THE INDIAN WAR.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION—INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THEIR MARCH FROM THE TETON MOUNTAINS TO FORT UNION.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press*, writing from Fort Union, on the Upper Missouri, under date of August 18, says:

On Friday evening, August 5th, the Northwestern Indian Expedition reached what some Indians call the Teton Mountains, others, Mauvaises Terres, "bad lands," and which are a continuation of the broken region which met us at Tah-cha-o-con-tee, about sixty miles northward.

To attempt to cross these volcanic sierras with an army and its cumbrous transportation, in which the foot of white man had never trodden, seemed almost madness, and but one of the hundred of General Sully's scouts considered the passage feasible. He, a noble genius of the Blackfoot tribe, was familiar with every pass of these fearful gorges, and he was willing to risk his life upon the success of the attempt.

On Monday morning we started again, crossed the river, and continued our way through those infernal ravines which seemed to be endless and bottomless. After the whole expedition had become fairly involved in the intricacies of the arduous march, all at once the war whoop of the savage burst upon us, and thousands of warriors swarmed upon the surrounding heights down on unprotected parts of the train and driving our company of advance scouts back in confusion upon the column. Our men were at once dismounted, deployed, and started to meet the savages. Heavy firing immediately followed in front and rear, and all along both extended flanks. The artillery was unlimbered, the pieces dragged to elevated positions, and the batteries opened upon the savage enemy. The Indians remained in close proximity but a short time. They were driven from hill to hill by our forces, leaving quite a number of killed and wounded, their dead often being found where they fell. Many riderless ponies were afterwards seen, and several of them captured, some covered with the blood of their riders. But the column moved on; the day was very hot, no water nor grass to be had.

A wounded man was occasionally brought in to the ambulances, among whom was the Blackfoot guide, previously alluded to, who was shot through the shoulder.

This random fighting was kept up till late in the afternoon, when a heavy picket guard was posted on the nearest ranges of hills, artillery placed, and our forces settled down to rest.

Just at dusk an attack was made upon Company G, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, who were on picket duty, by several hundred Indians, who almost surrounded them, and but for their timely retreat, they would have been entirely cut off. Six or eight of our men were wounded in this affair, but fortunately none seriously.

As soon as day broke on Tuesday morning the Indians renewed the attack with astonishing vigor. It was evidently their intention to attempt to delay us in this barren region, destitute as it was of water and of forage. One old savage mounted a crag, and shouting to one of our half breeds, said: "You had things your own way at Tah-cha-o-con-tee; it is now our time; we have you just where we want you. Three thousand braves have joined us, and we now number eight thousand warriors. We will capture your officers and make them eat their own men. We have a white woman here prisoner; why don't you come and take her?" with opprobrious language, blending the white men generally, of which many shots were fired at this fellow, but he did not fall. Affairs now began to assume a squally look. These Indians are the best horsemen in the world, and they dashed around us with a daring and velocity, up hill and down, that excited astonishment and admiration. Their number seemed immense. They ventured closer, and howled with increasing intensity. Some mounted upon horses, dragging its slow length along through more of those deep valleys. The men formed a cordon around their train, against which the Indians were afraid to throw themselves. As the train began its slow motion, the companies deployed in the rear turned their faces from the howling savages, and also commenced their march. No sooner had they done so than the Indians pursued, dashing up within gun and blazing away at our men. An attempt was made to decoy the red devils within our reach, but they were too shrewd to be caught. They certainly had things their own way; they had assumed the offensive, and we were anxiously waiting to meet them in a closer embrace, but they *declined* the encounter.

We pursued our way, turning occasionally to give them a volley, when they approaches within easy range, and it was some satisfaction to see a few at least injured, while our loss was none killed and but few wounded.

Matters continued thus till about noon, when we cleared the worst hills, and came to a more open country, and where the abrupt bluffs ceased. Here the Indians left us, knowing that this was no place for their style of fighting.

We were now through those fearful "breaks," thanks to that extraordinary Blackfoot Indian, and I venture to say no greater feat of military engineering was ever accomplished by any man, and with less labor than this of the Blackfoot, who successfully led us through that wilderness of hills and chasms. It was wonderful, and that Indian's name deserves to be commemorated in history.

