pares in secresy and strikes suddenly. She is conscious of her power and her master is absolute. Possibly we may escape this struggle as we have escaped others during our civil war, but it seems to me that only one of two things can ensue: 1. The French to withdraw voluntarily, or to be expelled from Mexico; or, 2. The Monroe doctrine to be given up and the South to be independent. Yours truly,

BOUT BE LA VILLE.

The Patriot & Union. FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of th anthor.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and & State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

The Result of the Election. The party in power control the telegraph wires, and hold back the returns from the different counties, so that it is impossible even yet to form any definite conclusion as to the result, but the indications are that the Shoddyites have carried the State by a considerable majority. All sorts of unfair and corrupt practices have been resorted to, and the real will of the majority stifled for the time being; but error cannot always prevail, and we say to our Democratic friends, be not discouraged, do net despair of saving the country yet. Our principles are founded in truth and justice and must eventually triumph. While we must regret the blindness of those who are helping to strand our good old ship of State among the shoals and quicksands of disunion, it would be unmanly on our part to desert the ship. Let us on the contrary remain on board, and continue to send up to the pilot our warning cries

The War.

safe harbor once again.

A few weeks ago the country was full of enthusiam and hope, and the ardent friends of the administration assured us that the war was approaching a sudden and victorious conclusion. The people accepted the promise and were inclined to believe it true; for the successes of July were such as, if properly followed up, ought to have given us the entire control of the rebel States before December. We ventured as usual to counsel patience, and ss usual we were found fault with for throwing doubt on the brilliant anticipations of the dominant party. But subsequent events justified all that we advised. Charleston has not yielded "in two weeks," as we have been repeatedly promised it should. Rosecrans, with his splendid army, has been pushed out almost into the jaws of destruction, by some incredible carelessness at Washington. The war has not progressed one inch since last summer. and the rebel forces are growing stronger from day to day.

In view of these facts, says the Journal of Commerce, we may well advise business men to and prisoners. look forward a long distance for the end of the war. It stretches away in the future into that if the next administration shall be a conservative administration, the means of making peace with a restored Union will at once become manifest. We have abundant evidence that the people of the Southern States are ready to divide on the question of peace and union, and we believe that the majority down there would, under proper Northern influences, rapidly develop in favor of the old flag and government. But we do not see any prospect that such influences will be used, or tried, so long as the party in power is so largely made up of avowed disunionists: and therefore we may not hope for any demonstration of adivision among the rebels during the continuance of the present administration.

When we consider the unity and the actual power of the rebels to-day, we must, perforce, admit the possibility of their maintaining the war for a long time to come. The stories we have so often been told of their being on the brink of starvation have long since ceased to be believed. They seem to have arms, clothing and provisions, in spite of the depressed state of their finances, and as to their determination, the history of the past few weeks evinces that in a sufficient degree.

But while we are thus establishing in our minds the probability that the enemy are able to centinue the war for a much longer period. we are not to imagine therefore that it is our duty to despair of the final result: It is underestimating the work that so often produces failures. The management at Washington exhibits singular defects on this very subject .---The instant a large battle is won, the administration seems to be elated with the idea that the war is approaching an end, that the rebels are demoralized, and that there is little more to do. Hence the shock produced by such an event as the defeat of Rosecrans. This war is going on, like all wars, with its alternations. We have very grave doubts whether, if continued a quarter of a century, it will result in the total subjugation of either contesting party. We are hopeless of such an end so long as the present parties manage the military. But we have only to be patient, and do our duty, and the end is with a higher will than ours. Instead of the spasmodic action displayed by the dominant political party, now wild with hope and the promise of success, now depressed and dispirited by failure and disaster, let us cultivate a calm, equable way of regrading the war, and a simple determination to labor for the best good of the country in the long contest which is before us. We have a great many battles yet to fight, a great many defeats, perhaps, which we must suffer, and the peace of the republic is in a very distant future. The policy of the administration during the war, instead of being a mere temporary policy for a brief period of necessity, must be looked on as a permanent policy, for a long series of years, including the whole of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and possibly many years more, if a radical be elected to succeed him. We say "pessibly," because we are inclined to the belief that if a radical is so elected next year we shall be compelled at once to resist his attempt to divide the Union and send off the slave States. We have little doubt that such would

men know, or ought to know, is the origina; disunion party. The contests of the next Presidential campaign will be very likely to shape themselves into a conservative party for the Union and a radical party for disunion. But whether the radicals will be sufficiently bold to assume such ground before the election, and shake off their present cloak of hypocrisy, remains to be seen. It is incumbent on conservative men to labor steadfastly for sound principles in war as in peace, especially when the war is one of years and not of months, covering the sweep of an entire Presidential term, and extending over, indefinitely, into

THE ELECTION.

