RETAIL DRY GOODS.

PRICES

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

LINS AND REPS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

SHEETINGS.

EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

eg leave to assure the public that we hav

OATINGS,

rehads and quality in the cauntry. For shoice

RARE BARGAINS.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOTH STORE

IS DAILY RECEIVING

NOVELTIES

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES.

VEILS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

nevery variety and at REDUCED PRICES, SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

ST OPENED, several large lots, bought in New

reduced prices for each.

t single-width rich Plaids. 65c.
t double width heavy gay Plaid Poplins, \$1.25.
jots fine all-wool bright Plaids, cheap.
lots rich wool Plaid Poplins, \$1.88, \$2, and

ict fine wide French Merinoes, \$1.50.
lot Striped Brocade Reps, \$1.25.
lot figured, striped, heavy Mohairs, \$1.25.
lot figured Merinoes, \$1.25; a bargain,
let black wool Delaines, 750; cheap.
pleces American Prints and Pelaines.
COOPER & CONARD,
Sif S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS

STEEL & SON HAVE NOW
open a large and choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DEESS GOODS.
lain Merinoes, \$1.25 to \$5. Plain Poplins,
laid Merinoes and Poplins,
laid Merinoes and Poplins,
lain and Plaid Sik Poplins,
lain and Figured Mohair Poplins,
agreat variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all
res far below

ar below PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. Of all kinds, a great variety, from 76

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

DRUGS.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 MARKET STREET.

Between PRONT and SECOND Streets.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-ter Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass. Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ins, first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS,

For Confectioners, in full variety and of the best

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annat-

SULPHITE OF LIME,

for keeping cider aweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use. In packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or etty post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be

WRIGHT & SIDDALL.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORK DEPOT.

0 SOUTH WHARVES, BELOW CHESTNUT ST.

eve now on hand a great variety of WORKS, pre-

OCKETS, BENGOLA LIGHTS, &c., &c.

ed expressly for Exhibitions, including

They have had also prepared a number of

TORCH-LIGHTS.

NIGHT PARADES,

Which will burn for several hours, and may

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO..

MILITARY GOODS.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO.

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

TOBACCO AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE.

 $N_0.8$  NORTH THIRD STREET,

Agent for the sale of all the celebrated brands of

"BELLE OF THE WEST," "CINCINNATUS,"

"BURNIE," &c.

"FINE TURKISH!" AND OTHER SMOKING

A large lot of prime CIGARS and TOBACCO, now in

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

816 CHESTNUT LTREET, PHILA..

LOOKING GLASSES,

of every character, of the TERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

ve now in store a very fine assortment of

TOBACCO.

418 ARCH Street,

SASHES,

DEALERS IN FIREWORKS.

EXPRESSLY FOR

FIREWORKS.

ld in the hand.

SWORDS.

oel4-lm fp

TLAGS! FLAGS!!

Together with a full assortment of

L. TINGLEY,

SARNEY, GREEN, & CO., Cincinnati.

lore, and for sale cheap. OOKING GLASSES.

The undersigned, at their

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 119 MARKET Street, above FROMT.

io, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS' USE,
ilways on hand at lowest net cash prices.

THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.

ET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South SECOND Street.

t. at a small advance

first ADDOUGLEMENT OF SI for sale below the present gold prices. or Broche Shawis, filled centres. or Broche Shawis, filled centres. nare Broche Shawis, filled centres. have BrocheShawis, filled centres. or Piaid and Stripe Blanket Shawis. or and square Black Thibet Shawis. Mantilla Velyets, pure silk.

HT PLAID POPLINS.

down every article in our stock, and now have

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

LINEN AND COTTON

REPELLANTS AND

CLOAKING CLOTHS

SCOTOR PLAIDS, BASKETS, VELVETS, MIXTURES, &c., &c.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

HEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

NGLINES.

LAN PLAIDS,

ower to offer

EAT STOCK OF

RS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

ENSE REDUCTION IN THE

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864. VOL. 8.—NO. 86.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I WILL OFFER

MY ENTIRE STOOK

LACE CURTAINS

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

1026 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026.

CURTAIN STORE.

For first-class goods. The workmanship of this estab-lishment is second to no other in the United States.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE PLORENCE

THE PLORENCE

THE PLOEENCE

530 OHESTRUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

530 CHESTNUT STREET.

530 CHESTNUT STREET.

530 CHESTNUT STREET.

830 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

1864.

FANCY FURS.

FURS.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH.

(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMRATH,)

No. 415 Arch Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN-

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

To which they invite the attention of buyers

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

NO. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS

Of every description, and in the newest and most ap-

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW FUR STORE,

517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS,

which for variety and quality PASSED

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Fure, 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 rea-

sonable prices.

All FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

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 prises,

STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,

STANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A FROG HE WOULD A WOOING GO; and LIFE AND DEATH OF COCK KOBIN, from original designs by H. L. Stephens Two beautiful books, full of humor and

amusement.
THE NASBY PAPERS. Paper covers.
BAZ[QUE. Rules for playing this new game.
TWICE-TOLD TALES. By Hawthorne. New edition; two volumes, blue and gold.
THE GYFSIES OF THE DANE'S DIKE; A Story of, Hedge-side Life in Englard in 1866. By George S. Phllewer.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By Corne-

llu4 Conway Felton
WAR LYEICS With illustrations on wood, by F.
O. C. Darley. Printed on heavy tinted paper ?
NEW JUVENILES AND NEW NOVELS, too numerous

REW JUMENTES AND MARKS and books of all kinds in every to specify. STANDARD WORKS and books of all kinds in every variety of binding, now receiving from the late TRADE SALES, and will be sold at very low prices.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,
Successors to W. P. Hazard,
oc:31-tf Mo. 724 CHESTMUT Street.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S PAM. Philet!—The NASBY'S PAPRS. Letters and Sermone, containing the views on the topics of the day, an emusing and interesting pamphlet.

OCEAN WAIFS. A story of adventure on land and sea. By Captain Mayne Reid. Hinstrated.
POEMS OF THE WAR. By Geo. H. Boker.
PICTURES AND LESSONS FOR LITTLE READERS. A collection of shortand beautiful stories for children.
Also, A NEW EDITION of PERRINE'S NEW WAR MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, containing a Chronology of the Great Rebellion to November, 1863. Price, 56 cents.
For sale by WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, occ3-if.

WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED

YV DICTIONARY. 3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
This edition of Webster has been thoroughly revised, and has many valuable additions. It consists of 1,340 royal quarto pages, with the illustrations distributed throughout the work.

throughout the work.

ALSO,

WORCESTER'S NEW QUARTO DICTIONARY, and all the Greek, French, Spanish, German, and Latin Standard Lexicons and Dictionaries, for sale by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Dublishers and Rooksellers.

oc25 No. 25 South SIXTH St., above Chestnut.

A SHOROFT'S LOW-WATER DE

A TECTORS.

Asheroft's Steam Gauges.

Justice & Shaw's Mercurial Steam and Blast Gauges.
Clark's Damper Regulator.
Water Gauges, Seoth Tubes, &c.

