with great respect for Mr. EMERSON, we

cannot accept the apple in place of our

buckwheat, unless in the modified and aux-

iliary form of apple butter. It must be dis-

missed as something either positively dis-

Now what are we to do? We cannot aban

don the buckwheat cake. It will never do

to surrender it without a struggle. If Mr.

such we would be compelled to condemn

it. If Mr. CAMERON is anxious to bring

Bucks county back to its senses, he might

do it with a plentiful supply of buckwheat

cakes, but we are almost afraid to make

the suggestion for fear Mr. BELMONT or

Mr. WARD, who is known to be fond of

buckwheat cakes, might anticipate the dis-

tinguished ex-Senator. As for Berks, we

will ever have any reformatory effect, and

his staple it would be almost superfluous

clowever, we will make no further politi-

to recommend to our Democratic friends.

cal application of this painful subject,

gle suggestion. The shortening days and

crisp, falling leaves—the cold winds and

rushing upon us. It will be a dreary win-

ter to the poor, and many a circle of faces

that formerly smiled over the high-heaped,

ungainly, steaming dish, will have few

our duty to those poor friends and brothers.

Those whom God has blessed in substance

tions for charity and well-doing. Let us

and see that all the money we can spare

will be given to the needy and unfortu-

nate. There is no duty more holy than

this, and now, while there are time and op-

portunity, and no immediate pressing

want, we gladly urge it upon the ladies

and gentlemen who will probably read this

article as they sit amid the happiness of

home, surrounded with comfort and peace.

a well-ordered breakfast table, deliciously-

A LETTER OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,

written under date of September 22, has

made its appearance in print. In this Mr.

STEPHENS discusses the question of peace.

and, as usual, writes plausibly and dispas-

sionately. He speaks, of course, with ap-

reignty, the right of secession, and of

"giving aid and encouragement to the

Peace party at the North," for which pur-

pose the letter itself is evidently written.

fragrant coffee, and an unbounded supply

of buckwheat cakes.

such reasons to smile now. We must do

loyal or in sympathy with treason.

which was to be found serviceable in the de-struction of public property. It was generally understood in the councils of the order, in the State of Kentucky, that they were to be compensated for such destruction by the rebel Government, by receiving a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the property so destroyed, and that this value was to be derived from the estimate of the loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

9. Destruction of Private Property and Percecution loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

9. Destruction of Private Property and Persecution of Union Men.—It is reported by General Carrington that the full development of theorder in Indiana was followed by "a state of terrorism" among gan, Johnsen, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholomew, from some localities they were driven away attericks were burned; and that many persons, under their effects at a sacrifice, and troperty, sold their effects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their effects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their effects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their offects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their offects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their offects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their offects at a sacrifice, and removed to other their offer offer offer their brown country, the members of the order offent therefore their lives of all "Aboof the order openly threatened the lives of all "Abolitions;" who rejused to fign a peace memorial which they had prepared and addressed to Congress. In Missouri, also, similar outrages, committed upon In Missouri, also, similar outrages, committed upon the property of loyal citizens, are attributable, in a great degree, to the secret order.

In this connection the outbreak of the miners in the coal districts of eastern Pennsylvania, in the autumn of last year, may be appropriately referred to. It was fully shown in the testimony adduced, upon the trisks of these insurgents, who were guilty of the destruction of property and numerous acts of yielence, as well as murder, that they were goutrally members of a secret treasonable association, similar in all respects to the K. G. O., at the meetings of which they had been incited to the commission of the crimes for which they were tried and con-

10. Assassination and Murder.—After what has been disclosed in regard to tals intamous league of traitors and rufflans, it will not be a matter of surprice to learn that the cold blooded assassination of aion citizens and soldiers has been included in their devilish scheme of operations. Green B. Smith states in his confession that "The secret as-Santination of United States officers, soldiers, and Government employees has been discussed in the councils of the order and recommended. It is also hown in the course of the testimony that at a large meeting of the order in St. Louis in Way or June last, it was proposed to form a secret police of members of the order, for the purpose of patrolling the streets of that city at high tand killing every detective and soldier that could be readily disposed of that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected, not because of its flendish character— no voice being raised against its originality—but because only it was decined premature. At Louisville, in June last, a similar scheme was discussed among in June 1888, a similar scheme was discussed among the order for the waylaying and butchering of negro soldiers in the streets at night; and in the same month a party of its fmembers in that city was actually organized for the purpose of throwing off the track of the Nashville Radroad a train of colored troops, and seizing the opportunity to take the lives of as many as possible. Again, in July, the assassination of an obnoxious provost marshal, by betraying him into the hands of guerillas, was designed by members in the interior of Kentucky. Further, at a meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on June 14th 1884, the murder of one Orifin, a Government detective, who, as it was supposed, had betrayed the order, was deliberately discussed and fully determined upon. This fact is stated by Stidger in his report to Gen. Carrington, of June 17th last, and is more fully set forth in his testimony upon the trial of Dodd. He daposes that at the meeting in question Dodd himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, (thic where) Coffin was expected to be found, and there "dispose of the latter." He adds that prior to the meeting he the order for the wavlaving and butchering of negro latter." He adds that prior to the meeting, he himself conveyed from Judge Bullitt, at Louisville, to Bowles and Dodd, at Indianapolis, special instructions to have Coffin "put out of the way"—
"murdered"—" at all hazards."
The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, under date of June 12 last, that "the recent nuunder date of June 12 last, that "the recent numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and unconditional Union men throughout the military district of North Missouri, especially along the Western border," is to be ascribed to the agency of the order. The witness, Pitman, represents that it is "a part of the obligation or understanding of the order. to kill officers and soldlers "whenever it can be done by stealth, "as well as loyal citizens when considered important or/influential persons; and she adds, that while at Memphls, during the past summer, she knew that men on picket were screetly killed by members of the order approaching them in disguise. approaching them in disguise

In this connection may be recalled the wholesale assassination of Union solders by members of the order and their confederates at Charleston, Illinois, in March last, in regard to which, as a startling episode of the rebellion, a full report was addressed from this office to the President, under date of July 26th last. This concerted murderous assault upon a scattered body of men, mostly unarmed—apparently designed for the more purpose of destroying as many lives of Union solders as possible—is a forethe illustration of the unter malignity and designed. approaching them in disguise. forcible illustration of the utter malignity and de-pravity which characterize the members of this rder in their zeal to commend themselves as faithful allies to their fellow conspirators at the South. 11. Establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy - in concluding this review of some of the principal specific purposes of the order, it remains only to remark upon a further design of many of its leading members, the accomplishment of which they are represented as having deeply at heart. Having New England, and jealous of her influence and resources, and claiming that the interests of the West and Missisippi valley, are identical, and actuated further by an intensely revolutionary spirit, as well as an unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men have made the establishment of a Western or Northwestern Confederacy, in alliance with the South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting and conspiring. It is with this steadily in prospect that they are constantly seeking to produce discontent, disorganization, and civil disorder at the North. With this yiew they clear over every reverse of the Mississippi valiey, are identical, and actuated With this view, they gloat over every reverse of the armies of the Union, and desire that the rebellion shall be protracted until the resources of the Go-vernment shall be exhausted, its strength paralyzed, strength shall be statused, its strength paralyzed, sits currency hopelessly depreciated, and confidence everywhere destroyed. Then, from the anarchy which, under their scheme, is to ensue, the new Confederacy is to arise, which is either to unite itself with that of the South, or to form therewith a status of the south, or to form therewith a status of the south, or to form therewith a status of the south, or to form therewith a status of the south, or to form therewith a status of the south, or to form therewith a status of the south, or to form the south, or to form the south or to form close and permanent alliance Futile and extravegant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the set-tled purpose of many leading spirits of the secret-conspiracy, and is their favorite subject of thought and discussion. Not only is this scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the order, but it is openly pro-claimed. Members of the Indiana Legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that they will take their own State out of the Union, and recognize the independence of the South. A citizen, asptured by a guerilla-band in Kentucky last summer, records the last that the establishment of a new Confederacy as the deliberate purpose of the Western people was boastfully asserted by these outlaws, who also assured their prisoner that in the event of such establishment there would be "a greater rebellion than even!"

