Hespital.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. THE news from Georgia which we print this morning seems to indicate the conversion of the war in that State into a guerilla resistance on the part of the rebels, while great armies. Hood has probably succeeded in interfering with SHERMAN'S communications, but his principal detachments are already overtaken and confronted by our army. The result is certain. These desperate movements of the rebels mean

nothing less than the abandonment of organized war. The Peace Question in Georgia. The question of peace or war now really depends upon the State of Georgia, and chiefly upon Governor Brown, if we may helieve the letter which the Hon. J. C. BAYLOR, claiming to be commissioner for Georgia to Europe, has just written to the Governor of his State. This proposition has some countenance of truth, and it invites a fair consideration. Connecting with this letter the preceding letter of Alexander H. Stephens, the attitude of Governor Brown toward the "Confederate" Government, and the interesting rumors attendant upon SHERman's occupation of Atlanta, we gather just suspicion that if the South is willing to return to honorable submission, that submission is likely to be expressed by State action, and of all the rebel States Georgia is most likely to make and lead the way. Mr. BAYLOR's letter is a measurable advance upon that of Mr. STEPHENS; and both appear to be written more or less in the in terests of the Democratic party of the North, so that it yet rests, in indecision whether, owing to the aspects of parties and authorities on both sides, the South desires to avail itself of the Democratic party to diplomatize and negotiate a separation, or wishes to approach, as delicately as possible, its old feelings in favor of the Union, based upon a sovereignty of States. Mr. STE. PHENS' letter must be taken as the expression of a Vice President of the Confederacy as well as a citizen of Georgia, and this will probably explain the vagueness with which he mentions the remote idea of Union, and the studied favor with which he regards the Chicago platform. He thinks that "good might result from it-it would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice:" and he proceeds with the very commonplace but calculated utterance that "all wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation." This is Bunsbyan, to be sure; but it is a sort of double-edged axiom, or talisman with two different virtues, intended for both sides of Mason & Dixon's line. A certain state of the public mind is best soothed by persuasive commonplaces. But Mr. STEPHENS is careful all the while to keep his own particular terms of treaty in view. Without seeming to say it, he actually tells us we must first recognize the Confederacy before we can have anything to do with the South. "The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond" are to agree to some proposition; a Convention of States, whose decision shall not be final or binding, may be held; and "all questions of boundaries, Confederacies, Union, or Unions," are to be left to "the interests of parties," and "the exigencies of the times." This will occur to the simplest mind as a sort of free-will arrangement transcending and transgressing all law and decorum. States are at once admitted to be sovereign, with the right to secode and to do as they please, the General Government having no power over that Constitutional "WE, the People;" and, leaving out all questions of geography, morals, and polity, we recognize the whole legal heresy of rebellion, both in the mass and in particu--lar. Mr. STEPHENS coolly proposes that the North shall swallow the whole insult of the South, and all its own rights, in the following amicable order of terms: 1st. The Confederacy, with JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. STEPHENS, and the rebel Congress; 2d, the States of the South, by detachment. These are remarkable propositions, and show that Mr. Stephens has admirably conceived all the absurdities of the Chicago platform. Anything for peace sake, even if we have to put up with the loss of our legs, and digest our own hat and boots, is the amiable but not reasonable motto of

Mr. Stephens. All very well, we say, for Mr. Stephens, so that the legs are not his own, and the hat and boots belong to the United States. Why is it matize a peace, that the distinguished complacent ridicule back upon his own of war, wrestle with the stubborn and excited mind of Georgia to show that seces. sion was rebellion, and that there was not a particle of reason to secede? He cannot sincerely mean to precipitate again upon us the identical dilemma of 1860! Mr. STE-PHENS does not comprehend the war, if he does not know that all this is the very idea and thing we have been fighting against. The South seceded, rebelled, fired upon Fort Sumpter-and the sum of our whole cause is that we have a duty to put down the rebellion. Mr. STEPHENS, however, thinks | valuable service, taking his full share in that the South was wrong in rebelling, but | the actions that drove the rebel army has not rebelled; that it was wrong in | through the Wilderness, from the Rapiseceding, but had the right to secede. Inimitable paradox! Nevertheless, Mr. STEPHENS is faithfully trying to make both ends meet, to bring the rebellion back to its most formidable status, and to waive the war for the Union back to its base at Washington. Such division distinguished itself by carrying terms will not satisfy even a vulgar fraction of the North, and, as they are already and aided, without doubt, in hastening the looked upon everywhere as the opening | celebrated mysterious retreat of Lee from wedge for the general decomposition of the, his position round the court-house. His country and nation, they do not satisfy the South. What are States to do which have North Anna and the Pamunkey, and at none to obey but themselves? What are Hanover Court House and Bethsaida the unprovided and unparented people to do. who, after all, care very little for States? The ice must break and melt in that frozen palace of State Sovereignty before the bank of the Tlopotomy creek, immediately people can have a peace which their minds opposite BRECKINRIDGE's corps, which was and hearts can welcome, and a Government which they can honor while it honors | south bank. On the morning of May 31st them. We fear that with all his dexterous he was ordered to attack BRECKINBIDGE attention to the balance—so that whatever | and carry his position. His men forded side it turns it shall turn in favor of the the creek, scaled the heights and drove the South-Mr. Stephens has slighted the full enemy out almost without firing a shot. weight of Mr. Davis' judgment, or else we From Cold Harbor to Petersburg, and bemisconceive the recent bitter and meaning fore that city, his record grew brighter EDWARD GILBERT, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, words of the rebel President in Alabama: and brighter. On July 23d his services "Is there a man in the South in favor of were publicly recognized by the people, reconstruction? All that I have to say is and by General GRANT, in his prothat the men who are in favor of this motion to the command of the 10th Corps degradation are on the wrong side of the the position he held at his death. His battle." Mr. Davis evidently directed his | corps was prominent in the recent advance words against the peace sentiment of Geor- on Richmond, but the events of that adgia, and they stick like Parthian arrows in the shield of Messrs. Stephens and Brown. This makes it all the better for the growing | tion. disposition of Georgia to secure an outlet from her troubles, if not an open way to return to the Union, but it is all the worse for the absurd but well-buttered terms of an able-generation of fighters, succeeding Mr. STEPHENS. In talking of peace it is to the traditions of WAYNE, MUHLENBERG, the height of folly on either side to leave | and MERCER, General BIRNEY's name and such a person as JEFFERSON DAVIS, who represents the vast majority of Southern power, out of the reckoning. He, at least, must be conquered, if others are willing to submit; for even yet he defies

conquest. We have not thus far taken in all the. constitutional reform "enforced in the last | envy.

resort by the impressive exercise of State authority, the leaders of sectional disunion determined upon the formation of a separate and distinct nation"-a species of State treason, let us observe, which masses and confirms all the minor agencies of treason in the production of the rebellion. "It was a question of nation against nation." says Mr. BAYLOR, "and from that day to this the war has been one between contending nationalities." This is somewhat our forces maintain the organization of true, in a round sense, but it can never be allowed that the South had any right to be, or to be acknowledged, a nation. Mr. Baylon plainly hints the firing upon Fort Sumpter; and while he denies any sectional right to form a hostile nationality, he may as well, we think, give up the right to secede. His own logic proves that the South would have gained far more by the Union than by secession, or why ought "an appeal to have been made for constitutional reform?" If secession is right, what is wrong in nationality? State sovereignty and Confederate nationality, as practiced

> the South has done to its own rights and equalities, and how much treason to the nation, the people, and the continent. It is evident that Mr. BAYLOR proposes nationality as a converting and convertible idea for Union; and it will be remarkable for some time to come how tender all diplomatic discussion of the peace question will be as regards terms. The most important passage, and, indeed, the gist of Mr. BAY-Lon's letter, is as follows:

in the South, must stand or fall together.

The States of the North claim no such

rights for themselves. These subjects to-

gether open the view of how much wrong

"In my communication with the Government at Washington, as well as with leading men of all shades of political opinion at the North, I have heard but one sentiment: 'Let the States of the South abandon their present attitude of sectionalized nationality, and resume their position as sovereign American States, and the war shall cease, and immediate negotiations for the restoration of poace begin; but the United States Government will never consent, under any circumstances, to the overthrow of American nationality.' You may rely upon it, there will be no change of Administration, or of purpose or policy by the American people, so long as a rival nation aspires to the possession of one inch of what was originally a part of the United States."

