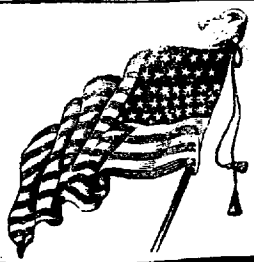


Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, October 27, 1862.

MORE DISCOVERIES.

Aside from the dirty responsibility which the Patriot seeks to escape, in being a party to the disfranchisement of the soldier, by approving the decision of the Supreme Court, it seems to take especial pleasure in misinterpreting even that decision. In our humble judgment, and in the judgment of a great many humble men, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is not the arbiter of the qualifications of a member of the Legislature or of Congress. Both these bodies decide the question involving this qualification for themselves. The Supreme Court of the State has no power in reversing or approving such a decision; so that if Governor Curtin decides to issue a certificate to a candidate for Congress, who claims and proves his election on the vote he may have received from citizens of Pennsylvania absent from the State serving in the army, we believe that Congress would admit such a man to a seat in its lower house. We believe that the House of Representatives would decide to admit any man to a seat, who had secured his election by the vote of the soldier, and we believe also that the Democrat who would go to Washington and contest a seat thus claimed, would be carried beyond the limits of the metropolis on the bayonets of the soldiers whom such a contested election would insult.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We clip the following paragraph from the Washington Republic of to-day: A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—If we can credit the indications around us, and the statements we hear in well informed circles the winter will not set in before there are active naval and military operations, promising anything but gratification to the rebels in arms. Plans are already fully matured which are comprehensive in their scope, and which cannot, it seems to us, fail of complete success if carried out as they have been devised. Unless all indications are meaningless and all plans fall in execution, most thorough and complete victories over the rebels, may be looked for ere long. It is certain now that a most vigorous prosecution of the war is fully determined upon, and all that human sagacity may be able to devise and human skill execute, will be seen in the further prosecution of this war for the restoration of the Union.

THE NORTHERN TRAITORS are earnestly organizing to attack the government in the rear, while their southern friends openly operate in the front. Jeff Davis perfectly understands this, and southern papers cannot conceal their joy over the fact that the Democratic party is to come to their aid. Every opposition Congressman elected is regarded by the rebels as a gain to their cause. It is boasted in the southern journals, already, that Frank Hughes will probably be elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, Vallandigham from Ohio, and Wright from Indiana, to the same body. It is claimed, whenever a Democrat is elected to Congress, he will favor a peace which will be based on the recognition of the southern confederacy. Added to this claim, the boast is publicly made, that with peace will come more than the mere recognition of the confederacy. The division of the territories, so as to give the south all that is claimed of the public domain. The obstructed navigation of the Mississippi river, so as to afford a revenue at its mouth to the southern confederacy. The unlimited right of the south to carry their slaves through any of the free states, and to engage with them in the discharge of any labor which their owners may undertake by contract. These are the boasted results of the election of Democrats, as such elections are viewed in the south. We give those who were duped into the support of the Breckenridgers at the late election, joy on their glorious success.

WE LEARN from the Washington City Sunday Chronicle, that a marked and a great decrease is observable in the mortality among the sick and wounded soldiers during the last fortnight, in the hospitals of that city. Many who were severely wounded are now in the enjoyment of fine health, and on the unsurpassed heights of the national metropolis are often seen cheerfully promenading and taking advantage of the invigorating health-inspiring breezes of autumn. Let the friends of these brave men be consoled with an assurance that their physicians generally are skillful and attentive—the nurses indefatigable—and that the patriotic ladies of the District of Columbia glory in rendering unremitting comfort.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO.—All those who apprehend that the late Democratic victory in Ohio will secure the election of a United States Senator from the same party, to occupy the seat of bluff old Ben Wade, will be relieved on learning that the Legislature which has this duty to perform, was chosen last year.

It is probable that Secretary Chase will discontinue receiving deposits of gold.

HEAR THREE DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS TALK.

At a late grand Union rally at Chicago, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Lynch and Capt. Gregg, all of whom have been prisoners since the battle of Shiloh until within a few days, addressed the immense audience. Gen. Prentiss gave a long and deeply interesting narrative of the sufferings of himself and companions in captivity, and the meanness and barbarism of the rebels—more fully stated, but substantially the same as that he gave in his speech at Washington.

