$1.52%.
Stronde Poplins at \$1.81%.
To pieces American De Laines at 50c.
I large assortment of Calicoss from 35 to 55c.
I all and examine. No trouble to show them at lall and examine. No trouble to show them at JOHN H. STOKES.
Cl. 11 LANKETS.

Finest American made.
Extra large "Fremium Ecchdales."
Superfine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands."
10-4 and 11-4 low-priced Blankets.
Orthe and Oradie Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
otels, Schools and Families supplied with any grade, noheapest to finest, of any size, from smallest cradie attra large bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.
COOPER & CONARD.

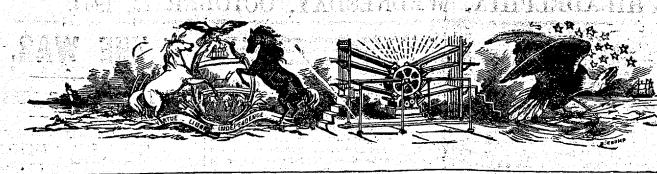
23-16 B. E. corner Ninth and MARKET.

ERINOES, POPLINS, Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Good
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. S.
727 CHESTNUT Street, heap at ILK SHAWLS,

Repellant Cloths, Gloves, Linens, and White Goods, eat JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. 'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street, LANNELS, BLANKETS, Linen and Cotton Sheetings.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street LL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS, at the very lowest prices can find them
JAS, R CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.





VOL. 8.-NO. 63. PHILADELPHIA,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET. WILL OPEN HIS

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

CONSISTING OF MOIRE ANTIQUES, BONNET'S TAFFETAS, COLORED TAFFETAS, AND POULT DE SOIES.

VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS. In all the NEW COLORS, with a well-assorted stock of WOOLEN AND SILK

> AND WORSTED FABRICS.

J. M. H. takes pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his importations at this date, when the cost is THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than that at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put upon the market this season. All of which will be sold as low, or lower, than the same goods can be bought elsewhere.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HAVE FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS, COATINGS AND OVERCOATINGS. FANCY CASSIMERES, FLANNEL SHIRTINGS,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS. SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS AND MAUDS, LADIES' FALL CLOAKS.

NEW MOURNING STORE. FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, MOURNING MILLINERY. THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED. M, & A. MYERS & CO.,

se21-wfrm2m BLANKETSI

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., (FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,)

. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS., Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be Are now ouering an oderate prices:

BERTH BLANKETS, CRIB BLANKETS. CRADLE BLANKETS, BED BLANKETS, all sizes.

To dealers, we offer the best assortment of all the

CURTAIN WAREHOUSE.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS

FINEST GOODS IMPORTED SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. 8024-6W7t SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. FALL, STOCK SFALL 1864. NOW IN STORE. 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS,

INCLUDING BRUNKR'S AND OTHER MAKES.

CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREETS. Have in store a full line of MERINOES,

POPLINS, DE LAINES,

BALMORALS, bought at the late auction sales, which they offer at a se21-tf mall advance on cost. A LARGE STOCK OF SILKS ON HAND, for sale below the present cost of impor-

Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Bilks.
Colored and Black Poult de Soles.
Armures and Gros Graines.
Superior Quality Plain Silks.
Colored and Black Ottoman Silks.
Colored and Black Figured Silks.
Heavy Black Taffetas.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

Is called to our stock of CAMDEN WOOLEN MILLS REPELLANTS, LADIES' CLOTHS, SACKINGS, SAXONY WOOLEN COMPANY ALL-WOOL FLANNELS STEVENS & CO., N. STEVENS & SONS, and other makes GRAY, SCARLET, and BLUB TWILLED FLANNELS.

"BLACKWOOD" and "HINSDALE" MILLS 6-4 COTTON WARP and ALL-WOOL CLOTES and BEAVERS. GREYLOCK MILLS (Dean & Lamonte), CAROLINA MILLS (T. R. Hyde & Co.), WEST EATON MILLS (M. & H.), and other makes of FANCY CASSIMERES. SAXONY MILL

PLAIN and MIXED MELTONS. PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE and other makes BALMORAL SKIRTS, in great LEVRINGTON MILLS PLAIN and FANCY KENTUCKY JEANS. GLENHAM GINGHAMS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS, SHEETINGS, &c., of the most desirable styles.

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and se21-wfm3m HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. POR THE BALE OF

(iyl-8m) PHILADELPHIA-MADE-GOODS,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS. CARD.

I WILL OFFER

MY ENTIRE STOCK

LACE CURTAINS

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET. SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE PLORENCE THE PLOKENCE SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET.

30 CHESTNUT STREET 630 CHESTNUT STREET. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. FALL 1864. 1864

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

GLENECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

819 CHESTNUT STREET,

el7-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET,

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER

FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 506 ARCH STREET TO THE NEW STORE, 825 AROH STREET.

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. MADE BY

JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS. COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., See

CABINET FURNITURE. RURNITURE

AT VERY LOW PRICES

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

I will sell my present stock of finished FURNITURE t a small advance on old prices. The assortment is the best that I have ever offered

GEO. J. HENKELS, 809 and S11 CHESTNUT Street. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

In connection with their extensive Cabinet business
are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

WALL PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. B. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS, SOLID GREEN AND BUFF, CHOCOLATE GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIN

SHADES.

STOREKEEPERS. sel2-mws 2m STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

To which we invite the attention of

LITHOGRAPHED TRANSFER BOOK. ORDERS OF TRANSFER, STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. BRCKER'S PETTY LEDGER. ACCOUNT OF BALES, DIVIDEND BOOK. MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. 432 CHESTNOT Street. DENSERVO FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. For strengthening the gums, for preserving the teeth from decay, and for keeping them beautifully clean and the breath sweet, this is believed to be the best preparation that science and experience has ever produced. Prepared only by rience has ever produced. Prepared only by rience has ever produced. Prepared only by 1113 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1113 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1137 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1138 For sale by the principal druggists. El per jar,

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)
St. Louis, October 9, 1864. The course of the rebel army in this State may now be more clearly traced. At my last writing, a portion of the forces under Marmaduke were pursuing the brave little band of General Ewing, after their spirited but unsuccessful defence of Pilot Knob. General Ewing's fate and that of his command was for several days a mystery. It appeared, however, that he had retreated to the railroad mid way between Rolla and Franklin, followed by the exultant enemy, whom he frequently repelled; and Rolla, where he met with reinforcements sufficient to make him safe. With a singular boldness, he determined then, with a small escort, to take the same road back again, making Potosi on Tuesday and skill of Major S. Murphy, a veteran who has been through numerous battles. The depredations of the invading army, after they had reached the Pilot Knob region, recommenced at Franklin, only thirty-five miles from this city. In fact, it seemed at one time as if hardly any part of the State, except St. Louis county, would be free from their ravages. They burned depots, water-tanks, and railroad buildings, tore up some of the track out to Washington, sixty miles out. They then proceeded as far as Herman, which they stripped, the inhabitants fleeing across the river. The main body of the troops, including infantry,

at Camp Pratt to go in pursuit of them. made a very heroic defence of Springfield, in this State, a year and a half ago, where he lost an arm.