THE STATE.

We present all the returns in our possession that we deem to have a shadow of probability about them. In a day or two official results will clear up what is at present rather foggy:

Woodward.		Curtin.	
Adams	223	Allegheny	7,072
Berks	7,500	Beaver	678
Bucks	871	Bradford	3,700
Carbon	576	Blair	900
Cambria	950	Butler	300
Clearfield	1170	Chester	2,626
Columbia	1650	Crawford	2,000
Cumberland	706	Dauphin	1,213
Fayette	900	Delaware	1,200
Fulton	259	Erie	2,500
Luzerne	2800	Franklin	150
Lehigh	1,831	Huntingdon	900
Lycoming	1,100	Indiana	2,100
Monroe	1,700	Lancaster	5,850
Montgomery	1,800	Lawrence	1,800
Montour	400	-Lebanon	1,001
Northampton	3,150	Mifflin	104
Northumberlan	d1,100	Philadelphia	7,878
Schuylkill	2,300	Potter	800
Wayne	900	Snyder	429
Wyoming	40	Sugquehanna	1,700
Westmoreland	900	Somerset	1,100
York	2,611	Tioga	2,000
		Union	4 80
		Venango	600
		Warren	800
35,437			49,276
The Legislature will probably stand . Sen-			

of danger, until we can get the helm into our The Legislature will probably stand: Senown hands, and steer into calm waters and a ate, Abolitionists, 17; Democrats, 16. House, Abolitionists, 50; Democrats, 50. Abolition mejority on joint ballot, 1.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF THE REBELS UNDER SHELBY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The following dispatches were received at the headquarters of

the army here to-day:
Sr. Louis, Oct. 13.—To Major General Halleck: -General Brown has beaten the rebels under Shelby three times, and is still in close pursuit. Their escape is hardly possible.

Two expecitions recently sent into Northeastern Arkansas have captured and sent to Pilot Knob over one hundred prisoners. J. M. SCHOFIELD, (Signed)

Major General. Sr. Louis, Oct. 15 .- To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:-Gen. Brown brought the rebels under Shelby to a decisive engagement yesterday. The fight was obstinate and lasted five hours. The rebels were finally completely routed and scattered in all directions, with the loss of all their artillery and baggage, and a large number of small arms

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very great; ours, also, is very large. Our troops are still pursuing the flying re-

J. M. SCHOFIELD, (Signed) Major General.

Sr. Louis, 15.—Several squads of Shelby's raiders crossed the Pacific road on their way South to-day, pursued by Gen. Brown's cav-

Shelby's raid is at an end, and his forces are scattered in every direction.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR BRISTOW STATION. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The extra Star says: The firing of yesterday in the front was that of a considerable engagement between a large force of the rebels and the portion of the Army of the Potomac-a part of Gen. Warren's Second Corps—that was in the vicinity of Bristow Station-infantry as well as cavalry and artillery being engaged on both sides. The result was a decided Union victory, the

rebels being badly beaten, with the loss of an entire battery and a hundred prisoners. Ere the termination of the fight, Maj. Gen. Sykes's corps came up and assisted in driving the enemy off the field. LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- In the repulse of the enemy in their attack on Gen. Warren, who was bringing up the rear, we captured six fine guns from the enemy. It was not known up to three o'clock this afternoon whether there had been any fighting to-day in consequence. In the recent conflict between Gen. Pleasanton and Stuart's forces, while the latter was endeavoring to effect a flank movement on the former's left, the colors of both of the generals

were not over 5 yards distant from each other, and which there were charges of cavalry on the left and front, hand to hand encounters

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. QUEBEC, Oct. 15 .- Business in both houses

of the Canadian Parliament closed last night. The Governor General prorogued the House to-day.

THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 15.—The steamship Africa still remains opposite the entrance of the harbor, but will probably move up to a more sheltered position. Her mails go to Halifax on Thursday by Her Majesty's steamship Vesuvius.

Captain Stone considered himself 15 miles further south when the Africa struck. The ship was making water so fast that when the engines slowed to te take on board a pilot, the passengers had to assist the crew at the pumps to keep her afloat. Her injuries are difficult to repair here, as there is no dock large enough to receive her.

OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 .- Returns from fiftyfour counties give Brough a majority of 52,144, being a gain of 47,777. Of the above counties fifteen gave Vallandigham majorities, the largest being Fairfield, which gave 1,127; all of which gave large Union gains. The complete returns of Cincinnati give Brough a majority of 6,476, and his majority in Hamilton county will be 6,753.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- The steamer Ocean Queen, from Panama on the 7th inst., arrived here this morning.

Gen. Mosequiera had declared the United States of Columbia in a state of war, and ordered a levy of 8,000 troops.

The Archbishop of Bogota had tendered his unconditional submission to the new constitu-

The interview between President Carera, of Guatemala, and President Barrios, of San Salvador, did not result in anything. Carera demanded that Barrios should dismiss his troops and deliver up their arms to him, and leave | Conscription law, with the view to its amendbe the pelicy of the radical party, which, all | the country. Barries declined. Barries pro- | ment. It is not believed that the provision for

give a decree of amnesty, if the allied troops would leave San Salvador. This Carera declined.

IOWA ELECTION. DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 15.— Twenty-six counties in Iowa give Colonel Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, 7,988 majorty over General Tuttle, the Democratic candidate. The only counties yet reported as giving majorities for General Tuttle are Dubuque and Napier, which, both together, give him 1,175 majority; showing large Republican gains.— Colonel Stone's majority in the State will probably reach twelve to fifteen thousand.

BY THE MAILS. THE FIGHT ALONG THE BAPIDAN.

CONDUCT OF GEN. GREGG'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Evening Star, of this city, says: The whole of Gen. Gregg's division was ordered from Bealton Station on Saturday, towards Culpeper, and arrived at Culpeper at 4 o'clock on that afternoon. Thence the 2d brigade of the 2d division was ordered to Fox mountain to support General Kilpatrick; but finding that Kilpatrick did not need reinforcements, the brigade left him on Sunday morning, and rejoined the division at

On Sunday night General Gregg moved to Sulphur Springs, arriving at about 9 o'clock

On Monday morning two regiments, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the 1st Maine was sent out towards Little Washington to reconnoitre.

The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amosville and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about twelve miles above Sulphur

Springs.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning the enemy advanced on the 4th and 18th Pennsylvania regiments, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear, when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where General Gregg, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur

Springs. After stubbornly contesting the ground for nearly two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so, a heavy infantry force of the enemy was discovered on each flank, and at the same time three regiments of rebel cavalry, having made a wide detour, attacked them in the rear.

At this time the 10th New York was sent to the support of Gregg, and Reed's Battery M. 2d United States artillery, opened on the rebel cavalry; but owing to the short range of the guns, which were brass Napoleons, no damage was inflicted on the enemy by them.

The 4th and 13th Pennsylvania were now pressed severely on the front, and our centre was broken, and at the same time the two regiments were attacked on each flank and in the rear.

Our men cut their way through and escaped across the river with heavy loss. The 16th Pennsylvania cavalry was now dismounted and thrown out along the river banks as skirmishers, while the 8th Pennsylvania was also dismounted, and ordered to support the battery, which had only four short-range guns, and the enemy opened on us with some twenty pieces of artillery, but our troops gallantly held the ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy and gradually

falling back on the Fayetteville road, the ene-

my following, but keeping at a respectable

distance. Gen. Gregg had two aids with him, bieuts. Martin and Cutler, both of whom were wounded, the former severely and the latter

slightly. Adams, of the 4th Pennsylvania; Major Wilson, of the 8th Pennsylvania; Lt. Col. Kettler, of the 1st New Jersey, and Maj. Russell, of the 1st Maryland, were wounded. The loss of the second brigade it is thought will amount to 400 men in killed, wounded and and missing, the 4th and the 14th Pennsylva-

nia regiments suffering most severely.

General Gregg is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought his men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania regiments fought their way

out of a precarious position.

Gen. Gregg was at the head of his men in the thickest of the fight, and in several charges took the lead.

During the engagement the rebels charged the battery and captured one of the guns, but the 1st New Jersey cavalry charged back upon the rebels and recaptured the piece, which was immediately turned on them with good effect. Our cavalry yesterday held the enemy in check, and there was some little skirmishing; one man being wounded while on picket last

EXAGGERATED RUMORS OF A DISASTER ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Exaggerated rumors were in circulation to-day of fighting on the south side of the Potomac. There seems to be no doubt that there has been skirmishing among the cavalry, but there has been nothing of a character that partakes of a general engagement. Up to 8 o'clock to-night no official despatches

had been received concerning the military movements of the day, hence there is no reason to believe that we have met with any serious disaster.