AUGS: S. BATTLES, Agent,
se2-3m

94 North SIXTH Street, Phils.

F. FRUEAUFF, ATTORNEY AND

MOSS & CO.

43% CHESTNUT Street.

HENRY RASKE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
517 ABCH Street.

HENRY RASKE,

NEW COMPANIES.

LITHOGRAPHED

STOCK LEDGER,

11.0fes

TRANSFER BOOK,

of first-quality. All styles of Binding.

ORDERS OF TRANSPER.

ACCOUNT OF SALES.

A SHMEAD & EVANS

STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.

BEOKER'S PETTY LEDGER.

REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCE,

Just opened, a large and handsome stock of

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

THE FLORENCE

1864

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

MASONIO HALL

C. M. STOUT & CO.,

SEWIEG MACHIERE.

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEMING MYCHIMES

No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street

CARD.

IILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. STOCK

1864. NOW IN STORE. (1864)

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

gos, 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.

FELL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

COMMISSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, Mo. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS POR THE SALE OF

[Jy1-6m] 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.

MEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK. DRUGGETTS. WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c. JAMES H. ORNE & CO.

WM. T. SNODGRASS. 34 South SECOND Street, and 626 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Seventh 1084 CHESTNUT STREET, FALL 1864. B. M. NEEDLES

GLENECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN. McCALLUM & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE,

> PHILADELPHIA. se17-Sm 1864.

McCALLUM & CO..

509 CHESTNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

\$19 CHESTNUT STREET,

self-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 announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method, and give me oc27-tnstu-2m

a trial. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY. TAILORS,

612 CHESTNUT STREET, Will from this date (Ostober 3d) sell at

> REDUCED PRICES. CASH.

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 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their enstomers, 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 Goldsemi-annually, on the 1st of May and November. All other Government securities on hand and for sale,

and information given concerning investments at our JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ocl5 lm U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. U. D. Subscriptions received, and the Notes fur-nished free of all charges, by GEOEGE J. BOYD, Banker, au25-8m 18 South THIED Street. OIL STOCKS UGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

GEORGE J. BOYD. 18 South THIRD Street. 2025-321 U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. UNITED STATES INTERNAL RE-UNITED STATES INTERNAL RE-VENUE-THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of the Gity of Philadelphia.

The annual assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, and also of persons required to take out license, having been completed.

also of persons required to take out Heense, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEEBBY GIVEN that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily, by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), at his Office, S. W. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets, on and after TUESDAY, the 25th inst., and until and including SATURDAY, the 19th of November next ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons the felt taxes their appeal taxes upon All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and

BELTS,

B. J. WILLIAMS,

Manufasturer of **AED** 

WINDOW SHADES. The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at

Repairing attended to promptly. Store Shades Made and Lettered. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. WHITE CLOVER HONEY. NEW PARED PEACHES. CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, &c. Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Counsellor at Law, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Collections promptly attended to in Blair, Huntingdon, and Cambria counties. Refers to R. CLARESON
& CO., No. 1213 Third Street; F. R. STAER, President
Enterprise Insurance Co.; CHAMBERS & REGISTER,
Washington Life Insurance Co.; WETHERILL & BRO.,
Second Street; T. A. BIDDLE & CO., Banker, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand a run.

WINDOW CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, BANDS,
TASSELS, GIMPS,
CORDS, &c., &c.,

my language, namely, "and give the country some other platform which will not imperit the Union." Now, the torgery, as you will perceive, consists in changing the last line in the extract from my address in 1856. In the address it is stated that the Republican platform of 1856, if endorsed at the polis, imperils the Union; in the forgery I am made to say that this platform would "give to the South a perfect justification for withdrawing from the Union." If the Confederate pamphleteer speaks the truth, this forgery is the work of the New York Daily Nevos, and was published by that paper in October, 1863, with the evident view of influencing the election of that fall. If such forgeries were then printed, by that and kindred papers, in regard to myself last fall, what may I not now anticipate?

My address was of the date of September, 1856. It was first printed by Mr. Trow in pamphlet form. I think about a quarter of a million of copies from that office were circulated by the New York Democratic Presidential Committee of 1856. It was translated into German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Welsh. Several millions of copies were circulated in pamphlet form, exclusive of the number published in the columns of the Democratic press. As the New York Daily News of October 4, 1856, published my address the forcer.

however, said by me as a warning against disunion, and against the giving of any vote which would imperit the Union.

I then said, in that address:

"Bewere, my countrymen, ere it is too late, how are the said to work these products and the said of the products and the said of the

Peters, Halleck, W. C. Bryant, Longfellow, Rev. W. E. Miller, Anna Bache, Lucy Hamilton Hooper, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Whittier, G. H. Boker, Richard Coe, Janvier, and T. B. Read. The frontispiece to this volume represents certain Relics which are to be presented to Mr. Lincoln, iz.: paper-weights, on which are mounted pieces of the elm tree under whose branches William Penn. nade his treaty with the Indians; a piece of the

THE ARMY ON THE JAMES RIVER. The Recent Demonstration on Richmond Brave Conduct of the Colored Troops.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

HEAD COARD STREET DIVISION, 18TH CORPS.

BEFORE RICHMOND, Nov. 3, 1864;

After a m vement has been made, a battle fought, defeat sattained, or a victory won, it is an easy, but not always a pleasant task, to sit in judgmen upon the martial bearing of those who were entrusted with important responsibilities. This duty becomes painful when officers known to be brave and generally efficient, fail, from complicated causes which they could not control, to accomplish what is committed to the undertaking of their commands. When the gallant conduct of soldiers, rising above the terrible exigency of the occasion, which can neither be paralyzed by the galling fire of an entrenched for or the threatening consequences of barbarous chieftains, fails from a lack of concentration, or a misunderstanding of orders-however much circumstances might excuse a man from a oftizen's stand-point, military law holds an officer to a fearful responsibility for all the deficiencies in his command. A failure is aggravated in propertion to the position-lost or the victory that might have been gained. One week ago to-day, had the officers under comand of Col. Holman, who led the 1st Colored Bri