Lastly, it is claimed that the new Confederacy is elready organized; that it has a "provisional government," officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in secret operation. No comment is necessary to be made upon this treason, not now contemplated for the first time in our history. Suggested by the present rebellion, it is the logical consequence of the

VIII.—THE WITNESSES AND THEIR TESTIMONY. The facts detailed in the present report have been derived from a great variety of dissimilar sources, but all the witnesses, however different their situations, concur- so pointedly in their testimony, that the evidence which has been furnished of the facts must be regarded as of the most reliable character. The principal witnesses may be classified as fol-1. Shrewd, intelligent men, employed as detectives, and with a peculiar talent for their calling, who have gradually gamen the confidence of leadeen admitted to its temples and been initiated into been admitted to us temples and been initiated into one or more of the degrees. The most remarkable of these is Stidger, formerly a private soldier in our army, who, by the use of an uncommon address, though at great personal risk, succeeded in establishing such intimate relations with Bowles, Bullitt, Dodd, and other leaders of the order in Indiana and Kentucky, as to be appointed grand secretary for the latter State, a position the most favorable for obtaining information of the plans of these traitors and warning the Government of their in. traitors and warning the Government of their in-tentions. It is to the rare identity of this man, who has also been the principal witness upon the trial of Dodd, that the Government has been chief trial of Dood, that the Government has been enterly indebted for the exposure of the designs of the conspirators in the two States named.

2. Rebel officers and soldiers voluntarily or involuntarily making disclosures to our military authorities.—The most valuable witnesses of this class are orisoners of war, who, actuated by laudable mo tives, have of their own accord furnished a large amount of information in regard to the order, espe-cially as it exists in the South, and of the relations of its members with those of the Northern section. Among these, also, are soldiers at our prison camps, Among these, also, are soldiers at our prison camps, who, without designing it, have made known to our officials, by the use of the signs, &c., of the order, that they were members.

3. Seouts employed to travel through the interior of the border States, and also within or in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines.—The fact that some of these were left entirely ignorant of the existence of the order, upon being so employed, attaches an

the order, upon being so employed, attaches an creased value to their discoveries in regard to its operations.
4. Citizen prisoners, to whom, while in confine-4. Citizen prisoners, to whom, while in confinement, disclosures were made relative to the existence, extent, and character of the order by fellow-prisoners who were leading members, and who, in some instances, upon becoming intimate with the witness, initiated him into one of the degrees.

5. Members of the order, who, upon a full acquaintance with its principles, have been appalled by its infamous designs, and have voluntarily abandoned it, freely making known their experience to our military authorities.—In this class may be placed the female witness, Mary Ann Pitman, who, though in arrest at the period of her disclowho, though in arrest at the period of her disclosures, was yet induced to make them for the reason that, as the says, "at the last meeting which I attended they passed an order which I consider as atterly atroclous and barbarous; so I told them I would have nothing more to do with them." woman was attached to the command of the rebel Forrest, as an officer, under the name of "Lieutemant Rawley;" but, because her sex afforded her unusual facilities for crossing our lines, she was often employed in the execution of important commissions within our territory, and, as a member of the order, was made extensively acquainted with other members, both of the Northern and Southern sections. Her testimony is thus peculiarly valuable, and, being a person of unusual intelligence and force of character, her statements are sugginged. voman was attached to the command of the rebel force of character, her statements are succinet, pointed, and emphatic. They are also especially useful as fully corroborating those of other witnesses regarded as most trustworthy.

6. Officers of the order of high rank, who have been prompted to present confessions, more or iess detailed, in regard to the order and their connection with it. The principals of these are Hunt, Dunn, and Smith grand commander, deputy grand

commander, and grand secretary of the order in Missouri, to whose statements frequent reference has been made. These confessions, though in some degree guarded and disingenuous, have furnished regard to the secret operations of the order, especially in Missouri, the affiliation of its leaders with Price, &c. It is to be noted that Dunn makes the statement in common with other witnesses that, in statement in common with other witnesses that, in entering the order, he was quite ignorant of its true ipurposes. He says: "I did not become a member understandingly; the initiatory step was taken in the dark, without reflection and without knowledge."

7. Deserters from our army who, upon being apprehended, confessed that they had been induced and assisted to desert by members of the order. It was, indeed, principally from these confessions that the existence of the secret treasonable organization of the K. G. C. was first discovered in Indiana in the year 1862.

of the K. G. C. was first discovered in Indiana in the year 1862.

8. Writers of anonymous communications, addressed to heads of departments or provost marshals, disclosing facts corroborative of other more important statements.

9. The witnesses before the grand jury at India napolis, in 1863, when the order was formally presented as a treasonable organization, and those whose testimouy has been introduced upon the recent trial of Dodd. cent trial of Dodd.

It need only be added that a most satisfactory test of the credibility and weight of much of the evidence which has been furnished is afforded by the printed testimony in regard to the character and intention of the order, which is found in its national and State constitutions and its fruial. Indeed, the statements of the various witnesses are but presentations of the logical and inevitable consequences and results of the principles therein set forth.

In concluding this review, it remains only to state

In concluding this review, it remains only to state that a constant reference has been made to the elaborate official reports, in regard to the order, of Brigadier General Carrington, commanding District of Indiana, and of Col. Sanderson, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri. Marshal General of the Department of Missouri. The great mass of the testimony upon the subject of whe secret conspiracy has been furnished by these cofficers, the latter acting under the orders of Major General Rosecrans, and the former co-operating, under the instructions of the Secretary of War, with Major General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, as well as with Governor Morton, of Indiana, who, though at one time greatly embarrassed, by a Legislature strongly tainted with disloyalty, in his efforts to represe the domestic enemy, has at least search his State relieved from the danger of last seen his State relieved from the danger of a

Civil war.

But, although the treason of the order has been thoroughly exposed, and although its capacity for istal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its leaders, the seizure of its arms, and the other vigorous means which have been pursued, been seriously impaired, it is still busied with its secret plottings against the Government, and with its periid.

ous designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently issued new signs and pass-words, and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the Administra-tion at the coming election, and threaten an extend-ed revolt in the event of the re-election of President Lincoln.

In the presence of the rebellion and this secret order—which is but its echo and faithful ally—we cannot but be amazed at the utter and wide spread profilescy, personal and political, which these movements against the Government disclose. The guilty men engaged in them, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have troiden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Indea produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome from the slake of her demoralization, produced but one Catabut one Judas iscarlot, and Rome, from the slaks of her demoralization, produced but one Cata-line; and yet, as events prove, there has arisen together in our land an entire brood of such traitors, all animated by the same particidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentiess malignity for the dismemberment of our Union. Of this extraordingry pharmagon. lightly for the dismemberment of our Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenou—not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history—there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same common fountain. So florely intolerant and imperious was the temper enwendered by slavery, that when the Southern people, after having controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon the Government with the insolent fury with which they would have drawn their revolvers on a robellious slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have continued since to prosecute their warfare, amid all the barbarisms and atroctties naturally and necessarily inspired by the internal institution in whose interests they are sacrificing alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they struck at its life with the horrible criminality of a son stabbing the bosom of his own mother while impressing kisses on his cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States, who so completely fraternize with these conspirators, and whose machinations are now unmasked, it is as clearly the duty of the Administration to prosecute and punish as it is its duty to subjugate the rebels who are openly in arms against tion to prosecute and punish has it is the day in the rebels who are openly in arms, against the Government. In the performance of this duty it is entitled to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crushing the truculent fee ambushed in the haunts of this secret order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the armies which are so nobly sustaining our flag on the battle fields of the South. taining our flag on the battle-fields of the South. Respectfully submitted. Judge Advocate General.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. The Conspiracy Against the People. At length the grand disclosure of the notorious Western conspiracy, which has for a year past been patent to the moral mind of the public, is before us with legal evidence and the stamp of official au- that republican institutions are a failure. thority. In a careful report to the Secre- so that we are callous to treason itself. tary of War, Judge Advocate General and heedless even of anarchy, until HOLT, an officer whose fearless integrity it brings our house down upon our is imprinted in the national history, ex- | heads? Honest men of all parties, mark it noses at length the new secret plot and well-when our faith in freedom dies, faith. reason ramified and nourished from the in government is gone; this is the solution old and bitter root of secession and slavery, of conspiracy and insurrection. We and flourishing its dark and poisonous growth in all evil ways to corrupt the peo- a villain. Such testimony as that afforded ple and to kill the nation. The officers of | in the report of General Holy will the Government have, in their turn, been | not permit us to doubt. We, who take ubiquitous, vigilant, and secret, employing every effort to detect and root up this underground villainy, so as to whose malcontent mischief making on bebring before the eyes of the people half of the law seems a continual protest in proval of the Chicago platform, an armisthe whole infamy of a conspiracy, mean their own despite against the fact that they tice, a convocation of States, State soveand contemptible, but still monstrous, directed against their very heart's itself of the taint of conspiracy, and let life and honor. Truth is stranger than fic- traitors to the nation stand the outlawed of tion, and nothing could seem to be more sensational than this report. But it is merely the record of the court, which we | quiet of their consciences, and finally spurn have been reading for a week back, and it the men who have endeavored to betray is so true and complete a revelation that | them. The great wrong and crime comthe very few feeble and fearful attempts mitted is not against an Administration, but early made to ignore or deny it are abash- against the people. ed, silent, and overwhelmed. This disclosure has developed providentially up to the present hour, when it is proper that the people, sitting in judgment upon a great

