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S. E. cor. NINTH and ARCH STREETS.)

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

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MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS. BALMORAL SKIRTS. LINEN GOODS. OSTED BEAVER AND WATER

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727 CHESTNUT STREET R THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

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COOPER & CONARD, w3m Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. LACE CURTAINS!

LACE CURTAINS! RENCH LACE CURTAINS. WISS LACE OURTAINS. COTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. PPLICATION LAGE CURTAINS. ACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. beautiful styles of the above goods at the Window Shade Store of KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO., No. 723 CHESTNUT Street

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OATINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. COTCH PLAIDS. BASKETS, VELVETS, MIXTURES, &c., &c. aide and quality in the cauntry. For choles

CLOTH STORE VM. T. SNODGRASS.

84 South SECOND Street, and 23 STRAWBERRY Street. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

M. REEDLES

IS DAILY RECEIVING NOVELTIES

LACES, WHITE GOODS. ABROIDERIES VEILS,

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NED, several large lots, bought in New d prices for cash.

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COOPER & CONARD,

corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS ow the present gold prices.

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EDWIN HALL & CO. . 30 South SECOND Street. EEL & SON HAVE NOW es and Poplins, aid Silk Poplins, gured Mohair Poplins, lety of new and choice Dress Goods, all

RNT COST OF IMPORTATION. kinds, a great variety, from 78 cents IMPORTAR'S PRICES. neut, at a small advance a, 712 and 715 North TENTH Street WALL PAPERS.

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VALL PAPERS.

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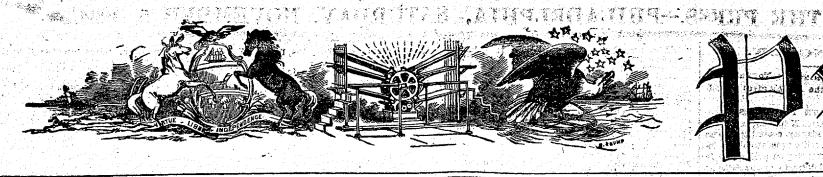
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ch we invite the attention of STOREREEPERS. sel2-mws 2m LLIAMB.

6 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Manufacturer of VETIAN BLINDS AND

DOW SHADES. t and Pinest Assortment in the city s LOWEST PRICES. diended to promptly.

dads and Lettered.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. VOL. 8:-NO. 84.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. FALL, STOCK FALL. 1864. NOW IN STORE. 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO., For. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, LINENS,

AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS. FULL LIES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNNE'S AND OTHER MAKES.

COMMUSSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF

[Jy1-5m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

CLOSING OUT LATE IMPORTATIONS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD RATES FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS. WILTONS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS. VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods. With a large assortment of

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS. NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK. DRUGGETTS. WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c. JAMES H. ORNE & CO. 626 CHESTNUT STREET,

1864. GLENECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.

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

McCallum & Co.,

1864.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

\$19 CHESTNUT STREET. 1017-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

MERCHANT TAILORS. FALL. 1864.

E. O. THOMPSON. FASHIONABLE TAILOR, N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. - Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS, Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to aunquice, the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method, and give me

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY. TAILORS,

Will from this date (October 3d) sell at REDUCED PRICES.

CASH.

612 CHESTNUT STREET,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

g. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 506 ARCH STREET

TO THE NEW STORE, 825 ARCH STREET. 825 FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS, No. 114 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U.S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN. The subscribers, having been the successful bidders for a portion of the new 6-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their ustomers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of de-

50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s, BOTH REGISTERED AND COUPONS. The interest commences on the 1st of November next, and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May All other Government securities on hand and for sale.

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ocl5-lm U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. tions received, and the Motes fur-GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, 18 South THIRD Street. an 25-3m OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

18 South THIRD Street. au25-3m DRUGS. NET CASH DRUG HOUSE

WRIGHT & SIDDALL.

No. 119 MARKET STREET. Between FROMT and SECOND Streets. a. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Fopular Pa-tent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Ondbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c..

FOR DYERS USE,

Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME.

for keeping eider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with Prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Mo. 119 MARKET Street, above PROMT.

LUCKNOW SAUCE.—THIS CELE-brated Sauce on hand and for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, au20-tr 107 South WATER Street. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING. at RINGWALTIM EROWN'S, 111 S. POURTE St.

CURTAIN GOODS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

MY ENTIRE STOCK

LACE CURTAINS

I WILL OFFER

CARD.

FORTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL

719 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026. CURTAIN STORE.

COUNTIES,

Constantly on hand a full.

WINDOW CURTAINS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

CORNICES, BANDS,

TASSELS, GIMPS,

CORDS, &c., &c., for first-class goods. The workmanship of this establishment is second to no other in the United States. C. M. STOUT & CO.,

No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street. SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THR FLORENCE THE PLOKENCE SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINER. REWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, 590 CHESTRUT STREET. 680 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 530 CHESTNUT STREET. 530 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET.

FANCY FURS. FURS. 1864.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMBATH,) No. 415 Arch Street, HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS, To which they invite the attention of buyers. LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS. NO. 826 ARCH STREET.

BELOW NINTH. Just opened, a large and handsome stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS Of every description, and in the newest and most approved styles, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

HENRY RASKE, NEW FUR STORE, 517 ARCH STREET. The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the oublic in general, that he has now opened at the above

public in general, that he has now opened at the above storean assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
Which for variety and quality
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices. onable prices.
All FURS made to order, and repairing done in the pest manner and latest styles.

ost manner and latest styles.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
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517 AECH Street MILITARY GOODS.

PLAGS! FLAGS!! CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BUNTING AND SILK. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO. SWORDS, SASHES.

BELTS, Together with a full assortment of MILITARY GOODS. EVANS & HASSALL, oel4-lm fp 418 ARCH Street.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. LITHOGRAPHED . ... TRANSFER BOOK, ORDERS OF TRANSPER, STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,

BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF SALES. DIVIDEND SOOK. MOSS & CO. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. 43% CHESTAUT Street.

BEGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK

D. L. TINGLEY, TOBACCO AND OIGAR WAREHOUSE.

No. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET. Agent for the sale of all the celebrated brands of BARNEY, GREEN, & CO., Cincinnati. "BELLE OF THE WEST," "CINCINNATUS," "BURNIE," &c. "FINE TURKISH" AND OTHER SMOKING TOBACCO.