We may expect that, in reconstructing

the Union, the views of politicians on both sides will wear a certain strangeness to each other. But Mr. BAYLOR, if an authentic person at all, is certainly full of well meaning, compared to what we knew of the South half a year ago. We doubt if, speaking of State sovereignty, Mr. BAYLOR means that we shall admit the Southern idea of the subordination of the General Government, or merely intends to place a salve upon the wounded pride and affected independence of the South. The latter interpretation will be given by some, and others are willing to allow either or both for the sake of either or both. Return to the Union is nothing more than submission, however much the fact may be glossed over by negotiation; and if the South acknowledges the Union as preferable to a state of secession, it must in honor admit its own wrong. Time may show further, as it has already shown, that the best Unionists of the South mean the same as ourselves; and, doubtless, the general reformatory feeling will at last flow in the same channel as our own. The nation has, therefore great reason to be careful that the factious demagogues of the North do not offer to the convalescent rebel, or "erring brother." much more than he requires for health and Union, and just exactly what he would be tempted to take to aggravate the old disease

of ambition or treason. This subject must

rest in the wise and delicate care of the

General Government, for the paramount

idea of the people is that the Union shall

be preserved and obeyed.

The Death of Major General Birney. The brave and able General DAVID B. Birney died last night, at his residence, in Race street, of fever contracted in the last movement of General GRANT's army against Richmond—another noble and generous sacrifice to the cause of his country. This sad announcement will strike sorrow to the hearts of hundreds who were his intimate friends in this city, and thousands everywhere throughout the country, who knew and admired him as one of the most conspicuous generals of the war. General BIRNEY's fame, like that of General MEADE, especially belongs to Philadelphia, where he was born and has lived. The pledge which he gave to the cause of his country was worthy of his noble lineage; for he was the son of JAMES B. BIRNEY, that high-minded planter of Alabama who manumitted all his slaves, and afterwards became the Abolition candidate for the Presidency. Before the outbreak of the war the fu-

ture general was in business as a mercantile collection agent, and was a prominent so painfully necessary, in order to diplo- member of the Republican party in this city. He took the field as colonel of the spokesman of Georgia should turn such 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, and though but a volunteer officer, his quick judgrecord. Did he not, before the outbreak ment and instinctively acquired military experience and knowledge soon singled him out for higher command, and from acting brigadier he became a full brigadier general in the more complete organiza-

> Here again his aptness for command pointed him out as a proper commander of a division, and before the advance from the Rapidan, in May last, he was appointed to the command of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, General HANCOCK commanding. At the head of this division he performed dan to Petersburg. In the march from Todd's Tavern to Spottsylvania Court House his division occupied the extreme right of the army, and at the latter place, some days before the movement towards the North Anna, his the whole line of rebel rifle-pits in its front, division bore its part in the crossing of the Church. When the army arrived in front of the rebel entrenchments at Cold Harbor. he was assigned a position on the north entrenched on the eminences on the vance, happening, as they did, scarcely a

fortnight ago, are fresh in public recollec-With MEADE, HANCOCK, WM. F. SMITH. ANDREW J. SMITH, REYNOLDS, McCALL, HAYS, DAHLGREN, GREGG, and others of deeds have shed additional lustre on the annals of Pennsylvania. All honor should be paid to his remains. The ashes of this devoted soldier should rest in the sanctuary of the Commonwealth.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON, who, not a year main aspects of the peace question in ago declared that he had been an anti-Georgia. The letter of Commissioner BAY- slavery man for forty years, and voted to LOR, written from New York, furnishes abolish slavery throughout the Union by to his fellow-citizens another and more en. | Constitutional amendment—had no part lightened view. He even debates the idea | whatever in the noble work of making that the United States Government is | Maryland a free State. But lately he made waging war upon sovereign States. It did a sudden change of position, endorsed not (he says) invade one of the withdraw- Gen. McCLELLAN, opposed emancipation ing States or molest the retiring repre- in his native State, and on the eye of the sentatives; and the liberty and equality election advised voters to take a solemn of States, thus manifested, "is without a pa- oath, and afterwards break it. These sim- who fall to report, and do not actually enter the rallel in history." Instead of an appeal for. ple facts are a record which no patriot need

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, October 17, 1864. To threaten violence and revolution in the event of certain imaginary "outrages" of the Administration, is the present favorite rhetoric of the great "Peace rarty." That most amiable organization, so ready to forgive and embrace redhanded Treason, is marvellously warlike and cruel against the friends of the Union. When the McClellan leaders talk of the traitors, it is in the cooing and coaxing language of Venus to Adonis, or of Claude to Pauline. All is excessive love. In Tom Moore's words, they exclaim, We care not, we know not, if guilt's in thy

We know that we love thee, whatever thou art." It was only natural, therefore, that Alexander H. Stephens, in the midst of desnondency and darkness, like an assassin hiding in his Cimmerian cell from the fierce vengeance of a just God, should declare that the "only ray of light" to brighten this deadly gloom comes from the Chicago Convention, its fighting candidate for President, and its peace apostle for Vice President. But what will gladden him most is the very savage spirit entertained by these same "Democratic" leaders

against the more than a million of men, in and out of the army, who are about to reelect Abraham Lincoln. That is not only "a ray of light," it is a sun-burst of hope. If General McClellan cannot lead our armies, he is to have another task set before him by such evangelical divines as Fernando Wood, Mayor Gunther, Isaiah Rynders, and that banished humanitarian, George N. Sanders. If he cannot have charge of the Union army, he will earn his salary from his Government by taking command of an army of Democrats, who are to march upon the capital, depose Mr. Lincoln, hang his Ca binet, and seat himself in the Presidential chair, there to await the plenipotentiaries of his late instructor, Jefferson Davis, to divide first, and to partition af-

ter, the American Republic. We had a number of these threats before the Octo ber election, and we have a few of them now. The difficulty is to find an excuse for revolution. They cannot base it upon the soldiers' votes, because they canvassed the soldiers, and although they lost their support, they are thus forestalled in attempting to dishonor them. Hence, they have adopted the expedient of threatening revolution. should Mr. Lincoln be re elected, on the ground that the votes of Tennessee and Louisiana will be counted in the return. This is the text of all the semi-traitors in the South and all the sympathizers in the North. Now, let me tell you how plain a votes of Maryland (7), New York (33), Pennsylvania (26), Illinois (15), Missouri (11), New Jersey (7), Kentucky (11), and Delaware (3). So that the idea of organizing a revolution upon the acceptance of the electoral votes of Louisiana and Tennessee is exploded by its own absurdity. Mr. Lincoln's Administration does not stand upon the point of making the acceptance of the electoral votes of these two latter States an essential to its continu-

ance. It is not for them to reject these votes, however. That may be a question for the Congress which is to count the electoral votes. It does not become Mr. Lincoln or his Administration to reject these votes, or to prevent the people of Tennessee and Louisiana from voting, un- Lafayette, and one went south from Villanow Plain. less, indeed, the safety of the Union cause in these States should require the internosition of the military authorities. If, then, Mr. Lincoln's re-election depended upon the electoral votes of Louisiana and Tennessee, there would be some reason for the threats of the Copperheads to resort to bloodshed in that contingency. But we cannot only do without them, but we can do without 113 unchallenged electoral votes, as above stated, at least 100 of which will be cast for Abraham Lincoln in November next! leaving 117 electoral votes which are sure to be given to him, and which even the bitterest Copperheads themselves concede to

him. The Lincoln column, unobjected to by these Copperheads, stands as follows: For Abraham Lincoln-Maine, 7; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; Ohio. 21; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 8; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 4; Kansas, 3; Wisconsin, 8 California, 5; Oregon, 3; West Virginia, 5-in all 117 votes; one more than enough to complete the necessary constitutional majority. From this it will be seen how much opportunity there is to revolt against the coming decree of the people in favor of Abraham Lincoln, and how much opportunity there is to defeat that decree.

HENRY DE HOGHTON, Baronet, addresses to the care of Governor Seymour an anpeal for peace, on behalf of the British people to the people of the United States. We may imagine to what degree our people will be willing to listen to the stale insults of a foreign aristocracy, which has been the mouthpiece of the rebellion since the war began. We are told that "the Union cannot be restored," that all our soldiers have done has counted for nothing, and that our liberties are lost-impertinently novel information for the American people! Enough—we put Sir HENRY DE Hoghron's address into the rag-bag along with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's plan for a Western Confederacy. But we shall be

glad to hear more from John Bright. No votes should be lost at the coming Presidential election, and it is worth while cautioning all persons receiving votes of soldiers not to unseal the envelopes containing them. The envelopes can easily be distinguished by the words "Soldiers" Vote" printed across the sealed part. The law is very precise on the subject, and requires the envelope containing the vote, when presented at the polls, to be in the same condition as when it left the soldier's hands. A little precaution on this subject will perhaps increase the already overwhelming majority of the people in favor of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 18. THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN. The Treasury Department to-day sent off \$4. o forward them to subscribers immediately on the eccipt of the certificates.