cause, should comprehend it in its most conclusive form. Far be it from us to use it as a mere party argument; we lay it be- moment from the bustle and noise of the fore the simple and earnest thought of a | election to discuss it. Our writer is alarmed people desirous to preserve their country about the butter question. "What is to and themselves. Judge Holl's report furnishes a remarkable study to scholars of politics and his- cold, chilling winter days when the frosts. tory, as well as a lesson and a warning to cover the window pane and the snow rushes the nation. We shall not attempt to prove the report, for that entirely proves itself; but we may, in some manner, account for the political phenomenon which we are invited to contemplate. A people at war for the holiest cause which ever engaged a people, finds arrayed against it the worst | mans, but it is only due to our American of motives and the greatest of social crimes. In extremes like these, we must find phenomena of good and evil; but not all of our patriotic people were willing to accept the belief that no inconsiderable faction in the North were secretly and actually leagued with the common enemy. Yet pride, ambition, and outlawry, which rear themselves upon human slavery, have done this and more. They have spread the infection and contamination of evil through a large political party, and forged out of tured evidence of American progress. It opposition, however honest, and mistaken patriotism, however well-meaning, a weapon for patricide. No doubt exists but that the most depraved politicians of this faction controlled the voice and votes of a party, and claimed the proprietorship and direction of the Government policy for the next four years. So far they succeeded, but now the people are made aware of the means with which they attempted to rule and ruin their party and their country. Let all honest and well-disposed men receive and ponder these impartial, undeniable facts, which strike the tongue of falsehood speechless. It is hard to realize that still for a mess of pottage, or forty pieces of silver, or out of reckless self-indulgence or ingrained depravity, Northern men, neighbors of the same brave men who fight our battles, are willing to kindle revolution in the North, precipitate lestruction upon the backs of our paralyzed armies, save rebellion by crushing law, order, and Government, and preserve the South by immolating the North. Wellfire, and peace and comfort and home. the rebellion itself is just such a miracle. After that, which in its whole life is strange and abnormal, nothing is strange. Northern treason may be meaner, but | tion from Mr. VAUX, or a volume of poems does not, on the whole, surpass it; and yet, we are willing to allow to the rebel a certain honesty which this Northern GUY FAWKES OF TITUS OATES does not possess. Since we have heard of honesty even among thieves, we are not deceived as to the quality of the earnestness or sincerity which we occasionally find in our enemies, and which is sometimes claimed for the very men who have led the Western conspiracy. The most distinguished murderers of the past have "wrought with a sad sincerity," and villainy and wrong have their fanaticism as well as good. Nor is it difficult to conceive how theories of vice, or associations of crime, gain thousands of ready or mistaken adherents, There is no tribunal but God, time, and posterity to sit in judgment upon the crimes to which a multitude of people become at last the unwilling accessories, or perhaps | the parlor with a scowl, and sends new dethe tolerated evils in history would become | spair into the heart of her hesitating lover. appalling to the narrowest mind, and loath- Buckwheat cakes would have softened some to the common hangman. We Mary's heart, and her whole life might of Frederick City, and Mr. D. W. Middle and committee much using the common hangman. We Mary's heart, and her whole life might of Frederick City, and Mr. D. W. Middle and committee might of the common hangman. only know at last the crimes of the people in the vengeance which they inflict upon themselves. The people of France, of England, and of the South have gone through different phases of this ordeal of retribution. There is an insanity in mischief which men seldom appreciate;

scribed by Shakspeare's Prospero. in whom opportunity "Awaked an evil nature; and my trust, Like a good parent, did beget of him A falsehood, in its contrary as great. As my trust was; which had, indeed, no limit, A confidence sans bound. He being thus lorded Not only with what my revenue yielded, But what my power might else exact-like one Who having unto truth, by telling of it, Made such a sinner of his memory To credit his own lie; he did believe

and the inner life of the politician is much

like the moral life of the people whom he

misleads. A keen purpose is a sort of in-

tellectual integrity which men admire, with-

out reflecting whether it is good or bad.

Fired and spurred with this we have seen

how many politicians go ahead of them-

selves, compromise with falsehood, and at

last, out of their own self-deception, be-

lieve their own lies, like that usurper de-

He was indeed the Duke." * * * Observers of events will know how to nake wide application of such a text. We know well how the credulity of the people may beget in itself just such a process as that through which the politician misleads himself and the thousands with him. Nil. admirari: CATALINE was, upon the whole. hardly worse than VALLANDIGHAM; and things retain their proportion. Base and

wretched traitor and demagogue, fanatic island of New Jersey. There is little doubt ascal as he appears to be, we have heard | that if the delegation from New Jersey had before of Arnold and of Judas. Even a faction of Judases, armed to betray, and whisky its members would never have yet ready with their own weapons to commit suicide, do not, of course, surprise us But do not let us mistake names and men, or we may raise up thrones for our betrayers and gibbets for our saviors.

The people have now the whole revelation of the time before them. They must not refuse the truth, or palter over it, or strive to hide it from themselves. It is manifest that a somewhat formidable conspiracy to disrupt the North, betray and overturn the Government, and establish a STANTON were to threaten the farmers with Western Confederacy, has been brought universal conscription they might be perto light. Beyond a doubt this conspiracy snaded to reduce the price of butter, but gathered money and supplies, recruited this would be an arbitrary act, and as men, and furnished information to the enemy while it counselled resistance to the law and assassination of the officers and friends of the Government. The lodges of a secret oath-bound treason were scattered throughout the North, and organizations, armed and drilled, were projected to turn the balance of power in the scale of the

rebellion. Notorious politicians head this crowning infamy, and, where Dodd is only | are convinced that nothing but old rye a subordinate agent. Vallandigham is a general in-chief, the editor of the New York Daily News is a patriarch or priest, and the representatives of a vulgar and insolent faction, which demoralizes and contaminates the ranks of our political opponents, but conclude our comments with a sinare satraps and dignitaries. This is no 'meal-tub plot," we beg to assure all who are insincere enough to affect indifference; | chill mornings, all remind us that winter is it is of the highest moment to the education and safety of the people. This contemptible conspiracy took place under cover of parchment, the "Constitution," and the "habeas corpus," alike the shield and buckler of Dodd and Vallandigham. Beaven save the mark! how long will our demagogues cloak themselves with the law, in order to and store must make ready their preparakidnap it away into slavery?—how long will our people believe that murderers are organize our associations for doing good, martyrs, because they swear by the "Constitution?" Are we not tired of it and disgusted with it all? or have we begun to believe the drivelling talk of weak men should not cease to believe that a villain is

the law for our doctrine, surely cannot hold up convicts for our leaders-men remain unhanged. Let our politics purge all parties True men will take the whole lesson to their hearts, turn it over in the

subject, and we have no doubt our political

friends will allow us to turn aside one

become of us with butter at seventy cents

a pound?" What is to become of us those

up around the kitchen door? And particu-

larly what shall we do without buckwheat

cakes? A cake made of buckwheat is a

simple article of food, but it is certainly an

emblem of civilization. We are not aware

that it was known to the Greeks or Ro-

feeling to say that for all ancient civiliza-

tion we have a profound contempt. We

believe it is beyond question that our great

American epic, that which serves us for

antiquity and truth as the Iliad or the

Niebelungen Lied, is the late Mr. BAR-

Low's poem on "Hasty Pudding." But we

have advanced since Mr. BARLOW's time;

and while we are willing to regard "Hasty

Pudding" as a primitive type, an embryo

creation, the buckwheat cake is the ma-

would not be an irreverent or unnatural

argument to say that if the buckwheat-cake

had been properly appreciated there would

have been no rebellion. This, after all, is

the great mistake of the Southern people.

They despised the buckwheat cake, and

went after evil contrivances in the shape

of corn. According to our curly-headed

singers, the minstrels, the type of South-

ern civilization was the hoe cake, between

which and pure culture there is a great

antagonism. People who live on corn

cannot be expected to attain that high dig-

nity of advancement which always fol-

lows the buckwheat cake, for corn sug-

whisky and brigadier generals of the Con-

federate army-but no such associations

cluster around our beloved buckwheat.

The evil demon of intemperance has never

degraded it into whisky, or gin, or rum.

It suggests long nights, and bright, ruddy

faces streaked with sweetness, and large

eyes reflecting the flames of the blazing

Therefore the crisis in butter suggests a

more weighty dispensation than even the

election of General McCLELLAN, an ora-

from Mr. TUPPER. We might survive

these calamities, for they could at best

only throw back the progress of truth and

taste for a few years: but there can be no

such escape from the new visitation. Are

there to be no more whist parties, and must

Johnny go to bed with a supper of cold

corn bread? There might be a compromise

with potatoes, but we have the authority

of the English nation that the potato is a

rebellious esculent. We believe that the

London Times has demonstrated, even to

its own satisfaction, that had it not been

for potatoes Lord Edward Fitzgerald

would never have died in prison, and Mr.