Girardeau from a formidable assault, in which he inflicted great loss on the enemy. Gen. Fisk was in the affairs at Helena and the Tallahatchie. Judging from these antecedents, it is to be presumed, if Price does attack, he will be sorely discomfited. Our forces there are sufficient to repulse twenty thousand men such as Price has with him. Of the movements on our own side it is not prudent to speak more than to say that the indications are that the garrison will not be left to a hopeless and unequal struggle like that maintained by the intrepid Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington early in the war. We are fortunate in having force enough to furnish an independent army ableto whip Price's force in the field. A. J. Smith, with a division, is now pushing along the line of the Pacific road, while General Pike, with a brigade of militiamen, is guarding the road in his rear, while it is being repaired. General Mower, with a dihad flanked him and got in his rear. His gallant vision of all arms, arrived at this city last evening, having reached Cape Girardeau by an arduous march from Little Rock. The river should now be available for boats of light draught, so that the supplies could be easily sent up by river, if the troops had to march by land. It is doubtful if the rive can be used with advantage for light-clad gunboats. It is difficult to see any very luminous plan in the

movements of the rebels. .. It was asserted while at Pilot Knob that they were going to Jefferson City to inaugurate Governor Reynolds, whom they have with them, and who was elected Governor by a vote taken in the rebel army more than a year agor-What advantage is to accrue in this inauguration, unless he can remain in his capital, it is not easy to explain. From the reports we get of their operations, as they pass through the country, it would seem that they are intent upon getting all the money, clothing, and recruits they can. You have been told that all the able bodied men in their path are gathered in and at once paroled if they have aught to do in any civil or military capacity for the Union, and if not they are conscribed into the rebel ranks. Now, while it is clear that the rebels will work untold injury to the material interests of the State, if they shall eventually carry off with them

be a moral gain to the State. It has been suggested that this invasion was to assist in the election of the Democratic candidates at the next election, McClellan and Pendleton, and Thos. L. Price for Governor of this State. This can hardly be so, although several circumstances show the favor in which McClellan is held by them-for it is certain to bring about the very contrary end. If Price be not expelled from the centre of the State prior to the election, there is then a very excellent reason why Gen. Rosecrans should prohibit the election, or the whole vote be rendered invalid by reason of a "military interference" not apprehended at Chicago.

lie in the favorable terms which can be extorted from McClellan and his peace friends? On the other hand, if Price is handsomely whipped or driven from the State, the eclat will redound to

one to the Democracy. that it is no part of their design to remain, but that

before the snow falls they will retrace their steps via Springfield to the more comfortable climate of The probabilities are now that General Rosecrans will not take the field, but that the task of driving Price will be left to Generals Pleasanton, Smith, and Mower. General Rosecrans is said to have remarked to a journalist that had he been in Price's place, instead of robbing a few stores at Pilot Knob, he would have been in St. Louis and out again with ten millions of

sick leave volunteered for its defence. That contingency is past. Rebel Opinions of Affairs near Richmond. The Richmond Examiner of Saturday, referring to Friday's battle, says:

A battle was fought near to Richmond on yester-day morning. It was a signal victory for the Con-federate arms. The immediate cause of the collision was an establishment of the enemy much too near our lines. They gained the footbold on Saturday last, in the little affair after which an artillery officer in the little affair after which an artillery officer was arrested by his superior in rank for shelling an advance still nearer to our batteries. On that day the enemy sent up two brigades of infantry and a body of cavalry on the Darbytown road; until they arrived within full view of our batteries. The officer immediately in command opened upon them with heavy artillery, and easily drove them out of view. But his wasteful expenditure of ammunition being speedily checked by his economical superior, the enemy stopped in their retreat, were reinforced, and threw up redoubts. Working by day and night, and uninterrupted by the officious artillery on our lines, they soon got themselves very strongly entrenched within three and a half miles of the city. In the meantime Grant moved over heavy forces to the northern bank, and threw one corps out in the support of his redoubts.

On this wing of his army an attack was made at

bank, and threw one corps out in the support of his redoubts.

On this wing of his army an attack was made at a daybreak yesterday, by a portion of our troops under the immediate command of General Anderson, which was signally successful. Grant's line of infantry was beaten into rapid retreat. His fortifications were carried by assault, and ten pieces of his cannon, with several hundred prisoners, were secured by the Confederate troops. The last authentic accounts represent the enemy to have been driven five miles from the city, and it is supposed that all further annoyance from that direction is now effectually prevented. But the battle will probably be renewed. Grant is unwilling to see the trifling advantage gained last week so soon obscured; he has heavy forces, and will doubtless try to do something with them without delay—both on the Peninsula and on the lines beyond Petersburg.

A Fetersburg paper of the 7th inst says of the situation there: "There is but little doubt that we are on the eve of stirring events in this vicinity. All appearances indicate that not many days will elapse before the ball will be opened in good earnest, and that the bloodiest drama of the war will be enacted on the lines in front of Petersburg. Grant, may feint as much as he chooses below Richmond, but his true designs are here, and here he will dead his heaviest designs are here, and here he will deal his heaviest.

PENNSYEVANIA SOLDIERS IN OHIO. The 192d Regiment, P. V.-A New Genboat on the Obto-Fight in Kanawita Valley-Guerillas Routed-Ohio Poll-

tics, &c. Correspondence of The Press. 1 GALLIPOLIS, Ohlo, Oct. 6, 1864. The 192d Regiment, which left Philadelphia in July last, for one-hundred-days service, has been oing duty at this place since the 26th of August. On the arrival of the regiment at Baltimore, it was ordered to camp at Mankin's Woods, where it remained only a few days, when Col. Thomas received orders from Gen. Wallace, commanding in that Department, to proceed to Fort McHenry to relieve the 7th Ohio National Guards, whose term of service had expired. The regiment remained on duty at the Fort guarding rebel prisoners, deserters, bountyjumpers, &c , until the 11th of August. Our regiment, after being relieved by the 5th Massachusetts, one-hundred-days men, received orders to proceed to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where it arrived on the 14th, and had hardly pitched tents before orders came to proceed to Gallipolie. On its arrival here Col. Thomas relieved Col.