Gen. Prentiss gave his sentiments on political matters as follows:

Let me be misunderstood let me tell you Republicans, I am no Republican; Democrats, I am no Democrat. I am a soldier of my country. [Prodigious cheering.] I hold in my hand an Augusta paper, one of some thirty or forty others I have in my possession, with articles similar to this one. [Cries: "Read it, read it."] This is the Augusta Daily Constitutional, published in Augusta, Ga. It is the oldest paper in the Southern States, and is looked upon, next to the Richmond Enquirer, as the organ of the Confederacy. It is a studied effort of these people to divide us here in the North, to have the West separate from the East. They continually talk about this. They say, "We like you Western men, for you fight better than them cursed Yankees; we know we can't whip you, but we can whip the Yankees two to one." This article is headed "The Great West," and if it hurts any of you, don't blame me, for you voted that I should read it.

"There is, however, evidently in the West, and particularly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, an active opposition in the present war upon the South. The tone of the press in those States, the public meetings, and the Democratic Conventions, all prove this conclusively. This feeling does not display itself as boldly opposed to the war per se, but assumes the form of opposition to abolitionism, coercion and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit it giving expression to it would soon find themselves incarcerated within the walls of some Yankee Bastille, and their opposition thus speedily and effectually crushed out. But by professing devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, they can organize a thoroughly for work, and thus secure to triumph in the approaching fall elections."

That article proceeds to the length of a column in the same strain, alluding—for I will mention the names—to Carlisle of Western Virginia, Vorhees of Indiana, Richardson of Illinois, and Vallandigham of Ohio. [Sensation.] Their papers are full of it. They look upon you tender-footed souls as traitors to your country. Do you want to help these men to murder your brothers and break up this Government? If so, in the name of Heaven, let us know it, and the Shiloh prisoners will send you down South where you belong. We came home fully determined to take all men by the hand who would feel as we do, that this rebellion should be crushed.

We are going to our homes in this State, and we will tell the Government, the candidates, and the voters, how we have been treated. It may be denied in some quarters. I care not. We are determined to tell the truth. Here around me are many of these men, my comrades, Republicans and Democrats, some of whom went south as apologists for these men. Some Missourians and slaveholders were with me in prison. We all came home. Well, call us abolitionists if you please, or anything else. [Applause.] I tell you the slaves in the South that we saw are better posted than the butcher-gentry. Every little act of kindness that these men received were from slaves. [Cheers.] We have come home ready to use every power that God hath given us, to put down this rebellion. [Cheers.] To take their property, to take their negroes, to take everything. [Great and long continued applause.]

Col. Lynch spoke with great earnestness. We give a short extract:

I hardly need tell you that I have always been a strong, uncompromising Democrat. I have been an apologist for the southern people. I pronounced the stories of their cruelties to be gross fabrications. I considered the abolitionists and Republicans the enemies of the Union. I will not say so now. While I was confined in the Madison prison the officers were allowed but two rations per day, those rations consisting of four ounces of pork and a certain quantity of corn or flour bread. This bread was made of meal and water mixed and roasted. It was first roasted on one side and then on the other. It was very hard on the outside, (laughter) and very soft on the inside. We used to pitch quoits with these cakes. [Renewed laughter.] They pronounced that gentlemanly treatment? These were the men I had been defending, the men I apologized for, the men I treated in a gentlemanly manner at Donelson. I never suffered so much, however, during my whole imprisonment, as I did when I arrived at Washington and found that there were men in the north sympathizing with the rebels. The rebels are our open enemies. We are now in a position to find them. These northern enemies are vipers. They sting us and we cannot find them to crush them. My only platform is, "I love my country." I, you all know, have never been an abolitionist. I have turned negroes who came into my camp over to their rebel masters. I cannot say that I like a negro now; but if it should be necessary, to save this glorious Union, I would take a regiment of niggers and march into Dixie. [Immense applause.] Every party should be merged into one. There should be no Republicans, no Democrats. Every man should sacrifice his personal feelings. I was opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I am now opposed to every man who opposes Abraham Lincoln.

Captain Gregg was equally emphatic. We give a single paragraph:

"This war must be carried on differently. This Union must and shall be preserved whether the 'nigger' is preserved or not. [Immense applause.] Why, the rebels spit upon your Constitution. I hear it said up here, 'you must stand by the Constitution.' Why, the rebels won't take that Constitution. If you should hang Wendell Phillips and all other abolitionists to-morrow Jeff Davis wouldn't thank you for it. Why, we are all abolitionists. [Prolonged cheering.] I tell you, I've been through the mill, and I wish that every sympathizer in the North had to go through the same mill. I wish they were compelled to go over the tour I have. You may take my head for a foot ball if they didn't change their notions. If it were necessary to free every negro in the South to save the Union, I would do it."