EMMETT would have been spared his

melancholy and prosy dying address.

Johnny cannot be compensated with

potatoes, and no wonder he goes to

bed rebellious. No wonder Mary enters

have been happy. It has been suggested

by thoughtful, social economists that roast-

ed chestnuts or apples might be substituted

for our glorious buckwheat. Now, on this

question, we do not wish to be misunder-

stood. There is a magnitude in the chest-

nut question that quite attracts us. We do

not remember to have seen the chestnut

degraded into whisky, or gin, or rum; it

is not a favorite in the Confederate army,

and the only allusion to chestnut burrs in

the whole expanse of Southern literature

is a sentimental tribute to the virtues of a

certain Miss KATY DEAN. Therefore, we

are rather charmed with the chestnut, but we

cannot compare it with our buckwheat. It

has been appropriated by a tribe of foreign.

ers, and we believe is one of the causes of

the progress in Italian opera. In this re-

spect we must condemn the chestnut as

snobbish. It does very well in its way,

just as white kid gloves and fancy vests,

and Mr. VERDI's opera will do. But we

cannot always, be gloved and arrayed in

gay colors, and there is nothing domestic

in Mr. VERDI's tremendous music. There-

fore, we abandon the chestnut in despair

to its Italian sympathizers and friends, as

we are afraid we must abandon the apple.

Mr. Emerson tells us the apple is "a social

fruit;" but it will not bear investigation

To be frank, the apple has been degraded;

it is nothing more than cider and apple

whisky. Cider gave us a feeble President

once on a time, and apple whisky is univer-

sally conceded to be the cause of the gene-

ral darkness that pervades our neighboring

Speaking of a Convention of the States, Mr. Stephens says: "The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized repreentatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the Buckwheat Cakes. extinction or extermination of one side or the other A correspondent sends us a pleasant must be ended sooner or later by some sort of neagreeable communication on a domestic

"From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions, and the relation of the States toward each other and towards the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute de-"Delegates might be clothed with powers to con-

sult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adby the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding "All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interested parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of

Mr. Stephens, it will thus be seen, acknowledges only one way to treat with the South, and that by acknowledging the Confederacy. Union he mentions very shadowily. Peace is the main idea of his letter, and separation its only deduction. Nothing can be done unless sovereign State rights are recognized as greater than those of the General Government. This is a curious attitude for the man who at the beginning of our troubles strove hard to show a stubborn people that they had not a grain of reason to secede or rebel, and who would now insist that a great Government should be liable at any time to find itself at the mercy of the smallest dependency and the

meanest minority. GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE, brother of Dr. KANE, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has taken a decided position in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. General Kane was the old leader of the "Bucktails," and his heroic, gallant, and successful career as a soldier is not forgotten by Pennsylvania. Though disabled by wounds, he has not regests long marches and short rations, and | signed his commission. Such a man could do no less than support Mr. Lincoln, and give his vote to the cause for which he has risked his life.

MR. JOSEPH A. WARE, formerly connected with this paper, and more recently engaged in the free-labor experiment in Mississippi, has been appointed solicitor for the sixth auditor's office of the Treasury Department. Mr. WARE is an accomplish ed writer and an able lawyer, and his appointment to public duty will be a great advantage to the Government.

THE Chicago Times threatens civil war if the electoral vote of Tennessee is counted. Why is it that these journals of peace are so anxious for war? Their bloodthirsty proclivities might be exercised on the enemies of the country.

EDWARD STANLY, of California, has come out for MCCLELLAN .- Exchange. Who is STANLY?

WASHINGTON.

The funeral train of Chief Justice TANEY left. here yesterday morning. His request that his funeral ceremonies might be conducted without any display or pomp whatever was observed as far as praccapio. A special train, appropriated by W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Fisq., conveyed the corpse, ac-tives, and a few friends. The pall-bearers were United States Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia; Messrs. Carlile, Conway, Robinson, and Cox, of the Wathington Bar; Mr. TYLER, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The train proceeded directly to Frederick, where the body will be interred.

President Lincoln and several members of the Cabinet, together with a large number of members of the Bar, accompanied the remains of Chief Justice TANBY to the train. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE ARMY. The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, accompanied by the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Surgeon General, to confer with General GRANT upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that, by the transfer of the seat of war to the cotton States, a con siderable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence depart

Secretary Fessurden and other prominent per sonages have also left Washington for the Army of THE NEW LOAN.

It is a noticeable feature that among the bids fo the late \$40,000,000 loan was an increased number rom National Banks in various parts of the country. About one hundred of them forwarded pro It has already been stated that the Secretary o the Treasury has accepted all offers at and over 31-100ths, and so much of those at 30-100ths premium as will make the sum of forty millions, the pro-

portion of the latter being 60 per cent. of the entire mm bid for at the figure. The Secretary took some hours for consideration efore coming to a conclusion, he having reserved the right to decline all bids not in his opinion ad vantageous to the Government. REPORTED DISCHARGE OF COUNTERFEITERS ON BAIL. It is stated here that the counterfeiters, Rober

R. MILLER and JAMES MORRIS, arrested at Port Jervis, New York, have been discharged, on giving NATIONAL CURRENCY. Notes of the denomination of \$500 and \$1,000 have een prepared, and will soon be distributed to the National banks.

THE WAR. not been under the influence of apple nominated Gen. McClellan at the Chicago THE ARMY ON THE JAMES. Convention. Altogether, therefore, and

> THE CUERILLAS IN MARYLAND. REPORTED BURNING OF POOLESVILLE.

RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. TERRY

TOWARD RICHMOND.

Important Advices from Kentuc'ay, Missouri, Louisiana, and Lexas. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. TERRY WITHIN TWO AND A HALF MILL S OF RICHMOND-THE ENEMY DEIVEN TO HIS, ENTRENCHMENTS,

Special Correspondence of The Press. J HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD. BEFORE RICHMOND, October 14, 1864. The quiet of the past few days was broken yester. day morning by an advance of the 10th Corps, under General Terry, Major General Birney being absent on a sick leave. It was a grand reconnoissance in force to develope the enemy's new line of works between the Charles City and New Market roads Kantz's cavalry moved out in the morning as early as three o'clock, in fine order and excellent spirits, bearing no evidence of the temporary reverse o ast Friday, on the extreme right of the line, and advanced in the course of the day within two miles of Richmond. The 1st Brigade, under Colonel Curtie, and the 2d, under Colonel Moore, were stationed on the extreme left of the line joining the works of the 10th Corps, to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. General Ames, of the 1st Division commanded th right of the line, while General William Birney

was thrown out as skirmishers, and they advanced without faltering, driving the enemy into his entrenchments around Richmond. This regiment remained on duty until about noon, when it was relieved by the 5th U.S. Colored Troops, who fully sustained the good opinion which the 7th had ac quired during the earlier part of the day. After the enemy had been driven into his strongholds about the city. General Ames thought he discovered a weak point in his defences, and advanced against it. This idea proved, however, to be a deusion, and the assaulting party was ordered to fall back, which they did in good order. The enemy feeling a little disappointed that General Ames was not entrapped, made a sortie, which was handsomely repulsed, The object of this reconnoissance was to ascertain

the strength of the new works which the enemy was

onstructing. Of course, the firing was very heavy,

the musketry quick and sharp, and many good men

fell to rise no more. But the object of the advance

marshalled the left. The 7th U.S. Colored Troops

being accomplished, the troops all, as they had during the entire day, returned in the best of order, without the loss of a man on the way. Rarely has a reconnoissance been so satisfactorily made. The soldiers came up and relieved each other in grand style, while the unbroken fire of the artillery was sufficient evidence of its excellent working order. About twilight, or a little before, the 11th Corps reached the point from which it moved, not pushed back, but returning at will. The enemy feared to leave his works even to follow us on our return. The information which General Butler has been able to obtain by this movement is deemed invaliable, but, of course, it could not be obtained without ome loss, which, in killed and wounded, will not exceed three hundred. We lost none by capture. among the killed is Capt. A. G. Dickey, 8th U. S. T. He belonged to Lewistown, Pa., where he is well known as a gentleman, while here he was bighly appreciated as an excellent and brave officer. Major Kemp, 10th Connecticut, was also killed. Lieut. Colonel Smith, 62d Ohio, is mortally

fabrunov. Capt. Lewis, 8th U.S. C.T., wounded, abdomen Lieut. Lewis, 8th U. S. C. T., flesh wound, hand. Lieut. Krilis, 8th U.S.C.T., flesh wound, log. Adjutant Spaulding, 29th U.S.C. T., slightly in ROLLIN. THE REBELS CHECKING DESERTIONS - APPRIL HENLED RAID OF THE ENEMY.