Ferguson, of the 172d Ohio, National Guard, then commanding the post, and Lieut. Col. Taylor taking command of the regiment, relieved the 140th Ohio National Guards, whose term of service had expired. Gallipolis is a military post of great importance. All supplies of rations, forage, &c., for the troops in the Kanawha Valley are forwarded from here: Millions of dollars of Government property are stored here, and it takes a large number of men to perform the duty. Last week Colonel Thomas received orders to send a battalion to Grafton, Va., and Major Mc-Clintock, with Companies A, B, D, F, G, and L, were sent to that point to report to General Kelley, commanding in Western Virginia for duty. The Alice, a new gunbout carrying four guns, has peen placed on the river for patrol duty between here and Wheeling. Major Snyder, of the 192d, is in temporary command of her.

and robbed it of \$1,500 worth of property. A band of two hundred guerillas attacked a detachment of the 7th Virginia Cavalry at Coal river on Saturday night last, but, after quite a sharp fight, they were driven off. They left one dead and five wounded. A few prisoners were taken. Coal river empties into the Kanawha river below The same party, after their defeat at Coal river a Sunday morning, attacked the town of Winfield, where they were repulsed by a party of the 7th Virginia, stationed there. This is the first appearance of guerillas in the Kanawha Valley this season. General Sullivan, commanding at Charleston, ordered the 1st New York Veteran Cavalry stationed

On last Friday night, a party of guerillas cap-

ured a store-boat twelve miles below Gallipolis,

lunteers for President, with the following result: Lincoln, 857; McClellan, 86. VETERAN. Story of an Exchanged Prisoner. FORRIBLE CRUELTY OF THE REBELS TO OUR CO-LORED TROOPS AND THEIR OFFICERS-TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF A WOUNDED OFFICER IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

A vote was taken in the 192d Pennsylvania Vo-

Aiken's Landing, James River, October 9, 1864. The flag-of truce boat New York is now at this landing, with six hundred or more officers and soldiers, exchanged and paroled by the rebel authorities, soon to steam for the North, and to enjoy by a reunion with relations and friends, family joys and associations so dear to the patriot and soldier. In speaking of this party of returned prisoners, there is one feature which deserves especial mencolored troops, who were captured while leading on their men-Capt. Wm. H. Sigreaves, Company K, 30th U.S. C. T., and Lieut. Viers, of the 5th U.S. C. T. It would seem from this that the rebel authorities have resolved to exchange the officers of colored troops... The wisdom of such a course has no doubt been made plain by the determination of Gen. Butler to adhere only to what is light. The capture and treatment of Captain Legreaves furnishes a story of hellish barbarity which exceeds anything that has yet come from the land of chivalry. The following is his own statement, and the man who can read it without being shocked at the brutality which he suffered will certainly vote for General McClellan : Capt. Legreaves was ordered, with his company, to charge upon the fort after the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg. While pushing his way on, he found that a body of rebels

company cut a way for him to get through several imes with the colors, but he could not succeed on account of a gun-shot wound which he had received. While clinging to the old flag, he was bayoneted in ooth thighs and in the left shoulder, but continuedt o grasp the colors until he was rendered insensible by a blow upon the head: Two rebel soldiers now dragged him to the rear o plunder him, as the firing was too severe where ne was captured. Previous to this, he had shot four of the enemy, bayoneted one, and wrested a sabre out of the hands of a lad of thirteen, who attempted to run him through. He had the satisfaction of sending a ball through the mouth of the rebel who

shot him through the leg. After he had been

plundered of all of his valuables of which they could possess themselves, he was left with bruta urses. In this condition he was found by two Union offiers, who were also prisoners. They undertook to carry him to the rear on a shovel, whereupon a rebel colonel took the shovel away, and threw it down an embankment, forbidding its use for any such purpose. The officers then found a stretcher, and were again about to bear the bleeding and almost insensible Captain from the field, when they were halted, and the Captain was thrown off the stretcher and placed where he was exposed to the shells of our army, the rebels saying, "Let us see how he can stand Yankee shells." One of them, striking and exploding within ten feet of him, covering him with dirt, caused him to wince, whereupon the rebs mocked at him with boisterous laughter. Seeing the effect of his shrinking, he remained firm while these missiles were exploding around him, but, fortunately, was not injured.

Some rebels, more humane than others, again put him upon a stretcher, carried him some six or eight vards out of the way of danger, and left him upon the banks of a ravine. A rebel soldier passing by him remarked that he was too comfortable, and giving the stretcher a kick, knocked it from under him, and he fell into the ditch, where he remained in his helpless condition for over two hours. Some one, not recognized by the sufferer in his exhausted condition, placed him upon the stretcher again, where he laid pleading and begging for water. The rebels passed by him heedless of his entreaties, until one, more heartless than the rest, actually spat tobacco juice into his wounded side and face saying that was water enough for him. Others taunted him by pointing to the helpless wounded colored troops by his side, suffering equally with himself, saying, "Ask your niggers to get it for you." In this state, neglected, insulted, and exhausted by his painful wounds, he became delirious, and ne was informed, on coming to his senses, that he had said a great many harsh things against the South and its cause, for which he was to be immediately hung, a rope having already been obtained. Several of them, abusing him in the most violen manner, declared that they ought to hang the 'd-d nigger." The Captain was then carried to the hospital in Petersburg, where more indignities and outrages greeted him. Being the first officer of negro troops ever seen in Petersburg, he was a curiosity, and attracted crowds of visitors. In his almost dying condition they had the courage to abuse and

taunt him. At very long intervals some one would come to him with a look of compassion and a word of comfort. Only such would hand him water to When he was carried to the hospital he was placed between two colored soldiers, who were both wounded n the abdomen, and when they moved, or attempted to raise themselves, the blood would spirt through their wounds over the Captain. Before these suffering negroes died the most unpleasant substances were emitted through their perforated abdomens. After their death the next two worst cases that could be found from among the wounded colored troops were placed each side of him.

Among the many who visited Captain Segreaves was Governor. Henry A. Wise, who, as on a former occasion, was not at all frightened on approaching complaints to make. This valiant general, with a view of wounding his feeling, remarked that 'vou and many more, were the outrages to which this mit while in the hospital at Petersburg, where he remained until September 17th. He was captured The wards in this hospital were built to accommodate fifty-five patients, yet the rebels cram one Captain Segreaves was moved to Libby Prison

in Richmond, where he received the same treatment which was accorded to other officers, of which the public has already been fully informed. He comes back on crutches a mere wreck of his former self. The Captain has witnessed the rebels bayoneting wounded colored troops begging piteously to be spared. In the charge before Petersburg, the enemy rushed upon them with the cry of no quarter, and afterwards slaughtered the wounded without mercy. He,saw a rebel officer place the muzzle of a pistol to the head of five dying negroes and blow heir brains out. He saw a colored soldier across whose eyes a ball had passed, effectually blinding him and coming out of the top of his head, and, in addition to that, had his left arm broken in two. places. The Captain asked him if he would fight again should he recover, and his reply was that he would do iso much harder the next time. This poor, dying colored soldier was sitting upon the edge of a ditch, begging for water, when a young rebel officer came along and kicked him into the ditch, where he remained for over two hours. He was taken out by cur own soldiers, and died soon

of the Government in this respect has been successful, and our emediated prisoners, who have been so long incarcerated in Southern dungeons, will soon Lieutenant J. E. Viers, of the 5th U. S. C.