LIBERIA EXPEDITION.—Wednesday morning, November 12th next, has been fixed upon for the sailing from Baltimore, for Liberia, of the packet Mary Caroline Stevens. The emigration this fall will be almost exclusively from the Northern States. The disturbed condition of the country prevents the embarkation of persons from the border slave States, there being upwards of one hundred alone offering from Kentucky and Tennessee.

GEN. SCOTT AND Mrs. LINCOLN are enjoying themselves very pleasantly, receiving serenades in the evening and taking pleasant drives in the morning through Central Park, New York city.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

We have official returns for the last ten days to obtain the effective vote cast at the late election for Auditor General and Surveyor General, but we find it impossible to do so. At least one dozen counties have not yet forwarded their returns to the Secretary's office, and until they are officially received we shall refrain from printing any figures on the subject. The army vote will also be added, and then let the courts decide whether men who do our fighting shall be deprived of voting.

The vote cast in the different Congressional and Legislative districts will also be published as soon as the table is complete, with the army vote added. This will show the true and reliable result, and as each body is the judge of the qualification and election of its own members, those bodies will also decide the legality of the army vote.

The following is a correct list of the gentlemen elected to the next Legislature, viz:

THE SENATE.

Those marked thus \* are the newly elected members.

First District—Philadelphia.—Jeremiah Nichols, U. B.; Jacob E. Bidway, \* U. B.; C. M. Donovan, D.; George Connel, \* U. B.

Second District—Chester and Delaware.—Jacob S. Serrill, U. B.

Third District—Montgomery.—John C. Smith, D.

Fourth District—Bucks.—William Kinsey, D.

Fifth District—Lehigh and Northampton.—George W. Stein, D.

Sixth District—Berks.—Hester Clymer, D.

Seventh District—Schuylkill.—Bernard Bailey, D.

Eighth District—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.—Henry S. Mott, D.

Ninth District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.—William J. Turrell, \* U. B.

Tenth District—Luzerne.—Jasper B. Stark, \* D.

Eleventh District—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren.—F. Smith, \* U. B.

Twelfth District—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.—Henry Johnson, U. B.

Thirteenth District—Snyder, Northumberland, Moutour and Columbia.—Frank Bound, U. B.

Fourteenth District—Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin.—George H. Bucher, \* D.

Fifteenth District—Dauphin and Lebanon.—Amos R. Boughter, U. B.

Sixteenth District—Lancaster.—Wm. Hamilton, U. B.; John A. Heistand, U. B.

Seventeenth District—York.—A. Heistand Glatz, D.

Eighteenth District—Adams, Franklin and Fulton.—Wm. McSherry, \* D.

Nineteenth District—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.—Alexander Stutzman, \* U. B.

Twentieth District—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield.—W. A. Wallace, \* D.

Twenty-first District—Indiana and Armstrong.—Henry White, \* U. B.

Twenty-second District—Westmoreland and Fayette.—Smith Fuller, U. B.

Twenty-third District—Washington and Greene.—George V. Lawrence, U. B.

Twenty-fourth District—Allegheny.—John P. Penney, U. B.; J. L. Graham, \* U. B.

Twenty-fifth District—Beaver and Butler.—C. C. McCaddess, \* U. B.

Twenty-sixth District—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango.—James H. Robinson, U. B.

Twenty-seventh District—Erie and Crawford.—Morrow B. Lowry, U. B.

Twenty-eighth District—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.—Charles L. Lambertson, D.

Union Republican..... 20  
Democratic..... 18

Union Republican majority..... 2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the elections to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives:

Philadelphia—

1st District—William Foster, U. B.

2d " Thomas J. Barger, D.

3d " Samuel Josephs, D.

4th " Samuel C. Thompson, D.

5th " Joseph W. Hires, U. B.

6th " Richard Ludlow, D.

7th " Thos. Cochran, U. B.

8th " James N. Kern, U. B.

9th " Geo. A. Quigley, D.

10th " S. L. Panooset, U. B.

11th " James W. Hopkins, D.

12th " Luke V. Sutphin, U. B.

13th " Francis McManus, D.

14th " Albert B. Schofield, D.

15th " Wm. F. Smith, U. B.

16th " Edward G. Lee, U. B.

17th " Jefferson J. Young, D.

Delaware county—Chalkley Harvey, U. B.

Chester—Wm. W. Winkle, U. B.; P. F. Smith, U. B.; R. L. McClellan, U. B.; W. F. Smith, U. B.

Montgomery—Dr. S. W. Wimsley, D.; H. C. Hoover, D.; Joseph Rex, D.

Bucks—L. B. Lebar, D.; J. S. Boileau, D.