gade, 3d Division, 18th Corps, against the enemy's

works and occupied them, obeyed his commands,

we should have won a victory that would have

thrilled every loyal heart. That it may be fully understood how a great advantage was lost, and in what direction the responsibility rests. I subjoin an account of the manœuvring of the brigade, which consisted of the 1st, 22d, and 37th U.S. Colored Troops, the last-named being drawn up in close column by division as reserves. The 22d was formed in line of battle, with the 1st on its right, when what appeared to be about fifteen hundred rebel cavalry appeared in sight. The 37th was deployed to divertificin attention. Immediately, the 1st and 22d marched through a woods which were near by the left flank at a double quick, with the intention of assaulting, a rebel battery which was shelling General Weitzel's line with some effect. The nemy now opened two guns upon Col. Holman's right, which caused him to march the regiments back again by the right flank at a double quick. He then gave the order to move by the right flank, which was parallel with the enemy's works, and when he was ready to assault he marched by the left flank. This order not being fully understood by the company commanders of the 22d, the regiment was thrown into confusion at a critical moment. The first, and about half of the second company, moved off correctly by the left flank, while the others marched by the right of companies to the front, which destroyed the line. Instead of halting to rectify this misunderstanding, the charge was made, the first regiment striking the enemy's works at one point, while the 22d rushed at another, each one at too great a distance to lend any support to the other. The 22d did not quite reach the works, and after a stubborn resistance of the veterans of that egiment, it was obliged to fall back, though not deeated, and far from being demoralized. The 1st was far more successful. It stormed and captured the enemy's works, a battery, and some few priconers, and was preparing to charge down the interior of his lire, when a heavy cavalry force was thrown against it, driving it back. Had it not been for the mistake of the 22d, we would not only have heen met, but would have been roughly handled. and sent back in confusion. The recommendation of General Butler to appoint Colonel Alonzo G. Draper a brevet brigadier general, for gallantly carrying his colored brigade across the enemy's works at Spring Hill, with fixed

bayonets, on the 29th of September, has been approved by the President, and that title has been Col. E. Wright, the excellent commander of the 10th United States Colored Troops, has be signed to the command of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 10th Corps. This campaign is not ended yet. ROLLIN.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA. SKETCH OF THE PURSUIT OF HOOD-ABANDON. MENT OF THE PURSUIT-STARTLING MOVEMENT BY SHERMAN IN PROSPECT. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writing from Rome, Ga.: under date of October 30. gives the following detailed account of the recent movements of Sherman and Hood. THE PURSUIT OF HOOD NOT AT AN END.

We have evidence in the movements of troops just inaugurated, that Sherman's large army is not to keep up a stern chase after Hood's comparative to seep up a stern chase after Hood's comparatively small one.

During the last week in September it became known, through General Garrard, whose cavalry was scouting in the vicinity of Sandtown, that the rebels had moved in considerable force from Lovejoy, on the Macon road, through Palmetto, on the Atlanta and Montgomery road, to the Chattahoochie river, and were laying a pontoon bridge near Campbelltown, and crossing the river. The presumption was that it was a move to facilitate and cover the return of the cavalry under Wheeler and cover the return of the cavalry under Wheeler and Forrest, who were at that time operating in the vicinity of Athens, Alabama. But the weight of the enemy, soon indicated something of greater moment, and it was suspected that a bold and formidable attack was to be made on our communications. Distatizations to be made on our communications.
On Tuesday, September 27, tyree divisions of the army were sent to the rear, it being understood that they were destined for Rome. Later, the force moving up the railroad was increased.
On Satulday atternoon, October 1, the 1st and 4th. Divisions of the 17th Army Corps—General Fuller's and General Belknap's, under command of General Ransom—started on a reconnoissance toward Fairburn Station. The enemy was found at and beyond Fairburn, in force. Our men retired and reached camp early on Monday morning. The result was, that before the troops returned to camp, the Army of the Tennessee had orders to store all surplus baggage in Atlanta, and be ready to march on Tuesday morning. on Tuesday morning. We were all much excited, for the rebels had poson Tuesday morning.

We were all much excited, for the rebels had possession of the road north of Big Shanty Station, and were destroying it. Those who came from Marietta reported that clouds of smoke could be seen from Mount Kenesaw for miles on the road; that the rebels had their two best corps commanded by Beauregard, and that we would be compelled to give up Atianta, the prize of our summer campaign. But the army was remarkably free from excitement.

As we marched from East Point, on Tuesday, passing along the outskirts of Atlanta, and saw the heavy works which the rebels had constructed for the defence of the city, and our men, as busy as ants, constructing a shorter line of earthworks within them, we lelt that Atlanta would be safe in the keeping of the 20th Corps. The 23d Corps, and the 4th and 14th Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland, had preceded the Army of the Tennessee. Nor did we fear because Thomas, Schofield, Logan, and Blair were away, for Generals Cox, Stanley, Osterhaus, and Ransom were tried leaders.

On the 7th and 8th of October our army came up to Kenessaw Mountain, and finding the rebels in force orders, were issued to attack them early on

to Kenesaw Mountain, and finding the rebels in force orders, were issued to attack them early on the 5th. But, repulsed at Alatoona, they had hastily withdrawn during the preceding night; and, on the atternoon of the 5th, Sherman moved from tkenesaw to Big Shanty, a distance of seven or eight miles. It seems to have been the design to remain here three or four days and relay the track destroyed; but on the atternoon of Monday, October 10, the whole army was on the march again, following the roads running near and parallel with the railroad through Alatoona and over the Etowa river. On the morning of the 12th of October Sherman passed through Kingston, and camped about seven miles from Rome. On the next day (October 13th) we were again on the march, pressing hastily towards Resaca. Portions of the army struck the railroad near Adairsville, and were transported to Resaca, seventeen miles distant, by cars, for which purpose seven or eight trains were constantly running. and were transported to kessea, seventeen inters distant, by cars, for which purpose seven or eight trains were constantly running.

On the lath the army now massed around Resaca was pushed west, the 17th, lath and 23d Corps moving directly through Snake Creek Gap, followed by the 14th Corps, after it had made a detour to the north: The 4th Corps crossed the Chatooga Ridge nearer Dalton. At Snake Creek Gap we drew blood for the first and only time during the pursuit, our casualties numbering about 30, confined to the 25th Indiana, and parts of the 63d Ohio and 64th Illinois. Snake Creek Gap is very narrow, and the enemy had worked like beavers to obstruct it. They felled thousands of trees for that purpose, and though our engineer corps was assisted in removing the obstructions by heavy details, we probably lost a day by the delay. Previous to this time, we were so close upon Hood that it was not impossible to have badgered a fight out of him.

On Monday, October 16, the army, with the exception of the 23d Corps, which made a detour through the Armutchy Valley, moved through Ship's Gap, and, heading south, passed straight on through Ship's Gap, and, heading south, passed straight on through Shipps Ship's Gap, and, heading south, passed straight on through Ship's Gap, and heading south, passed straight on through Ship's Gap, and the gallage about twenty five Ship's Gap, and, heading south, passed straight on through Summerville, a village about twenty five miles west of Calhoun, on the Atlanta Raliroad. The supply trains took a road leading down Taylor's

Ridge.
On the night of the 20th, the whole army was united at Eaglesville, Alabama, a village about ten miles north of Coosa river. Up to this time we had followed Hood with all the speed possible, but he, having a sufficient margin, crossed the Coosa river at Blue Mountain, and fortified the southern bank. On the 27th, our army marched south from Eaglesville, about five miles, and deploying into line, encamped some two or three miles from the Coosa river. line, encamped some two or three miles from the Coosa river.

From the 21st to the 28th our army remained in this position. The enemy have disappeared in the meantime from the south bank of the Coosa river, and, after making a detour to the west, have turned north again, aiming evidently at Decatur or that vicinity. As it has become evident that Sherman does not intend to follow Hood any further with his main army, and as he is equally indisposed to reof giving public lectures and readings, the pecuniary fruits of which he has given to alleviate the condition of our sick and wounded. In this he neither sought nor received pecuniary compensations of the late Atlanta, a prey to camp ennut.