A large lot of prime CIGARS and TOBACCO, now in Store, and for sale cheap. 0c28-1m COKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON SIG CHESTRUT STREET, PHILA. tave now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES. of every character, of the very best marupacture and latest styles. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. WHITE CLOVER HONEY. NEW PARED PEACHES. CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS—Blank "Certificates for the Release of Contractors with the United States from the
increased duties imposed by the Act of June 30, 1884,
together with an assortment of BLANKS in general use,
for sale by

432 CHESTRUT Street,
0627-12t Stationery and Blank Book Manufactory.

MISSOURI. The End of the Invasion—The Battle of the Big Blue-Rout of the Flying Ene-

my\_Frobabilities of Price's Further Discomfiture-Execution of Prisoners in Retaliation for Maj. Wilson's Murder-Death of a Noted Ruffian-Perils of Western River Navigation-Appear. ance of Forrest with an Army in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. (Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1864. There is no longer any doubt, even for the most

ceptical Copperhead, that Price and his army of renegadoes are in full retreat. To be sure, we have not so complete and particular an account of his disaster as could be desired, but there is no doubt of the main fact. He is hastening towards Arkansas. We have waited anxiously since the first telegraphic announcement of Gen. Pleasanton, that a battle had been fought, for the details and significance of the struggle. They have not yet come to hand. All that we yet know of the fighting is gained from the telegrams of Gen. Curtis and the Kansas newspapers, which, indeed, may be excused for a little excitement of feeling and exaggeration of expres-The turning point of the invasion is, of course

empties into the Missouri a few miles below. It was not, in the now popular acceptation, a battle but rather a skirmish, which was subsequently turned into a retreat. Its moral significance is as great, however, as if there had been more life lost It revealed one fact of importance—that Price did not wish to court a fight with anything like equal numbers. It will be understood that Price, after leaving Lexington, had his forces pushed westward toward Kansas City. At Independence he was met by a portion of the Kansas forces, who withdrew to their line of defence, near Wyandotte. General Pleasanton had kept moving, with about four thou sand cavalry in a line, keeping south and east of the enemy. There was, then, on the north, the Missouri river; on the west, Curtis; and, on the east, Plea santon backed by Rosecrans, who moved out to Georgetown so as to cover the capital in case Price should double on his track. The inconvenience of this disposition was, that not one of these division was strong enough to engage Price's whole force singly. Considerable delay inevitably occurred in go creeping around the forces in the vicinity of Lexington that no very heavy battle could be delivered without at least two of our divisions taking part. The enemy moved towards the Kansas line and this afforded Pleasanton the opportunity of following close up on his trail, and at the moment of engagement with the Kansans to fall into line with them. The most concise and intelligible account of what did happen is told by the correspondent of the

Kansas City Times:

"A glorious day for Kansas and Missourl.
Kansas has been saved from invasion. A general
battle has been fought and a great victory achieved.
I have just returned from the front, fifteen miles
distant. Price's entire army is routed, and retreating rapidly south. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit,
together with Pleasanton's mounted men. The
enemy may strike for Fort Scott, but they will be
too closely pursued to do any damage. The battle too closely pursued to do any damage. The battle began early this morning. Yesterday the volun-teers were hotly engaged, and Colonels Jennison and Moonlight did some splendid fighting, but the situation looked precarious for us when Price oces pled the line of the Big Blue last night. General Grant, of the Kansas militia, was cut off, but has arrived safely at Olathe. General Pleasanton closed the ball on Saturday night at Independence,

closed the ball on Saturday night at Independence, by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

"This morning our line was formed live miles south of Kansas City, on the Westport road. Skirmiching continued for several hours, when the whole force advanced and heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back a mile and a half from his first position. An artillery engagement ensued, our lines slowly advancing. Fighting was kept up for about ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. General Pleasanton came in on our left, and a grand charge followed, resulting in a total rout of the enemy.

"When we left the front the pursuit was vigorously pushed by the whole cavairy force, the infantry loilowing. Gen. Blunt commanded the volunteer force on the left, Gen. Detizier the centre and right, which was composed of Kansas State militia. The militia covered themselves with glory; not a man faltered. man faltered. man latered.
"The 2d Colorado, Colonel Ford commanding, was in the thickest of the fight, and made several brilliant charges. Colonels Jennison and Hoyt, and the 11th, 15th and 16th Kansas, were also convalor. General Deitzler and Governor Carney were constantly with the advance. The loss is not heavy on our side. The rebel loss is not known; but from indications of the dead and wounded left on the

"Marmaduke and Shelby commanded the rebels on our front. The latter was severely wounded. Price had 25,000 men. He burned several of his plunder trains. The rebel General McGee was killed." The telegraph has informed you of the subsequent destruction of the baggage train and the capture of four guns from the enemy. Indeed, it is said that only two pieces remain with the retreating foe. This is undoubtedly a mistake. They brought eighteen pieces with them into Missourl, and we cannot learn of the capture of the balance. The losses in the battle of Sunday, 23d, are about 250 killed and wounded on each side. We have cap. tured nearly 800 prisoners. They lost two prominent officers. Thus was the invasion of Missouri turned, and the invasion of Kansas prevented. The enemy, in his retreat, kept well to the westward, taking the roads running parallel with and not far from the Kansas line. The garrison at Fort Scott, it was reported, would be attacked, but the enemy passed on, and it is a convincing proof of their demo-

ralized condition that they made no effort to reverse

their fortunes in this small way, by capturing

small fort.

From the official silence of the past few days we conclude that the raid is not only ended, but that the pursuit is ended also. We have heard nothing of either Price or Pleasanton since crossing the Osage river. Will McNell be able to overtake him or head him off via Rolla, Springfield? We think not. The question most natural, then, is, Can Steele do aught from his position at Little Rock? We fear not. The reports coming from that section do not represent that officer as exhibiting the great est diligence in finding out, and fighting the enemy, and unless General Herron in his tour of inspection has been able to stir him up to the emergency, it is doubtful if Price encounters any opposition. It is so easy to conjure up in those wilds of the trans-Mississippi vast armies, that one cannot but wonder where they all come from. For example within the past week we have a reported concentra tion of rebels at Morganzia, another near New Orleans; a third army is said to be investing Little Rock, a fourth is in the Indian Nation, above Fort Smith, and Price with twenty-five thousand in Missouri, to say nothing of the forces at Shreveport, Alexandria, on the Mexican frontier, Galveston, Monroe, and elsewhere. Now, if all these reports be reliable, the rebels have a larger army west of he Mississippi than they have in Virginia; which. indeed, argues very badly for their sagacity, for with such a force what place could they not take, and hold? The truth is, as we know from observa tion, there are many roving commands in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, but it is doubtful if their united strength would equal forty-five thousand men; of these all are not armed, many are undrilled.

the rear and kept there until after the battle of Arcadia, was fought, after which he was ordered by the rebel Gen. Fagan to be turned over to Tim Reeves, the guerilla captain; in Freeman's command. Capt. Daiger, of Wilson's regiment, was with him, but was paroled at the time the order was given. Wilson regarded it, as an order for his execution, and gave to Capt. Daiger his money, watch, and some private mersages to friends. This was the last seen of Wilson until his body, with those of six of his men, was found fifteen or sixteen miles south of Union, Franklin county.