Northampton—D. C. Neiman, D., A. C. Hess, D.

Lehigh and Carbon—Samuel Camp, D., Thos. Craig, Jr., D.

Monroe and Pike—George H. Bowland, D.

Wayne—Wm. M. Nelson, D.

Luzerne—S. W. Trimmer, D., Peter Walsh, D., Jacob Robinson, D.

Susquehanna—D. D. Warner, U. B.

Bradford—Bartholomew Laporte, U. B., Dummett Rhy, U. B.

Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour—Geo. D. Jackson, D.; J. C. Ellis, D.

Lycoming and Clinton—Jno. B. Beck, D., Amos C. Noyes, D.

Centre—R. F. Barron, D.

Mifflin—Holmes McClay, U. B.

Union, Snyder and Juniata—Geo. W. Strouse, U. B., H. K. Ritter, U. B.

Northumberland—J. Woods Brown, D.

Schuylkill—Edward Kerns, D., Courad Graber, D., Adam Wolf, D.

Dauphin—Thomas G. Fox, U. B., Jas. Free laud, U. B.

Lebanon—G. Dawson Coleman, U. B.

Berks—Wm. F. Pottelger, D., Chas. A. Kline, D.

Lancaster—Benjamin Chappman, U. B.; H. C. Lehman, U. B.; Nathaniel Mayer, U. B.; H. B. Bowman, U. B.

York—Jos. Dallone, D., A. C. Ramsey, D.

Cumberland—J. P. Rhoads, D.

Adams—Henry J. Myers, D.

Franklin and Fulton—William Horton, D., Jonathan Jacoby, D.

Bedford—John Cossna, D.

Somerset—U. B.

Huntingdon—A. W. Benedict, U. B.

Blair—R. A. McMurtrie, U. B.

Cambria—Wm. L. Rowling, D.

Indiana—J. W. Heston, U. B.

Armstrong and Westmoreland—Jas. A. McCullough, D., Samuel Wakefield, D., Richard Graham, D.

Fayette—Daniel Kaine, D.

Greene—Dr. Patton, D.

Washington—Wm. Hopkins, D., William Glenn, D.

Allegheny—P. C. Shannon, A. Slick, Wm. Hutchman, A. H. Gross, John Gillilan, all Union R. Republicans.

Beaver and Lawrence—Wm. Henry, U. B.; W. White, U. B.

Butler—H. W. Grant, U. B., H. C. McCoy, U. B.

Mercer and Venango—Jas. O. Brown, U. B., M. C. Beebe, U. B.

Clarion and Forest—W. T. Alexander, D.

Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk.—Dr. C. K. Early, D., J. C. Boyer, D.

Crawford and Warren—H. C. Johnson, U. B., W. D. Brown, U. B.

Erie—Jao. P. Vincent, U. B., E. W. Twitche-ll, U. B.

Potter and Tioga—A. J. Armstrong, U. B., C. A. Brown, U. B.

Ferry—John A. Magee, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties	U. R.	D.
Adams	1	1
Allegheny	6	3
Armstrong and Westmoreland	2	1
Beaver and Lawrence	2	2
Bedford	1	3
Berks	1	1
Bradford	2	2
Butler	2	2
Bucks	2	1
Cambria	1	1
Carbon and Lehigh	2	2
Chester	3	2
Clarion and Forest	1	1
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk	2	2
Clinton and Lycoming	2	2
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan	2	2
Crawford and Warren	2	1
Centre	1	1
Cumberland	1	1
Dauphin	2	2
Delaware	1	1
Erie	2	2
Fayette	1	1
Franklin and Fulton	2	1
Greene	1	1
Huntingdon	1	1
Indiana	1	1
Juniata, Union and Snyder	2	2
Lancaster	4	1
Lebanon	1	1
Luzerne	3	3
Mercer and Venango	2	2
Mifflin	1	1
Monroe and Pike	1	1
Montgomery	3	3
Northampton	2	2
Northumberland	1	1
Philadelphia	8	9
Perry	1	1
Potter and Tioga	2	2
Schuylkill	3	3
Somerset	1	1
Susquehanna	1	1
Washington	2	2
Wayne	1	1
York	2	2
Democrats	64	46
Union Republicans	46	64
Democratic majority	18	8

ON JOINT BALLOT.

	U. R.	D.
Senate	20	13
House	46	64
Democratic majority	66	67

FROM CAIRO.

THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF THE TENNESSEE SHORE OPPOSITE ISLAND NO. 10.

GREAT ACTIVITY AMONG THE REBELS.