T., was captured by the enemy in the recent "on to: fered a temporary repulse, he fell into the enemy's hands badly wounded in the leg. He saw the rebels killing wounded colored soldiers, and from the insolent manner that Mey cursed and threatened him, he expected to share the fate of his men. With an oath they would ask him if he was not ashamed to command niggers, and he would reply that he was proud to be an officer of such organizations. The Lieuxnant was wounded on the 29th ult, but his wound we mot dressed until the following day, when some young surgeons were for the sake of practice, very anxious to amoutate his leg. He begged so hard that they yielded, and, hardly half attending to it, they had him chucked

into an ambulance, which, over a very rough road, went to Richmond on a gallop. It is the Lieutenant's impression that he owes his parole to a mistake—the second lieutenent of colo ed troops, who had been demanded by the Govern ment, was released the day before. It is supposed the rebel authorities forgot the fact, and as Lieut Viers was the only officer of that grade and kind if the same ward, he was paroled. Let us hope, how. ever, that it was not a mistake, but that the rebels are going to respect all the officers and soldiers in the uniform of the Government.

[For The Press.]

Atlanta and Moscow. In the opening remarks of the address recently delivered at Macon, Ga., by Jeff Davis, he inst! tutes a comparison between Napoleon at Moscow and Sherman at Atlanta. That the analogy is farletched and inaccurate is as apparent as that the wish is father to the thought, in the disaster which he so complacently states will eventually overtake the gallant conqueror of Atlanta. His remarks are

as follows: "What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat, sooner or later, he must; and when that day comes, the fate that befell the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee general, like him, will escape with only a body guard." To refresh the memory of your readers in rela tion to Napoleon's plans with regard to Moscow, I present the accompanying extract-from Las Casas' Memoirs of Napoleon, viz:

Memoirs of Napoleon, viz:

"But, sire, may I presume to ask, if Moscow had not been burnt, did not your Majesty Intend to establish your quarters there?" "Certainly," answered the Emperor, "and I should then have held up the singular spectacle of an army wintering in the midst of a hostile nation, pressing upon it from all points; it would have been the ship boset by ice. You would have been in France without any intelligence from me for several months; but you would have remained quiet, you would have acted wisely. Cambacères would, as usual, have conducted affairs in my name, and all would have conducted affairs in my name, and all would have every one; the torpor would have been present. The winter, in Russia, would have returned for all the world. All would have been at once on their legs, and it is well known that the French are as nimble as any others. On the first appearance of fine weather, I others. On the first appearance of fine weather, I should have beaten them; I should have been master of their empire. Alexander, be assured, would not have suffered me to proceed so far. He would have agreed to all the conditions which I might have dictated, and France would then have begun to en-joy all her advantages. And, truly, my success de-pended upon a mere trifle. For I had undertaken the expedition to fight against armed men, not against nature in the violence of her wrath. I dethe frost, stupefaction, and death! * * * I was forced to yield to fate. And, after all, how unfortunate for France! indeed, for all Europe." A school boy, with the meanest smattering of his torical knowledge, would hardly think of instituting such a comparison, and for the arch traitor to

do so is pretty good evidence that in coming to grief it has affected him to such an extent as to produce to her sacred laws." ramollisment, or softening of the brain. There is a marked difference between passing the winter at 35 deg. latitude (Atlanta) and 55 deg. (Moscow) under any circumstances, and this difference becomes still more marked when without shelter, and a due supply of food. Sherman, even If isolated for a considerable period (a contingency by no means apparent or probable at present), is fully prepared for such an event, and under any circumstances he would not be called upon to cor quer the flames of the burning city, fired by its in habitants, or the stupefaction and death resulting from exposure to an extremely depressed tempera ture; but would merely have to contend with mor tal foes, who on many a blood-stained field have learned to fear and respect him. The analogy in-stituted by Davis, ridiculous as it is, must, how ever, convince those who have heretofore had any doubts of the propriety of Gen. Sherman's course i sending the inhabitants of Atlanta out of his lines. Unpleasant and disagreeable as the duty must have been to him, it was in every sense of the word a military necessity. And he is now prepared to carry out successfully that which Napoleon desired, and

would have accomplished, had Moscow not been re-JOHANNES. PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1864. Comedy at the "Chestnut." Political pressure upon our time and space has deferred criticism of some rare entertainments of "the Warren Combination" at the Chesnut-street theatre. We could not pass such good performances as Mr. Warren's Nursery Chickweed and Miss Josie Orton's Nellie, in the same piece, without a word or two of praise. This capital character-sketch is a sort of companion to "The Good-for-Nothing," and belongs to that healthy and popular family of humor in which we class "To Parents and Guardians." and many of the best compositions of Buckstone-pieces which abound in opportunities of true art, and which have brought the spirit of Dickens into the comedy of the stage. "Nursery Chickweed" is well proportioned in character and situation. An old town-orier, very "hard up," once upon a time, hits upon the idea of keeping a nursery for infants, and is soon accommodated with a couple whose parents hurry to America, from which they send instalments of money for the education of their children in all the accomplishments of society. Old Chickweed brings up the child Nellie in a manner after his own heart-not by hand or by apron string, but, as it were, ad libitum. Nellie becomes a sort of boy girl, who looks after bacon and poultry, fights the butcher-boy, and is the pride and pet of the old town-crier. When Nellie's genteel parents arrive, after their long and constrained absence, the scene may be partly imagined. In the upshot, Mr. and Mrs. Mountsonel solve a difficult problem by taking Old Chickweed into their immediate service, in order to save the feelings of their child, and, indeed, to get her away from the nursery. Warren's performance is a work of art, and for its sake we recall the story. His Chickweed is full of real, unbroken character, and humor, with one very genial touch of pathos. Though we often have the luxury of laughing, we frequently forget to laugh in the continued interest and pleasure of the animated study. It is one of the best comic performances we know, and we may speak almost as highly of Miss Josie Orton's Nellie. This lady, we have no distrust of saying, is one of the most attractive and accomplished comediennes of our stage; and her range of performance is as versatile as her acting is exuberant and natural. In the drama of society, where many of our ladies are doubtful successes, she appears to be perfectly at iome. This is evident in her performance of Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine in "The Serious Family." Warren was not more successful with his Aminidab Sleek, which, though every comedian seems to be licensed to act extravagantly, he gene rally rendered with his usual respect of the fine art of comedy. Aminidab, as written by his author, is rather a broad caricature, and we may forgive Mr. Warren's occasional departure from the soberness of the character, while we cannot but strongly admire the flowing satire and ludicrous gravity which are so novel in Mr. Warren's Aminidab. His personation has a sanctimony more dismal, a twang and sniffle more hypocritic, a bleating at once more siniser and devout than other comedians, and his makeup not inconsistently suggests something between a mild Mormon elder and a roarer of the Conventicles. Miss Emily Mestayer's Lady Creamly is a handsome portraiture of dignified monotony and