Sherman issued an order, during the march, directing the men to forage liberally, but in no case to enter houses.
Sherman intended, in case Hood attempted to strike his communications, to throw back heavy reinforcements at any needed point by rail, and he
could have prevented the destruction of his railroadnear Big Shanty, and the attack at Alatoona, had
not a freshet carried away two spans of the railroad
bridge over the Chattahoochie just as he was preparing to load a large number of trains with troops paring to load a large number of trains with troops for Atlanta. This break in the bridge out off his trains, and he was consequently forced to march his columns to the rear. As it was, however, Hood got trains, and he was consequently forced to march his columns to the rear. As it was, however, Hood got off badly whipped at Alatoona, and committed no rery serious damages on the railroad. So, perhaps, after all, the freshet is not to be regretted.

On Thursday night, October 27th, the break in the Atlanta Railroad was up, and on the 28th thirteen heavy trains passed it to Atlanta. A band of guerillas, near Adairsville, have fired on several trains, but have been chased off by the train guards. On the night of the 29th they attacked a train about 10 o'clock. Gen. Elliott, who was on board, took command of about one hundred soldiers, and quickly drove the bushwhackers from their ambuscade. These are the only attempts at interruption since the reopening of the road.

The promise made Hood's army by Jeff Davis renders it necessary that their "feet should again press the soil of Tennessee." To compass this important pedal necessity, Hood no doubt is endeavoring to cross. We have good evidence that he has all of his three corps with him. In the meantime, the militia of Georgia, their sorghum gathered, are being remarshalled to drive the 20th Corps from Atlanta, probably by a grand flank movement, for which militia are admirably calculated.

Sherman ignores the existence of Hood's army to the extent of five heavy corps which, we may be sure, will not be idle. The 4th Corps General Stanley, will be in Decatur. Alabama, by the time this reaches you. It proceeds on foot via Lafayette and Rossville to Chattanooga, where trains for Decatur awalt it.

of General Thomes (who is still at Nashville), if he ights at all, and there can be nothing comforting to the enemy in this statement he will find an army of United States soldier's competent to prevent him treading the soil of Fennessee to a reckless extent. The rebels did not attack. Rome, and were not in force nearer it then thirty miles.

ALEXANDRIA. DEPARTURE OF GEN. SLOUGH, FOR THE PRONT-COL. WELLS TO TAKE HIS PLACE. Epecial Despatch to the Bulletin.] ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 7 .- General Slough and staff received orders late last night to repair immediately to the front, to take charge of the troops on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Rail roads. He left this city this morning at five o'clock We learn that his headquarters, for the present will be somewhere in the neighborhood of Manassas. Colonel Wells, the present efficient and accommodating provost marshal general, has been designated, by orders from the same source, to fill his place as military governor of the city during his absence at the front. No better selection could possibly have been made.

DEATH OF A CELBBRATED, GUERILLA-A VALUA-BLE ASSISTANT LOST TO MOSEBY. [Special Despatch to the Bulletin ]
ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 7:—Moseby lost a valuable sistant, a few days ago, in the person of a deserter from the 5th New York Cavalry, known as the "Big Vankee." This fellow figured conspicuously in the capture of Gen. Stoughton, at Fairfax Court House. over a year ago. Indeed, it was principally through his aid that this dash of Moseby's succeeded. A few days ago. Moseby had some important messages to send to a distant point, and the errand was considered a very dangerous one. The "Big Yankee" proposed to undertake the job, and Moseby, considering him very valuable, and not desiring to lose him, endeavored to persuade him not to go, but he persisted in going, and Moseby finally consented On his, way he encountered a small squad of Union cavalry, who halted him and demanded his surren der. He refused, saying there was no surrender for him. At the same time he commenced firing into the squad which had halted him. Our mea returned the compliment, which resulted in his death.

Another Rebel Conspiracy. PLOT TO BURN OHICAGO—ARREST OF THE CON SPIRATORS AND SEIZURE OF THEIR ARMS— BROTHER OF GENERAL MARMADUKE ONE OF THE CHICAGO, Nov. 7 .- Within the last two days a number of persons have arrived from the Northern part of this State, mostly from Fayette and Christian counties. It was supposed that they were coming here to vote, but it has turned out that they were members of the O. A. K. Society, and that a conspiracy was in progress for raising an insurrec tion on election day and releasing the prisoners in Camp Douglas. Early this morning a large number of arrests were made, and in nearly all cases arms were found in the possession of those arrested. Amongst them is Colonel Marmaduke, brother to the rebel general of that name, who was a guest of Dr. Edward Buckner Morris, formerly judge of the Circuit Court of this county. He harbored a lot of bushwhackers and procured clothing for them. He is said to be the grand treasurer of the O. A. K. Charles Walsh, door-keeper of the House of Representatives, was also arrested, and in his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting bullets for the use of the conspirators. Some that are arrested are reported to have made confession that their intention was to fire the city to night and release the Camp Douglas prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was ound in Walsh's house, Col. G. St. Leger, Col. Greenfield, Morgan's adjutant general; Captain Cantrel, of Morgan's command; J. T. Shanks, and Charles Travers, with 200 stand of arms, two cart-leads of revolvers, and a large lot of ammunition

were found in Walsh's house. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WHAT MOSEBY WILL DO ON THE ALEXANDRIA LROAD-MOVEMENTS OF HOOD AND SHER-WAN'S PURSUIT-HOW OUR ARMY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH-A MARTIAL "BIRD OF ART.". We have received, from our correspondents i General Grant's army, all the Richmond papers of the 4th inst. Beyond a confirmation of the capture of Plymouth and the success of Lieut. Cushing's expedition for the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle, they have no news of importance. The Examiner has a fierce article on the method the Government has taken to protect the Alexandria, Manassas Gap, and Orange Railroad. It claims that it correctly states "the duty which conscience and common sense" indicate to "Moseby and his men," That duly the Examiner thus an-

"It is to redouble their efforts to capture, over-turn, and blow up the trains running on that road, with the especial object of striking and capturing those particular trains which contain some of these nounces: which the special roject of safeting and variety those particular trains which contain some of these hostages. If, in the performance of this duty, they should kill or wound any of their fellow-citizens whose bodies are employed by their cowardly enemies as shields for their own, they cannot help it. Their lives and limbs are of no more peculiar value than those of Lee's, or Early's, or Moseby's soldiers, daily exposed to the bullets of the foe; and if they should be killed, they simply fall in the service of their country. But having brought down and captured the trains thus hideously defended, what remains to be done? This remains to be done: To kill without sparing one, and without delaying an instant, every living thing on board, except the Confederate citizens exposed thereon. If that course is taken with stern, manful resolution, it will not be necessary to repeat the lesson. Once will do. God and man will not be again insulted and outraged by this shocking exhibition of mingled cowardice and this shocking exhibition of mingled cowardice and