Our course was now continued unmolested, a few Indians only hovering in the distance. An attack was made upon our pickets on Wednesday night, and one man wounded in the hand. By hard marching, the Yellow Stone was reached on Friday, the 12th, where two steamers were met with. The river at this point, about two hundred yards in its mouth, (latitude 42 deg., 20 min; longitude 104 deg., 30 min.,) is wide and rapid, though not so muddy as the lower Missouri.

Saturday and Sunday were devoted to fording the stream, which was rather a dangerous undertaking, the water below our fort not in depth. It was, however, accomplished in safety, the only victims being a number of mules, and the baggage of the Idaho emigrants were not so fortunate. They attempted the passage on Sunday, but the oxen were not able or willing to follow the winding bar, which led diagonally across the river, and horses and mules. Many of the wagons were capsized, and portions of them lost. This Idaho party from Minnesota, by the way, is a future. Their route was long and tedious. They are still far from their destination, and hard times in prospect for them. They are in a sad plight and no mistake. I do not believe, attempt to reach Idaho by way of Fort Benton, though some intend to return to Minnesota from here.

Our course was now continued down the Yellow Stone to Fort Union, which we reached to-day.

The *Press* adds that Colonel McLaren, of the 2d Minnesota Cavalry, arrived at St. Paul on the 6th instant, and says that the tedious campaign had tired out the men and broken down a large portion of the horses. Many companies have but twenty or twenty-five horses. The cavalry and light battery will remain at Fort Ridgely, and the 8th Regiment will push on to Fort Snelling.

Gen. Sully is waiting at Fort Rice for the return of the relief party, and as soon as they arrive will go down the river, leaving troops to garrison Forts Sully, Randall, and other posts. Brackett's Battalion goes to Sioux City. A detachment of twenty-five men, belonging to the 8th Regiment, under Lieut. McCuskick, was left at Fort Rice to build flatboats for the two hundred infantry that went to Capt. Fisk's aid. They will go down to Sioux City, and have been ordered to report there. The cavalry will return by the route taken by the expedition. Both officers and men agree that the campaign has been a success, and that severe punishment has been inflicted on the Indians.

ANOTHER NOVELTY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.—A London photographer has recently introduced a novelty in the mode of taking cartes-de-visite photographs with the signatures of the sitters appended. This gives but little extra trouble. The sitter simply signs his name on a slip of paper, and finds its fac-simile, diminished in size, transferred to the portrait when they come home.

THE CITY.

POLITICAL.

UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The 1st Battalion Union Campaign Club held a meeting on Saturday evening. A large number of soldiers and seamen were present. After several speeches the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate each other, our comrades in the field, and the friends of the Union throughout the land upon the recent glorious victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Maryland, and pledge ourselves, each to the other, to labor more diligently to make the triumph in November next complete and decisive.

Resolved, That not only *our* thanks, but the thanks of the people of the country are hereby tendered, especially due to the men who compose the shattered remnants of the glorious old Army of the Potomac, for their bravery and courage in enduring hard-fought fields, and for their unswerving fidelity to the Union at all times, but more particularly for the noble stand they took at the Wilderness, convincing the world that the doctrine of peace upon the terms proposed by Northern Copperheads could find no support from them.

Resolved, That we look more with sorrow than anger upon the patriot occupied in "our old commander;" and that while we are unwilling to be harsh in our alluding to him who at one time commanded an army which never had a stain on its fame in the world, we pity the weakness that prompted him to endorse a nomination made by political demagogues and enemies of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we hurl back with contempt the vile insinuation about the means employed to secure the votes of our soldiers in the field; that the assertion that the elections were not conducted fairly and honestly, whether published by Copperhead journals, or retailed by individuals in sympathy with southern rebels, is as base as it is false, and should receive the condemnation of every honest man.

Resolved, That the soldiers in the field know their political rights, and knowing dare maintain them. That they are fully competent to act and speak for themselves without instruction from any party, caucus, or convention, and more particularly without advice from the frames of the Chicago platform, or followers of the Chicago nominees.

POLITICAL PARADE.

It is announced that there will be a torchlight parade given by the Democratic party on next Saturday evening.

UNITED STATES MILITARY SCHOOL.