"The only reason that can be surmised for the murder of there men is, that Wilson was energetic in or of these men is, that Wilson was energetic in the pursuit and punishment of Reeves, nearly a year ago, for he was a faithful officer and never transcended his strict military duty.

Last Sunday evening, as some residents of Franklin county, young men, were out gathering persimmons, they accidentally came upon six human bodies, three of which were terribly mutilated by hiegs. The other three had United States uniforms on, one being that of a major of cavalry. The bodies had evidently been lying there two or three weeks, but were still recognizable. The young men spread the alarm in the neghborhood, and an investigation, headed by Squire Klineback, was made. The major's body was examined first, and a number of papers taken from his pockets. These were letters, orders, and despatches, addressed to Major James Wilson, 8d Missouri State Militla Cavalry. The other soldiers had no papers, except a letter found on one from a devoted and loving wife to her husband, T. E. Boyd, and signed Almira Kate.

"The citizens concluded to bury the bodies and did so, but next day the affair was noised abroad, and by a chain of coincidents the military here concluded that the matter demanded official attention. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Instantly ordered a full investigation, and sent an officer and several men and by a chain of coincidents the military here concluded that the matter demanded official attention. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing instantly ordered a full investigation, and sent an officer and several men, of Wilson's command, to identify him. They did so, and their testimony is published at length in the St. Louis papers of this date. Suffice to say that Assist. Quartermaster Sergeant Albert W. Keith, 3d Missouri State Militia, Sergt. William L. Walters, Company A, 3d Missouri State Militia, Eight ters, Company A, 3d Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. John F. L. Jacoby, quartermaster 3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and others swore to the identity of the bodies, and there remains no manner of doubt as to the bodies being those of the missing men. Major Wilson's body had bullet holes through the head and bresst, and in the pockets of his clothes were found all his official papers, orders, and despatches. The bodies of the soldiers were lecently re-interred, but that of Major Wilson was brought to the city in a metallic coffin, and placed in state in the rotunda of the court house, over which the national flag is floating at half-mast, until the funeral takes place to-morrow. No manner

of doubt remains in the minds of the military now as to the rate of Wilson and his men." Gen. Rosecrans, upon learning of the atrocity at once is ued an order for the retaliation. The above six men were drawn. A rebal major belonging to the same command as Reeves is said to have been captured during the pursuit, and is now on the way to this city, who will be executed to avenge the amented Wilson. This retribution is as terrible as it is necessary. The private malice of the rebels operating in Missouri is something comparatively inknown in the East. Nothing but stern, swift, unrelenting vengeance can stop the practice. In this connection it gives me pleasure to notice the killing of the noted ruffian Bill. Anderson, whose deeds have filled the country with horror. He was killed at Albany, Ray county, a few days since. We have to chronicle an increase in the villainous practice of firing into steamboats. We have to record an unprecedented outrage in firing into one of the line of packets plying between this city and Keekuk, about eighty miles north of this place; that is to say, steamboats are fired into on the North Mississippi. At Island 37, two hundred miles below Cairo, they have a battery station, and quite recently they seized the steamer Belle of Memphis at Randolph, a few miles further up. On the Tennessee river at Fort Herman they have fired (with artillery) at two boats, disabling and capturing one of them. Firing musketry at boats on the Tennessee has long been common. On the Cumberland also they were firing at boats, and also on the Ohlo at Henderson and Owensboro, Ky. As boats run from this port to all these points, it becomes a serious question with boatmen as well as the travel-

It is a little curious that no very systematic or adequate attempt has been made to but an end to this murderous warfare. All our efforts thus far have almed rather at dodging the balls than killing the assassin. Certainly the damage done is very the engagement at Westport, or, as it is topograsmall, considering the immense amount of firing phically called, the battle of the Big Blue, that being the name of a considerable stream which done. But this does not tend to check the evil, but only to multiply it. Every boy along the Mississippi and Tennessee will, by and by, be amusing himself with his rifle by shooting at passing Yankees, unless we can invent some mode of retaliation. There is an order that all-purveyors and soldiers traversing these rivers should be armed and disciplined, but it is hardly ever observed. This is cul-The indications are that the rebels are about

making a raid on Hickman, Fort Donelson, or

Paducah. My next may be from the seat of war in A GREAT SPEECH BY GEN. MEAGHER. WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD BE UNION MEN-WHY MEAGHER SUPPORTS LINCOLN AND JOHNSON. At Nashville General Meagher made, a few days ago, a speech, before an immense gathering of people, in which he set forth, amidst great applause, the reasons why he is a Union man, and why all Irishmen should vote the Union ticket and oppose McClellan. We print the following extracts from this elequent speech:

"Fullow-Outgrans: It will always be to meet ruly." "Fillow-citizens: It will always be to mea truly gratifying reflection that the position in which I stand to-day, in relation to the National Government and the insurrection with which it is in conflict, is precisely the same as that I assumed in April, 1881, subsequent to the call of the President for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the rebellion [hear, hear], and that the motives and convicmatured—were so thoroughly the result of an impartial and conscitous which then governed me were happily, so well matured—were so thoroughly the result of an impartial and conscientious consideration of the great question submitted to the people—that no subsequent event has had the effect to shake them. [Loud cheers.].

"Some days elapsed after that call had been made before I came to the conclusion that it was clearly the right, the wise policy, the imperative duty of the National Government to take up arms and forcible assert its authority against the insubordination and depredation of the South. Impulsive as I confess which is to he and depredation. depredation of the South. Impulsive as I confess myself to be; and liable as I am to be suddenly influenced by the action of the popular mind when circumstances of great moment excite its enthusiasm, it may seem strange that I did not give way at the first outburst of indignation which the assault upon Fort Sumpter provoked everywhere throughout the loyal States, and which was so sweeping and overwhelming that not a solitary voice, true or false, was for months heard in deprecation of it. [Loud cheering.]

cheering.]