THE CUSTODY OF CAPTURED PROPERTY. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 331.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1863. The President orders-

First-All houses, tenements, lands and plantations, except such as may be required for military purposes, which have been or may be deserted and abandoned by insurgents, within the lines of the military occupation of the United States forces, in States declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, will hereafter be under the supervision

and control of the supervising special agents

of the Treasury Department. Second-All commanders of military depart ments, districts and posts, will, upon receipt of this order, surrender and turn over to the proper supervising special agent such houses, tenements, lands and plantations, not required for military uses, as may be in their possession or under their control, and all officers of the army of the United States will at all times render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to obtain possession of such houses, lands, tenements and plantations, and to maintain their authority over the

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adj't General.

FROM WASHINGTON. CONCERNING THE DRAFT.

Washington, Oct. 14.—It is not true, as has been reported in several of the New York journals, that the government has any intention of resorting to volunteering instead of the draft. It is true that the conscription has not realized as many men as was expected, and it has besides proved very costly; but, now that the machinery is in working operation all over the North, the administration believe it is the easiest way to secure men. It is the first draft which costs the money; subsequent drafts will be very much cheaper. It is not probable that any draft will be ordered until after Congress eits; and the first measure to be brought before that body will be the revision of the

posed to resign the command of the army and | exemption by money will be omitted; but it is thought possible that the sum may be raised to five or six hundred dollars, as it is in the French service. There will be a revision also of the instructions to surgeons, which will secure a much larger return of men in the future. As the enrollment is the most costly part of the draft, there will be no new enroll ment—except, perhaps, in New York—until every person on the present lists has been called upon. Then, if necessary, sn entirely new enrollment will be made. Such, at least, is the present programme. As only one in five of the number actually enrolled were called upon by the late draft, it follows that there is material enough upon the lists for four more drafts similar to the last. Even if the last draft does not realize more than sixty thousand men—which is the lowest estimate given the same machinery, under other calls. is still good for two hundred and forty thousand men. The military authorities, after all that has been said, are still of the opinion that the draft is the cheapest, most expeditious means of securing an army, and, besides, distributes more evenly the burdens of the war among the whole population. It will therefore be persis-There is one misconception with regard to

the money raised by the operation of the draft which has led to so general a belief that volunteering would be again resorted to. It is supposed that the government will have a large fund from the exemption fees, and that it can dispose of it in no other way than in offering bounties to volunteers. The money, however, is already disposed of. Part of it is used in buying able bodied negroes at three hundred dollars a head from the slaveholders in Maryland, and the same scheme will be brought into play in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Western Virginia, and wherever else it can be applied. This will soon use up the six or seven millions which it is supposed the draft will realize. The other use for the fund is in the offer of bounties to veterans to re-enlist. The government is naturally anxious to secure all the old soldiers whose term of service expires during the coming summer and fall, and therefore very heavy bounties are offered to those soldiers to enlist for three years or the war.-A number have already done so. It will thus be seen that there is no fund whatever left for volunteering; but, on the contrary, more money will be required to recruit able-bodied negroes and to induce veterans to re-enlist.

ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN AND MEXICO. There is a curious story afloat of late in diplomatic circles here touching the reasons which have induced Austria to countenance the schemes of Napoleon with regard to Mexico. It is said that at first the Austrian government declined to sanction the use of Prince Maximilian's name in connection with the empire of Mexice, and held out until the French Minister at Vienna adroitly reminded the Austrian Court of the insult put upon that country by the American government in Mr. Webster's famous letter to Chevalier Hulseman. It will be remembered that this letter was in relation to the seizure br Commodere Ingraham of an Austrian named Koszta, who was taken in an Austrian harbor as an American citizen, although he had only declared his intentions to become one. The Austrians at that time regarded the splendid letter of Mr. Webster merely as an insult. Having but one harbor, Trieste, and no naval power, they were com pelled to submit to the arrogance of the American government, and have felt sore about it ever since. This state of feeling was taken advantage of by Louis Napoleon to induce the Austrian Court to countenance his Mexican project, which is a much more severe insult to the American government than was the letter of Webster, through Hulseman, to the Austrian government. The Archduke Maximilian, it will be remembered, is at present the highest officer in the naval service of Austria, and is therefore a fit person to resent an insult which was aimed at Austria because she was a feeble