The following students of this school for applicants for commissions of colored troops, passed a successful examination before the Board of Examiners last week, at Washington, D C., and were recommended for the positions named:

For First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Becker, civilian, of Philadelphia.

For Second Lieutenant—William Macauley, private, 24th Regiment, V. R. C.

PARADE.

The Keystone Battery, Capt. Hastings, made a street parade on Saturday morning, having through a number of our principal thoroughfares. Not yet mustered out of service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING OF THE BAR—DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

A meeting of the Bar was held on Saturday to take action relative to the death of Chief Justice Taney. The meeting convened in the U. S. Court room. Justice Grier filled the chair, and Judge Sharswood acted as secretary.

U. S. District Attorney Gilpin moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Messrs. Wm. B. Reed, George M. Wharton, Thomas A. Budd, Jr. Charles Gibbons, and St. George Tucker Campbell were selected as the committee, and the chairman and secretary were added.

The committee submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia receive with deep emotion the intelligence of the death of the Chief Justice of the United States, and meet to-day to record their high respect for his private character, and their acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the profession and the country during his long tenure of judicial office. That his purity of character, dignity of demeanor, profound learning, and devotion to the duties of his judicial position commend him to the Bench and the Bar as an example for study and imitation.

Resolved, That it is the wish of the Bar that the proceedings be communicated by the District Attorney to the Federal Court of this circuit at its next session, with a request that they may be entered on its minutes, and a copy be communicated to the family of the deceased, and to our brethren of the Maryland Bar.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Remak proposed the following:

Resolved, That a suitable portrait or marble bust of the late Chief Justice Taney be prepared to be placed and preserved in the United states Court Room, and that a committee of five be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

Judge Cadwalader seconded the resolution, and followed it with a brief eulogy of Mr. Taney. His memorial, he said, is in the breasts of all, and will be cherished for centuries to come. If the biography of the last two Chief Justices should be written by their most intimate friends, there would be a striking contrast, though their productions are strikingly similar. We see the similarity in the manner in which each of them pondered to solve a doubt, and their examiner must be followed from necessity. In one respect the memory of Chief Justice Taney should be distinguished above that of any man who ever sat upon the judgment seat. He was the man in which he banished from his mind everything like latent prejudice.

George M. Wharton next addressed the meeting. The records of the Supreme Court are the best eulogy of Chief Justice Taney. But we cannot forget the dignity he brought to the bench. The order and dignity of the Supreme Court of the United States were models for every court of justice. Chief Justice Taney had given his whole mind to the study of constitutional law, and the mercantile and admiralty law, and in each he was pre-eminent.

Mr. Remak's resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. Remak, Cadwalader, Wharton, Page, and Campbell. The meeting then adjourned.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

James Monahan, who was run over by his wagon in the Twenty-third ward, as mentioned in the *Press*, died on Saturday from injuries received.

BOUNTY PAID.

Warrants for twenty-five enlisted men were issued by the Mayor on Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A little girl, named Catharine Donley, aged three years, was run over on the railroad near the depot at Trenton, on Saturday, and was almost instantly killed.

PRICE DECREASING.

Sugar was sold on Saturday in the retail stores at a decline of *three cents per pound* from the day previous. It is thought there will be a further decline. In cotton goods there has been a gradual decline in the prices for many articles.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Recorder Enos.]

OLD OFFENDER IDENTIFIED.

A man named John Murray was arraigned on Saturday afternoon on the charge of committing a burglary and larceny at the dwelling-house of Mr. T. B. Pugh, on the night of January 4th, 1858. The house was entered by means of nippers; a gold watch worth $125 and the sum of $60 in money were stolen therefrom. The accused was arrested at the time and committed for a further hearing. It seems that he had been arrested on the second of the same month, on the charge of committing another burglary, and was committed by Alderman Thompson, but bail having been entered for him on this charge he was set at liberty, the Recorder's commitment having been lost, mislaid, or stolen. By some means or other he escaped, and nothing more was heard of him until Saturday. It seems that on yesterday week, he, with others, was committed by Alderman Beiler, and being unable to enter bail, remained in prison. Information was received on Saturday that an old burglar, who robbed Mr. Pugh's house, was in prison. Mr. Calanan, of the detective force, proceeded to the jail, and upon entering the cell identified the prisoner. In the afternoon the latter was arraigned as above stated. Several witnesses were examined, after which the accused was committed to answer the charge of burglary and robbery at the house of Mr. Pugh.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hunter.]