"But apert from my grateful recollections of the South—the honors and hospitality of which I had largely shared, and in the principal cities of which I had formed many delightful associations, I was I had formed many delightful associations, I was arrested by the fact that I myself had been an insurrectionist against the Government which claimed legitimacy in Ireland, [loud cheers], and that, moreover, my sympathies had been fully avowed, as they had been thoroughly awakened, in lavor of the European revolutions of 1848, and those of other lands and other epochs. [Great applause.] To an Irishman who, with the stormy history of his country, has inherited a deathly detestation of every government that would shackle or, subsidize religion, extrople, namerite, or pervert, the ancient propries. ment that would shackle or subsidize religion, ex-tirpate, pauperize, or pervert the ancient proprie-tors of the soil, paralyze or cripple the wholesome energies and just ambition of a people, vulgarize the character and extinguish the glory of a nation, to every Irishman in whom the spirit of his race and the lessons of its history abide, [hear, hear], every demand for liberty, every declaration of indepen-dence, carries with it a congenial and dominant ap-neal. I lond cheers! dence, carries with it a congenial and dominant appeal. [Lond cheers.]

"This noble disposition has made Ireland the favorite of all the more impressionable and chivalrous races, while it has familiarized the world with the names and sayings of her superior orators, the plaintive but over hopeful burden of her minstresy, and the tragedies of her devoted patriotism. [Great applause.] But, true to the tendency of every disposition that is generous and affluent, this love of freedom and independence in the Irish heart has its erroneous excesses. Hence we find to day this generous and chivalrous disposition, swayed as this generous and chivalrous disposition, swayed as it is by the lying legend on the banner of the South, and fooled as it is by the devilish sophistry and faisehoods of the press and preachers in the service of French imperialism and British toryism; hence we French imperation and British toryism; nence we find to-day this noble heart more in sympathy with the rebellion which aims to dismember, than with that loyalty which throbs and bleeds to preserve, and in the plenitude of its power perfectate the democratic Republic of the United States. Into

this grievous fault I, too, might have fallen had I not passed and given to the claims of the South—her claims for a separate Government and the partition of the national territory—an impartial and conscientious consideration, as I have tial and conscientious consideration, as I have said, the result of which consideration was to convince me that the claims of the Southwere founded neither in history ner in justice; nor were they constitutionally reserved to it, nor were they commended by patriotism nor dictated by a love of tiberty, nor by any interest whatever in the progress of democracy. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] The Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, in that masterly speech he delivered before the Georgia Convention, at the time that the ordinance of secssion was under discussion, has placed incontrovertibly upon record the injustice, the ingratitude, the down right bad faith, the wanton wickedness of the rebellion; showing, as he does by a complete enumeration of facts the injustice, the ingratitude, the down right had faith, the wanton wickedness of the rebellion; showing, as he does by a complete enumeration of facts and figures, that the South had enjoyed considerably more than her fair share of the patronage, whilst she had practically exercised the mastership of the Union. [Loud cheers.]

"Until that speech shall have been pronounced a falsehood, and when it is, the chronicles that relate the surrender at Saratoga, the crossing of the Delaware, and all the other exploits of George Washington, will have been declared approprial, and everybody—everybody but a Britisher, perhaps—will ask if there ever was such a man as Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. [Loud laughter and cheering.] Until that speech of Mr. Stephens shall have been pronounced a falsehood, it will remain, as we find it now, impressed in every sentence with the weight of a studious mind, vivined throughout with the spirit of a conscientious statesmanship. Until that speech, I say, shall have been pronounced a falsehood, it will remain, in reference to this war, in every library and archive throughout the country, triumphantly to vindicate the North—[lond cheers]—whilst with an irrefulable condemnation it will criminate and brand the South. [Prolonged cheering ] That the National Government had a right—that it was clearly and imperatively its duty—to summon the loyal States of the Union to the field, and march them against the insurrectionists of the South, it would be a waste of time and words, at this crisis of the war, to demonstrate. Were the war at its inception it might be opportune to do so, and might be necessary. But where the loyal States, having over and over again emphatically declared for the war, and in the recent elections have once more renewed the declaration by a vote that decisively proves the spirit that animates them [loud cheers for Indiana], reiterating, in a word,

have once more renewed the declaration by a vote that decisively proves the spirit that animates them [loud cheers for Indiana], reiterating, in a word, their sworn determination never to ground arms until the rebellion shall have been irrevocably trampled out of sight—[enthusiastic cheering]—one question alone remains to be considered, and that is, how in the Presidential election, now so close at hand, can the ordering of the transfer of the considered of the state o these all are not armed, many are undrilled, arly all in a state of poor discipline. They secially fond of spurs, and such soldlers are but little in the warfare of the present time, even the infantry ploke throws up his little cation of earth. There are many skulkers, and it is good reason to believe that of the four or thousand recruits gathered by Price, half of a will never reach the Arkansas line.

According to the count of the day, or, rather, posterday, is the scutton of six Confederate prisoners—Gates, and, Nunnekin, Blackburn, Bunoh, and Niehols—retailation for the foul murder of six of the command of Major Wilson, of the 3d Missourl Cavaries, the plantful price that is the shocking affair are as follows:

"Major Wilson was in command at Plic Knob, and after wards most cornelly many swallowed up by the vastly superfor numbers of the shocking affair are as follows:

"Major Wilson was in command at Plic Knob, and Support of the command of the state of the release in the precedings of the Convention at Baltimore, and was the state of the release in the precedings of the Convention at Baltimore, and was the state of the release in the state of the release and state of the state of the state of the state of the release and state of the release and state of the state of the state of the release and state of the state of the state of the release and state of the victorious prosecution of the war by the loyal States be most reliably secured? I, as one citizen among the thousands entitled to vote at that election, do not hesi-tale to declare that the defeat of Abraham Lincoln and

Subtle, indeed, would be the serutiny—marvellously artiuli, indeed, would be the prevariedating braingartium of the control of the provincial particles and indeed, would be the prevariedating brain and the democracy of the armed and aggressive enemy, who, not having the face of Andrew Lockson before his eyes, has fallen with sword and torough upon that grand structure, sucred to American cities are not control, which the stren old chief preserved, and while the stren old clife preserved, and while the spirit it displays as it is distinct and literal in its declarations, in aword of no rebel saying he derived from it and the fall of the spirity of the projector of sententious telegrams from Cannot did in the strength of the spirity of the United States meets, within the limits of the United Sta

him, with a confusion of tongues, to the White House. [Great cheering.] To argue that General McClellan will act independently of that coalition—in the event of his success on the 8th of November—is to predict for him a miraculous exemption from the control which every servant and representative of the people has the affliction more or less gallingly to experience at the hands of the remoissless men whose declamation and ballots lift him to power. To this prediction I cannot assent, for with all my esterm and friendship for General George B. McClellan, I cannot bring myself to say that he has the nerve to strike out in political life boldly for himself, and escape into a sphere of political swho are sure to haunt and hamper him. That the curious collection of factions, known to the world as the Chicago Convention, will leave him to himself, and abdicate the time-honored prerogative of all such conventions to dictate to their successful champion the map and programme of his administration, this would be to gredit a, notified. cated in the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of those who were found in the very act of perfecting these forgeries.