They have nothing from Petersburg but speculations as to the objects of different movements of Gen. Grant's troops. The newsfrom Hood is unimportant. The Dispatch says:

"Since the transfer of the seat of war from Georgia to North Alabama, the news from both armies comes in more uncertainly and slowly. Almost entirely across the extreme northern portlon of Alabama runs the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, its average distance from the line dividing that State from Tennessee being about twenty miles. The Tennessee river runs through Alabama in about the same direction, winding about a little more than the railroad line, and crossing it in several places. When Hood started on his new movement, he kept south of the railroad and river, having the reserved privilege of crossing either at any point he found convenient. When Sherman found he could not catch him after his last, effort at Laiayette, he turned north and went to Chattanooportant. The Dispatch says: having the 'reserved privilege of crossing either at any point he found convenient. When Sherman found he could not catch him after his last, effort at Lafayette, he turned north and went to Chattanooga, from whence he started on the same line with Hood, except that he is marching on the north side of the Tennessee with the hope of meeting the Confederates at the point they shall attempt to cross. The railroad line mentioned having been destroyed, he is now compelled to foot it over a mountainous and barren country. He placed Thomas at Bridgeport, with one corps, to guard that point, and, on the 17th, Sherman himself, with the main army, was making for Gunter's Landing, to stop Hood there. 'As Hood was within a night's march of that point on the 22d ult., it is pretty certain that he could have crossed, if the river was not too high, without any interference from his antagonist. Sherman has been making strenuous efforts to relay the track from Chattanooga to Atlanta, so that he may get away the cars engines, guns, and materials left in the city after the successful destruction of the road by our forces. To consummate this end he has been making a temporary track on the timbers cut from green sapings and trees along the road. Our cavalry, however, have been annoying his working parties to a very considerable extent, and materially retarded the work and the use of the road. They dash in at all points along the road, and, after cutting and destroying places of the most importance, disappear to pounce on it at some far distant point. By these active operations, Sherman has been prevented, up to the present time, from receiving any communication with Atlanta. The correspondents with Hood's army agree that no general fight need be expected immediately, as Sherman is too far behind and has no transportation to march with rapidity. Very large supply trains have been passing up to Hood's army agree that no general fight need be expected immediately, as Sherman is too far behind and has no transportation to march with ra

The gallant exploit of Lieutenant Cushing, which resulted in the capture of Plymouth, is described by the Dispatch in its explanation of the "Confederate defeat :" "A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of

our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the less of the town. It seems that, on Thursday our troops seems to have been the prime case of the less of the town. It seems that, on Thursday night, a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way, they found a small boat, containing six of our men, in the river, stationed there as a picket guard; but all of them being asleep, they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth, they found the Albemarie at the wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her, amidship, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk. Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and, after the Albemarle sunk, captured the whole of them; but no one was killed and only one man wounded. There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth with the exception of the five or six gunboats in the sound; but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town. Captain Roberts, it is stated, commanded the Albemarle. It is understood that there were no lives lost on the Albemarle, and that there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo." plesion of the torpede." "R. O. Davidson, Concord Depot, Va,," con siders that in the straits to which the Confederacy

is reduced, he is the rising man-its saviour-to more value to it than the 300,000 slave troops. He writes to the Examiner: "MR. EDITOR: I see by the papers that the public mind is becoming excited upon the subject of slavery enlistment in our army, for the defence of our country, as a dernier resort. Now, would it not be better to first try my invention for aerial locomotion? If successful, my project would afford the means of settling this war in six weeks. I require means of settling this war in six weeks. I require only the paltry sum of ten or twenty thousand dollars in Confederate money, or one thousand in gold, to give practical effect to the Bird of Art. Will not the citizens of Richmond, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, who have alike been so hardly pressed and worn down during the last six months, at once raise this small sum, and thus relieve our bleeding country from the fanatical assault of the malignant Yankees? Suppose that my plan is ill-founded, still it at least deserves a fair trial in this trying hour of our great struggle for existence. All great discoveries and inventions were distrusted at first, but all such achievements arose out of and in opposition to doubts and denunciations. The test of my inventions the only mode of settling the question of its

FOUR CENTS MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES. N. DOBLADO AT LIBERTY—ADVICES FROM ST DOMINGO, BAHAMA, AND NASSAU. New York, Nov. 7.—The steamer Liberty brings lavana dates of the 2d. Advices from Mexico say that Gen. Doblado was told he was at liberty to return to his country, but that his property was subject to the determination of the Emperor Maximi-No news had been received from Santo Domings

Large numbers of sick soldiers, however, arrive from there. The blockade runner Flora arrived from Rassau The Bahama Herald of the 26th reports the arrival of the Banshee No. 2 from Wilmington, and also that the steamers Florie and A. E. Fry got ashore outside of Charleston. The Wando and Talisman left that port on the 20th, but have not been heard from. The Lucy Armstrong and Virginia had arrived. The Nassau papers are debating the idea of Nassau being declared a free port, only exacting an im-

port duty of 1% per cent. on all goods. SUBMISSION OF JUARIST LEADERS TO MAXIMI-LIAN-IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISES —ORTEGA'S DORCES DISPERSED—DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUARE—INCREASE OF BRIGANDAGE. Intelligence received to-day from Mexico states that Garcia de la Cardena, Sandeval, and other Juarist leaders in the Depistment of Zacatecas have given in their adhesion to the Imperial Go veriment.
General Mejia, in the name of the Imperialists, had installed himself at Matamoros. The Juarist forces there having also submitted to the new order of things, telegraphic these are to be established between the leading cities of Mexico communicating

by way of Texas with the United States. Another line will connect Mexico with Yucatan, and a sub-marine cable will be laid to Cuba. In this way it is expected that the City of Mexico will soon be in direct and instantaneous communication with New York, Havana, and San Francisco.

The forces lately under the command of Ortega are said to be completely dispersed; whole companies have voluntarily come to the various municipal authorities and laid down their arms. pal authorities and laid down their arms.

The newspapers contain long accounts of an earthquake which occurred on the 3d of October. The shock was felt at Orizaba at five minutes before 2 o'clock. Many houses and churches were damaged, and several lives were lost. At Tehuacan and Attika the church corners fell, and many houses were destroyed. Brigandage is increasing in Mexico. On the 9th ult., a diligence was attacked when but two miles from the capital itself.

CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The monitor Comand will be launched on the 16th inst. Dates from Australia to August 22d represent hat the colonies are much excited on account of he determination of the home Government to con-

tinue the sending of convicts there. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a comparative statement of the conlition of the Philadelphia Banks yesterday and on last Monday: Capital stock..... The principal transactions at the Stock Board yesterday were in the oils; other stocks were comparatively dull. Government loans were generally lower. The past hid for the 1681 loan was 106%-a decline of %; here was a sale reported of the new 7-30 loan at 99; the en-forties sold at 91%-a decline of %: the new fivewenties sold in a small way at 100%, and the registered at 101. State fives were firm at 93%. City sixes were at 102, and the old at 99%-the latter a slight decline. The market for bonds was very quiet, the only sales being of Reading mortgage sixes ['44] at 105, and Lehigh Valley bonds at 1041/2. The share list was considerably depressed, and prices ranged lower. Reading opened t 68—a decline of 1, and subsequently sold down to 67%: Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 68%: Catawissa preferred sold at 38-a cooline of 1%. There were

no sales reported of Little Schuylkill, Minehill, or Philadelphia and Erie; for the latter 32 only was bid-a decline of 光. North Pennsylvania also declined 光. There was continued activity in Maple Shade Oil, and a further advance of 4 was realized, selling freely at 44. Noble and Delamater advanced 14, and Cartin 14. A large number of Egbert shares changed hands at previous prices. There was considerable said in the Bank stocks. Girard sold at 49; Commercial at 58, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 139. The only sale of passenger railroads was Fifth and Sixth at 61. Gold fluctuated during the day as follows:

The directors of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties yesterds y declared a dividend of seven per cent. for the past six months: The director of the United States Mint furnishes us with the following statement of the deposits and coinage at the said institution for the month of October, 1864: DEPOSITS.

Gold Deposits from all sources......

Silver Deposits, including purchases... ..\$283,605 3 GOLD COINAGE.
No. of Pieces.
17,825 \$295,625 07 Total Deposits.... Double Eagles..... Fine Bars....

17,838 Total.... SILVER. 323 61 COPPER. 56,800 00 50,200 00 ..5,680,000 8,190,000 107,000 0 Total..... RECAPITULATION.
Pieces.
17,838 8,190,000 107,400 0 . 8,207,844 #477:611 95 The following national banks were authorized during

the week ending November 5:

Name. Location.

First. Newcastle. Pa.

Union Bank. Palladelphia.

First. Angelica, N. Y. Total capital during the week.. . \$500,000 The following increased their capital stock during the same period: Name. Location. Capital.

First. Greenport, N. Y. \$55,000
Winthrop Bank. Winthrop, Me. 60,000
First. Hallowel, Me. 50,000
First. Ellenville, N. Y. 120,000
First. Amesbury, Mass. 50,000

\$135,000 635,000 104,746,070 Present capital..... Whole number of banks..... uring the week was..... reviously issued ......

60,000 170,000 75,000

The amount of currency issued to the National Banks \$1,765,926 .... 58,684.184 National currency in circulation..... \$60,450,100 The following additional banks have been designated

by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money : Name.
City National.
Blackstone Bank .....
First
Consolidation Bank .... The Second National Bank of Baltimore has declared half-yearly dividend of five per cent.

#4,471,100 1,471 

The last weekly statement of the banks of Providence,

commissioner decides that they are considered as "loans," and not liable to the tax on "notes sold:"

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Oct. 7, 1864

Gentlemen: I reply to your letter of October 4, that if,
you receive an order to borrow a certain sum on United
States bonds for a customer, and effect the loan, depositing the bonds as security for the loan or as collateral
for the note of your customer for the amount of the loan,
such transaction is not a vale within the meaning of the
law, subject to tax either of the stock or note.

If A effect a loan of B on his note, pledging stock or
other securities as collateral, such transaction would not
be a sule as between A and B, nor would a broker who
negotiated the transaction be deemed to have made a
sale, if the transaction was in truth and fact a loan
made by B to A.

If, however, the transaction were such that under the
local laws B would be entitled to treat the transaction
as a vale, and to hold A's note, as purchaser, the broker
will be liable to the tax.

The decision of the matter depends upon the fact
whether the transaction is actually a loan or a tale.

Very respectfuly,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The shipments of treasure from San Francisco, from
the lst of January to the 1st of October this year, compare with the exports during the same line in 1863 as

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.

TH.

Ten copies co 6 400

rate, \$1.50 per copy.

Five copies

THE WAR PRESS Will be a

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PERSS. exira copy of the Paper will be given. from San Francisco has been setting towards England, until about two-thirds of the exports now go in that direction. The following table, says Coleman's Circular, Mustrates the change that has taken place in the ship

.uan Ten will be charged at the

Total ...... \$43,772,559 33,589,052 29,639,817 30,452,006
The foregoing is the actual exhibit of treasure exports, leaving an excess in favor of this year of \$10,133,507. Of this large excers some \$6,000,000 was composed of salpments by the Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco on Government account, being accumulations of duties upon imports. The same party in like manner sent away \$1,000,000 in the preceding year. " The receipts of treasure in San Francisco, from af sources through regular public channels, during the laut nine months, have been as follows:

Total receipis..... .\$41,285,981 The comparison for the three past years shows a steady increase. . The figures are as follows: 1862. 1863. 1864. Total receipts......\$74,445,443 38,559,372 41,255,933 The following is the New Orleans cotton statemen 

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 25th uit., says of he cotton market: the cotton marret;
We have no improvement to notice in the market today. There was but little inquiry, and, if anything,
prices were still earler, middling, Lowever, being still
quoted at \$1.17@1.16. The sales embrace 15 bales of good ordinary, at auction, sold by order of the special agent of
the United States Treasury, at \$1.25 (5 per cent. Government dues to be paid by buyer.) and 1 bale damaged at
41c., same condition.

PHILADELPHIA ETOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Nov. 7. BEFORE BOARDS. 

2 Far & Mec Bk. b3 139 57 Reading R ... lots 6834 6 Girard Bank ... 49 100 do ... b16 68 6 Girard Bank ... 49 100 do ... b10 68 100 Penn Alining. b50 22 100 0 do ... b5 68 100 Organic Oil ... 26 100 do ... cash 67 04 100 Balzall Oil ... cash 934 100 do ... cash 67 04 

BETWEEN BOARDS. 26 Lehigh Valley... 84 2000 Lehigh Val hds...1043 100 Egbert Oil...... 53 SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS.

Bruzer McElheny .... b15 Hibberd .....

Drexel & Co. quote:

Sterling Exchange

Five twenty Bonds.

The New York Post of yesterday says:
Gold opened at 245, and after selling at 239 the price advanced to 245, closing at 244%.
Exchange is dull at 109%, for gold.
The loan market is more active, and a number of loans have been called in. But the brokers lave little difficulty in obtaining funds at 7 per cent.

The bank deposits have increased two millions, and the loans less than one million. The specie line has increased \$662,020.
Governments are steady. New five-twenties are winted at 100%, certificates at 95%, ten-fortier at 94.
Before the first session Gold sold from 245@2334@240, Bile was quoted at 107%, Reading at 137.
The following quotations were made at the Board on some of the active stocks, as compared with Saturday afternoon: United States 6s. 1881, conp... United States 6-20s coup..... United States 10-40 Coupons... United States cert.....

lew York Central Railroad. udson River..... Philadelphia Markets. NOVEMBER 7-Byening.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, but holders are firm in their views: bout 1,000 bbls City Mills extra sold on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$9.75@10.50 for superfine, \$10.50@11:25 for extra, \$11@12.50 for extra family, and \$12.75@13 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9@9.25 \$ bbl. In Corn Meal there is very little doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

NOVEMBER 7-Evening. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard have fallen off this week, reaching about 2,800 head. The market is very dull, and prices are without any material change. Extra Cattle are selfing at from 1:@16%c ? ib, the latter for choice; 13@14%c for fair to good, and common at from 9@12c \$\ \text{fb}, according to quality. The market closed very dull, and sales were reported at lower prices than the above. were reported at 10y er prices than the above.