austerity, given with a graceful good sense. Mr. Barron has merit in being what is called an undemonstrative actor; but we submit that Captain Murphy Maguire, if not more demonstrative, is probably more fercible than Mr. Barron. Besides, his brogue is of no humble quality, but rather proud-just such an elegant brogue as would become a hero in the salons of London. entertainments we have yet received from Mr. Warren's social party. The cloutish mischief and rough, old-fashioned juvenility of Tony Lumpkin were appreciated to the end, but we might object to Mr. Warren's performance as being too sturdy, and therefore covering up the rarer humors which should be allowed to crop out of the character, but Warren seems to have the constitution of a prize-fighter, and this is not all amiss in his assumption of Tony. The nature of his character rests easy upon the comedian, and he performs it with his usual facility, quite subdued to the always genial task which a true actor finds in his part. Warren's humor of character is not so keen, voluble, and subtle as that of Joseph Jefferson; not so rich in countenance, etherial in spirit, and abundant in fun as that of Clarke; but if it does not show the same creative resources and genius, it possesses a very wide intelligence, and is based upon a very broad experience. Warren's co-medy has a breadth like Burton's, with a more variable capacity. He has also pathos of a rare kind at command, and includes within its circles the best

pleasure of Goldsmith's play. Though we think its error is not upon the side of the author's good nature, and that it is over-earnest and sharply defined it was admirably conceived and judiciously acted. Mr. Barron's Young Marlow has gentility and ease, but we might reproach it with being superfine and unmanly. We protest against the way in which Young Marlow's embarrassment is generally presented on the stage. Such abject trepidation, such gratuitous stupidity and silliness of blundering, make a sensible author seem a fool. It should merit only the disdain of a well-bred young lady like Miss Hardcastle ; it is sure to distress an intelligent audience. The key to its proper performance s found in the excellent text of Miss Hardcastle's part, and beyond this the actor should not dare to go. Miss Orton's assumption of the last character had the buoyancy of action which a flexible and Heutenant, whose name I have not heard, were demanded from the rebel authorities. If this is so, it pleasant voice, a charming manner, a skilful stage will give ereat cause for rejoicing, that the policy

knowledge, and a fine mimic twient, impart to t. best comedy. We are glad to observe that the fadies and gentlemen we have lately noticed have been receiving more efficient support from the stock company. In the "Serious Family" there was comparatively Richmond" movement: His regiment having sur little to which we might object. Mrs. H. F. Stone, Mr. Sherry, and Miss Flora Lee acted with commendable self-possession and propriety, showing that there are some clever resources in the stock company of the Chestnut street Theatre. East night the "combination" appeared with its usual success in "The Babes in the Wood," and

> in the Wood" is cleverly pleasant, and was well Mr. Golightly (Warren) shows us action which is as interesting as character. For to-night an excelent bill is presented.

the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings," Jeremich

Beetle' is more or less a failure, we think, as a dis-

tinctive character, but the whole play of "Bebes

The Supremacy of Law. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: It is to be feared that the people of this co untry, who have an interest in its preservation and prinsperity, are hardly aware of the extent to which radical notions are spreading. We talk as flippantly of revolution and riots as if they were part and parcel of a free Government. Obedience to law is an abstraction. If a party or a clique is thwarted in. its plans by a stubbern majority, a fight must forlow. The great rebellion now in progress is the fruit of this insubordinate spirit. The organic law of the land, on the supremiser of which depends the cohesion of the constituents of the Union, was set at naught by those who had over and over again pledged themselves to obey it, and the simple process by which the Government is attempting to enforce its authority is denounced as "oppression" and "tyranny."-

The real question agitating the people of the United States just now, is, not who shall administed the Government for the neat four years, but whether the supreme law of the land shall be respected or despised. If we cannot execute the laws of the Union in South Carolina and Georgia, as we cam in Ohio or Vermont, we are without a Government. If a father admits that his authority fails over one f his children he will find it very weakland worthless over the rest. A scrap of history may be instructive to us at this

critical juncture. Twenty-five centuries ago, the kingdom of Sparta was invaded by the King of Persia at the head of a prodigious army. To resist their advance, the Spartan forces, under command of Leonidas, took possession of a page at which a stand might be made. His small army was so skilfully disposed that the invaders were deterred from an attempt to dislodge it, and so the King of Persia tried to corrupt the Spartan chief by offering to make him master of Greece. Unlike some modern generals, Leonidas refused the bribe with disdain, and the Persian king changed his tone; and summoned them to deliver up their arms. "Let him come and take them," was the fearless reply. Thrice the Persian army threw itself upon that heroic band, and thrice was it repulsed with great slaughter. But what the skill and power of Xerxes could not accomplish by fair means, a Copperhead Greek named Epialtes brought about by treachery. He led 10,000 Persians by a secret passage to the rear of Leonidas, and the whole Persian army followed. Seeing the hopelessness of his condition, the Spartan hero dismissed all but 1,400 of his troops, and with this little band bravely faced the foe. A desperate battle ensued. The noble Leonidas fell amidst a heap of slaughtered enemies. His faithful soldiers defended his body from abuse as long as they could. and then they formed in one close band, as a hollow square, facing outwards, and awaited their fate. Every man of them was left on the field of battle, and the Persian, being in his blind fury, beheaded the body of Leonidas and nailed the trunk to a cross. But the countrymen of the noble patriot reared a splen did monument to his memory and that of his brave companions, on which were engraved these words: "Traveller, go tell at Sparta that we died in obedience Who would not be proud of such an epitaph ? and who does not admire such patriotism? Have weass a people, this abiding reverence for law and government? Do we appreciate the pre-

stituted authorities of the country to protect us in our civil, social, and personal rights? The appropriate motto on every American banne at such a time as this is, or should be. " Strike till the last arm'd foe expires-

sent contest as a test of the vital energy of the con-

Strike for your altars and your fires-Strike for the green graves of your sires-God and your native land!" I am, sir, yours, truly, F. A. PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1864. Southern Comments on Jeff Davis' Speech at Macon. The speech delivered by Davis at Macon (Ga.), which we published a few days ago, is bitterly criticised by the Southern papers. The Montgomery (Ala,) Mail speaks of it as follows:

We hazard little in saying that the speech of the President at Macon is not such as the public had a right to expect from Mr. Davis at this critical juncture of our affairs. The least the President says about the late campaign in Georgia the better. He has shocked the country and the army already enough by what has transpired under his direction to spare them a defence of his policy. The evidence accumulates that had Johnston been retained in command of the Tennessee army Atlanta would not only have been saved, but Sherman's hosts would have been destroyed. In the very pinch of his campaign, in the very vintage-time of victory, the President, without one word of warning or remonstrance, removed "that old and skilful general" from the army. Sherman, in his report of his operations before Atlanta, presents the reader with the sequel.