But they were only the creatures of others—ignorant but willing tools of more cunning and prominent men. Unfortunately, these the law cannot reach. They have hounded on others, but have themselves kept from the-performance of those overt acts for which their employees are suffering. Fellow citizens, those at whose instigation ferry, and Donohoe, and Newcomb, and North; and Maxson entered upon these frauds, and for whose benefit and support they were being perpetiated, though they may not be reached by the direct operation of the law, are yet within your jurisdiction, and cannot escape your just indignation and rebuke.

The extent of these forgeries it has been impossible to ascertain. As one of the witnesses expressed it, they were sent North from Washington and Baltimore by the dry goods box full. They have doubtless been sent to every section of the State. Nor is it possible to detect and defeat these frauds, except in a few cases. They are, so, adroitly conceived, so skilfully executed, as to be beyond the reach of the usual antidotes for such outrages. They can only be counteracted in one way—by the resolute determination of the people to sweep from political existence all who conceived and executed, or who were to be benefitted by these frauds.

To the honest electors of the State of New York we make an earnest and sincere appeal. We invoke your aid, your support. We implore you to devote your aid, your support. We implore you to devote your time and your influence to save the State from misrule and dishoner.

Hamilton Harris Chairman. world as the Chicago Convention, will leave him to limself, and abdicate the time-honored prerogative of all such conventions to dictate to their successful champion the map and programme of his administration, this would be to credit a political party—a party of promiscuous origin and perplexing complexion—this would be to credit this party with a disinterestedness and tolerance which it would viciently strain the most expansive imagination to conceive. [Laughter and cheering] General McClellan, indeed, may insist upon the war being prosecuted with relentless energy, and to the utmost, with all the financial and military force of the loyal States, until the rebellion is broken and succumbs. Such do I believe to be his individual purpose, should he succeed to the Presidency. But will Mr. Vallandigham—the contraband from Canada, who positively asserts that Gen. McClellan concurs with him in his Gospel of Peace, or else he would not support him, or will Mr. Fernando Wood [hisses], who concurs with Mr. Vallandigham—or will Mr. Gunther, the beaming and vivacious mayor of New York [loud laughter], who, with so agile a zeal sustains the General, though (mark you!) he refuses to illuminate the city in honor of the victories of Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut. [Enthusiastic cheering for Sherman.] Will any of these gentlemen—incorrigible apostles of peace, dismemberment, degradation, and ruin, as they are—will any of them permit their nominee to contradict their interpretation of his acceptance, and frustrate in Washington their complicity with the treason of the South? [Loud and long-continued cries of the South? Then, again, there is Mr. Pendleton—[groans and that's so.?]

"Then, again, there is Mr. Pendleton—groans and interpretance and frustrate in Washington their complicity with the treason of the South? (Loud and long-continued cries of the South? (Loud and long-continued supponent of every measure submitted to Congress in favor of the army. Than this exquisite evangelist of an execrable peace the loyal soldier h Misrule and dishonor.

Hamilton Harris Chairman.

Ben Field, Charles Jones,
Frank Hiscock, Waldo M. Potter,
W. R. Stewart, Leonard W. Jerome,
Hezekiah D. Robertson, Chas. H. Thomson. Important Order of General Dix.

FOUR CENTS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2, 1864. {
To Provost Marshals and their Deputies in the severa

No military force will be embodied at or in the vicinity of any of the polls, and there must be no interference in any manner with the exercise of the right of suffrage, or with those who are charged with the performance of any duty connected with the election in any of the States in this department, under their constitutions and laws. But if the civil authorities should call on you to aid them in keeping the peace, you are authorized and required to do so, acting in strict subordination to them.

After the election the greatest virtual and will be After the election the greatest vigilance will be exercised in regard to persons crossing the frontier into Canada; and if, in any case, there is good reason to believe that they belong to any of the classes above "enumerated, they will be detained and promptly reported to these headquarters for instructions. By command of Major General Dix. D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G. Official: W. E. BLAKE, Aid-de-Camp.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ville I cannot hope to render properly; but there was one point which I must not overlook. He spoke as follows:

"The representatives of this corrupt (and if you will permit me almost to swear a little); this damnable aristocracy, taunt us with our desire to see justice done, and charge us with favoring negro equality. Of all living men they should be the last to mouth that phrase; and, even when utered in their hearing, it should cause their cheeks to tinge and burn with shame. Negro equality, Indeed! Why, pass, any day, along the sidewalks of High street, where these aristocrats more particularly dwell—these aristocrats, whose sons are now in the bands of guerillas and cut throats who prowl, and rob, and murder around our city—pass by their dwellings, I say, and you will see as many mulatto as negro children, the former bearing an unmistakable resemblance to their aristocratic owners!

"Colored men of Tennessee! This, too, shall cease! Your wives and daughters shall no longer be dragged into a concubinage, compared to which polygamy is a firtue, to satisty the brutal lusts of slave holders and overseers! Henceforth the sanctity of God's holy law of marriage shall be respected in your persons, and the great State of Tennessee shall; no more give her sanction to your degradation and your shame!"

"Thank God!" thank God!" came from the lips no more give her sanction to your degracement and your shame!"
"Thank God!" thank God!" came from the lips thousand women, who in their own persons had experienced the hellish iniquity of the manseller's code. "Thank God!" fervently echoed the fathers, husbands, and brothers of these women.

'And if the law protects you in the possession of your wives and children, if the law shelds those whom you hold dear from the unlawful grasp of lust, will you endeavor to be true to yourselves, and abun, as it were death itself, the path of lewdness, orime and vice in shun, as it were death itself, the path of lewdness, crime, and vice?"

"We will! we will!" cried the assembled thousnads; and, joining in a sublime and tearful enthusiasm, another mightly shout went up to heaven.

"Looking at this vast crowd of colored people," continued the Governor, "and reflecting through what a storm of persecution and obloquy they are compelled to pass, I am almost induced to wish that, as in the days of old, a Moses might arise, who should lead them safely to their promised land of freedom and happiness."

"You are our Moses," shouted several voices, and the exclamation was caught up and cheered until the capitol rung again. erred; 74 for Lehigh Navigation; 98 for Morris Canal the exciamation was caught up and consider that the capitol ring again.

"God," continued the speaker, "no doubt has prepared somewhere an instrument for the great work he designs to perform in behalf of this outraged people; and in due time your leader will come forth; your Moses will be revealed to you."