ALLEGED RIOTERS BOUND OVER.

Michael Malone and Michael Meaghan were arraigned on Saturday on the charge of rioting at the Fifth-precinct election poll, Nineteenth ward, on Tuesday last. The evidence developed the fact that during the riot ex-Alderman Taggart, who has been sickly for many months, was knocked down and badly beaten, so much so that his life was despaired of. It is alleged the defendants were very active participants in the riot. They were bound over to take their trial at court.

THE COURTS.

In the District Court and Court of Common Pleas the usual Saturdays' lists only were up. The subjoined is a brief summary of disposal of both courts adjourned until to-day (Monday).

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Thompson.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Habeas corpus cases occupied the morning of Saturday. That of Colonel Lee, charged with conspiracy to defraud, by means of forged enlistment papers, by which to obtain certain local and county bounties, was further heard upon habeas corpus. After the evidence Judge Thompson directed that he be discharged, upon the ground that nothing had been shown to implicate him in an attempt to defraud; and, in fact, that it had not been shown that anybody had been defrauded. Lee was accordingly discharged. C. W. Brooke for the relator; Valentine for the prosecution.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the hearing of desertion cases, prosecuted by Mr. Finletter, solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market was less buoyant upon Saturday, the sales being upon a small scale, and at prices generally drooping. Government loans were steady, the 6's selling at 105, and the 7's registered at 106¾. The 5-20s were considerably stronger, opening at 103, an advance of 1, though the advance was lost at the close of the afternoon. State and City loans were inactive. The State 6s sold at 93, and the War Loan 6s at 105½. In company bonds there was little said. Philadelphia and Erie 6s sold at 102½, and North Pennsylvania six-per-cent. scrip at 56. The share list was steady and quiet. Reading opened at 50, the greater foot of military, but Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 63; Philadelphia and Erie at 32; Minehill at 59, and North Pennsylvania at 31½—no change. There was considerable doing in the oil stocks, at better prices. Dalzell advanced ¾; McElheny ¾, and Densmore ¾. Noble and Delaware were steady at 13¾; McClintock at 6½, and Mineral at 2¾; Union Petroleum closed at 3¾. Canal shares were rather better, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation fat 29½, which is an advance; 57 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 57 for Morris Canal common; 16¾ for Susquehanna Canal, and 96 for Lehigh Navigation. Bank shares continue very firm. 163 was bid for North America; 143 for Philadelphia; 66 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 66 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 47 for Girard; 85 for Western; 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 46¾ for Commonwealth; and 46 for Union.

The following were the fluctuations of gold during the day:

9¾ A. M.	217½
10 A. M.	220½
12 M.	218¾
1 P. M.	218¾
3¼ P. M.	218¾

The gold speculation has, during the past few days, been as rampant as it was about the time of the passage of the gold bill. The cause of the sudden rise is generally attributed to political dodges on the part of a large combination of operators in the interest of the Chicago Convention. The operations of this clique commenced on Wednesday. The whole affair is confined almost exclusively to New York, and Mr. Belmont is assisted in it by many merchants for mercantile purposes. The *Commercial Advertiser* says of the New York market:

"Both the gold rooms are crowded with the representatives of the parties who, by bids and offers, wise, strengthened the market, their obvious motive being to provide a partial recovery of prices, until they are enabled to sell out the parts they have bought when gold was at a much higher rate than now. These supporters of the market are fully appreciated by the regular operators, who, with such a strong current for a rising tendency, are large buyers for an advance. Bears' option sales, therefore, are the rule of the day. These influences can hardly fail to produce great firmness in the gold market until the result of the election is fully ascertained. If the Democratic activities basis for the advance, holders will be cautious about transacting business upon prices based on the current advance.

"The success of the new five-twenty loan has been comp ete. During the past few days strong efforts have been made in the Boston banks and national *banks* to get up subscriptions, and the result has been an aggregate bid of more than $20,000,000 in excess of the amount of bonds offered.

The last returns of the condition of the banks of Rhode Island, made on the 3d inst., compare as follows with the reports of the 5th of September:

BANKS OF PROVIDENCE.