These periodical interferences of the President are fast bringing us to grief, sapping the confidence We hazard little in saying that the speech of the are fast bringing us to grief, sapping the confidence of both people and army in his wisdom, encouraging our enemies, and paving the way for what we shudder to reflect upon. His visits to the West are usually the preludes of disaster. His consultation with Brigg and Johnston in 1862, ending with his ordering twelve thousand men to Ylcksburg, against the protest of these generals, lost us the battle of Murfreesboro, and the destruction of Rosecrans' army. His visit in 1868 divided Bragg's army in front of Grant at Chattanooga, by sending Longstreet with twenty-five thousand men on a strategic errand to Knoxville, perpetrated the terrible disaster of Missionary Ridge, where the Army of Tennessee came nigh being annihilated.

sionary Ridge, where the Army of Tennessee came nigh being annihilated.

The President is again on his travels to "confer with the generals." May God deliver us this time from the dispensation which the past teaches us to anticipate.

The Lynchburg Virginian contains the following. Some portions of the speech of the President, delivered at Macon, are unworthy of him, and give evidence of bad taste and worse temper. His covert allusions to the great soldier he disgraced, so far as his official action could effect that end, are indelicate, ill timed, and reprehensible. They are not in keeping with the dignified silence of the man who has not, so far as the public know, uttered one word of complaint. It may be difficult even for the President to make a majority of his fellow-citizens believe that Johnston was incapable of "striking an honest" and manly blow for Atlanta." Many "an honest" and many "a manly blow" did he give; as the forty-five thousand Yankees killed or hors de combat, in the advance to Atlanta would testify. But let this pass.

combat, in the advance to Atlanta would testify. But let this pass.

If we were disposed to act the censor further, we might add that the term "scoundrel," applied to those who had misrepresented the President's official action, must have fallen strangely upon the ears of a large audience of ladies and gentlemne assembled in a church, to hear the highest civil dignitary in the land discourse upon public topics and the state of the country!

The announcement by the President that two-thirds of the army are absent from the field—the most of them without leave—will take the country by surprise. What could not these men accomplish now if they were in the line of duty.

- The death of Mrs. Louise Kirby Platt, wife of Col. Don Platt, and daughter of Timothy Kirby, Esq., is announced in the Cincinnati papers. She

was known in the literary world as "Bell Smith."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was but one thought uppermost yesterday, ever with the money-changers and the speculators of the stock exchange, and that was the issue of the State election. The experience yesterday would tend to dis-pel the idea that the men of means have only one deity, that of Mammon, to engage their affections. Corporations are popularly supposed to be void of souls; and the like supposition is often indulged in respecting the stock gambler. At last, however, it is found out that the latter is susceptible of some feeling other than that excited by monetary affairs, and is as likely to be as serviceable his country on election day as any most distinguished po litician or patriot. The volume of transactions yesterda was very light, and duliness characterized the market. Under the foreign news gold advanced to 201% at noon The English panic, it is thought, will likely lead to an increased demand for gold from this side. The foreign inancial news altogether is quite important. It was foreseen that the news of the victory of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, following so quickly the fall of Atlanta, would further disturb English opinion as to the result of the war and its early termination in favor-" She Stoops to Conquer" afforded one of the best of the National Government. The defeat of Early caused a decline of 6@8 per cent. in the bogus Confederate cotton loan. Some of the banking and mercantile failures reported from England are of the most desperate nature; but the panic had not yet become general, nor had the Bank of England rate of interest gone above Government loans are somewhat lower; 10514 was bid for the '81s; the 7.30s sold at 106, and the 5.20s at 101%—the latter a decline of %. City 6s are farm, and the new advanced %; the old sold at 96—no change.

> The only sale of company bonds was North Pennsylvania sixes at 981/2 The sales of shares were were imited: Reading advanced 14, and Philadelphia and Erie 14; North Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 30. The il stocks were quite neglected. Preparations are being made for combination bids for the new forty million loan on five-twonty bonds. The bids will be opened at Washington on Friday, the 14th inst. One half of the first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the whole amount, will be received in certificates of indehtedness The New York bank statement shows an increase in the deposits of \$516,925, notwithstanding the large withdrawals on Western account. The statements this week and last compare thus:

There was nothing said in State securities.

The following are the receipts of the Delaware Divi-\$178,745 Week ending October 10, 1863.... Previous in 1863..... . 86,122 98 121,560 21 Increase in 1864..... \$51.062 2 Amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lacka-vanna, and Western Railroad for week ending Saturday, October 8, 1864:

FOUR CENT'S

To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortweaty, agentra copy of the Paper will be given. Drexel & Co. quota PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Oct. 14 BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD. Densmore Oil 200 Philad & Erie R . 32

BETWEEN BOARDS. 1000 City 6s New 1013/200 U S 5-20 Bds..ep off. 162 8000 do 1013/2 600 do in 1001. cp off. 1013 AFTER BOARDS.

ea ding 61 | 20 Morris Canal Pr Ne w Orleans Times of Monday week repo

Semi-Weekl y Beview of the Philadelphis Barkets.

October 11—Evening.

deslined. Coalis'n therefirmer. Cotton continues very quiet, and prices at 'e rether lower. In Coffee there is troleum is unsettled, and dell. Fish and Fruit are unchanged. The Provi sion market is dull, but prices are steady. We hear of no sales of Sugar to fix quotation Whisky is quiet. In Wool there is little or nothing doing.

The FLOUR market continues very dull, and buyers and sellers are apart is their views. The only sales we hear of are in small list to the retailers and hakers at fine. \$9.75@10.25 for extra, \$10@ 10 for extra family, and \$11.50@12 % bbl for fancy brands, according to be and and quality. There is little doing is layer flour, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Corn meal continues scarce, and we hear of no sales. GRAIN.—The demand for wheat is limited and the market is dull, with sales of red at 295@20cc. and 2,000 bus as to quality. Rye is quiet and offered at 160c first sales of Western missales and we sare cull and rated and the market is larger to the form of the continues dull; small sales of Western missales af rome there is a sales of either. The receiver with sales af rome PROVISIONS.—The receiver with sales and stocks continues light.

one Oate are cult and ra ther lower, with sales at from \$\colon\co

no sales.

PLASFER is quiet at \$5.75 \$\text{P}\$ ton.