"We want no Moses but you!" again shouted the crowd.
"Well, then," replied the speaker, "humble and unworthy as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future

the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil; and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall, by God's good help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair-chance in the race of life." It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed these words. Joy beamed in every countenance. Tears and laughter followed each other in quick succession. The great throng moved and swayed back and forth in the intensity of emotion; and shout after shout rent the air. 2300 Egbert Oil... Address of the New York Union State Central Committee. The New York Union State Central Committee

has issued the following address, in consequence of the recent developments of the Democratic scheme for "maintaining the purity of elections" by forging soldiers' votes: ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1864. To the Electors of the State of New York: To the Electors of the State of New York:

The committee appointed by the Union State Convention to conduct the canvass on behalf of its candidates and the candidates of the National Convention, had supposed they would not again be called upon to address you before the close of the campaign. We had published a large number of documents containing important political information, and, in a calm, clear manner, discussing political events, political actions, and the candidates presented by the respective political parties. On the invitation of this committee, many citizens of great experience in public affairs and of approved statesmanship have addressed you in public meetings, canvassing the principles we have professed, criticising those of our opponents, and comparing the merits and demerits of those claiming the popular suffrage. and comparing the merits and demerits of those claiming the popular suffrage.

Our efforts, and those of kindred organizations in other, States, were producing their legitimate results. The people, thoroughly awakened to the importance of the political contest through which the country was passing, and challenged to a comparison of the platforms of Baltimore and Chicago, were everywhere declaring their settled determination to sustain the Government. These indications of popular sentiment were so widespread and so

Speech of Andrew Johnson.

"THE MOSES OF THE COLORED MEN."

Governor Andrew Johnson's speech to the colored

people of Nashville on the 24th ultimo-already

noticed—is fully reported by a correspondent of the

That part of the Governor's speech in which he described and denounced the aristocracy of Nashville I cannot hope to render properly; but there was one point which I must not overlook. He spoke of follows:

Cincinnati Gazette, who says:

were everywhere declaring their settled determination to sustain the Government. These indications
of popular sentiment were so wide-spread and so
strong that our opponents seemed to have abandoned the struggle, and tacitly to admit defeat. Our
overwhelming victories in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, justified
the belief that in the great and final combat the
friends of the Union would carry every loyal. State,
by majorities which would forever silence all efforts
to distract the attention of the people from the vital
struggle in the field for the maintenance of republican institutions, blast the hopes of rebels in arms,
and give the Government the moral support which
alone can secure us a lasting and beneficent peace.

A careful canvass of this State justified the wildest hopes of the most sanguine, indicating a majority for our candidates such as has rarely, if ever,
been recorded. This result was not only undoubted,
but unquestioned. Our opponents, generally so quick
to offer wagers upon their success, were found unwilling to sustain themselves by a resort to that
style of argument, and maintained only a scattering fire along their line, appearing to await in sullenness their inevitable doom.

But suddenly, and almost miraculously, they

To Provost Marshals and their Deputies in the several States of this Department:

General Orders, No. 85.—In parsuance of the intimation contained in Department General Orders No. 80, you are hereby instructed to make such arrangements within your respective districts as may be practicable, for the detection of persons coming into the department for the purpose of voting, who have been in the service of the authorities in the insurgent States, who have deserted from the service of the United States, or who have field to evade the draft. All such persons will be promptly arrested, and sent to these headquarters. For this purpose detectives should be employed for two or three days before the election, and the aid of the inspectors is solicited in furnishing any information, which may be obtained at the polls, and which may lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Through this information, and that obtained by detectives and challengers, it is believed that those who have the hardihood to attempt to add to their other crimes that of traudulent voting may be brought to punishment.

No military force will be embodied at or in the No military force will be embodied at or in the

At the stock market, vesterday, there was more calmess than has prevailed for several days. The sales continued large, and at comparatively steady figures. The Oil shares were in favor, especially those of the known producing companies. Government loans were depressed, and lower. The 1881 loan sold at 106%, and the registered at 107; the 7-30s fell off 1, and the 5-20s State loans were quiet at former quotations. City 6s were unchanged, the old issue selling at 100, and the new at 102. Other loans and bonds were in better demand. North Penna. 6s sold at 97%, an advance of 1%; Camden and Amboy 6s, 1875, at 101; Allegheny county coupon 5s, at 7814; North Penna. scrip, at 85; and Reading mortgage 6s, '44s, at 104% The Railroad share list was dull. Pennsylvania Railroad fell off %, while illere were farge sales of Reading at 67%, an advance of 1/4. For Philadelphia and Erie 321/4 was bid; for Catawista preferred, 38%; common do., at 18; for North Pennsylvania Railroad, at 39; and for Elmira preferred, 50. The Oil stocks were generally better, excepting Curtin and Maple Shade, which went up so anddenly on Thursday & Curtin declined 1%, and Maple Shade 4, Egbert advanced %, Rock %, and Densmore, Corn Planter, and McClintock each 2. Of City Passenger Railroads we notice sales of Spruce and Pine at 34%, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth street Railway at 24. 54 was bid for West Philadelphia, 17 for Arch, 29 for Green and Coates, and 20% for Girard College; 63% was asked for Second and Third, and 50% for Chestnut and Walnut. Bank spares are firm; 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 38 for Commercial; 23 for Manu-facturers' and Mechanics'; 35 for Consolidation; 47 for Commonwealth; 55 for Corn Exchange; and 40 for Union. The only Canal stock sold was Delaware Division at 37; 59 was bld for Schnylkill Navigation pre-

The following are the current quotations for exchang The following are the current of London sixty days' sight.
London three days' sight.
Paris sixty days' sight.
Antwerp sixty days' sight.
Antwerp sixty days' sight.
Hamburg sixty days' sight.
Leipsic sixty days' sight.
Cologne sixty days' sight.
Berlin sixty days sight.
Berlin sixty days' sight.
Amsterdam sixty days' sight. Imsterdam sixty days' sigl Frankfort sixty days' sight. Drexel & Co. quote: Drexel & Co. Quote:
New United States Bonds, ISS1......
New Certificates of Indeptedness....
New United States 73-10 Notes.....
Cuartermasters' Vouchers.....
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.

Sterling Exchange... Five-twenty Bonds. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Nov. 4. BEFORE BOARDS. 100 Maple Shade. s5wn.41 300 ao.... 100 Curtin Oil... bert Oil 6
do c 5% 100 Currin Oil 10
do c 5% 20
do b5 5% 20 do 10
do 50 20
do 50 20 do 10
do 50 20
do 50 20 20 do 10
do 50 20
do 50 20 20 do 10
do 50 20
do 50 20 20 Denemore 8
do 50 56 20
do 55 6% 100 Corn Planter 7
do 6 6 100 do 50 107
do 56 20 100 Story Farm 53
do 516 100 Story Farm 53
do 516 100 Excelsior Oil 51 FIRST BOARD. 1200 Egbert Oil .b30 lots 6 : 500 Densmore ....lot 1300 do .....lots b5 575 100 McElheny Oil .....
500 do ......230 575 100 do ...... 