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS. THOMAS FISHER, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; JOHN DUGAN, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry; and lied and were buried here vesterday. MEETING OF LOYAL PENNSYLVANIANS. The loyal Pennsylvanians residing here have a

Union meeting to-night. The ladies of the Trea-

sury Department have presented a splendid flag to

he Treasury Regiment. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THEFT IN THE TREA-SURY DEPARTMENT. Additional precautions are constantly being taken it the Treasury Department to prevent thefts of Jovernment money. New iron railings are added to the rooms wherein are the "greenbacks," and at one door there is a notice stating that there is no

dmission to it except by clerks of that office, and all visiting in rooms or halls is prohibited. OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. Information has been received here from Japan that our demands upon that Government are in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled. The Japanese Government has shown an amicable disposition

to that end. NAVAL CAPTURE. The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Watchful, in the month of September, at sea, by the United States steamer Arkansas. The Watchful pretended to be bound from New York to Matamoros, and having sprung a leak-so said the captain-was making for New Orleans for repairs. The captain of the Watchful also represented that

his cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum oil, ont on the vessel being searched several boxes of arms were found, and the vessel was therefore NO CREDIT FOR DRAFTED MEN WHO HAVE NOT REPORTED.

Many of the men recently drafted in Washington have run off or hid themselves. In view of this fact inquiries were recently addressed to Provost Marshal General FRY, who replied that drafted men service, are not credited in the quota. A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiency that exists after the present draft is completed. 

THE WAR.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN CAPIURE OF SHIP'S GAP BY OUR FORCES. SHERMAN OPENING HIS COMMUNICA-TIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS. The Rebel Army Reported at 30,000.

> BEAUREGARD SAID TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. The Rebel Position Very Unfavorable. FOUR UNION CORPS CONFRONT. ING THE ENEMY.

THE MILITIA NEARLY ALL DESERTED INSUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION OF THE ENEMY ON RESACA.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI THE BEBELS DRIVEN OUT OF INDEPENDENCE OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAL VALLEY

GENERAL SHERIDAN. Reported Rebel Reoccupation of Fisher's Hill, AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

LARGE CAPTURES OF CATTLE BY

AN ATTACK ON MEMPHIS BY FOR-REST EXPECTED.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. OSITIONS OF SHERMAN AND HOOD-HOOD AVOID ING A BATTLE-ALL BIGHT WITH SHERMAN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18-10 A. M. The following despatch has been received: "CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17-3 P. M.-Hood's main force was, about Latayette last night, and Sherman at Ship's Gap. The report of yesterday, that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain "J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General."

Another official despatch, dated at Chattanooga yesterday afternoon, is as follows: "I leit General Sherman at Ship's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right, and in the best spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered battle repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Alatoona has made him very cautious. General Slocum is all right at Alatoona, with plenty of provisions and forage. Hood's raid statement puts down this new attempt at has produced no military result as yet. If he falls turbulence and riot. Mr. Lincoln can be he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has capto invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, re-elected, not only without the votes of tured. The losses in men thus far have been in our Louisiana and Tennessee, but without the favor. Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said, if surrendered, the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days, but, that if the posts were carried by assault, no prisoners would be taken Rome is all right." C. A. DANA.

Acting Secretary of War. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SHERMAN—SHIP'S GAP IN OUR POSSESSION—THE REBEL OBSTRUCTIONS BEING REMOVED-HOOD'S FORCE REPORTED AT TRIRTY THOUSAND -HIS ARMY GOING SOUTH PROM LAPAYETTE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18-9 P. M. The subjoined despatches have reached the Department this afternoon: "NASHVILLE (Tenn.), Oct. 17-4 P. M.-The follows lowing despatch has been received from General

Sherman: "'SHIP'S GAP, Oct. 16-5 P. M .- We took Ship's Gap to day, capturing a part of the 24th North Ca rolina Regiment. Two corps are represented a They obstructed Snake Creek Pass, to delay our trains, but by to morrow I can move in any dirac W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.'" "Deserters from Hood's army report his force at 80,000. The strength of his cavalry is not known No additional news from the Tennessee river, excepting that Roddy's force moved from Tuscumbia "Major General," "CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17-10 P. M.-The rear of

Hood's aimy left Lafayette, going south, at day. J. M. Schofield, light this morning. "Major General." The country scuth and southwest of Lafayette is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army, vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys parallel to the ranges of Taylor's Ridge and Lookout Moun tain, broken by rough hills, and destitute of food for man or beast until you reach the Coosa river, a distance equal to three days' forced marches.

C. A. DANA. Acting Secretary of War. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. occasional skirmishing with the Rebels. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- A large number of officer and soldiers came up on the mailboat from City Point te-day. They report nothing of importance

excepting the reports of occasional skirmishing and firing heard in that vicinity. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. GUERILLA SHIRMISHING LAST WEEK-ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED GUNS AT WINCHESTER-LARGE DROVES OF CATTLE CAPTURED BY SHERIDAN-

THE DEVASTATION OF THE VALLEY PROGRESS. Washington, Oct. 18 .- A gentleman who left Winchester on Saturday last reports a good deal of skirmishing with guerillas in the Shenandoah Valley. Nothing serious, however, had occurred, and

the supply trains were moving regularly, under stropg escorts. On Friday last our pickets at Martinsburg were driven in by a guerfila force. On Thursday last eleven guns, captured from th rebels by Sheridan, arrived at Winchester, and on Friday two more came in. They were formerly United States guns, and were probably obtained at the time of the seizure of the arsenals, forts, &c., by

the rebels. Sheridan was sending in large droves of captured exen and sheep. The destruction of mills, barns, &c., was going on, so that the rebels will no longer be able to maintain themselves in the Shenandoah Valley. A considerable force of our troops had been sent to Front Royal, to guard the railroad, which is to be opened to Manassas Junction, so as to secure communications with Alexandria. The repairs of the road have already been completed to Rector REPORTED REOCCUPATION OF FISHER'S HILL BY

THE REBELS-OUR FORCES NEAR STRASBURG. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- A gentleman who left Sheridan's army yesterday reports that the rebels have recccupied Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by General Crook, and are creeting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood of Strasburg. GENERAL SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT. THE POSITION OF SHERMAN AND HOOD.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18 .- The Commercial's Nash

ville despatch says that Hood was at Ship's Gap, three miles east of Lafayette, on the 16th, and tha Sherman was close on to him. A battle, it is thought, cannot be very long delayed. DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BY THE REBELS-UP SUCCESSEUL ATTEMPT ON RESACA—DISGRACEFUL SUBRENDER OF DALTON TO THE REBELS—FOUR CORPS OF UNION FORCES STOPPING THE ENEM AT SNAKE CREEK GAP—SEVERE FIGHTING—BEAU REGARD REPORTED COMMANDER-IN-OHIEF-GEN. HOOD'S MILITIA NEABLY ALL DESERTED. Nashville, Oct. 18-Hood's army has destroyed the railroad for twenty-three miles, between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, and also between Big Shanty and Alatcons. The rebel commander demanded the surrender of Resaca, threatening death to the garrison if the demand was not acceded to. The com mandant, Colonel Weaver of the 8th Ohio, refused to surrender, and after some brisk skirmishing the rebel force withdrew. They advanced upon Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot being fired by Colonel Johnson, of the 4th United States colored troops, who could have easily held the town, if so disposed. Tunnel Hill was unmolested. From this point Hood went southwest, and road was confronted by four corps, under Hanley. at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued, and Beauregard is reported as commandant in chief of the Army of Mississippi, Hood being only comman-

der of this department. Sherman is watching every move of his antagonist, and important operations may be expected soon from that quarter. A despatch, received this morning, reports that Hood is at Somerville. No reinforcements have reached him, and his militia have nearly all deserted Prominent military men believe the rebel move ments will result disastrously to them. Some rebel forces are reported at Cedar Hill, near

The river is rising and there are two feet on Har-MISSOURI. PRICE'S HEADQUARTERS AT LEXINGTON—THE RE-BELS DRIVEN OUT OF INDEPENDENCE DUEL BETWEEN ARMY OFFICERS. ST. Louis, Oct. 18.—Price's headquarters are reported at Lexington.

General Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Sunday, and at last accounts was fifteer miles this side.

Springfield, Tenn., under Holmes. The guerillas

have opened a recruiting camp there.

A duel was fought, on Monday morning, between Major Grebe and Captain Hasson, 4th Missouri Cavalry, in which the former was slightly and the latter severely wounded. The affair is universally condemned by army officers. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS—SUCCESS OF GEN. DANA'S RAID FROM NATCHEZ—HEAVY CAPTURES

CAIRO, Oct. 17.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis.

from Memphis on the 17th, has arrived with 85 bales

The steamer Magenta brings New Orleans dates

There was some inquiry for cotton at \$1.20 for mid-There is some diversity of opinion regarding the practical result of the new trade regulations, under

which it is understood the Government agent will purchase all the cotton brought across the lines at 25 per cent. below the New York price, and allow the sellers to take one-third of the amount in family supplies, the other two-thirds, it is inferred being paid in greenbacks. Gen: Dana's raid from Natchez yielded 1,500 cat tle, several hundred horses and mules, several hundred able-bodied negroes, and about a hundred prisoners. About the same number of rebels were

FIRED INTO-REFUGEES AT MEMPHIS. CAIRO, Oct. 18.—Three steamers have arrived from New Orleans, bringing about sixty bales of Great excitement prevailed at Memphis or Sunday evening in consequence of an expected attack on the city by a strong body of Forrest's force, who were reported to be but a short distance from the city. Every preparation was being made to defend the place. The steamer Julia brought 250 sick soldiers from Baton Rouge and White river for the Mound City

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS—EXPECTED ATTACK ON

THE CITY BY FORREST'S MEN-RIVER STEAMER

The steamer City of Memphis was fired into from the Missouri shore, fourteen miles below here, but nobody was hurt. The steamship Morning Star arrived at New Orleans on the 10th instant. It is estimated that during the past eight months 10,360 refugees-men, women, and children-have arrived in Memphis, 900 of whom have been sent to Cairo, being received here by an agent, who provides them with food, shelter, and transportation to any point north of the Ohio river they may select for a home. Only 498 of those received at Blemphis are over the age of 14, and 5,400 are under that age. Nearly every steamer from below has a number of this class of persons aboard. . General Forrest is reported to have been seen fifty

THE GUERILIAS. ATTACK ON A PICKET GUARD BY MOSEBY'S MEN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- On Thursday evening a gang of Moseby's men, said to be four hundred trong, made an attack on an outer picket of the 2d District of Columbia Regiment, stationed at White Plains, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. The picket guard, consisting of eight men under the command

miles back of Paducah on Sunday.

of Lieutenant Joseph Smith, Company H, fired upon the guerillas, but were not able to successfully resist the overpowering numbers of the guerilla gang, and they were captured, with the exception of two men. Lieutenant Smith was shot through the knee, and one man was badly wounded in the groin. Lieutenant Smith was stripped of his clothes, and robbed of \$1,460 entrusted to his care by his men for safe keeping, and when the guerillas retreated they ordered him to mount a horse and go with them; but he refused, saying that he was too badly wounded, and they might shoot him and do their worst. They then abandoned him and moved rapidly away with their other prisoners, and he was rescued by a body of our men in pursuit of the gue rillas, and aftewards brought to this city. MOSEBY'S RAID ON THE CHESAPRAKE AND OHIC

LIVE STOCK TAKEN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.-The superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a communication dated at Point of Rocks, Maryland, says: "Moseby made a raid on the boats on Saturday, capturing and burning four or five, and carrying off many mules and horses, and some prisoners." There are a large number of boats collected there, but they will not be moved till something is done by the authorities for their protection.

CANAL-BOATS BURNED, AND PRISONERS AND

DEFREDATIONS OF RAIDERS IN MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18 .- A letter from Poolesville Md., rays: "Medley district has not lost less than 2,000 cattle and 100 horses during the invasion and frequent raids, while those who came in contact with the raiders were compelled to contribute their hats, shees, and pocket books. There is no security for preperty, but little tranquility of mind and constant apprehension of danger. The consequences following from these raids are that the merchants will be necessitated either to suspend or restrict their business here, and the farmers to reduce their operations to a mere livelihood." MEETING FOR SELF-PROTECTION AT FREDERICK. FREDERICK, Oct. 18.—Considerable excitement

exists in Frederick county and vicinity since the ecent outrages of Moseby and his guerillas, and the citizens are determined to protect themselves. On Friday night a large meeting was held at the court house here, at which a bold spirit was shown

THE ELECTIONS.

THE STATE. BEDFORD COUNTY-OFFICIAL. TONAWANDA, Oct. 18. - Bedford county (official returns the following vote for Congress: 

R Mercer's majority in the district will be between CAMERON COUNTY-OFFICIAL. The following is the official vote of Cameron county: For Schofield (U.)..... SNYDER COUNTY-OFFICIAL. The Union majority in this county is 165. Demo-

cratic gain 262. I LEBANON COUNTY-OFFICIAL. LEBANON, Oct. 18.—The official vote of Lebanon county is: Union, 3,168; Democratic, 2,447. Union majority, 716; Union loss, 289. FULTON COUNTY-OFFICIAL. McConnellseure, Oct. 18.—The official vote of Fulton county gives a Democratic majority of 290 on the home vote. Democratic gain, 29.

WYOMING, YORK, AND ADAMS COUNTIES. HARRISBURG, Oct. 18.—The official vote of yoming, York, and Adams countles is not in to home vote will be sent here officially until the oldiers' vote is counted. VOTE OF THE 99TH REGIMENT P. V. A private letter from the colonel of this regiment says that 144 votes were polled. 93 for the Union and 51 Democratic; Union majority, 42. OHIO.

RETURNS FROM EIGHTY COUNTIES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Returns from eighty counties in Ohio give a Union majority of 26,183. It is estimated the soldiers' vote will make the Union majority 1,000 Election of State Officers by the Vermont Legislature. Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 18.—The General Assemoly to-day elected the following State officers:

Secretary of State-George W. Balley, Jr., Mont-Sergeant-at-Arms-Z. C. Camp, Montpeller. Auditor-W. Stewart, Middlebury. Superientendent State Prison-J. A. Pollard, Commissioner of Insane-O. B. Warner, New

Bank Commissioner-A. R. Camp, Stowe Railroad Commissioner-G. H. Rice, South Hero. Adjutant General-P. T. Washburne, Woodstock. Quartermaster General-Col. R. B. Perkins, New Judge Advocate-J. S. Marcy, Royalton, The Canadian Conference.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18 .- The Conference holds two ittings daily. The discussion continues on the constitution of an Upper House. An English company has made favorable offers to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Bruns. wick to construct a railroad between St. Johns and Halifax, forming an intercolonial railroad.

The Maryland Unconditional Union State Convention. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.-The Unconditional Union State Convention met here to day, to make nominations under the new Constitution. The following ticket was presented : For Governor, Hon. Thomas Swann; Lleut. Governor, Dr. C. D. Cox; Attorney General, Hon. Alex. Randall; Court of Appeals; The Convention was largely attended.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864 THE MUZDER MYSTERY of Brooklyn seems at length possible of solution On Saturday a lady called at the coroner's office, and positively identified the fragmentary remains as those of her son, who has been missing for some time. The authorities do not deem it prudent to give her name to the public until some further clue to the circumstances attending his death have been obtained. It is hoped that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime may new be discovered and brought to justice. The head of the body was picked up yesterday morning at Fort Hamilton, and sent to the coroner's office in Brooklyn. When found, the head was wrapped in enamelled cloth, apparently a piece of the same material in which the other parts were tied up. The cord was also the same, but there was no hardware paper or iron weights, as found in the other packages. A sharp knife and saw had been used in severing the headfrom the body, but it was not cut as evenly as the other dissected portions. The evidences of murder are unmistakable. A bullet hole was found in the right temple and another under the right eye. The wounds were probed and found to be about three inches in depth. Thus far, no attempt has been made to extract the balls, should they still be in the brain. The features present the appearance of a stout, hearty, and handsome looking man of about thirty-five years of age. The hair is of a dark chesinut brown color, inclined to curl, whiskers thick and short, with moustaches of a sandy color. The complexion is light, the eyes blue. The face is eval shaped—rather broad below the temples. The forehead is high, and of good width; in fact, everything about the face and head indicates that he was a man of intellect. The teeth are rather large and in first rate condition. The head and features are in an excellent state of preservation—almost as fresh-looking as they might have been on the day after death.