	Sept. 5.	Oct. 3.
Capital	$18,136,300	$16,136,300
Circulation	4,813,481	4,712,497
Deposits	4,968,203	5,193,499
Loans	24,318,931	23,719,076
Specie	355,464	355,030

BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

	Sept. 5.	Oct. 3.
Capital	15,300,199	$15,069,079
Circulation	2,149,828	2,300,000
Deposits	1,646,432	1,474,100
Loans	7,976,917	7,931,967
Specie	115,863	107,638

The statement of the bank comptroller for the State of Wisconsin shows that:

The circulation has been increased during the last month $6,480

The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

Par banks	$2,465,597
Banks winding up	92,076
Total	$2,560,673
Secured by United States and States' bonds	$2,507,120 00
Treasury notes	145,671 40
Coin	11,668 58
Total	$2,664,459 98

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Oct. 15.

[Reported by HEWES & BAHN, 52 South Third Street.]

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 U S 5-20s	103	400 Corn Planter	⅞
100 Nor & Balt	26	do	4¾
300 McClintock	6½	500 do	85
100 do	6½	500 do	85
200 do	6½	500 do	85
200 do	2¾	100 Big Tank	2
50 Tidout & Alleg	13¾	300 Diamond Coal	21
200 Dim Coal	1-30	100 Reading R	85 63
150 Dalzell Oil	9¾	100 do	62

FIRST BOARD.

100 Oil Creek	5¾	100 Reading R	62½
100 do	5¾	100 do	62½
50 do	5¾	100 do	85wn 62½
100 do	5¾	100 Penna R	65
100 do	5¾	100 Big Tank	2
100 Noble & Delamater	13¾	5 do	cash 68
150 do	cash 13¾	4 do	cash 68
100 Densmore	4¾	1 Minehill R	59
100 Schuyl Nav	b5 29½	16 Phila & Erie R	32½
100 Reading R	b30 62½	2 do	32½
100 do	b30 62½	100 Hunt & Br T R	b30 59
100 do	b30 62½	400 U S coup 6s '81	106
100 do	b30 62½	100 do	106¾
100 do	b30 62½	5000 do	reg. 106¾
100 do	62½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Noble & Phila	2¾	1 Penna R per c s	58
100 Big Mountain	6	300 Dalzell Oil	9¾
365.14 State 5s	98	4000 U S 6s '81	reg. 106¾
300 Falton Coal	8¾	400 do cash	coup. 106¾

SECOND BOARD.

300 Mineral Oil	2¼	100 Snag Canal	16½
200 do	2¼	100 do	16½
100 North Penna R	31½	100 do	16½
100 do	31½	30 Penna R	cash 63½
100 Dalzell Oil	9¾	200 U S 5 20 b	cp off 102½
200 McClintock Oil	b30 6¾	600 do	coup off 102¾

AFTER BOARDS.

200 North Pa R	b60 52¼	100 Bruner Oil	1.44
15 Little Sch R	45	1000 Allegheny	1½
1000 Mineral Oil	2¼	100 McClintock	6½
2000 U S Coupon 6s	'81 106¾	300 Reading R	b30 61½
600 U S 5-20 Bs	cp off 102¾	200 Corn Planter	5½
2000 do	reg 103	100 Dim Coal	21
100 Penna R	b30 62	100 Corn Planter	5½
200 do	b30 62	600 Olmstead	2¾
100 Penna R	b30 62	1000 Dalzell	9¾
100 do	b30 62	2000 U S 5-20s	cp 102½
100 Penna R	b30 62	550 Union Petroleum	2¾
100 Reading R	b30 62½	100 Reading R	62½
100 Bruner Oil	b30 1¼	50 Union Petroleum	2¾
100 do	1¼	100 Fulton Coal	b30 8¾
100 Reading R	62½	100 Snag Canal	b30 16¾
100 do	62½	100 Reading R	61¾
300 Sch Nav Stock	27¾	100 McElheny	6¾
100 Keystone Zinc	2¾	100 Robert Oil	2.81
100 do	2¾	50 Union Petrol	s5 2¾
100 McElheny	6¾	200 Robert Oil	2.81
300 McElheny	6¾	200 McElhany	6¾
100 Hibbard Oil	1.81	600 Reading R	b5 61½

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States bonds, 1881	106 @106½
New Certificates of indebtedness	94¼@ 95
New United States 7-30 Notes	106 @106
Quartermasters' Vouchers	93 @ 94
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	3¾@ 4
Gold	214 @215
Sterling Exchange	200 @201
Five-twenty Bonds	101 @101½

The Central Pacific Railroad Company states in its annual report that it has thirty-one miles of railroad and telegraph in operation, the average monthly receipts since June have been over $16,000, and expenses $3,000. The company is entitled to $1,264,000 in Government bonds.