Cows have advanced, with sales of 76 head at from
\$35 up to \$50 P head, as to quality.

Sheef —Prices are firm, and the market active; 4,800 head arrived and sold at from 7@8%c P h, as to quality.

Hoos —The market is dull, and prices have declined;
3,500 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$15@17 the 100 ibs net, as to quality.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: States: 1,300 head from Pennsylvania. 1,100 head from Ohio. 400 head from Illinois. 400 head from Illinois.
The following are the particulars of the sales:
178 Western, Martin Fuller & Co., 13@16.
100 do Currie & Duffy. 12@16.
27 do B. Deming, 11@14.
20 Chester county, R. Nealey, 13@15.
38 Chester county, B. Saldwin & Co., 13@16%.

38 Chester county, Ealdwin & Co., 13@16½.
18 Crester county, E. Shelly, 11@15.
192 Western, N. Merritz, 12@16½.
30 do A. Kennedy, 10@12.
35 do J. & J. Châin, 10@15.
35 Pennsylvania, H. Chain, 5@7½, 2008.
120 Chester and Western, P. Hathaway, 12@16.
40 Chester and Western, Jones McJese, 12@16.
152 Western, E. McFillen, 6@7, 2008.
100 do Chrisy & Bro., 13@15.
130 do M. Ullman, 15@16.
130 do M. Ullman, 15@16.
130 Ohio, J. McFillen, 11@16.
115 Western, P. McFillen, 13½,@15½.
40 Chester county, B. C. Baldwin, 13@14½.
129 Ohio, Mooney & Smith, 12@16.
100 do Shamberg & Co., 10@15. COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are small this week, only reaching about 75 head. The demand is good, and prices have advanced. Springers are selling at from \$35@70, and Cow and Calf at from \$45 up to \$90 per head, as to quality.

CALVES.—About 30 head sold, at from 9@10c \$7 ib, as to quality. THE SHEEP MARKET. The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching about 4,800 head. The market, in consequence, is firm, and prices are well maintained; fair quality are selling at from 7@7%c, and good to extra at from 7%@5%c ? lbgross, as to quality. THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs, at the Union and Avenue Drove Arads, reach about 3,000 head this week.
The market is dull, and prices have declined, with sales at \$15@17 the 100 fbs, net, the latter rate for prime corp fad

corn fed.

2,463 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at

2,463 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at

from \$15@17 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

530 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, at from

\$16@17 the 100 lbs, net. New York Markets, November 7.

carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, on or before the aforesaid 19th day of November, 1884, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 19th day of November, 1884, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury notes, issued under authority of the United States, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a national currency, known as National Banks.

No further notice will be given.

WILLIAM J. WAINWRIGHT, Collector, ocl8 tno19

S. W. cor. THIRD and WILLOW Sts.

NO. 16 HORTH SIXTH STREET.

VENETIAN BLINDS LOWEST PRICES.

sel0-2mm ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS,

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RE-MOVED his REAL ESTATE OFFICE to No. 53
TENTH Street, corner of Arch, has there reopened his
REGISTER, in which the public may enter their
PROPERTIES FOR SALE
And is prepared to collect INTERESTS, Ground and
House REATS, in every part of the city,
oc17-2m\* 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, oc27-12t Stationery and Blank Book Manufactory. LUCKNOW BAUCE.—THIS CELE.

Drated Sauss on hand and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS.

197 South WATER Street.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER-8, 1864. Letter from the Hon. R. J. Walker. To the Editor of the New York Tribune: SIR: Deeming the speedy exposure of the forgery perpetrated on the address of my brother, R. J. Walker, to the Democratic Committee, Pittsburg, Penna., 1856, due to him during his absence from the country, the accompanying letter from him to myself is herewith offered to your journal with a hope that it will find immediate publication. Very respectfully, MARTHA WALKER COOK, No. 26 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., Nov.

1, 1864.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1864.

MRS. M. W. COOK—MY DEAR SISTER: I send you a pamphlet of 57 pages printed in London during my absence, styled "A Familiar Epistle to Robert J. Walker," which pamphlet on the roverse of the title page contains the following sentence purporting to be extracted from my address of 1856: "If my voice could reach even the Black Republican party, I would say, Reassemble your Convention, renominate your candidates if you please, elect them if you can, take all the spoils, but tear down your African platform ere you endorse it at the polls, and give to the South a perfect justification for withdrawing from the Union."—Robert J. Walker in 1856. At page 5,0t his pamphlet this extract is repeated and purports to be reprinted here from In 1856. At page 5 of this pamphlet this extract is repeated and purports to be reprinted here from "The New York Daily News of October, 1863—the ergan of the Democracy." Now, as I have not seen a number of the New York Daily News for many years, I cannot say whether this forgery is the work of the Confederate author of this pamphlet, or of the Daily News. I enclose you my address of the 30th of September, 1856, printed, as you will see, by John F. Trow, No. 377 Broadway, New York. At page 11 of this address you will find the following Sentence: "If my voice could reach even the Black II of this address you will find the following sentence: "If my voice could reach even the Black Republican party, I would say, reassemble your Convertion, renominate your candidates if you please, elect them if you can, take all the spoils, but tear down your disunion African platform, ere you produce if at the wolls, and give the counters.

tear down your distantion African photolin, sie you endorse it at the polls, and give the country some other platform, which will not imperit the Union."

You will perceive that the forgery consists in substituting the words "and give to the South a perfect justification for withdrawing from the Union," for my language, namely, "end give the country some other platform which will not imperit the Union."

Now the torgery as you will perceive, consists in

As the New York Daily News of October 4, 1856, published my address, the forgery of such a sentence would be without excuse or palliation.

This pamphlet, which was in the form of a letter This pamphlet, which was in the form of a letter addressed by me to the Democratic Committee of Pittsburg, Pa., was called "An appeal for the Union," and the sentiments expressed corresponded with the title. That its true meaning may be understood, I quote the whole paragraph into one of the sentences of which this forgery is inserted: "Popular revolutions are always sudden. The dark cloud is seen in the horizon; we hear the muttering thunder, nearer and nearer, louder, still louder, it rolls above us—then comes the lightning fash, the crash of the Union, and all is over. We will all then stand amid the ruins of the irrevocable past. We will stand at the dread judgment seat of our country and of the world, the books will be opened, and despots pronounce our sentence, the doom of our race as they believe, self-government is a bloody our race as they believe, self-government is a bloody

and delusive phantom. No, better had we swing the earth from its orbit, and scatter it in burning fragments through universal space, than meet the curses of our country and mankind, and the horrors of that living death, which would follow the dissolution of the American Union. If the surrender of my poor life; the remnant of my waning days, could save my country, gladly, most gladly, would I make my poor life; the remnant of my waning days, could save my country, gladly, most gladly, would I make the sacrifice—the sacrifice! oh no, the duty, the glory of such an achievement. If my voice could reach even the Black 'Republican' party, I would say, reassemble your convention; renominate your candidates if you please, elect them if you can, take all the spoils, but tear down your disunton African platform, ere you endorse it at the polls, and give the country some other platform, which will not imperit the Union.

peril the Union.