of the Potomac says the enemy exercise the utmost rigilance to prevent desertion. The rebel cavalry appear to have been massing on our left, meditating, it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren Station. Preparations vere made to give them a fitting reception Many new recruits having arrived, drilling roing on at all hours of the day. Cannon and musket shot are frequently inter changed by the opposing armies. A soldier of the 2d Maryland Regiment has been shot for desertion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- A letter from the Army

THE GUERILLAS IN MARYLAND. OBEBY'S RAID ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ALL THE CARS BUT THREE BURNED BY THE RE-RELS-THE TRAINS NOW BUNNING AS USUAL. BALTIMORE. Oct. 15 .- The train on the Baltimor and Ohio Railroad, interrupted by Moseby, consisted of six passenger cars, a baggage, a mail, and the halted before the guerillas took possession of each and began plundering the passengers. The robbers were led by the guerilla chieftain Moseby, who orlered the passengers to get into three of the cars. while his men set fire to the rest of the train: About twenty soldiers and a paymaster were made prison. ers, and our informant stated that a rumor was current at Martinsburg that upwards of forty thousand dollars, intended for the payment of soldiers, were also captured. The train, including the baggage

car, was consumed by fire, nothing but the trucks The train from the West arrived within a short distance of the place where the up train was can tured, and would have shared its fate had not the engineer of the captured train, who made his escape during the confusion, signalled it to stop. The Western train arrived at the Camden-street Denot at half past 10 o'clock last evening, and from a Yesterday afternoon, when the train arrived at Harper's Ferry, the conductor was advised to be cautious in moving towards the city, as a squadron of Union cavalry had, during the morning, engaged a body of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks. The train made three attempts to pass the rebels at that point. Mose by was present during the attack on the train

and sauntered about, twirling a switch, as unconemonstrated with about robbing the passengers and destroying the train, he remarked that it could not be helped; he had orders to such effect, and that the affair was only a Roland for an Oliver. His gang numbered about 150, and were well clad and armed to the teeth. The trains are now running as usual.

General Stevenson, at Harper's Ferry, has posted his cavairy in a situation to prevent a repetition o STATE-RUMORED ROBBERY AND BURNING OF POOLESVILLE - ALARM OF THE FARMERS-A FORCE SENT IN PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—From couriers from the eighborhood of Rockville and other portions of Montgomery county, Maryland, we learn that it is eported there that a body of guerrillas, variously estimated at from 150 to 200 strong, crossed the Poomac at White's Ferry, yesterday afternoon.

The guerillas are supposed to be commanded by White, who knows every foot of ground in that section of country. At 12 o'clock last night a report was received at Rockville that the guerillas had enered Poolesville, ransacked the stores, and then The distance from White's Ferry to Poolesville is

leven miles, and from thence to Rockville is eighteen miles. As two o'clock this morning a report reached here from our advanced post on the Rockville road, that last evening two thousand mounted rehalf crossed the river at the mouth of the Monocacy. nd were advancing on Rockville. The military authorities here, however, believe that the number of rebels who have crossed into Maryland is greatly overrated, and that it is nothing more than a horse stealing party. Farmers who have arrived here state that the party of rebels which appeared at Poolesville do ot number over one hundred men. General Harden, who commands the troops on the Rock-

ville road, has sent a force in pursuit of the inva ders. and it is believed that they will not escape with impunity. THE POTCHAS CROSSED NEAR BOWARD'S FERRY BY WHITE'S GUERILLAS RE-WOLL GUERILLAS RE PORTED IN MARYLAND. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Information has reached ere that yesterday aftern, on about one hundred of White's guerillas crossed at a ford of the Potomac six miles above Edward's Ferry, and advanced to

Poolesville, Maryland, where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage. The are that later in the day another guerilla band crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville

THE WAR IN GEORGIA. THE MILITARY SITUATION—SHERMAN WORKING TO

KEEP OPEN HIS COMMUNICATIONS. CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 15-7 P. M.-Reports o couts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walker. and Whitfield counties have been scoured by a small party of rebel cavalry, who were not very effective in destroying the railroad. General Schofield sent out a strong reconr DE Darty to-day to discover the whereahouts of the ebel column said to be moving towards the west. Scouts of the 44th Colored Regiment in garrison t Dalton, and who escaped after Colonel Johnson'

surrender, arrived to-day and give various accounts Ringgold and intermediate points have bee trengthened by General Schofield. Nothing definite is known as to Sherman's whare abouts, but he is known to be energetically at work o keep open his route to Atlanta no matter what rebel column may interfere.
UNION RE-OCCUPATION OF RINGGOLD—REPORTED

SURRENDER OF DALTON TO HOOD. CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 15-9 P. M.-Our forces to lay re-occupied Ringgold, and the block-house welve miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridge rate. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the 46th Colored Regiment, surrendered to Hood's army vesterday, but nothing official has been received. There is no communication yet with There was an abundance of supplies at Atlanta

n anticipation of such a movement by the rebels. Major Gen. Stedman has arrived and resumed command of the district. Six months' supplies are on hand, and the officers of the army feel confident that Hood is making a novement that will certainly prove disastrous to himself. [Despatches from General Shorman are expected to arrive this morning. They will probably give

the facts in regard to the reported abandonment of

Dalton.-ED. THE PRESS.]

THE MISSOURI INVASION. THE REBELS RETREATING—THEY SCATTER AND PLUNDER THE COUNTRY—PROVISIONS FOR EX-PELLING THEM-ROSECRANS IN THE FIELD-ATROCITIES OF THE CHIVALRIC SOUTHBONS. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

I think it may be safely put down that the rebel army of General Price is retreating. The principal damage of the raid is done, and we are relieved, at all events, of the apprehension of further military lisacter. After the felgned attack upon Jefferson Cir.g-which, indeed, might have proved serious had the place not been so well defended—the course of the rebels was westward and southward. On passing through California, a place twenty-five miles weel of Jefferson, the rebels had a large train of emply wagons. This is a sure indication that they intended and desired a hasty march, Gen. McNell, who arrived in town last night from Jefferson City, gives it as his opinion that Price himself has retreated towards the Southwest by way of Warsaw, and is now making haste towards Springfield, although reports at the department

headquarters represent him as having his head-

quarters at Boonville, the scene of his earliest ex-

ploits at a very late day. Gen. McNell, who must

have had reports from the pursuing forces, is most libely to be correct, in which case but few days will elapse before this State is free from armed, organized Gen. Rosecrans went to the field last night, and is at Jesserson City to-day. It is needless to say that his appearance in the saddle is quite late in the day However, it matters but little, as we have not cavalry to pursue effectively, and there is nothing to do but repair the damage they have done. -One report says that two thousand of them have crossed the Missouri river at Boonville. Gen. Fisk. with -- men has crossed, and is now moving up the north bank in the direction of St. Joseph, so as to head them off. Gen. Sanborn, with cavalry, is

pushing on towards Sedalia in the rear of one

column of the enemy. The raiders were exchanging about three hundred worn out and broken-down horses daily for such as they could pick up along the route. They are taking with them all the young men in the country who show the least sympathy with them. In this respect they are doing a real service to the State. It should be more generally known that they are behaving themselves very badly in other respects. Although Gen. Price, pseudo Gov. Reynolds, and other officers disclaim any countenance at outrage and barbarity, there are many cases reported. In the single village of Union, Franklin county, they forcibly ravished three German women and brutally persecuted others to compel them to reveal where their money or liquor was hidden. 🤾

The impression made upon the people of the State is not favorable, and in another respect there is good to be derived from the incursion. It has long been a pet theory of the rebel leaders that in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland the people are overwhelmingly loyal to the South, and that if a powerful rebel army were in their midst they would rise unanimously to shake off what they speak of as the Lincoln tyrant's yoke." Maryland and Kentucky have both been abundantly tried, and have failed to respond to the se-

ductions of treason. Missourl, although containing more of the revolutionary element than either, has turned a deafear also; and now we see the chivalric Southerners of Missouri volunteering at the point of the bayonet, just as the conscripts in Georgia and Alabama do. A writer in the Morning Republican says:

"The outrages committed at Washington, Mo., although great, are a bagatelle compared to the deeds of wickedness perpetrated in the surrounding country. Men tied to trees and stoned to death, negro servants shot, women ravished—all these things were cone—but the theme is too painful for me to dilate upon, and too unseemly for description me to dilate upon, and too unseemly for description in any respects he journal. That these deeds were committed, I know, for I conversed with some who had been unwilling eye witnesses to the acts, whilst in two instances I heard from the lips of the victims the story of the wrong which has ruined their own health and happiness, blasted their own future and that of their offspring.