RICE continues very scarce; small sales are making at 14@14%c\$\text{P}\$ ib.

SEEDS:—Clover is dull and lower; small sales are making at \$6@10 \$\text{P}\$ def ibs, for old and new. Timothy has declined; about 700 bushels sold at \$5.50@5.

bushel for fair to prime. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.93.00 \$\text{P}\$ bushel. bushed. SUGAR —Prices are unsettled, but we hear of Ro

Boston Markets, Oct. 10.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. TO ARRIVE.

FROM:
FOR POR DATE
Southampton New York Sept. 2
Liverpool New York Sept. 2
Liverpool Guebec Sept. 2
Liverpool Boston Oct.
Liverpool New York Oct.
Liverpool New York Oct.
Liverpool New York Oct.
Liverpool New York Oct.
Cot.
TO DEPART.
Boston Liverpool Oct. Liverpool
Liverpool
Havana Havana. Rew York Havana. Oct.
Costa Rica. New York Aspinwal 1 Oct.
Saxonia. New York Hamburg Oct.
Yazoo. New York New Orleans Oct.
Guicing Star New York New Orleans Oct.
Eina. New York Liverpor 1 Oct.
Atlanta. New York London Oct.

LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PH ILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE HORACS, J. SMITH, COMMITTEE OF THE LIGHTH.
S. P. HUTCHINSON,

Steamship Norman. Bsker. 46 hongs from Boston, with makes and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Ship Lisbon, Brown. 18 days from New Orleans, in ballast to D S Steison & Co.

Brig Meriwa, ingersoll, 15 days from Cientus, owith sugar to S & W. Welsh. vessel to J E Baley & Co. Brig J M Sawyer, Minott, 18 days from New Orleans, with sugar to S & W. Welsh. vessel to J. E Baley & Co. Brig J M Sawyer, Minott, 18 days from New Orleans, with molasses de., to Curtic & Eright.
Brig Alruceabah, Arey, i days from Fortress Menroe, in ballast to captain.
Brig A M Ferry, Harksen, i days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr S L Stevens, Studley, 12 days from Portland, with plaster to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Mary Fleicher, Gray, 5 days from Bridgeport, with mass to Twells & Co.
Fehr S R Jameison, Jameison, 6 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.
Schr Antelope, Paine, 3 days from Provincetown, with mass to Geo B Kerrott.
Schr Clara, Barrett, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain. ast to captain.
Schr Cora, Spence, Iday from Brandywins, Del, with
forn meal to R M Lea.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, & days from Boston, in

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr Thes Holcomb, Godfrey, 10 daysfrom Pensacols, in ballast to P. Wright & Sons. Schr Snowliske, Dickerson, 5 days from Boston, In: ballast to captain. Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mass to Wm.M. Baird & Co. Steamer Ruggiege, McDermott, 24 hours from New York with mass to W.P. Clyde. CLEARED.

St'r J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, St'r Bristol, Charles, New York, W P Clyde,

Son: & Maxfield. Schr Prize, Mayo, Saco, captain. Schr A Clarence, Stevens, Salem, Hammett, Van Du-sen, & Lochman. Schr J McAdam, Pierson, Sangus, Sinnickson & Glo-

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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

Path of the Invaders-The Rebels Surround the Missouri State Capital-The Assault Imminent-Immense Destruction on the Pacific Ruilroad-Probable Theories of the Invasion-Sympathy of the Rebel Soldiers with McClellan and the Peace Party-Small Comfort to the Democracy from the Invaders.

then, upon receiving supplies, proceeded towards night, after an eventful retreat. The credit of saving his ten guns is due mainly to the courage

held on by slow marches directly for the capital, not touching the river. The latest reports last night represent them as having crossed Cole's creek, and as surrounding Jefferson City. In their course they have destroyed eight long bridges on the Pacific road, including those over the Osage and Gasconade rivers, very large. The loss to the road cannot be less than half a million of dollars in property destroyed. It is singular, moreover, that the guard of one hundred and fifty men at the Osage, only seven miles from Jefferson, should have run upon the first appearance of the enemy, notwithstanding they had a good block house defence. Of the enemy's operations at Jefferson, we have only information to Friday noon, when their advance had appeared before the city, and an assault or siege was impending. There are in Jefferson City ample force to repel any attack from Price's whole forces, until the armies from this side can raise the slege. We suppose Gen. Price must know that, unless he attacks at once, he stands no chance of taking the capital. There are, besides the local commander, Col. Sanborn, portions of the forces of Gen. Brown, Gen. McNeil, and Gen. Fisk, who are also present. Gen. Pleasanton was despatched from this point, with a hundred men, during the week, to make his way to Jefferson by the north side of the river, and it is reported at headquarters that he has reached there. All of these commanders bear a good reputation. Gen. Brown, it may be remembered.

all who sympathize with their views, the result will

Again, it is a very impolitic move for the Democrats, for it gives color to the report of the proposed establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy through the agency of the American Knights, as revealed in the Indiana plots, of which Sterling Price was one of the heads. It is beyond contradiction also that the voices of the invaders are loud for McClellan. I am told of the capture of a railroad operative two days ago, at the Osage bridge. He vas asked whom he would vote for at the coming election, and upon replying McClellan, instinctively the forty or fifty rebel soldiers set up a loud theer. It becomes us to ask now, and the masses must ponder soon, what interest have these rebels in arms in the interest of McClellan? Is it not a confession that they regard their independence as bout lost, and that their best hopes for the future

the credit of the Government, so that in all political aspects the invasion is a mistake. It can only relound to the interest of President Lincoln, and nowever it may affect the price of gold, it need give no concern to the friends of Mr. Lincoln, and no I prefer to think that it is a purely military operation, designed for the purpose of effecting a diversion in favor of Lee and Hood, and also for the purpose of recruiting men. The rebel army cannot emain in the State; but they may destroy much of the internal improvements. I venture to say, also,

gold and greenbacks in his pocket. This explains the imminent danger in which the city was at one

the bleeding and prostrate body of an old man. The ex Governor, now General Wise, after looking time, when General Blair and other officers here on at the negroes beside him, asked the Captain how he liked his position. He replied that he had no ought to lie in bed with one of them niggers." Such, wounded defender of the Union was obliged to subon the 20th of July. hundred and fifty into each.

> Such is the brutal treatment which colored soldiars and their officers have received from the enemy, and such they will continue to receive until the Government shall demand for its colored sol diers and their officers the same usage which is

accorded to other troops among civilized nations.

I am glad to learn that the Captain and a second

occentric old men of polite comedy as well as the miscellaneous people of farce. We do not know what Warren may be as a Shakspearean actor, but his education seems to be complete. Miss Mestayer's Mrs. Hardcastle added to the

Year. Tons. Cwt. 259,886 12 761,020 0227,471 01

1090,906 14 253,552 09 691,531 15

Oct 8. \$185,875,206 20,066,557 4,181,111 146,333,022

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in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

And Postmasters are requested to set as agents for

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

BOARDS.