By Telegraph. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HECLA, The steamship Hecla arrived at this port this evening. Her advices have been anticipated. THE CATTLE MARKET. At the Cattle Market to-day Beef was lower. The receipts amounted to 7,000 head. The prices were quoted at 18%@19c. The demand for Sheep was dull. Receipts, 24,000 ead. Sales at 468%c. The market for Swine closed dull. Receipts 11,000, at 11@18c. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived-Barks Florence Peters, Santa Cruz, Cuba; Jennie Collingwood, Cardenas. Below-Bark Canada, brig Elizabeth, schooner S. G. Hart—latter from Cape Breton; also, a French steam frigate. St. Louis Markets. of the 12th. The markets were very dull. The flour market was largely overstocked, and considerable quantities were being shipped North.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 18.—Tobacco heavy, and a shade lower. Cotton unquiet at \$1; receipts 140 bales. Flour 25@50c lower. Wheat lower. Corn active and firm. Oats lower. EUROPE.

The Steamer Scotia at New York-The American War News-A Congratulatory Address to President Lincoln-A New French Minister to the United States appointed-The Danish Question-The Franco-Italian Convention. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The royal mail steamship cotia, Captain Judkins, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived here this morning.

The steamers City of Cork and Pennsylvania arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, and at Liverpool evening of the 7th October.

The America arrived off Southampton night of the ith instant. The City of Manchester arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 7th, and at Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN WAR NEWS. The continued success of Sheridan in the Shenar oah Valley, and the other evidences of the discom

fiture of the rebels, gave great satisfaction to the friends of the North in England, while the Southern sympathiers experienced heavy discouragement. The Confederate loan fell to 56, but rallied, closing at 58@00.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "That these are dark days for the South is plain to all. Rumor has it that Georgia already feels the pressure of Sherman's victories and his army, and is even now appropriate in the state of the s engaged in negotiations for readmission to the Union. The effect of these recent combats on the fortunes of Lee and Grant has yet to be seen. They tell in favor of Grant, and Lee does not seem to like the responsibility of an onslaught on the Federal lines. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of fight net by the Confederacy II. yet in the Confederacy." ADDRESS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of 160 members of "The International Association for the Advancement of Social Science," lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amstordam, for transmission to Mr. Lincoln: To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:
"We have followed, with profound interest, from
its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South.
While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation
which elected you have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation
will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and
with a future definitely soparated from every servile with a future definitely separated from every servite institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the great Republic will never be compromised by

ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC-CABLE VESSEL. The frigate Amethyst, which had been leut by the Admiralty to the Atianiic Telegraph Company, for the purpose of conveying the Atlantic cable from the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, & Co. to the Great Eastern, at Sheerness, was run aground soon after leaving Chatham. She floated off next tide, but would have to go into dry dock for examination as she was supposed to be strained. THE NEW IRISH VICEROY.

Lord Wodehouse, the new Viceroy of Ireland, was expected to assume his official position at Dublin in a few days. THE PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN CORURN AND MACE. THE PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN CORURN AND MACE.

Bell's Life in London of the 8th says: "Neither Mace nor Courn can claim the stakes, and it recommends Courn to accept Mace's challenge to fight in England, and either toss for a referee or allow the Bell's Life editor to name four gentlemen of the press to select a referee for them. It is clearly Coburn's fault, says the article, that no referee was agreed to, and it is equally clear that his friends took no pains to insure that secrety which, in such a police-ridden country, was absolutely necessary to secure them from interruption. All bets are off."

Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, a few days prior to the day fixed for the fight between Coburn and Mace, issued a letter to the Irish clergy denouncing such encounters, and calling on the clergy to do sail in their power to discountenance any participation in the affair among the faithful. the affair among the faithful. FRENCH AFFAIRS-DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show s ecrease in the cash in hand of 11,500,000 francs. The Empress had returned to France, the Em

peror proceeding as far as Meaux to meet her.

The following diplomatic appointments are announced: M. Mercier to Madrid; M. Chateaurenard to Washington; M. Beneditti to Berlin; Baron de Talleyrand to St. Petersburg; M. Reculat to Frankfort; and Count Massignan to Teheran. The Paris Bourse on the 7th was flat, and rente ieclined to 65f. 65c. THE DANISH QUESTION. A Copenhagen despatch states that the neutral Powers have made representations to Austria and Prussia relative to the proceedings of General Prissia relative to the proceedings of General Ealkenstein in Jutland.

The semi-official General Correspondenz of Vienna declares all news published by the Vienna and foreign papers respecting the sittings of the Conference to be incorrect, and in many instances in-

vented.

Notwithstanding this assertion, the papers state the Danish plentpotentiaries are said to have made certain concessions in the boundary and financial questions, but they insisted that the Duchies should have no part of the indemnity paid for the redemp-tion of the Sound dues, and finally made a fresh proposition for the settlement of the question. The semi-official Berlingske Tidende, of Copenhagen, says: Denimark never obstructed the peace negotiations. She represented to the allied Powers that her interests demanded that North Schleswig should remain with Denmark. The financial difficulties induced the allies to make demands which cuittes induced the allies to make demands which are not in conformity with the preliminaries of peace, since Denmark did not recognize the principle of purition of the State property.

The Duke of Augustenburg is said to have accepted the resignation of his counciliors, as he wisnes to surround himself with advisers favorable to an intimate connection of the Duchles with Prussia.

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Zeitung says: "So far as news from the Conference can receive to the connection of the Duchles with Prussia. far as news from the Conference can reach us, the position of things is as follows: The Pasch us, the position of things is as follows: The Pasch us, the potentiaries have declined, on principle, to grant a proportionate reparation of the different items of the public property of Denmark with the Dutchles. The German Powers, therefore, returned to the propositions of the proposition sal to settle the question by the payment of a fixed amount. The Danish plenipotentiaries have accepted this proposal ad referendum, and the reply of the Danish Government is now expected."

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION. An analysis is published of a despatch by M. Drouyn de l'Huys to the French minister at Turin. Drouyn de l'Huys fo the French minister at Turin, on the Franco-Italian question. The despatch explains the resistance which France was obliged to offer to the first demands of the Italian Government. It declares that the latter had not protected the interests of the Holy Father, and did not consider the conditions which had been laid down at the outset for conciliating the two opposing interests.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys points out the new policy adopted by the Cabinet of Turin, based upon the important resolution to choose another capital than. Rome, a circumstance calculated to appease the extreme party in Italy, and showing conditiatory dispositions. In conclusion, M. Drouyn de l'Huys says that the best and surest guarantee for the Papacy is in the loyal and scripulous execution cannot be convention, and its scrupulous execution cannot be doubted, since it bears the signature of France.

REMARES OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI. The New Preussische Kreuz Zeitung publishes a correspondence from Rome, dated 25th September, giving an account of the French minister's notifica-tion of the French Italian convention to Cardinal Antonolli.
The Cardinal, addressing Mons. Chigl, the Papal The Cardinal, addressing Mons. Chief, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, on the subject, complains of the French Government having left the Holy See in ignorance of the convention, and states that his highest can at any moment replace the French by a garrison tent by another Power, since the Pope's own military force is inadequate to maintain the independence of the Holy See. His Eminence thinks that although Picdmont had renounced making open attacks against the Pope, it would neverthe open attacks against the Pope, it would nevertheless continue the war.

The Pope, continues Cardinal Antonelli, con-The Pope, continues Cardinal Antonelli, considers the convention merely as a guarantee of the revolution which will be brought about by Piedmont. If the Pope continues to be disturbed in the exercise of his severeign rights, and if his right to establish his means of defence as he may think fit be contested, he would be compelled to protest against such a misuse of power, and to assume the attitude which his duty as a sovereign would necessitate. Advices from Frankfort state that a strong impression prevailed there that mischief was meant by the Franco-Italian treaty, and that the political uneasiness evinced led to a manifest disinclination to make investments.

The Turin journals publish the text of the convention. A protocol to the convention provides that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital, as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by French troops, shall commence from the day of the royal decree. troops, shall commence from the day of the royal decree sanctioning the bill which will be presented to the Italian Parliament. The change of the Italian ministry, causing the reopening of the Italian Parliament to be postponed to the 24th inst., has rendered this protocol necessary.