The Boston *Post* of Friday says:

"Money was easy at access to-day, and approved borrowers found no difficulty in obtaining supplies of currency on demand and for short periods at about the regular bank rates of interest. The offerings of first-class paper in the street were rather limited. There was more irregularity in negotiations of second-class and accommodation notes, and the discount rates for them varied according to strength of parties and time to run—the shorter dates being preferred to longer maturities—at from eight to nine, ten, and twelve per cent. There was a continued demand for one-year certificates of the different lengths and amounts for temporary investment, and for payments on account of the new loan. In general trade there was increased animation, and more activity in stocks, at the lately-reduced quotations."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday reports:

"Business of all kinds has been free of speculative excitement during the week, and our general markets turbed trade in some other cities. Holders of stuff have ideas of the controlling influences of our market, showing any disposition to crowd their commodities or make concessions in prices. To crease business accommodations; but, taking the average demand for money, we quote it business. It has been greater than for several weeks previous. Lenders, however, have been very cautious, and confined their favors to first customers, ranging in their rates from 10 to 15 per cent per annum. When outside number one names have been accepted, they have invariably been to be charged at the rate of 15 per cent per month."

The New York *Post* of Saturday says:

Gold opened at 217¾, and after rising to 220, closed at 218¾. Exchange is dull at 200 for specie. The loan market is moderately active at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is selling at 9@12, but the demand is small.

The stock market opened dull, became stronger, and closed heavy. Governments are strong; coupon issues of 1881 rose to 106, and five-twenty coupons to 103. Tennessees are steady at 65. Small parcels of railroads are quoted at 103¾@106, and small denominations are quoted at 101. Certificates are wanted at 94¾.

Bank shares are in good demand, improving. State stocks steady, gold stocks active, oil shares quiet, and railroad shares irregular, with more disposition to sell. Before the first session gold was quoted at 219, New York Central at 119@119¼, Erie at 97¼, Hudson at 120¾@121¼, Reading at 123¾.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

	Sat.	Mon.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, coup	106½	106¾	¼
United States 5-20 coup, 1867	103	103	
United States 10-40 coup	94¾	94¾	¼
United States certificates	94¾	94¾	¼
Tennessee 6s	65	65	
Missouri 6s	61	61¼	
Pacific Mail	200	205	5
New York Central Railroad	119	119	
Erie Railway	97¾	97¾	
Erie preferred	104	102	2
Hudson River	120¾	120¾	¼
Reading Railroad	124¾	124¾	

Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 14—Evening.

The Produce markets are firmer and prices better, owing to the rapid advance in gold. Flour is more inquired after, and prices are 20@50c ⅌ bbl higher. Wheat, Corn, and Oats have also advanced. In Cotton there is very little doing, but prices are better. Holders of Sugar and Coffee are firmer in their views. The Provision market is very firm, but the sales are in small lots only. Whisky continues dull.

There is more demand for Flour, both for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced 25@50c ⅌ bbl; sales comprise about 7,000 bbls, including extra, at $9.75@10.25, and extra family at $10.50@12 ⅌ bbl. The retail trade are buying at from $9.75@10 ⅌ bbl for superfine; $10@10.50 for extra; $10.50@11.50 for extra family; and $12 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and we hear of no sales. Corn Meal is quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat is better demand, and prices have advanced 2@10c ⅌ bu; about 12,000 bus sold at $2.12@2.25 ⅌ bu for good to choice reds, including 2,500 bus Pennsylvania do on private terms; and White at from $2.30@2.50 ⅌ bu, as to quality. Rye is selling in small way at $1.60 ⅌ bu. Corn has advanced; about 2,500 bus Yellow sold at $1.65 ⅌ bu. Oats have also advanced; 3,000 bus sold at 83@84c ⅌ bu. 1,000 bus prime Barley sold at $2 ⅌ bu.