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Mr. Henry Levy, of New York, has laid before Mr. Commissioner Lewis such a clear statement of the onerous construction of the law as now applied to imported perfumery that the following important decision has just been promulgated:

"Imported articles of foreign manufacture, (under schedule C.) when sold in the original and unbroken package in which they are imported, will not require stamps. When any such articles are offered for sale at retail, or are removed from the original package, the stamps must be at once affixed. And, further, the original package is to be construed to mean the undisturbed paper package, as imported."

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE SOUTH AMERICAN RE-PUBLICS.

The difficulties existing between the United States and the South American republics are in a fair way of settlement. The negotiations of Mr. Dickinson were partially successful. Subsequent negotiations show that all the demands against the South American republics will be settled within a reasonable time. It is a gratifying fact that, in the progress of these negotiations, it was evident that the republics of South America were convinced that the United States of America—the loyal States were their best friend, and they were willing to stand by them to the last.

beautiful and eloquent extract is from a letter of Guy H. Salisbury, published in the Buffalo Courier:

"The kind Sisters of Charity, whose holy mission is ever with the suffering, glide noise lessly about the hospitals, with nourishment for the feeble convalescent, with soothing palliatives for those writhing in the grasp of fell disease, and mutely kneeling by the bedsides of the dying. On battle-fields amidst hurling shot and hissing shells, they have calmly walked to seek and save the wounded. Stalwart men. who lay gasping in agony unutterable, have shed tears like children, as they eagerly drank the draught brought by these devoted creatures. Would that our own Bayard Wilkeson, who for hours ebbed out his rich young blood on the gory plains of Gettysburg, had fallen into the hands of these ministering angels. Then had not been written, by his stricken father, that eloquent psalm of death whose deep wail was grand as the dirge of Saul. Then had the sacred shades of Forest Lawn not held that untimely grave!

"Blessed, pure, angelic woman! If she lost us Eden, she wins for us the more glorious Paradise of God! "Is that mother?' murmured a New Eng-

land youth, whose lacerated bosom was hea-ving with the last struggle, in the Academa of an army hospital, as his glazing eye saw dimly the outline of a female form, and felt a soft hand on his forehead, where the drops of death were gathering. His thoughts had wandered far from the pallet where he lay, back to that village home, in the quiet valley of the Connecticut, where father and mother, and sisters and brothers were thinking as the days wore on how very soon they should welcome home the darling boy who left them so bravely, so proudly, to battle for the starry flag. And when recalled to partial consciousness by the gentle offices of the attending nurse, he fondly thought that 'mother' had flown to his relief on wings of mercy. Heroic lad! he indeed 'went home,' but not as he left upon the lovely June morning, with a wreath of roses upon his bayonet, to the roll of the stirring drums and waving of triumphant banners. The drums beat with muffled notes, and craped banners drooped mournfully as they bore the young soldier to his rest!"

Too much cannot be said in praise of these noble-hearted and self sacrificing woman. The world owes them a debt of gratitude which the silent and exclusive nature of their mission

permits them only to accept through the gratefal prayers and dying blessings of the suffering recipients of their ministration.

LOST IN AN ALABAMA CAVE.

An army correspondent, writing from Cave Spring, Alabama, gives the following incident of an adventure in a cave near that place:

Half way up the mountain is the entrance to what is termed 'Saltpetre Cave.' The rebels have worked it since the opening of the war, and the material, it is said, besides being plentiful, is peculiarly valuable. Excited by the stories concerning the cave, I repaired, with a small company and a piece of candle, to the big thing under ground. Half bent over we entered the cave, a strong current of cold, chilly air almost extinguishing our lights. The passage way is exceedingly narrow, and at some points it was only after the greatest exertion that we succeeded in squeezing through. Hundreds of dark isles lead from the main passage, and following which and exploring the principal chambers in a direct line with the way we were moving along, we left the main passage, and, crawling on our hands and knees a distance of 20 or 30 feet, rose in a spacious chamber, hung with dripping stalactites, and quaintly carved, apparently by master ar-

Led by a spirit of adventure and an insatiable curiosity, we traveled on from chamber to chamber, climbing huge rocks to higher aisles, descending ledges, crawling and stooping at intervals, until sheer exhaustion dictated a halt. Turning in what we supposed the direction of the cave's mouth, we traversed path after path, crept through narrow fissures, and passed through lofty chambers that echoed and re-echoed our hasty footsteps, until a light appeared. The sound of a voice reached us, and in a moment a negro appeared who crept through a small aperture, having evidently been wandering about for hours in these labyrinthian passages, unable to effect an exit.-His frightened features had their effect on us, and we began seriously to discuss whether we knew the way from the cave.