AN ATTACK EXPEDITED AT MOUNT HOLLY.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE EAST OF MEMPHIS.

Galveston Bay in Possession of the Union Forces.

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

THE REBELS RETREATING TO GORDONSVILLE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROJECTED OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An Active Campaign About to Open.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The indications in all quarters are such as to give assurance that both the army and the navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the accomplishment of the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are nearly completed, and to such an extent as to preclude the probability of failure, and to answer all demands from public and private sources for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to the prompt suppression of the rebellion.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

Attack on the Charleston Railroad.

THE "ABOLITIONISTS" REFUSED.

The Whereabouts of the Gunboat Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25.

The Richmond papers of the 23d contain the following:

"ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON RAILROAD—REPEL OF THE ENEMY."

The following dispatch was received yesterday from Savannah:

"The abolitionists attacked in force Pocomatic and Coosawatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed by their boats at Mackey's Point and Bes Creek Landing, by Col. W. L. Walker, commanding the troops from here. The enemy came in thirteen gunboats and transports. The abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The enemy's gunboats anchored below the Coosawatchie, and the enemy have been driven to their boats.

The Richmond Examiner says McClellan is falling back into Maryland, which move will dishearten the north and open upon McClellan the flood gates of abuse.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

TWENTY THOUSAND REBELS ADVANCING ON YORKTOWN.

Gen. Wise in Command.

The Main Body at New Kent Court House.

They Intend to Occupy the Works at Williamsburg.

WHAT WILL BE DONE TO CHECK THEM.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 24.

News has just reached me through a source in which I place full credence, that the rebel General Wise is advancing on Yorktown with twenty thousand men! His main body has reached New Kent Court House. His army is composed entirely of conscripts. I do not think they can be depended on, or they would have been sent to the assistance of Lee or Johnson.

A WARNING TO WISDOM.

If there is anything in a name, the rebel general will show it by wisely keeping beyond the reach of the slumbering lions that lie crouched upon our ramparts at Yorktown.

WHAT THE REBELS DESIGN.

In my opinion, it is the intention of the rebels at present merely to re-occupy the works in front of Williamsburg—a position which, with very little skill, can be made equally as strong as that at Yorktown. This would render an advance of ours in that direction one of no ordinary magnitude.

THEIR COMMERCE TO BE INCREASED.

This advantage secured, and West Point and the Rappahannock in their undisturbed possession, they hope to renew their contraband trade with their Baltimore friends during the coming winter. The smuggling of the latter will amply compensate them for the temporary suspension of their foreign trade, during the stormy seasons.

WHAT WE CAN DO AGGRESSIVELY.

Can anything be done, and if anything, what, to foil this bold movement? In my opinion, it can be thwarted by sending a small but well disciplined force up the river to occupy a position perpendicular to the rebel base, and under the protection of our gunboats. This movement would be hailed with delight by many in the 4th corps, and would, doubtless, have a beneficial effect on the health of the garrison generally, which is susceptible of improvement.

WHAT WE CAN DO DEFENSIVELY.

The Union forces at Yorktown are under the command of Major General Naglee, of your city—a talented officer, in whom his associates have every confidence. His command embraces a force of — men, and at least three batteries of artillery—the precise number I withhold for prudential reasons. The position is very strong, in thorough order of defence, and considered impregnable. Wise is as thoroughly aware of these facts as your correspondent, and I regard it improbable that he will attempt to take the fortification by storm, or even by a siege at present.

AVAILABLE UNION FORCES IN THE VICINITY OF YORKTOWN.

The staunch gunboat Valley City cruises in the neighborhood, and in case of an attack will co-operate with the land forces.

The brigade of troops garrisoning the Gloucester Point batteries, including a fine battery of artillery, the 104th Pennsylvania, and the 100th New York regiments, can be used effectively against the enemy, at five minutes' notice, if required.

In addition to this, Yorktown, as all your readers are aware, is but a short distance from this point, while we have quite an array of staff, under command of Major General Peck. Look out for active times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 24.

The steamer John A. Warner left here last evening with a flag of truce, for Aiken's Landing. She was expected to remain till the steambost Express arrived with some three hundred Confederate prisoners from Washington for Richmond; but owing to some misunderstanding the Express arrived at noon to-day, without the prisoners, and laden with grain and meal. The Warner will be due here to-morrow from Aiken's Landing, and is expected to bring down several hundred paroled Union prisoners.

PURSUIT OF THE PIRATE 290.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The United States gunboat Keareage, left Gibraltar on Sept. 30th for the Azores in search of the rebel pirate 290; otherwise known as the Alabama.