Financial and Commercial. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £122,913, and in the reserve of notes of no less than £1,229,790. These returns were so much less favorable than had been anticipated that allidea of a reduction in the rate of discount was completely dispelled, and a further rise was even regarded as not improbable. It was supposed that the country bankers, in view of the failure of the Leeds Bank, were engaged in strengthening their cash balances. inces.
The Bank of Berlin had raised its rate of discour from 6 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Holland from 6 t 6½ per cert.

The unfavorable bank returns caused renewed heaviness in the London Stock Exchange on the 7th, and a general decline in prices. Consols closed flat at SS/ (988).

The discourt market was also unfavorably influenced, and an increased demand for money took place. Nine per cent was the general rate for good bills.

There was continued distruct in commercial circles, and rumors of embarrassment and failures were in daily circulation. The following additional failures had been

There was continued distruct in commercial circles, and rumors of embarrassment and failures were in daily circulation. The following additional failures had been announced:

John Gladstone & Co., general merchands of London. They have been large shippers of merchandise to nearly all parts of the world. Prothing positive has transpired with regard to the amount of their liabilities, and it was at first supposed it could not be much less than \$500,000. Later reports put it at \$150,000 or \$230,000. There seems reason to hope that the prospects of the liquidation, which will much depend on realizations in Canada and at New York, are not unfavorable. Monificate, of London, in the paper trade, with liabilities for about \$30,000.

\*\*Fatrick Thompson, ship and insurance broker, of London, with liabilities for \$20,000.

\*\*George Wright & Co., merchants, Liverpool: liabilities variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

\*\*Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar silver at 55 Id; dollars 56; esgles. 68 2%d.

American stocks, the same authorities say, have been very quiet, and business in 5-20 bonds has been very limited. The present quotation is \$3\sum\_{ass} = 20.00.

Liverpool. Oct. & "Corron—The Brokers" Circular says: The Cotton marker in the early part of the week was inanimate, and a further decline of \$20 ld \$10. was, in some descriptions, submitted to, but during the week was inanimate, and a further decline of \$20 ld \$10. was, in some descriptions, submitted to, but during the week was nanimate, and a further decline of \$20 ld \$10. was, in some descriptions, submitted to, but during the week was inanimate, and a further decline of \$20 ld \$10. was, in some descriptions, submitted to, but during the week and a caption continues in demand, particularly for export; but has again fallon id \$10. East Indian has been greatly depressed, and shows an average fall of 1d \$10. East Indian has been greatly depressed, and shows an average fall of 1d \$10. Egyptian has maintained last week's rates. Bahla has fallen 1@1\u03\u

cluding 13,170 American. At sea, from India, 314,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—On Thursday a slight improvement was visible, but it all vanished on Friday, and great depression was manifested. There was more anxiety to sell. Quotations were irregular and business very limited.

Breadstupers.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence. & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report. Flour slow at late, rates. Wheat in moderate demand at Tuceday's prices, but amber lowarcarce and id dearer; red Western 7s 36@8s, white 8s 46@15 100 18s. Indian Corn quiet at 22:6228 3d for mixed Western 7s 360 18s.

Provisions.—Messrs. Wasfield. Nash. & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Beef more pressingly offered. Pork dull but unchanged. Becon quiet but steady. Land firmer and partially a shade dearer. Tallow dull. Butter slightly ansier: fine steady 105:60.

Propuse.—The Brokers (Circular reports: Ashes—Pois quiet at 22s 66@30s; Pearls dull. Sugars opened cull and lower, but closed steadier at a slight rally. Coffee very flat. Rice languid and lower. Bark.—Sales. of Philadelphia at 6s 6d, ex quay. Linseed Steady. Linseed Cakes.—Sales of American as £10@10 5s. linseed Oil offered at 36s@36s 6d. Fish Oils hactive. Rosin very quiet. Spirits of Turpenine—Small sales of French at 6s.

Perrollum.—Boult, English, & Braudon report the market flat at 1s 11d@2s 1d for reafred, and £16 c. sin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine-Basil sales of French at 688.

Prench at 688.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messra Bring, Bros. & Go. report Breadstuffs dull at last week's prices. Iron quiet; balls and Bars 77; Scotch Big 588, cash. Sugars opened fiat, but closed at a slight improvement. Coffee firmer and 6d dearer in some cases. Rice in moderate demand. Tos unchanged; common Congou is. Tallow quiet; new Y. C. 418 9d on the sport Spirits of Turpentine flat; this for French; cruie Petrolom £17; refined 28 26 28 id; Jute 1300 08 dearer; Linseed steady; linseed Cakes rather stater, and 28 6d lower, but £10 still demanded for fine Western; berm Oil dull at £61; God £53; Linseed Oils scarce at 548 9d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.—John McCall & Co., and John Athya & Co., report Breadstuffs steady; amber Wheat 19018 3d #24018; extra State Flour 228 6d 248; yellow Corn 168 6d # 250 ibs.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. - The "Warren ombination? has given us several new and very interesting performances, and Mr. Warren's Jeremich Beelle (an character which he has almost created); his Tourbillon, an accurate, simple, and pathetic picture; his Pillicoddu. and his Sir Harcourt Courtley-parts showing an eminently versatile and able rank of character-have contributed to give greater and more perfect shape to the favorable judgments of his critics. We cannot at present notice these performances with that liberal and pleasant attention which they deserve, but we give room to a few comments from a venerable play-goer, who cheerfully claims Mr. Warren as a Philadelphian, the son of that memorable Warren, whilem manager of the old Chestnut-street Theatre, whose inimitable Falstaff lives in the recollections of our elders. He well remembers the first parformance of the younger Warren in the part of Norval, in 1832, and this added to the zest of witnessing so accomplished a performance as that of Dr. Ollapod, a few nights since: "It was a rare impersonation, and reminded me of the quaint crispness and vim of the great original of that character here, John Bernard-of the vis-comica and unique Jefferson; the neat vivacity of Hilson, or the breadth of humor, the physique and mobility of face so peculiar in Burton, but infinitely mora

taste-the recovery of its literature and moral mis-"To eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flier, And catch the manners, living as they rise." THE SCOUT OF THE CUMBERLAND.-A matines will be given this afternoon, at the Assembly Buildings, by Miss Major Pauline Cushman; also, another recitation this evening of her adventure: as a "scou of the Cumberland." Those who have not heard the lady should avail themselves of the present opportunity. Her last appearance will take place on Saturday evening. The great Stereopticon will be exhibited each evening. Sienor Blitz's matinées, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are deservedly well attended, and we know of no place more suitable or inviting to spend the afternoon or evening with the inveniles than the

chaste. As a costumer he is strictly characteristic.

In brief, he blends the actor with the artisle. Thus

dces Mr. Warren return to his native city, wherein

he was born in 1817, the finished comedian of a versa-

tile type. His forte lies in his close adherence to nature—the highest compliment we can pay to his

genius. The excitement of the times is unpropi

tious to his interests, but nevertheless, his patronage

has been warm and brilliant. Mr. Warren is a

stellar light to the stage, serving to direct its lost

Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut. THE CITY. POLITICAL.

regutiful temple of magic of this prince of mys-

tery and ventriloquism. It is scarcely necessary t

mention that the Signor's temple is in the Assembly

SPEECHES AT UNION LEAGUE HALL. The meeting at this hall last night was, as usual, large, with a proportionately large number of la-dies. Before the hour for calling the meeting to order, Mr. Paul Berger entertained the audience with the song "Vive l'Amerique" and piano accompaniment, and after it. "Rally Round the Flag." himself the soloist and the whole audience a stentorian chorus. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Joseph R. Fry. Mr. John Hibbard, of Delaware, who was introduced as the first speaker made a very lengthy address, but was listened t patiently to, the end. He was followed by Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., in a witty and well-received ad dress. Our space, however, forbids an extended re

MAJOR WHITE AT THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING. Major Harry White, whose absence, it will be re-Major Harry White, whose absence, it will be remembered, at the time of the organization of the Senate of Pennsylvania, caused considerable excitement and delay. The vote of the Senate was, without his vote, a tie, hence the desire for his party to have him with them in all matters of public interest. Major White has been confined for a long time in the Southern prisons. He has recently been released. He addressed his soldier friends last evening at the headquarters of the Union Campaign Club, Commonwealth Building. He spoke of the activity and enterprise of the North, that at a distance of one hundred miles from the seat of deadliest strife. business was flourishing, and peace prevailed. He spoke of the ability of the North to put down the rebellion, and the inevitable certainty of success crowning the efforts of a determined people. He gave some interesting details of his life in ple. He gave some interesting details of his life in Libby, and spoke of the cruel treatment received by him at the hands of General Winder and Major Turner. His remarks were received with applause

Turner. His remarks were received with applause, and listened to attentively. FLAG RAISING. Last evening an American flag dedicated to Lin-coln, Johnson, and victory was flung to the breeze in Hutchinson street, near Girard avenue. The houses between which the emblem of our nationality was suspended were brilliantly illuminated. Several speeches were delivered, and a very happy time prevailed generally. The whole of this affair, from the procuring of the flag to displaying the same as stated, was the work of ladies exclusively. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

The votes of the Philadelphia soldiers in the field have been received at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and are being counted. They will be presented to the Board of Return Judges on the 28th inst. It is thought that their vote will increase the Union majorities in this city to nearly ten thousand. The vote taken on the New Ironsides was entirely Union. There were 33 votes cast-24 of these were for this city.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS. On Monday night the United States transport steamer Western Metropolis arrived from For-tress Monroe with 500 sick and wounded soldiers in

charge of Surgeon W. M. Hudson. Of the patients in 200 were colored. The men were removed to the army hospitals.