2000 City is new ... 1013; 1250 Earrell Oil ... 24
2000 U S 5 20 bds ep off 1013; 1000 Keystone Zinc ... 1
10 Union Bank ... 46 ... 1000 Heystone Zinc ... 1
50 Mechanics' Bank ... 200 Story Farm ... 84
200 Excession ... 13; 1000 Beading ... b10 614
200 Excession ... 13; 1000 Daizell ... 83
300 Keystone Zinc ... 25; 200 Green Mountain ... 5
60 Mc Iffiniock ... 61 ... 20 Morris Canal Pref. 135
100 R ea ding ... 61 ... 20 Morris Canal Pref. 135

The Ne w Ofleans Times of Monday week reports:

We hav exagain to notice general inaction in the market, not by regot any moment having been done in any branch of imade. In our leading steple in particular, the movies tent was entirely suspended—even the lots advertise; a zariction being withdrawn—in consequence of the desi at these from New York reporting Midding as baying de a lined there to \$15002155, while gold kad fallen to \$2 it \$2 uer dollar. The decline in the former, however, it is utilitated less to the continued down ward tendency of the latter than to the uniavorable state of the trade for n tendent goods, the demand for which had fallen to to an extent that some spinners had closed their in the 2nd offered the surplus stock of their raw material to read.

Corron.—It is accounts from New York reparting Midding at \$1.500 31. Shave completely unsetted our market, and we had veryor 2 sale to notice. The list offered at auction was widthdrawn. Early in the morning Midding was held, at \$2.00. Later in the day a lower rate would have been it reserved, but there was no inquiry.

The Produce n (ar. 55ts, as we have noticed for some time past, contin ue wory dull, and the sales are in a small way only. The demand for Flour is limited, and the market is dull. Wheat is very quiet. Oats have

LBAD.—We hear of no sales.
COPPER—Yellow metal is sailing in a small way at 50 C B in.

BARK—There is very little doing. Small sales of 1st No. 1 Quercitron are reported at \$45 \$50 ton CANDLIS.—Adamantine are scarce and selling a small way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the and the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the and the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the and the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the and the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the and the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the and the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the little way, at \$75 \$40 to \$50 to the little way, and the market is very dull, and prices are unsettled. Bio is quoted at \$35 \$55 \$50 to MOLASSES — Prices have declined, and we hear of no saies to fix quotations.

NAVAL STURES have again declined; small sales of Rosin are making at \$7(2) \$7 bhl. Sojrits of furpeatine is selling in a small way at \$2.70(2) 2.75 \$7 gallon.

OLIS.—Lard Oil is quiet and rather lower; we quote winter at \$1.90. Fish Oils continue dull; crude whals is quoted at \$1.6(2).63; bleached winter do, at \$1.706. 1.80. and winter sperm at \$2.40(2) 45 \$7 gallon. Linseed Oil has declined; small sales are making at \$1.30 \$7.35 \$7 gallon. Petroleum is very dull; small sales of crude are making at \$7(2) \$80. and refined in bond at \$600. \$62. \$7 gallon; free is quoted at 76(2) \$00. but we hear of no sales.

SUGAR —Prices are unseitled, but we hear of no sales to fix quotations.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in either Brandy or Gin, and prices are nominal. New England Rum is selling in a small way at \$2.10 P gallon. Whisky is yerr dull and lower; small sales of bbls are making at \$1.75@1.80 P gallon.

TALLOW.—Prices have declined; small sales of city rer dered are making at 14%@150 P ib, and country at 14@44c P; ib.

TOLACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or man factured, and the market is dull.

WOOL.—The market is very dull and prices have again declined, with little or nothing doing in the way of sales; we quote medium to fine fleece at \$500 100 P ib. way of sales; we quote meanum to man account 100c号 ib.
VINEGAE.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 26c号 gallon in bbls
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at
this port to day:

1,200 bbls.

Boston Markets, Oct. 10.

Flour.—The receipts since yesterday have been 6444
bbls. The market is dull. Sales of Western superfine
at \$8 26@875; common extra \$8 75@9 25; medium do
\$5 56@10 25; good and choice do \$10 500/4 \$ bbl.

Grain.—The receipts sincely esterday have been 1000
bushels corn, 4600 cast. Corn is in moderate demand.
Sales of Western mixed at \$1 63@1 55 \$ bushel. Oata
are in recady demand. Sales of Northern and Canada
at \$60@96 \$ bushel. Rye is selling at \$1530/170 \$
bushel. Shorts are dull at \$40 \$ bon. {
Provisions.—Pork is quiet. Small sales of prime at
\$80.000; mess \$16.000; clear \$15.000 \$
Beef 15 in steady demand; sales of Eavern and Western mess and extra mess at \$1.023 \$ bbl, cash. Lard
is dull; sales in bbls at 22.022½ \$ bb cash. Hams are
selling at 18.020c \$ bb cash.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1864. Sun Rises... 6 25 | Sun Sets..... 5 35 | High Water. 10 41.

Bark Two Brathers, Teague, Liverpool, Workman & Brig Vincennes, Hodgdon, Newburypork, L Andena a Co. drig Friede (Olden), Monnich, Falmonth, E A Souder hrig Friede (Uden), Maria (Co. 2006) A Co. 2006 Brig Romance, Duncan, Balkimore, J & Bazley & Co. 2007 Brig Romance, Howelf, Port Royal, H A Adams, Schr J Slusman, Howelf, Port Royal, New Bern, Qo. 2007 Behr Active, Fisher, Port Royal, D & Steison, Schr C Hadden, Fales, Alexandria, captain, Schr C amilla, Anderson, Eastpork, E A Sonder & Co. Schr Camilla, Anderson, Eastpork, E A Sonder & Co. Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Wannemacher

Schr Monterey, McLane, Ipswich, Sinnickson & Gloer.
Schr T Benedict, King, Providence, Castner, Sticktey, & Wellington.
Schr Marietta Hand, Brooks, Providence, L Audeneid & Co. reid & Co.

ichr C A Stetson, Stevens, Provincetown, captain.

Schr Naid Queen, Daniels, Naw York, captain.

Schr Naid Queen, Daniels, Naw York, captain.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Fort Monroe.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Fort Monroe.

Schr Percy Heilner, Grace.

do.

Schr Rellie D. Studams.

Schr E W Gardner, Somers, Hampton Roads, do.

Schr Gilbert Gracen, Weaver, Alexandria.

do.

Schr Emma Dorsey.

Schr H G Elly, McAllister, Washington, Tyler & Ce.

Schr I S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, France, Str. J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Bal