"In one instance the husband was compelled (tied) to witness the outrage of his wife. If these errots. to witness the outrage of his wife. If these statements are doubted the full particulars can be furnished. The stay of the Confederates in town in no niened. The stay of the Confederates in town in no wise differed from their visits to other places—save that they were only moderately drink—a state of things owing it is to be presumed to the fact that the staple drink here is 'layer.' How the ragged Beachandlang and warrante and the staple drink here is 'layer.' Bacchanalians could patronize anything so Intense ny Duten, is more than I can account for, save Thus far the raid has developed no concerted action in political matters, and was, I believe, purely

improving the prospects of the Democratic candidate. It is certainly true that the rebel soldiers showed great sympathy for McClelian's cause, and also showed favor to McClellan voters. The division of enrolled militis, under the command of Gen. Pike, have been ordered to return to the city, with a small exception of a detail for guarding bridges on the railroad. There is no doubt that the militia organization has been of great service in warding off an attack upon this city, and in supplying the places of the United States troops spirit in her organization of militia, and will no doubt see her reward in the policy. Would it not be well for the cities of Philadelphia and Harris

the enemy? The political prospects in the State are becoming more settled. We shall probably have a Presi dential election, though not a full vote, as many of the inhabitants of the State have fled lately. It is gratifying to know, however, that the State will, in case of a free election, send Union electors. Missouri has usually been allowed to be in favor of McClellan. This I have good reason for saving is not the case. The success of the Democratic orators who are stumping the State has not been so brilliant as they could desire. In fact, the presence of Union soldiers at nearly every town does not agree with peace-sneaking Democrats in the breasts of all Western soldiers. Observe the votes of the army at the election of Tuesday. The Western fighting men have no votes to give to a party of peace, concession

burg to be similarly prepared against incursions of

and pardon-asking. CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT EVACUATION OF SEDA LIA BY THE REBELS. Sr. Louis, Oct. 16.—About two thousand rebels with two guns, under Jeff Thompson, attacked Se dalia at two o'clock yesterday, and drove the militia attack, but finally surrendered and were paroled on the spot. The citizens were released without parole. The rebels left during the night, and a The rebels robbed the stores of several thousand dollars' worth of boots and shoes, and burned the water station, but did no other injury to the railroad. The rolling stock was all sent to Tipton. Price is reported to be missing in Lexington. Bill Anderson cut the North Llissouri Railroad at High Hill, and is reported to have visited New Florence. Anderson says his only orders are to

RUMORS OF AN ATTACK ON PADUCAH. CAIRO, Oct. 15 .- Cairo is full of rumors of a threatened attack on Columbus, Ky., and reinorcements have been sent there. A large rebel force is reported at Mayfield, threat ening Paducah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The steamers Yazoo and Creole have arrived from New Orleans, the latter bringing advices of the 9th inst. ney, Mississippi, consisting of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette on the 2d instant, captu ring 600 head of cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. ed the rebels at Woodville, on the 6th instant, cap turing three guns, two officers, and fifty-four men and killing forty others. Our loss was none. A cavalry expedition, under General Lee, captured Clinton, Louisiana, on the 6th instant, with thirty prisoners, including Lieutenant Colonel Pinckney, the rebel provost marshal general of the district, and considerable stores and ammunition.

A reconnoissance sent out from Morganzia unde Colonel Guppy, of the 2d Wisconsin, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, returned previous to the 6th, after a severe skirmish with one thousand rebel cavalry. Our loss was two killed and three or four wounded. The enemy's loss is were taken. A force under Col. Dye. of the 20th Iowa, occupy Semmesport and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafa-Bayou. The steamer Emily B. Souder, from New York, had arrived at New Orleans.

Advices from Matamoros give a rumor of the capture of the steamer Ike Davis, bound from Bagdad to New Orleans, by a party who had taken passage on her, and who ran her into Galveston, A centleman who left Bagdad on the 21st ult. arrived at New Orleans and reports the five hundred French marines yet there and entrenched. Six

back by Cortinas. The boats were lying too low to command the banks of the river. Continued driven rains had prevented the French troops from moving down from Menterey, though it was reported that the cavalry were within two days' maron of Matamoros, waiting for the infantry to come up. It was reported that Cortinas had his guns bearing on Brownsville, and threatened to bombard that place if the Texans molested him. The crops in Louisiana are short, the daily rains having damaged them. The further gathering of cotton in Lafourche district is almost impossible. and few planters of sugar will make enough for

their home consumption. Hay, rice, potatoes, and corn are in very limited yield. THE RESULTS OF COLONEL OSBAND'S EXPEDITION— CONTINUOUS SCOUTING UP THE YAZOO RIVER-LARGE CAPTURES BY OUR TROOPS. NATCHEZ, Oct. 9.—Particulars of Col. Osband's expedition have been received. He debarked from ransports, at Tunica Bend, on the 3d, and early on the 6th surrounded the rebels at Woodville. He killed forty-five of them, including one major, and captured three guns, two officers, and fifty-four men. our loss was four horses killed. The rebels were commanded by Major Cook. A battalion of the 3d United States Cavalry (co. ored) captured the guns, rebel telegraph instru-

ments, and many important despatches. They also captured a large amount of commissary and quarermaster's stores, which were destroyed. Saveral nundred head of cattle, horses, and mules were turned over to Colonel Kent at Fort Adams, and were shipped to this place. Colonel Osband then went some distance beyond. Woodville, but finding no enemy, joined Colonel Farras. The two commands then returned to Natchez, bringing in more stock. Colonel Kent also captured a great deal of stock while marching from Funica to Fort Adams. Lieut. Gibbs, of the rebel secret service in this vi-

cinity, was killed. The series of operations undertaken by General Dana have consisted of one almost continuous scout from far up the Yazoo on the north, to Rayon Sara on the south. The fruits of these raids include a large number of cattle, 500 horses and | street,

mules, and various supplies, including 56 bales of Lieut Earl, of the spect al scouts, arrived last night from the vicinity of St. Joseph, on the west side of the river, having captured one major, two captains, and severe mail bags, containing important official private letters, in transit from the trans-Mississe ppi Department to the rebel headquarters. He also recaptured 13 battle-flags which had been from the United States soldiers in previous engagements.

ORTHER DETAILS OF ASBOTH'S EXPEDITION-CAPTURE OF AN EX-SENATOR. CAIRO, Oct 15 -The steamer Mollie Able has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 9th inst. The steamer Emily B. Souder, from New York on the 28th, had arrived at New Orleans. Cotton was depressed; Middling, \$1,20. The large receipts of flour from St. Louis had weakened the market. General Asboth's expedition into West Florida reached Mariana on the 27th ultimo, and captured

that place, after a stubborn resistance, taking 81 prisoners, including a brigadier general, one colo nel, and a large quantity of stores, 200 horses and mules, 400 head of cattle. Our loss was 32 killed and wounded. Among the former were Captain Young and Lieutenant Avers. The expedition to Fort Gibson captured N.T. Ellet, formerly United States Senator. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10 .- No tidings have yet been received of the steamer Morning Star, which

eft New York on the 1st inst. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. EECAPE OF A UNION OFFICER FROM CHARLESTON-RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER - NO UNION PRISONERS NOW IN CHARLESTON—CAPTURE OF REBEL MILITIA IN FLORIDA-REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BATTALION OF THE ENEMY AT TALLAHASSEE -A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SUNK OFF CHARLESTON. NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived last night. Captain Cox, of the 55th Pennsylvania, had esaped from Charleston prison, and says that twenty deaths from yellow fever are daily occurring in Charleston. The Union prisoners have all been sent out of the city. About four thousand rebel troops are in and about

Oberleston. General Foster has recently made a tour of in spection of our fortifications in Florida. Colonel Noble lately captured a camp of militia at Enterprise, Florida, and it is reported that a rebel battalion under Major Olench were made prisoners at Tallahassee. A large side-wheel blockade-runner was sunk b our fleet at the entrance to Charleston harbor, and another steamer was driven back while endeavor ing to run out.

REBEL BRUTALITIES. THE REBELS FORCING COLORED PRISONERS OF WAR TO WORK ON THEIR FORTIFICATIONS-BRUTAL TREATMENT OF UNION WOUNDED B THE REBELS-LETTERS FROM GENERAL BUTLER AND AFFIDAVITS ON THE SUBJECT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864—P. M. It has transpired that the rebels have very re cently assumed the right to man their defences with negroes captured while in arms from the United States armies, and to compel them to do duty upon their fortifications, in direct and explicit contravention of all recognized rules of war. The following affidavits and letters—the latter indited by Major General Butler-clearly set forth the enormity and extent of this outrageous business, no less than demonstrate the stringent manner, in which the chieftain of the Army of the James proposes to deal with such glaring perfidy: THE AFFIDAVITS.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPH'T. VA. AND N. CAROLINA.