BARK—First No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $43 ⅌ ton.

COTTON.—Prices have advanced, but we hear of no sales worthy of notice. Middlings are quoted at 120@125c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES.—Sugar and Coffee are firmly held and prices are looking up. 216 bbls New Orleans Molasses sold by auction at 62½@68c ⅌ gallon, as to quality.

HAY—Baled is selling at $30 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM.—Prices have an upward tendency with sales of crude at 37@38c, and refined in bond at 61@63c per gallon; most holders now ask more; free is quoted at 75@80c per gallon, but we hear of no sales.

FRUIT.—Green Apples are plenty and sell at $1.50@4 ⅌ bbl, as to quality; all kinds of foreign fruit are scarce.

WHISKY is rather firmer but there is very little doing. Bbls are quoted at 17@18c per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is a better feeling in the market, and prices are looking up, but the receipts and stocks continue light, and the sales are in a small way only. Mess Pork is quoted at $40@43 ⅌ bbl. Bacon is scarce, with small sales at 20@22c ⅌ lb for plain and fancy bagged. Solid packed Butter is selling at 35@40c ⅌ lb.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour	1,300 bbls.
Wheat	1,200 bus.
Rye	500 bus.
Corn	4,200 bus.
Oats	9,200 bus.

New York Markets, Oct. 15.

ASHES are quiet at $10 75 for Pots, and $12 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is $@40c better; sales 1,600 bbls at $8 25@8.55 for superfine State, $8.60@8.70 for extra State, $8.75@9 for choice do; $8.25@8 60 for superfine Western; $8@9.75 for common to medium extra Western; $10@10 50 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $10 50@11 5 for trade brands.

Southern Flour is firmer; sales 1,200 bbls at $10 75@11.50 for common to good extra Baltimore, and extra Canadian Flour is $@40c better, with sales 450 bbls at $9@9.25 for common, and $9.30@11 75 for good to choice extra.

Rye is quiet and firmer. Barley is quiet. Barley Malt is dull and heavy. Oats are better, and quiet at $3@3 10 for Western. The Corn market is 1@2c better; sales 28,000 bushels at $1.54 for mixed Western.

The cotton market opened firmer, but closed dull and lower. Sales 4,830 bbls at $39@40 for mess; $43.26@44 for new do, cash and regular way, delivery at the end of the month; $39@40 for prime, and $41.50@42.50 for prime mess; also, 300 bbls new mess, all October, b. o., at $44. The beef market is quiet and steady. Lard is dull at 20@20½c for prime. Beef cuts are unchanged; sales 200 pkgs at $18@18c for shoulders, and 18@21c for hams. The lard market is firm but less active; sales 200 bbls at 20@20½c.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Bark King Bird (Br.), Toy, ... Liverpool, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

S. S. SMITH, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
WM. H. WOODWARD, }
S. P. HUTCHINSON, }

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1864.

Sun Rises ... 6.33 | Sun Sets ... 5.28 | High Water ... 3.15

ARRIVED.

Brig J. W Scencer, Spencer, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Emma Pike, Pike, 16 days from Hillsboro, N S, with molasses to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Sarah Croft, Cooling, 2 days from Chesapeake City, Md, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr A Sheppard, Bowditch, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr M Wheaton, Hoover, 6 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to captain.

Schr Rita, Corson, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Iowa, Hilyard, 1 day from Newport, Del, with flour to R M Lea.

Schr Corn Exchange, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with feed to R M Lea.

Sch Manuna, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with grain to Jas Barton.

Schr T P McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Sarah Jane, Moore, 1 day from Dover, Del, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Diamond state, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del, with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Anthracite, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Y Texas, Thompson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm. M Baird & Co.

Steamer J S Rockwell, Edwards, 3 days from Washington, D C, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchilds, Trout, 24 hours New York, with mdse to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston.

Steamship Charles Miller, Brewer, Boston.

Brig Alnwickshah, Avery, Boston.

Brig Fidelia, Stone Pen-acola.

Schr H Moore, Dickerson, Boston.

Schr W P Cox, Houck, East Cambridge.