"No man vafues more than myself the countless blessings and benefits of the Union. But just in proportion as are its great advantages, will be the unspeakable disasters which would follow from its overthrow. I have never believed in a peaceable dissolution of the Union. If the disaster comes, it, will be attended by civil war and the synd must dissolution of the Union. If the disaster comes, it will be attended by cirll war, and the sword must be the umpire. How can it be peaceful? Who is to arbitrate between the North and the South? Who is to have the army, the navy, the national banner, the public treasure or revenue, the Capitol of the Union, the Government archives, and how are we to divide the public lands and common territory? What compact or treaty of peace between the contending parties can take the place of the Constitution, and how or by whom are the new Governments to be formed and pacified? No, my countrymen, if in the madness of sectional passions and geographical prejudice, you overthrow the Constitution framed by Washington-and the sages of the Revolution, you can never throw the Constitution Iramed by Washington and the sages of the Revolution, you can never provide adequate substitutes. Those who have achieved our country's ruin can never regather the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and rebuild the sacred edifice. No, it will be war, civil

war, of all others the most sanguinary and fero-cious. This line which separates the North from the South will be known in all history as the line of blood. It will be marked on either side by frowning fortresses, by opposing batteries, by gleaming sa-bres, by bristling bayonets, by the tramp of con-tending armies, by towns and cities sacked and pil-leged, by dwellings given to the flames, and fields laid waste and desolate. No mortal hand can lift the veil which conceals the unspeakable disasters of such a conflict. No prophet vision can penetrate the dark abyss of such a catastrophe. It will be a second fall of mankind, and while we shall be performing here the bloody drama of a nation's suide from the theorem. forming here the moody drams of a nation's sur-cide, from the thrones of Europe will arise the ex-ulting shouts of despots, and upon their gloomy banners shall be inscribed, as they believe, never to be effaced, their motto, 'Man is incapable of self-government.'"

It is true I did believe, and so declared, as above stated, in 1856, that the indersement at the polls of the Republican platform of 1856 "would imperil the Union;" that there could be "no peaceable dissolution of the Union;" that such an effort would be attended by "civil war," which would be "most sanguinary and feroclous;" that none but a "line of blood" could "separate the North from the South," and that such an event would be "a na-tional suicide," a second fall of mankind, and would call forth "exulting shouts from the thrones of Europe." Was not all this but too true? It was,

you adopt these perilous counsels. Give no vote that puts the Union in the slightest peril. Make no such fearful experiment. Friends of the Union, of all partier, our enemies have combined; they have fused, and, under their united efforts, the pillars of the Constitution and of the Union are rocking to the indeed and under their united efforts. their base, and we may have assembled in November next, for the last time, under our country's flag, and as citizens of a common Union. The enemies of the Union have united, and why should we be Separated?

Upon these principles I voted against General Fremont in 1856, and against Mr. Lincoln in 1860. But slavery having made war upon the Union in 1861, in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's election, and

the only means now left to save the Union being to crush the rebellion, I go for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. I go for him, also, to vindicate the right of suffrage. Mr. Lincoln was chosen in 1860 President of the whole United States. The rebellious minority. has thus far defeated the popular suffrage as regards the South. Unless, then, Mr. Lincoln is re-elect-ed, he never will have been President de facto of the whole United States, and the great constitutional principle, the election of a President by the people, will have been defeated by a rebellious minority. Such a result would be a fatal precedent. It would render the election of a President by the people an empty form; it would inaugurate anarchy, and invite the minority to resist the election of every

President by a rebellion.

To rave the Union from danger I voted for Judge Douglas against Mr. Lincoln in 1860; to maintain and perpetuate the Union, and vindicate the great orinciple of the right of the people to choose their President and inaugurate him as such for the whole United States, I vote now for the re-election of Mr.

Yours, truly, R. J. WALKER. Patriotism in Poetry and Prose. There has just been published, by J. B. Lippin oft & Co., a volume of Selections and Readings, by Mr. J. E. Murdoch, the well-known actor. When the war was commenced, by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, Mr. Murdoch voluntarily relinquished his profession and entered the military service, which his youngest son was one of the first to enter when President Lincoln first called for citizen-soldiers to vindicate the outraged honor of the national flag. That son died in battle, and his brother, badly wounded, is now in the Invalid Corps. Mr. Murdoch served on Gen. Rousseau's staff until his health broke down, and he had to quit the field or ie. But he "scorned inglorious ease." and has deyoted himself from that time until now to the duty tion, nor, while serving on Gen. Rousseau's staff, did he draw one cent of pay. By the Army of the Cumberland his readings have always been re-ceived with enthusiasm, and he would have given them to the Army of the Potomac had his health permitted. As a substitute, he has allowed the volume before us to be published, the profits to be applied to the fund for the relief of sick and wounded oldiers and their families. The portions which are n prose are from Mr. Murdoch's introduction to and remarks on the various pieces of poetry which he recited. The authors upon whose writings Mr. Murdoch has thus drawn are: Philip Freneau, J. Rodman Drake ("The American Flag"), Judge

wood of the keel of the old frigate Alliance—a vessel that bore the pennant of Paul Jones and bore the

tivity of the contract of the

tion is the only mode of settling the question of its merits, as in all other cases hitherto." nerits, as in all other cases hitherto."

The rabel Capitol is undergoing its annual renovation, in anticipation of the assembling of Congress next month: It was intended to have recarpeted the legislative halls throughout, but the steamer in which the fine Brussels was shipped from Europe fell into the hands of the blockaders eff Wilmington, So the Capitol will have to go without its new dress this season.—Enquirer.

that bore the pennant of Paul Jönes and bore the first American flag that was ever saluted in a foreign port; and a pleed of the hallilards of the flag of the nallilards of the flag of the nallilards of the flag of the corps with flur in the corps with

778 
 Oct.
 S1.
 \$7,419,151 66
 % 7,917,043 22
 % 7,917,043 22
 % 7,208,378 47
 % 3
 8,217,184 33
 % 7,183,651 04
 % 5,093,607 14
 315,522 52 457,536 70 843,038,915 86 \$2,588,209 27

R. I., compares with the returns of the previous week The following decision will interest all who have occasion to negotiate loans upon collaterals. A New York firm inquired whether loans made by them for railroad companies, upon bonds and stocks, were to be regarded as "sales" of the notes; and it will be seen that the commissioner decides that they are considered as 'loans,'' and not liable to the tax on "notes sold:"