Samuel Miller, of Battery C. 18th Virginia Battery of Artiliery, being duly sworn, deposes an isays that he, with his company, has been for some weeks past stationed at Battery No. 8. situated on the intermediate lines between the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and that to his per-onal knewledge he knows of some sevexty-five to eighty colored prisoners of war, citad in the uniform of the United rates, to have been kept at work on fortifications and entrenchments in that vicinity, and upon that line, since Tiursday, the 6th inst Deponent further says that he deserted and came away from his con pany this morning, up to which time thay were still at work, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Deponenties further says that he knows of numbers of them having been obliged to trade their clothes and shoes with the Canded-rate soldlers for food, owing to an insufficiency being furnished them

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of October, 1854.

Jentenant, Aidde-Camp, and Ass't Pryoss Marsmal.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and

Lieutenant, Aidde-Camp, and Ass't Prvost Marsnal.

Headquartees Department of Virginia And North Carolina, Army of the James, Oct. 12, 1841
James F. Knight, Company F. Sch. Virginia Regiment, put into the 1st Regiment Virginia Reserves, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on Thursday, the 6th 1st., and on Friday, the 7th inst., be was on duty with his regiment (1st Virginia Reserves), and that on one of the above-mentioned days, which he does not now definitely remember, he with his company (ompany A. 1st Regiment Virginia Reserves) went from their camp, which was then on the intermediate line, n-ar the Darbytown read, to Richmond, Va., and took from Libby prison about eighty-two colored men, who were there as captured prisoners of war, and brought them to the intermediate lines between the New Market and Darbytown roads, where they were put to work throwing upentrenchments, and where, to the best of his knowledge and belief, they now remain, doing work in the manner described above, he having left them there on the morning of this day. Deponent further says that they were clad in uniform.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 12th day of October, 1864.

GENERAL BUSINER'S LETTER TO GOMMISSIONER OULD.

GENERAL BUTLER'S LETTER TO COMMISSIONER OULD. GENERAL BUTLER'S LETTER TO COMMISSIONER OULD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIEGINIA AND
NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
IN THE FIELD, Oct 12, 1854.

FIR: I encloses copy of an advertisement, cut from a Richmond paper, where a military officer, commanding a camp near Richmond, calls upon their masters to come forward and make claim to the services and labor of cetain colored men therein described. Some of them are believed to be soldiers of the United States army, captured in arms. If I am mistaken in this belief, I desire to be promptly corrected.

I have ordered to such manual labor as I deem most fitting to meet the exigency an equal number of prisonfitting to meet the exigency an equal number of prisoners of war held by us, and I shall continue to order to ers of war held by us, and I shall continue to order to labor captives in war in an equal number of all the soldiers of the United States I have reason to believe are held to labor and service by the forces you represent, until I am notified that this practice on your part has ceased. Much as I regret the necessity imposed upon me to do this, yet I am compelled by the sternest convictions of duty thus to inaugurate a system of retaliation which will be firmly carried out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Major General Commanding.

To Hoo. Rô. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

LETTER BELATIVE TO THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISO LETTER RELATIVE TO THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,

IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

SIR: As Commissioner of Exchange for this Government, to regotiate exchanges with the belligerents represented by yourself, I propose to exchange all the prisoners in our naval service which we now hold for all the prisoners in our naval service taken by yeu which you hold, man for man, according to the equivalent of assimilated rank set forth in the cartel, the excess to be made up in officers and men, on either part, from the army.

In making this proposition I repose with confidence upon your statement to Major Mulford, that you will exchange all the naval prisoners so taken without dis-Inction.

I have the men at City Point ready for delivery, and will deliver them at Cox's Ferry at such time, after five hours' notice, as you may designate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER dient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER
Major General Commanding.
To Hon. Ro. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Vs.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA; ARM OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, 1864.
Sir: I enclore herewith an affidavit showing the employment of one hundred and ten (110) United States coored soldiers by the military officers of the Confederate forces in the trenches near Fort Glimer-a practice justified, by no rule of war or claim heretofore made by the Confederate authorities. justified by no rule of war or claim heretolore made by the Confederate authorities.

I have ordered a like number of the officers and soldiers captured by us (prefering as many of the Virginia reserve forces—by whom this ourrage is being done—as I have captured) into;the canal at Dutch Gap, and put them at bard labor, and shall consunue to add to their number until this practice is stopped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Major General Commanding.

To Hon Robt. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Army of this James.

In the Field, Oct. 12, 1834.

Officer Commanding Confederate Forces on the North Side of the James Fivencial and of the herewith under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Kensel, Inspecior General, for the purpose of conveying to the Honorable Robert Ould, agent of exchange for Confederate forces, certain communications which Colonel Kensel will hand you; also a package of letters, such as usually go by fing of truce; also to inform you that a fing of truce will be leceived from you to convey the replies; at or near the same point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Major General Commanding the Army of the James.

Major General Commanding the Army of the James. WOUNDED NEGROLS-LETTERS REGARDING MURDER. WOUNDEN REGROIS—LETTERS REGARDING MURDER.
FIELD HOSPITAL, 18TH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.
MAJOR: I have the honor to hansmit herewith a
communication from Major Wm. H. Hart, 36th United
States Colored Troops, in which he reports the statement made to him by Lieutenant Viers, 5th United States
Colored Troops, concerning the murder of colored soldiers by the men of the 15th Georgia, after the repulse
of Brigadier General Foster's troops at Fort Gilmer.
Lieutenant Viers' regiment (the 5th United States Colored Troops), supported a brigadie of General Foster's
division in the assault on Fort Gilmer on the 29th ult.
Lieutenant Viers was wounded and captured, was
exchanged, and made his statement to Major Hart, on Lieutenant viers was wounded and capturen, was exchanged, and made his statement to Major Hart, on board the steamer City of New York, on Sunday, October 9th.

Major Hart is reliable and accurate, and his report of the conversation is without doubt correct.

Lieutenant Viers is now probably in hospital at Fortness Maprae.

ress Monroe.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALONZO G. DRAPER,
Colonel f6th U. S. Colored Troops.
Major B. S. DAVIS, A. A. G., Department of Virginia and North Carolina. CAMP 36TH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,

ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.
COLONEL: The following is a correct statement of the conversat on held by me with Lieutenant Viers, 5th U. S. Colored Troops, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the assault on Fort Gilmer, on the afternoon of the 28th ult: ships of war lay off the bar.

An expedition, sent up the river, went within twenty miles of Matamoros, and returned on account of the lowness of the water, and was not hack by Cortinas. The boats were lying too ment) came out of the lost sind by onsted all the colored soldiers who were so badly wounded that they could not walk. They also flourished their bayonets over him, called him the vilest names they could utter, and would probably have killed him on the spot had not the officers of these men come to his rescue. They (the officers) ordered the men to desist, and had Viers conveyed inside the fort; where he was again subjected to the viles; insults from the lips of a rebel naval officer. This office itsults from the lips of a rebel naval officer. This office itsults from the lips of a rebel naval officer. This fought like a viles. I remain, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient avant. W. H. HART, Major 36th United States Colored Troops, Field Hospital, 18th Army Corps.

The following is the endorsement on the papers of the Major General commanding:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
IN THE FIELD, Oct. 13, 1864.
I have the honor to forward the report of Col. Draper,
36th United States Colored Troops, commanding brigade, as to the information furnished by Lieut. Viers,
who was wounded and captured at Fort Gilmer, in the
charke made 28th ult: charge made 29th ult. Lieut. Viers has been paroled for exchange, and has gone to Annapolis, so he can be examined upon the matter by the Judge Advocate General. Please forward the report to the Hon. Secretary of War for investigation and instruction as to how I shall act in the premises.

Major General Commanding.

LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF 1,200 LOTS FRENCH AND SAXONY DRY GOODS, Furs, &c., This DAY.—The early and particular ttention of dealers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and Saxony dry goods, furs, &c., embracing about 1,200 lots of fancy and staple articles, (including iress goods, silks, and shawls, of importation of Messrs. L. & B. Curtis & Co.; Saxony dress goods of Mesers. Chas. F. Schmeider & Co., and rich emproideries, balance of fall importation of Mr. Robt. Vacdonald,) to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive sale of 1,050 cases boots and hoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, October 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Comnerce

THE ELECTIONS

[Nothing has been received that mate changes the result of the election as anno The Press of Saturday. The full official will probably not be received till Tuesday. we have indicate a Union majority on the vote, with a decided majority from the sold Ed. The Press.] THE STATE Special Despatch to The Press.] CLINTON COUNTY (OFFICIAL.) LOCK HAVEN, Oct. 15.—The following is the cial vote of Clinton county for Congress and embly: CONGRESS.