The steamer Baltic, with 250 sick and wounded soldiers, also arrived from Fortress Monroe.

The following, belonging to Pennsylvania reginents, were among those who arrived Peter Fisher, 2 Art CN Sistz, 11 Cav Enoch Conway, 76 John Bose, 55 D L S Wynn, 58 OS Pervel, 188 Samuel Smith, 188 Wm Heller, 47 Samuel Statler, 55 L Craner, 188 B B Black, 55 Harvey Phillips, 188 Francis Warner, 55 C L Story, 5 Cav M Lyons, 5 Cav W W Reynolds, 2 Art Henry June, 58 Patrick Deoyen, 58 T King, 207 Wilson, 58 S Tompkins, 2 B J Bell, 2 Art Chas Connelly, 2 Art E G Fisher, 55 Kartscher, 2 Art I D Shearen, 55 McMonegh, 2 Art Burgen, 2 Art 08 Knoyle, 58 V Miller, 97 David Tracy, 2 Ar Wm Keeter, 2 A J W Stanley, 3 Art M L Bloom, 5 Wm J Stuchtal, 26 W Buckwalter, 188 Thos Perrin, 18 Cav M M Bales, 2 Art Levi Fisher, 76 C P Eddy, 3 Art Daniel Lear, 55 Henry Gutwait, 200 Jos Stevens, 208 Andrew Kustner, 188 Tathias Murray, W H Ashbaugh, 109 Wm Dillman, 5 Cav David Baker, 5 Cav Israel Kline, 2 Art H Lamb, 11 Cav Philip Bowers, 5 Cay T Maguer, 2 Art Wm D Ferris, 58 F E Worth, 3 Art J Moon, 5 Cay F D Evan, 188
N N Porter, 2 Art
Michael Rease, 2 Art
R G Thempson, 11 Cav
P W Bundenbayl, 5 Cav

A Dickinson, 183 H S Keeney, 205 Willard, 3 Art N Grockop, 55
Art Allen J Eggleston, 3 Art? Jos Peirce, 3 Art
H Munaslowe, 55
G Keenan, 2 Art
J B Myers, 2 Art
J B Myers, 2 Art J O Merrian, 2 Art J B Myers, 2 Art Last evening about 150 soldlers arrived at the Citizens' Hospital, Broad and Prime streets, having been transferred from the Park Hospital at Baltimore to this city. The following Pennsylvania soldiers were of the number: W. J. Burnes, Co. K., 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry; David Campbell, Co. K., 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Fred'k Staley, Co. K., 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

J R Allen, 58

ARMY-HOSPITAL REPORT. ARMY-HOSPITAL REPORT.

By the reports of the army hospitals of this department, it appears that 1,510 soldiers were admitted last week, 568 were returned to duty, 434 were transferred, 46 died, and 50 deserted. The number remaining is 16,762, distributed as follows: York, 1,373; Haddington, 1,074; Satterlee, 3,291; Summit House, 963; Chester, Pa., 729; South-street, 281; Broad and Cherry, 460; Filbert-street, 767; White Hall, 792; Beverly, N. 21, 1,252; Chestnut Hill, 2,818; McClellan, 1,599; Pittsburg, 562; Germantown, 457; Turner's Lane, 253; Christian-street, 20; Citizens' Volunteer, 45; Islington Lane, 5; Officers', 32.

RECRUITING. Warrants for the payment of the city bounty were issued yesterday to thirty men. MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF TRADE. The stated meeting of the Executive Council for October was held on Monday evening, President Morton in the chair. A communication from the Boston Board of Trade was presented, and read by the recretary, covering the report of a committee which had been raised with the view of securing an equitable and uniform interpretation of the U.S. Internal Revenue law upon the subject of stamping receipts, particularly in reference to shipments by water or rail. The conclusions of the committee are embodied in the ollowing propositions:
That receipts, given at railroad stations on the delivery of freight for transportation, be stamped by the railroad company.

That through receipts, given by transportation companies, be stamped at the expense of the shipper.

That receipts, given to railroad companies by consignees, on the arrival of merchandise, be stamped the expense of the consignees.
That receipts, given at the ship's side, be stamped the shep the ship.
That bills of lading be stamped at the expense of that only or leading we stemped by the shipper.

That receipts for freight money be stamped by the party to whom the payment is made.

Mr. Wheeler, from a committee having in charge an increase of the membership of the board, in order to an enlargement of its capacity for usefulness, reported a large accession from the most respectable business houses and a gratifying prospect of further Mr. Horace J. Smith, from the committee upon

Mr. Horace J. Smith, from the committee upon the charge of light-house dues by other countries against our commerce, whilst our admirable system of coast and harbor lights is maintained wholly from the public treasury, made a full and interesting report, from which it appears that in every commercial country, except the United States, light-house dues are exacted. Commodore Shabrick, chairman of the United States Light-house Board, in response to a letter of inquiry, makes the following statement: ment:
"The expenditures incurred for the maintenance "The expenditures incurred for the maintenance of lights, buoys, and beacons on our sea coasts and lakes have amounted in the last ten years to \$8,240,-265, and for special works of construction in the same period \$2,916,696; total expenditure on this account \$11,165,961, an average of \$1,115,596 per annum. The advantage of all this expenditure is enjoyed, without charge, by foreign vessels engaged in our foreign trade in cormon with our own. Foreign Governments generally make specific charges upon our vessels trading in their ports for the support of their light-house establishments, and probably all of them include light-house dues in their general rates of harbor and tonnage duties. "By treaties of reciprocity in some cases, and by probably all of them include light-house dues in their general rates of harbor and tonnage duties.

"By treaties of reciprocity in some cases, and by the policy of reciprocity in some cases, and by the policy of reciprocity in all cases, light dues as well as other charges upon foreign commerce must be equalized upon American and foreign vessels. A duty of about eighteen cents per ton on every clearance for foreign ports, from the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, would have been required to relimburse the expenses of maintaining our lighthouse system upon those coasts during the last ten years, and a charge of about five cents per ton upon the clearances of our Lake ports by vessels engaged in foreign trade, would have two two the Lakes. Under such rate of charges our own verification for the policy of reciprocity in all cases, light dues as well as other charges of about five cents per ton on every clearances of or of about five cents per ton upon the clearances of our Lake ports by vessels engaged in foreign trade, would have two two the Lakes. Under such rate of charges our own verification for the contribution as of equired, it is also that such rates would not exceed the contribution so required, it is also that such rates would not exceed the contribution as of equired, it is also the ports.

"The Secretary recommends Congress to institute such rates in the subject, and to provide for such additional duties upon American and foreign trade."

Sentences were imposed yesterday in the following cases, wherein convictions were had:

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"The Secretary recommends Congress to institute such inquiries into the subject, and to provide for such additional duties upon American and foreign vessels as will justly distribute the burden of maintaining our coast lighthouses and buoys among the parties enjoying the advantage, and relieve the Treasury of this gratulious expenditure."

Further, in a debate in the British House of Commons, April 15th, 1858, Mr. Lindsay, M. P., said:
"How stands the Case as regards America? America

rica has taken the lead of all nations in the matter of lights. In 1792 she had but ten light houses, it lights, she had 270 light houses and thirty floating lights, and in 1856 the number was increased to 500 with this liberal provision along her coast, she makes no charge for lights. An American steam packet entering the Mersey pays £02 for light dues, and if the American's had made a proportionate charge to the Cunard Company to that which we make against the Collins Company, the Cunard Company, would have had to pay in 1855 £3,221, from the whole of which they have been exempt. It was natural that America should feel deeply this injustice." [Hansard, third series, vol. cxiix.]