Beliance Ins..... 6 Fulton Coal.... BETWEEN BOARDS. 600 Egbert Oil... \\$30 6\frac{6}{2}\frac{24 \text{ Commercial Bk}}{200 \text{ do}}... \\$50 6\frac{6}{2}\frac{1200 \text{ Alleg Go Goupon £}}{6}\frac{1200 \text{ Alleg Go Goupon £}}{4}\text{ 400 Mineral Oil...}\frac{1}{2}\text{ do} \text{ do} SECOND BOARD

AFTER BOARDS. 2000 C & A 6s '75 s5wn.101 1000 City 6s New.....102 100 do over'70 s5wn100 60 Dela Division....37 56 Egbert Oil......55 Story Farm..... Reading..... Penna R..... Excelsior..... Big Tank..... Keystone Oil.... O'Clinton
O'Coutinental
O'Coutinental gbert..... t Nicholas Oil ... 00 Story Farm. Densmore .... b5. Rock Oil ..... b5. 200 McBlheny 6% 300 Union Petroleum 23% 500 Hibbard 2 120 Corn Planter b30. 7½ 900 Bruner 1½ 1000 Hibberd Oil b15 2 1-16. The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 8, 1864, and since Jan. 1,

together with corresponding period last year:

Week, Previously, Total
Tons, Tons, Tons,
1884 7,570 326,694 334,224
1863 3,554 267,421 270,875 Increase, ..... 4,116 59,273 63,389 The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864: Total of all kinds for week..... Previously this year..... Total ..... To same time last year..... 14,359 06 The following is the amount of coal transported by Schnylkill Navigation Company for the week end ing Thursday, November 3, 1864 : his week....ame week last year..... The following were the quotations for American secuities in London on the 21st October: 

The market in London for American securities has,

THE WAR PRESS, asters are requested to act as arents for To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. since our last. Deen dull and declining, with moderate amount of transactions. United States five-twenty bonds are now quoted ex 1st Movember coupon, and show a fall of 1½ per cent during the week, taking the value of the coupon into consideration. Brie and Illinois shares have given way \$1 each. The quantity of flour and grain in store at Chicago, on the 22d of October, was as follows:

CHE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from. As they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

maii (per annum in advatice) at.....

Total in bushels .... .....1,915.102 The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday thus speaks of the ricent military order preventing the exportation of hogs from Kentucky.

The military commander in Kentucky has prohibited the transportation of hogs over the Central Railroad to this city, as he supposes all the Kentucky hogs will be needed in Louisville, to enable the Government packers to get all they will need to fill the contracts with the commissary Department. This will keep close on to one hundred thousand hegs from this market, and will to that extent diminish, the packing at this place. This greatly disappoints some of our packers, because the receipts from other sections will be light until toward the first of next month. About 2.000 head sold during the past week at \$10.50 to \$11, gross. We will say that hogs driven from Kentucky to the river are permitted to cross on the Jerries by the provost marrhal if the owners prove themselves to be loyal men, so that a considerable number will be driven from the border counties in case no further restrictions are placed upon the trade over the Ohio river. We hope, the pork packing enterprise of the commissary department at Louisville this reason will not prove as unprofitable as that at Knoxville, Tennesses, did last winter. We will just say that pork packing is a science which it takes as much time and study to acquire as the art ef war; and that the most difficult part of is to know how to guard against thieves. peaks of the recent military order preventing the ex-

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. The produce markets have been excited and unsettled this week, owing to the fluctuations in gold, and for most of the leading articles prices are better, but there is very little disposition to operate at the advance, Breadstuffs are firmly held, but the sales are limited. Bark is firmly held. Cottno continues dull. Coffee is more active, and prices have advanced. Coal continues quiet. Fish are firmer. In Fruit there is no hange to notice. There is rather more doing in Iron and prices are rather better. Naval Stores have advanced. Petroleum is firmer. There is very little doing in Provisions, but holders are firm in their views. Whisky is more active. Wool is firmer, and there is nore doing in the way of sales. Sugar has advanced.

n Seeds there is very little doing The Flour market has been more active this week, and prices have advanced 25@50c \$\( bbl. \) Sales comprise about 15,000 bbls, at \$11@11.50 for extra, and \$12@12 25 B bbl for extra family, including 4,000 bbls City Mills extra and extra family on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$10@10.50 for superfine; \$11@11.60 for extra; \$12@12.50 for extra family, and \$12.75@13 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Bye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9@9.25 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is firmly held, but we hear of no sales. GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and prices have advanced 6@10c & bushel, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at 250@265c for red, the latter rate for prime Western amber, and white at from 265@280c B bushel. eccording to quality. Rye is selling in lots at 170c % bushel. Corn is scarce, and prices have advanced, with sales of 26,000 bushels at 170c for prime yellow, and 166 @170c & bushel for Western mixed, and white at 170c B bushel. Oats are steady, with sales of 23,000 bushels at 88c & bushel. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at

this port during the past week : There is rather more doing in Manufactured iron. and prices are firm.

LEAD has advanced; 1,000 Pigs Galena sold at 14c.

cash, and 2,000 Pigs at about 15%c B ib.

COPPER.—Sales of Yellow Metal are making at 50c W b for sheets. BARK is firmly held, with sales of 100 hhds No. 1 st Ash. FEATHERS.—Good Western are selling at 53@57c Fib. FISH.—Eackerel are scarce, but firm; small sales FEATHERS.—Good Western are selling at \$3@\$7c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb.

FISH.—Eackerel are scarce, but firm; small sales from store are making at \$19@20 for Bay 1s, \$25@28 for extra do, \$15.56 @17 for No 2s, and \$13.50@14 for medium and large No 3s. Pickted Herring are selling at \$5@12 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Codish sell at \$c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb.

FRUIT—All kinds of foreign continue scarce; old bunch Raisins are selling at \$4.16 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box, and new layers at \$5.76 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box. Green Apples are selling at from \$4.65 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. dried do at \$200.0c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. Dried Peaches are more plenty; 16,600 ibs quarters sold at 16@17c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. Cranberries are selling at \$12@13 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—The rates to Liverpool are unchanged, and there is very little doing. Goal freights are without change, and there is very little doing. Coal freights are without change, and there is very little doing. Goal freights are without change, and there is very little doing. Goal freights are without change, and there is very little doing. HoPS are rather dail. We quote old at \$000.0c and

GUANO.—Small sales of Peruyian are making at \$175 ton.