Apprehension quickened our steps, and, hurrying forward, we entered what seemed a familiar apartment that offered safe egress to the main passage. To our surprise there was but one way of exit, and that by the way we entered. It was evident we were lost. An other hour passed in a fruitless effort to extricate ourselves. Hope had almost expired, and huge drops of sweat oozed from our ever excited foreheads. Our candles were almost burnt out. No footsteps where we were. Night was coming on. Headquarters would doubtless be removed before dawn on the following day,

and a night in this dismal cavern, with a prospect of being left to starve seemed inevitable We had been separated from the main party, and here we stood, fear-relaxed, gasping as though the air grew hotter every minute, every sense of hearing employed to its fullest capacity. The negro was speechless. He was as firm as the lofty walls of rock that shut us in. He was slightly bent forward, his eyes wide open and his lips agape, a perfect statue of a sable Hamlet listening for voices from the spirit world. His appearance was ludicrous, but I had no disposition to laugh. My muscles were relaxed. I grew pale; my clothes were saturated with perspiration.

We stood silent as death, drinking in every sound with the acuteness of perception known only to men dangerously circumstanced. I could count the heart pulsations of my comrades, and every breath seemed quick and labored. Suddenly the negro started as if he caught the sound of a footstep. We turned toward him as he exclaimed, "Golly, Massa, I hears dem." He started in the direction of the sound, and we followed him to a lofty chamber, at least 100 feet in length, 80 feet in width, and 30 or 40 in height. From one extremity of this capacious apartment we discovered a faint glimmer of light at the other extremity, and we were soon greeted by sounds of voices. I left the cave cured of my adventurous proclivities, and declaring that I would not soon be caught under ground, alive and voluntary, without a guide.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15. There is firm feeling; 3,000 bbls. were disposed of at \$5 25@5 50 for superfine, \$6 for extra and \$6 50@7 50 for low grade and choice family; receipts and stocks light. Small sales of rye flour at \$5 75. Corn meal, nothing doing. There is good demand for wheat and 15,000 bushels sold at \$1 50 and 1,500 bush.ls choice Kentucky white at \$1 85 .-Small sales of rye at \$1 25. Corn is rather quiet; sales of yellow at \$1 05. Oats are active at 85c. In groceries no change and not much doing. In provisions there is a firm feeling; sales of mess pork at \$16; hams at $12\frac{1}{2}$ @13c; sides at $7\frac{1}{2}c$; shoulders at 6@8c. Lard is firm at 11 c. Whisky is unsettled; sales of 290 bbls. at $61@62\frac{1}{2}c$.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. Flour advanced 5 oets; sales of 14,000 bbls. at \$5 55@5 85 for super. State; \$6 75@5 95 for common to good Western, and \$6 40@7 30 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales of 60,000 bushels \$1 35@1 37 for Chicago Spring, \$1 28@1 32 for Milwaukee club, and \$1 36@1 46 for Red Western. Corn unsettled; sales of 40,000 bushels at 90c. Beef dull. Pork heavy at \$16 25 for mess. Lard THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The following firm at 113 @12c. Whisky 58@60c. American gold $56\frac{1}{2}$ premium. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.

Flour firm. Wheat steady and in fair demand. Corn quiet and declined 2c. Whisky nominal at 63c. Coffee firm; sales of 1,000 bags of Rio at 33½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in re moving difficulties arising from obstruction, or stop page of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolansus Uteri. the Whites, or other workness of the Uterine Organs. The Pi'ls are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening. Invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1. DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females. Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Repro-

miscarriage would be the result.

causes the obstruction may arise. They should, how-

ever, NOT be taken during the first three or four

months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as

luction, and Abusee of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Advisor, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage. The Pills and book will be sent by mail when de-

sired, securely sealed, and prepared, by J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent. No. 76 Cedar street, New York. Sold by all the principal druggists.

sep 25-dawly

dressing: Aug 14–3md&w

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orwarded in advance.

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