S. Wright, Opposition..... Stephen F. Wilson, Union..... Wright's majority..... E. B. Eldred, Opposition..... Lucius Rogers, Union.....

the result being:

Eldred's majority..... We expect to reduce these majorities, when a the soldiers' vote, to 400. SOLDIER'S VOTE. Special Despatch to The Press. 1 The following is the vote of the 196th Reuh P. V., Colonel Neff. The whole vote cast was

Union..... Union majority..... This is exclusive of one company, which is Springfield. The smallness of the vote is by there being a great number of minors in MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The latest footing

the Constitutional vote is as follows: Against the new Constitution...... For the new Constitution..... The negative vote includes many estimate; orities, which may be reduced. The affirmation cludes 671 soldiers' votes in Maryland. Nore from those with the Army of the Potomac has eneived, and the result is therefore still doub WITH THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 .- The latest footings returns of the Constitutional Election show a m rity of 420 against it. The official returns a soldiers' vote can alone decide the question friends of the measure claim a majority with soldiers' vote.

OHIO. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE AT MEMPHIS CAIRO, Oct. 15 .- The vote of the Ohio soldie the hospitals and on detached service in Mem gives 147 majority for the Union ticket. Terrible Railroad Accident in Com TRAIN OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLD THEOWN OFF THE TRACK-MANY RILLED WOUNDED. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 .- A rallroad at dent, with fearful results, occurred on the Sa Line Railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning. train consisted of six passenger cars, containing

hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded so who were being transferred from the United s "Knight" hospital, in this city, to Readville, M The train, which was an extra one, left this city o'clock. When about four miles east of the Co ticut river, and while passing through a deep r cut, known as Rocky Ledge, a broken rail to the entire train from the track, and dashed the ca into the solid rock ledge on either side. One ca the middle of the train was thrown up and acr the track, forming a complete arch some twenty The balance of the train was piled in all di

tions, and three of the cars were smashed to such extent that it would be impossible for a spectate ascertain the number that was in the train exc by counting the wheels. Nine of the unforter soldiers were taken from the ruins dead. It is possible at this hour to learn their names. Two of the brakesmen, named Horace Bebse Edoar Parsons, were instantly killed, and and named Samuel H. Chittenden, was so badly injuthat he can hardly survive. Ten or twelve soldiers were seriously and twenty more slightly injured. The dead wounded were conveyed back to New Haven, returned to the Government hospital. The m ortunate were forwarded to their destinati One of the killed was jammed between a co the rock in such a manner that it was night hi the body could be extricated. The train being a perfect wreck, the super tendent has ordered the broken cars to be bu

and the road will doubtless be cleared by to me The disaster, it is thought, was caused by a bro rail, and one which no human foresight could TIBOPE.

prevented. HALIFAX, Oct. 15 .- The steamship Hecla Liverpool at noon on the 4th instant and Que town on the 5th, and arrived here at 8.30 vester orning. She has about five hundred pas or New York.
Owing to the interruption of the telegraph her news could not be transmitted yesterias,
The United States corvette Ticonderoga
ashore on Cors Grande, near Maranham, of
25th of August, but sustained no injury.
The Times, editorially and in its a merican of pondence by the steamship Scotia, continue to true the current of affairs as favorable to Linc re-election and damaging to McCleilan. It the capture of Atlanta made Lincoln's elections possible, while successful almost certain.

In regard to the alleged naval operations on Language save that anything that should In regard to the alleged naval operations on ha Erie, the Times says that anything that should can to prolong this conflict is to be deplored; there are signs of its extending to regions it on hardly have been expected to reach. The Source relugees in Canada have for some time beet quiet, and threatening. A party of these meathe old stratagem of embarking as passengers, it selved two American steamers on Lake Erie is reported, and we hope it is only at mor, that two armed Confederate steamers in made their appearance on the lake to recet. made their appearance on the lake to reper those inland waters the exploits of the Alabin the ocean. We believe that neither the Federat the British Government can, by treaty, seep The lakes are under the joint jurisdiction of its Governments, and that is not liable to the drand limitations which apply to the authority one nation on oceans open to all the world. must keep the war away from the shores of Cas vigilantly as we do from those of Great Br The Daily News regards the victory of She over Early as one of the most important cons

he war, and warmly eulogizes the general It is reported that the preparations were pleted for the fight between Coburn and Mix Ireland on the 4th inst., although the author were understood to be making efforts to prese when a dispute arose concerning the appoint of a referee, which could not be arranged, and or a referee, which could not be arranged, a matter stands over for the final adjudication stakeholder on the 7th.

The papers contain graphic details of the gunpowder explosion at the magazine of son near Erith. Ten persons were killed a many wounded. The destruction of propert that The many ambandant is the extraordinary exertions by the troops ened.

MONKY MARKET.—On the 3d the mone manifested decided improvement. Gold con MONEY MARKET.—On the 3d the monst at manifested decided improvement. Gold continuation that the financial pressure was over. The for discount at the Bank was of the full aretagic ter. On the stock exchange short loans were fine (27 per cent. Nearly all classes of securities adviced consols closed firm at the advance—834@55.40 ney, and 834@68% or account. The Confederated advanced ic, and is now quoted at 65.

Additional failures include W. T. Brown & Carlot and colonial brokers, of Liverpool, with estimate the confederated and colonial brokers, of Liverpool, with estimated were amounteed on the 3d. The libities of half a million sterling; Julius Mandels West India merchants, of London. No further signs were amounteed on the 3d. The libities of half a million sterling; Julius Mandels Walker, Colesworth, & Co., of Liverpool, are say from 504,000 to 600,000 pounds.

DENMARK.

DENMARK. A Vienna telegram of the 2d says the next si the Conference will take place on Tuesday of a day, by which time the Danish plenipotentiaties to receive replies to the questions addressed of Government. Government.

Copenhagen telegrams state that the question boundary line between Schleswig and Juthan's unsettled. The point in dispute is the small of Christiensfeld, in Schleswig, which Dagnara & The Vienna Keufrer Presse states that on sitting of the Conference the Danish propositive the by arbitration the question of liquidating to the Danish property to be given by Duchies, was declared inadmissible, and a deal swer on the point was demanded by the German potentiaries.

Bourse dull. Rentes closed at 65f. [80c., 2 d The Times says that mercantile advices cot statement that the new Spanish Cabinet designities a complete adjustment of the claims of creditors, and have notified them of the fact. l'TALY. Leading Italian journals endorse the new Leading Italian journals end rese the new is and appland its franciss.

The rumers of a new 700, 600,000 loan are unfortable in a new 700, 600,000 loan are unfortable.

A resolution was passed expressing the contract that the Franco Italian Convention was a sign of progress and of the resurrection of Italy. The tion was also considered to present means of the national programme which could not be plished out of Rome.

It was asserted at Paris that the fratification is delayed, and would only take place after the of the capital of Italy to Florence.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in a despatch, explising the capital of the same desires the evacuation. as the object of tending armen support of the free lialy arm foreign intervention. The quence of this state of things places two sore face to face on the same ferritory, frequently to serious difficulties, and inconveniences rethe different practical points of view. On the colleges us too often to give advice which the Rome believes itself bound to decline. In viacts at variance with our social condition 22. ects at variance with our social cond

legislation we take with difficulty the re a policy we cannot approve. INDIA FONBAY, Sept. 9 — Mr. Lawrence, nephriverory, was killed by the failing of a bringe. Cotton dull. Exchange 2s 1½d.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.—Exchange 2s 1½d.

LATEST VIA CORK, OCIOBER 5. Cotton staples irregular.

LATEST VIA CORK, October 2.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The Prussian minister where the Conference at Prague to effect an arrange tween Austria and Prussia, with respect to Lindhause been received by the Minister of Finance, inco probably return to Prague.

St. Peterserzer, Oct. 2.—The bestrothald Prince of Russia with the Princees Dagmin mark, has been (ficially amounced here. 100 och undred guns was fired in honor of the 100 och undred guns was fired in honor of the 100 och undred guns was fired in honor of the 100 och undred guns was fired in honor of the 100 och undred guns was fired in honor of the 100 och undred guns was fired in honor of the 100 och undred guns was fired in honer of the men disagreed yesterday about the self referce, and those acting for Mace stand would return to England that evening. Cobm declared that his man was anxious for a would appear at the proper hour at the ring provincial representative arrives in London morning, and corroborates the report that the location of the 100 och under the 100 oct. 5—2.16 P. M.—Coburd in mense multitude assembled. He located well, and was in first-rate spirits. It will claim the stakes, owing to the non-

Commercial Intelligence Commercial Intelligent
Liverpool, Oct. 4, A. M.—The Gotton
day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 siles of
and exporters. The market is dust and supporters, and very little business was trans
day's market not yet developed.
Provisions inactive Beef dult
steady. Lard quiet. Tallow dult, and
ashes very dult at 29s 6d@39s for pass
day's market not yet developed.
The steady and the steady of the steady and the steady and the steady. Spirits
firm, and tending upward at 6ds.
Crude, 216. Refined, 2s.
LONDON, Oct. 4—Breadstuffs dult, will
ward tendency. Sugar dult. Coffee firm.
Rice firm. Tallow downward.
Consols closed yesterday at 534 (298).
10016 Central Railroad, 48/2049/3 2 cent.