In another part of the same speech this gentlewas natural that American stricts, vol. extix ] justice." [Hansard, third series, vol. extix ]
In another part of the same speech this gentleman develops the remarkable and startling fact that these "light house dues" of which American shipping have paid so large a share have not only shipping have paid so large a share have not only shipping have paid so large a share have not only shipping have paid so large as the lighthouses of Great Britain, but the lighthouses of Great Britain, but the lighthouse of the l shipping have paid so large a share have not only supported the lighthouses of Great Britain, but had accumulated the enormous surplus balance of £400,000 in 1858 available for other uses. The subject, on motion of Mr. Hand, was referred to a special committee, with directions to prepare, and to present at the next stated meeting, a memorial to Congress, praying that countervailing charges be made against the shipping of all countries which impose lighthouse dues upon the commerce of this country.

The Council then adjourned.

QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION QUARANTIAL AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed delegates from the Philadelphia County Medical Society to the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which will be held in this city on the 27th of this month, viz: Drs. Jewell, Condic, Rell, Nebinger, Gebhard, Burns, Fish, Sargent, Blay, burry, Hatfield, Hamilton, Slocum, Levick, Atkinson, Smaltz, and Cummiskey. LABOR, INCOME, AND REVENUE.

This committee of the Great Central Fair having had their expectations more than realized, are about finishing their labors, and will close their books on the 1st of November. Their treasurer, Mr. John W. Glaghorn, No. 118 South Seventh street, desires any who may have subscriptions to at once forward UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Union Re. nevolent Association was held yesterday, at the rooms of the institution. Mr. S. H. Perkins, president, in the chair. The annual report shows: 11,42 Cash distributed..... aid sewing women...... aid employees..... for coal..... for groceries....

Total cash distributed . ..... \$15,280 G HANDSOME DONATIONS TO THE CURISTIAN COMMISSION. Yesterday, at the office of The Press, a brick made of gold and silver was shown. It is a donation from the citizens of Virginia, Nevada Territory, to the Christian Commission. The gold in the brick is 032 5 fine, value \$487.60: the silver 962 fine, value \$487.60: the silver 962 fine, value \$490.81—a total value of \$1,390.47; or, in greenbacks, \$2,905.30. The citizens of Portland, Oregon, donated \$1,437 in currency. The ladies of San Francisco donated \$51,000. These sums, together with some other amounts from along the Pacific coast, will amount to a total of \$100,000.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of the opening of the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine street, below Eighth, will be celebrated with appropriate exercises on the third of November next, at half past 70 clock P. M. There will be addresses by distinguished clergymen, and a pleasant occasion is anticipated. The entire debt of the church has been paid off, and it will be consecrated in a short time.

FIRE. Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, a stable on Fifth street, below Christian, was slightly damaged by fire.

About 7 o'clock last evening a bureau and contents in the fourth story of the residence of Isaac Sulger, 2113 Arch street, took fire. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. THE UNITED States gunboat Unadilla, which has been undergoing repairs at the navy yard for seme time, has sailed for the blockading squadron.

SUICIDE. Remick Getting, aged 45 years, was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Yesterday he committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell, Moyamensing prison. He made a noose of his hanker, chief, and fastened it to a grating near the door. It was necessary, for him to accomplish his end, to kneel, as the noose was fastened only about four feet above the floor. The coroner held an inquest. HOSPITAL ITEM. A lad, named James Hagen, was admitted into the hospital, yesterday, with his arm broken. He fell on Washington street. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETS.

Pew No. 21 St. Mark's Church.

5 shares Academy of Music.

1 share Point Breeze Park Association.

2 shares Continental Hotel Co., \$161.

\$200 shares Clinstead Oil Co., \$2.

25 shares Medora Mining Co., \$3.

15 shares Resolute Mining Co., \$3.

1 share Mercantile Library Co., \$7.50.

Three-story brick dwelling, \$62 Darlen street, north of Parrish afreet, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$30.

street, north of Parish Street, subject to a yearly ground tent of \$30.

Valuable clay lot, about five acres, Ridge road, \$1,900 per acre.

Lot of ground, Haverford road, N. W. of Westminster avenue.

Four-story brick, iron-front, store, N. W. corner Third and Callowhill streets. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 804 South street, subject to a yearly 504 South street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$60.

Desirable tavern, northwest corner of Tenth and Noble streets.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 723 Lombard street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$52.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 13 Bohenia place.

Desirable tavern stand, No. 406 New Market street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$46. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1005 New Market street...
The cotton factory, Norristown, was taken in at \$100,600. in at \$100,60.

Three-story brick dwelling, Nc. 301 Callowhill street, west of Third.

Neat three-story brick dwelling, No. 312
Callowhill street.

Well-secured ground rent, \$121% a year.

Par \$2,022 16.

Neat medern dwelling, No. 251 South

Ninth street, above Sprace.

Store and dwelling, No. 988 Lawrence

street, subject to a yearly ground rent 

Valuable business stand, 5 South Front st. 12,009 09 Store and dwellings, No. 787 South Tenth Street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$27.93.
Store, bakery, and dwellings, No. 739
South Tenth street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$27.23 ground rent of \$27.93...
Store and dwellings, No. 741 South Tenth street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$27.93.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1032 Olive street. THE POLICE.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE. Elizabeth Clark was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, in Swanwick street. A number of parties who were arrested in the house were placed under ball to keep the peace. Elizabeth was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to answer. [Before Mr. Alderman Toland.] MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

day morning on the charge of beating his wife in a cruel and brutal manner, so much so that her life is despaired of. The prisoner was bound over in the sum of \$1.800 to answer of any to cruel. um of \$1,800 to answer at court. [Before Mr. Alderman Pancoast.] FAST BOYS.

James McIlvain, residing in the vicinity of York

James Sherdon and Henry Hutchinson, aged about sixteen years, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of stealing a barrel of biscuit from one of the freight cars on the Reading Railroad. It is alleged that the prisoners beiong to a gang of prowling boys, who frequently commit depredations on the freight or market cars. The accused were bound over in the sum of \$1400 each to answer at [Before Mr. Mayor Henry.]

GIFT CONCERT.

Jacob Thein, the managor or actuary of the New York Jewellers' Association, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of giving concerts without a license, and also with setting up a lottery. It seems that a series of concerts are being given in this city, those who purchase tickets being entitled to draw envelopes from a box that may call for any article which the jewellers have, as a gift or present. High Constable Clark testified that he purchased a ticket for the concert, and drew from the box a eard upon which he obtained a breastpin. He knew of parties who purchased tickets to see what they would draw. One man thus obtained a silver plated pitcher and a gold pencil. The witness said the en-GIFT CONCERT. would draw. One man thus obtained a silver plated pitcher and a gold pencil. The witness said the entertainment was a very fine one, much better than some other concerts to which one dollar was charged for admission.

The defendant said that he had no idea of evading or violating any law. He was not aware that it was necessary to take out a license for cencerts. As to his setting up a lottery, he contended this was no lottery at all. A lottery was simply hazardous, where a person might draw a blank, and loss all the money invested. This was not the same with the

the money invested. This was not the case with reference to the concerts. The case was held under advisement. THE COURTS.

District Court-Judge Hare. Joseph W. Noble, executor of the estate of Geo-McKeown, vs. Henry Rodenbach. An action to recover the difference between \$5,100 and \$1,550, the former being the price of defendant's bid upon certain property sold by direction of the Orphans' Court, which he afterwards refused to abide by, and Court, which he afterwards refused to abide by, and the latter being the sum which, upon a subsequent sale, the property sold for. Verdict for platniff, \$549.

Wm. J. Williams, surviving partner of Joseph W. Stokes, who were trading as Williams & Stokes, vs. Edward H. Faulkner and Geo. Hoopes, trading as Faulkner & Hoopes. An action on book account to recover for lumber alleged to have been sold and delivered. On trial

District Court-Judge Sharswood.

Sentences were imposed yesterday in the follow-lng cases, wherein convictions were had: Elizabeth Wentzel, Martha Nixon, Louisa Warner, and Thos. M. Ward were separately convicted of larceny; and were each sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the courter reteator for a montal. imprisonment in the courty prison for 3 mon'as.

For assault and battery on a woman, Angula Deighme was fined \$5 and costs.

A number of other cases of assault and battery and petty largeny were tried, in which verdicts of a coulting wars rendered.

quittal were rendered.