HOPS are rather dull. We quote old at 30@40c, and new at 50@60c \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) to.

HIDES.—There has been but little doing in dry Hides; not enough to alter quotations. The demand for green is also limited, with prices too unsettled to fix quotations. Prices general y are in favor of buyers.

HAY—Baled is selling at \$25@30 ft m.

LUMBER.—The market is quiet, and there is very little doing in the way of sales.

LEATHER.—The market for leather the past week has ruled fair, without, however, any very large transactions. Prices have advanced with gold, but not sufficient to alter quotations. Dealers do not look for much trade now until after the election. Upper—Tha market for upper is dull, and we hear of but few transactions, and those at last week's quotations. Sole Leather—The demand for heavy is fair, but for light no sale. The supply has been fully equal to the request, though on the decrease. For Spanish Sole and & aughter beather prices are firmer. Calfskins—Calfskins are in fair supp y, with moderate inquiry; at uncharged prices. kins are in fair supp y, with moderate inquiry, at unskins are in fair supp y, with moderate inquiry at unchanged prices.

hit LASSES.—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced, with sales of 200 hhds Trinidad at 75c, and 300 bils New Orleans by auction at 900,100c B gallon.

NAVAL ETORES.—There is very little doing, but prices are better. Sales of Rosin are making at \$30,000 B bbl. Fmall sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$32,400 B salen.

OLLS.—Lard Oil is rather scarce; summer is selling at \$1.70, and winter at \$1.90 B gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand. Linesed Oil is selling freely at \$1.35 B, gallon. Petroleum is firmer; small tales are making at 40c for crude, 66,007 for refined in bond, and free at from \$36,55c B gallon, as to quality.

The following are the receipts of crude and refined Coal Oil at this port during the past week: loal Oil at this port during the past week rac arrived to a dealer. 2,000 sacas Ashton's line sold-on private terms.

TALLOW has advanced, with sales of city-rendered.
at 17% (2) Sc. and country at 16% (2) 70 E lb.

TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either Leaf or Mann'actured, and prices remain about the same as last quoted.
WOOL.—There is more doing in the way of sales. and the market is firmer, with sales of 150,000 lbs at 95@105c for fleece, and It@115c B the for the.
VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 25c B gallon.

VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 26c # gallon, in bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The trade of the past week compares favorably with that of the preceding, a few large sales having been made for the West. The stock in the market is fair for most descriptions, and the receipts have been light. The inquiry, as is natural at this season of the year, is mainly for heavy work—a fair proportion for boots. Purchasers have been in the city from Irdiana, Illinois, and Ohio, but most of the sales have been made to the near-by Pennsylvania trade. In prices, there has been no noticeable change, and we do not after quotations. The coming elections, and the interest taken therein by the people generally, williof course hirder transactions of any great amount, and prevent buyers from a distance from visiting the city. Philadelphia Dry Goods Market. with the commission and jobbing business, and for nost of the leading articles prices are looking up. Woolens are in fair demand, and sales are making at about former raies.

The New York Trivane, Nov. 3d, says: "Dry Goods do not respond to the spasmodic advance in gold, and buyers are very pradent. Prices are barely sustained, Mesers. Wilmerding & Mount had a sale of shawla and domestics. Nashua. "D" sheeting sold at 35c; do. C," 42½c. 44 Pasbody heavy brown sheetings, 35c; 44 Rocky Pond extra heavy brown sheetings, 35c; 44 Ida Milk bleached shirtings, 33c; 44 Consututional bleached cottons, 34c; 4 if Hope bleached shirtings, 35c; Fortsmouth bleached shirtings, 35c; Oxford brown Canton fiannels, 35c; extra bleached Cauton fiannels, 35c; extra bleached Cauton fiannels, 35c; Hamilton brown do', 59c; very heavy Mashna do. 31c. Mesers. Van Wyck, Townsend, & Co. had a sale of French worsted dress goods. The prices were moderate. Mesers. Kobbe & Corlies had a sale of ribbons, millingty goods, &c. The prices were satisfactory, and many duplicates made. Mesers Hadden & Co. had their regular weekly sale of carpets. Rugs and matting were sughity advanced; but the regular line of carpetingwas only nominal, barely sustaining previous prices. The New York Tribune, November 4, says: "Dry Goods continue neglected at the public sales. To-day Mesers Hazgerty & Co. had as railbont former rates. Goods continue neglected at the public sales. To-day Messrs Haggerty & Co. had a sale of ribbons and milinery goods. "Frices were favanced slightly over former sales, and most of the goods were duplicated. Messrs. Wilmerding, 'Hoguet, & Co. had a special sale of dress goods. An associed lot of scarfs, neck ties, lace veils, and children's hose, offered at the opening of sale, realized good prices, and in most cases were duplicated. The bidding for the dress goods was very moderate, and prices ruled about the same as during the week."

New York Markets, Nov. 4. Asnes are quiet at \$11 50@12 for Pots, and \$13 for ASHES are gulet at \$11 toward to State and Western Pearls.

Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western flour is dull, and loc lower. Sales \$2.00 bbis at \$9.500 \$9.50 extra. Caradian Plour is dull; and 10c fower; sales 350 bbls at \$10.6@10.20 for common, and \$10.25@12.25 for good to Caradian Flour is dull; and 16c lower; sales 550 bbla at \$10.66.10. 20 for common, and \$10.25.612.25 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet.—Corn-Meel is quiet. Wheat is dull, and 162c lower; sales 3,100 bns prime red State at \$2.40. Rye is dull at \$1.50 for Western. Barley is dull; sales 5,500 bus prime (Canada West at \$1.94. Barley for dull; sales 5,500 bus prime (Canada West at \$1.94. Barley is dull; sales 5,600 bus prime (Canada West at \$1.94. Barley is dull; sales 6,500 bbls at \$30.69.50 for Mess, \$40.76.41,50 for \$1.4,700 bus mixed Weuern at \$1.65%.6

Roston Boot and Shoe Market, Nov. 3.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: A slight improvement is observable over last week in the shipments of boots and shoes. There are a few huyers in the market, and small lots have been purchased for the West and Southwest. The general opinion is that we hall have a good fall trade, when the present interest in political sfairs has subsided. Manufacturers as yet do not seem inclined to purchase much stock, but wait or more active movements. Prices, already firm, will not be rendered less so by the recent advance in gold. The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the past week, have been 7.836 cases. Of this number 7,341 cases have been sent by rail, as follows: 644 to New York and Pennsylvania, 1,247 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 3,550 to the Western States. The clearances from the custom house were bit cases. Boston Boot and Shoe Market, Nov. 3.