Schr Lacon, Baker, Boston.

Schr Somerset, Miller, Washington.

Schr Ida V Adams, Washington.

Schr W B Mann, Weaver, Norfolk.

Schr Sam Wetherill, Jr, Boston.

Schr Seventy-six, Teel, Boston.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Boston.

Schr S R Spaulding, Doughty, New London.

Schr Sea Ranger, Wiggins, Quincy Point.

Schr B P Simmons, Hand, Washington.

Schr Sarah Emily, Hand, Baltimore.

Schr Montrose, Mott, Port Royal.

Schr M A Bromley, Muncey, Alexandria.

Schr Lady Suffolk, Bowen, Milford.

Schr J B Johnson, Smith, Fortress Monroe.

Schr John Randolph, Martin, Washington.

Sl'r F Ellen, Smith, Baltimore for Boston.

Sl'r Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria.

Sl'r Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, November 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain brick messuage or tenement situate on the south side of Carter-street, and on the east side of Relief alley, in the Fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Carter-street twenty-five feet six inches, in the same more or less, and extending in length or depth southward along the said Relief alley fifty-seven feet two inches, be it more or less, and bounded by the said alley, and by George Sresty, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John M. Coleman, deceased, under and by virtue of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of the City and County of Philadelphia therein recited, by indenture dated the twenty-ninth day of August, last past (1860), and recorded in Philadelphia, in Deed Book A. C. H., No. 102, page 108, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Thomas M. Plowman (the plaintiff in the premises) in fee, subject to a mortgage debt or principal sum of six thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with interest, and to a ground rent of $24, payable yearly, and subject to an exception and reservation unto the said Thomas J. Molony, his heirs and assigns, owners, tenants, and occupiers of the said adjoining premises, marked and designated in the said pamphlet or schedule No. 23, situate on Exchange street, the free use, right, liberty, and privilege of the common street, alley, or passage hereinbefore described, and leaving southward of the reduced width of three feet four and a half inches along the east line of the said above described lot the distance of eighteen feet to the south line thereof, and thence narrowing to the width of three feet six inches, and extending of the last-mentioned reduced width westward along the said south line of the hereby-granted premises into the said Relief alley as a passageway and water-course, and for the purpose of laying pipes to introduce hydrant water in common with the said hereby-granted premises all the same more or less.

And also all the following described nine brick messuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of the said First and Second streets and Moore and Millin streets, in the First ward of the city of Philadelphia:

One of the said brick messuages and lots of ground begining at the northeast corner of Second street and a thirty-feet-wide street called McClellan street, and extending thence northward along the said McClellan street seventy-one feet two and a half inches; thence northward at right angles with the said McClellan street and along the west side of Sayre's court, a three-wide alley leading into and from the said McClellan street seventeen feet three inches; thence westward, parallel with the said Second street, sixty-three feet six inches to the east side of the said Second street; thence southward along the east side of the said Second street seventeen feet three inches to the place of beginning; together with the free and common use and privilege of the said two-feet-six-inches-wide alley as a way, passage, and water-course at all times hereafter forever.

One of the said brick messuages and lots of ground beginning on the east side of the said Second street, at a distance of seventeen feet four and a half inches northward from the corner of the said McClellan street, and extending thence eastward, parallel with the said McClellan street, sixty-nine feet; thence northward at right angles with the said Second street and along the west side of the said two-feet-six-inches-wide alley fifteen feet; thence westward, parallel with the said McClellan street sixty-seven feet; thence southward along the east side of the said Second street; and thence southward along the east side of the said Second street fifteen feet one inch and three-eighths of an inch to the place of beginning; together with the free and common use and privilege of the said two-feet-six-inches-wide alley as a way, passage, and water-course at all times hereafter forever.

And the remaining seven of the brick messuages and lots of ground situate on the south side of a thirty feet wide street called Siegel street, beginning at the distance of three hundred and twenty-feet westward from the west side of the said Front street, and extending thence westward, parallel with the said Siegel street, one hundred and fifty feet (each lot sixteen feet), and extending that breadth southward between parallel lines at right angles with the said Siegel street, in length or depth sixty-five feet, be the same more or less, of ground described as part of a large lot of ground, surveyed for William Wharton, trustee, &c., and others, by indenture dated the 8th day of December