

National Republican
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1863.
This paper is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in this city and in Georgetown at thirty cents per month.
NOTICE.—Subscribers failing to receive the Republics regularly will please notify this office.
Washington and New York Stock Markets To-Day.
We are indebted to J. C. Cook & Co., bankers, for the following condition of the stock and sale market to-day:
U. S. Coupon 5% of 1861..... 109 1/2
U. S. 5% registered, 1861..... 107 1/2
U. S. 5% Treasury notes (new issue)..... 104 1/2
American gold coin..... 154 1/2
Gold..... 154 1/2
New York, 11th & N. W. M.
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BY TELEGRAPH.
Gen. Meade Compliments his Cavalry in a General Order.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 19.—The following order was issued yesterday:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 19, 1863.
General Order No. 77.
The attention of the Major General commanding having been called to the omission in General Order No. 96, of the 15th instant, from those headquarters, to mention the services of the cavalry constituting part of the rear guard on the 14th instant, he takes the earliest occasion to bear testimony to the activity, zeal, and gallantry, not only of the Second division, but of the whole cavalry corps, and to the efficient and arduous service rendered in all the recent operations from the Rapidan to this place.
By command of Major General Meade.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Second Edition
FROM THE FRONT.
Responsible gentlemen who arrived here from the front this afternoon, state that Lee was in battle array on the old Bull Run field on Saturday last, and that on Sunday morning he had disappeared. Lee made several attempts to flank Meade and to get into his rear, but in every instance the rebel chief was defeated. There are rumors again to-day that a portion of Lee's forces have crossed the river into Maryland, at Point of Rocks, and these rumors are coupled with highly responsible names, but we have no information confirming them and we do not believe them, for reasons which we do not care to state at this time.
Gen. Sickles arrived in from the front this afternoon, not feeling able to join in the pursuit of the flying Lee. Gen. Sickles was enthusiastically received by the officers and men of his gallant corps. He reviewed his whole command, mounted and rode into town to-day upon his favorite war steed. The general is in fine health.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER TO HACKETT.
On the first page of our first edition to-day is an article from the Liverpool Post, called forth by the President's note to Mr. Hackett, which found its way into print recently. The article, taken in connection with others that have lately appeared in foreign journals, is significant of the fact that our President is regarded abroad as the central figure in the Administration at the present juncture. Surrounded by statesmen who possess ability, energy, and ambition, he stands foremost of all.
This recognition of our President by able and impartial observers abroad is only the reflex of the true sentiment of the people at home, that our hopes may safely rest in him through all our troubles, and our confidence may safely repose in him to the last. In all the vicissitudes of the rebellion the enemies of Mr. Lincoln have never succeeded in shaking this confidence, and in spite of all their efforts, respect for his character is steadily increasing with increasing knowledge of his abroad.

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His Force Cut in two and Scattered.
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When within eight miles of the river I found the gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford, some three miles above Tapp's Ferry, where they could cross twelve abreast. I never saw troops more demoralized than they were. I am satisfied that their loss in this raid was not less than 3,000. No fears need be entertained of their making another raid soon.
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THE OVIATION AND BREECH AT GROVER'S THEATRE, SATURDAY NIGHT.
The most pleasant social event that has occurred in Washington for many months, was the benefit given at Grover's theatre to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Saturday night, when Shakespeare's great tragedy of Macbeth was played, with Miss Charlotte in the character of Lady Macbeth. The house was well filled in every part and the performance gave the utmost satisfaction.
We do not feel called upon to go into a criticism or analysis of the acting on the occasion. All the principal performers are well known, their qualities appreciated, and their reputations well established. We cannot forbear, however, to quote what Rev. Henry Giles, the eminent essayist and lecturer, wrote in reference to Miss Cushman's performance of Lady Macbeth recently at the Boston Theatre for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.
"It is surprising that the hugeness of this play does not overcome the faculties of any performer, or that in confronting it he can make any impression or gain any attention. Add probably he could not, if every one of his audience could carry the whole drama in his memory and imagination, with any adequate comprehension of its vastness. But this no one does, or can do. If he did, then to act to him, or to an audience made up of such, might seem as hopeless or as idle as to sing a long song to rise above the chorus of the raging waves; to preach peace amidst the tempest of a battle; to attempt to quiet a maddened mob by a tune on the Jew-harp; or to try to outshout the thunder by firing off a pocket-pistol. The truth is, this stupendous drama is not taken into the mind in its magnitude or parts during its representation on the stage. The attention is mainly confined to the two principal characters, and the mind is diverted or relieved by the ceaseless variety of interests and incidents which surround these and are subordinate to them. But still, there are fearful difficulties in giving any due expression on the stage to the spirit of this gigantic drama. When, therefore, an artist does make impression, profound impression—does gain attention, profound attention—in spite of these formidable obstacles, it is a great triumph; and such was the triumph of Charlotte Cushman as Lady Macbeth."
It may be remarked here, that Mr. Wallace as Macbeth, and Mr. Davenport as Macduff, as well as Miss Cushman, achieved a similar triumph Saturday night.
The audience was one to be studied. Grover's Theatre embraced within its walls a large amount of the intellect gathered in Washington, in official circles and civic life, than is often witnessed. The President and his family, Secretary Seward and family, Lord Lyons and suite, occupied private boxes; while the orchestra chairs and dress circles contained a host of eminent gentlemen and ladies. Many persons who seldom attend the drama—seldom enter Shakespeare's ideal world—were present, having been attracted somewhat by the unusually powerful cast of the tragedy, but mainly by the noble charity for our soldiers to which they were contributing. The audience were enthusiastic throughout the play, and at its close Miss Cushman was called before the curtain and was honored with an elegant bouquet from the ladies in Mr. Seward's box.
Too much praise cannot be awarded Manager Grover for his generous and patriotic conduct in this affair. He gives the entire receipts of the evening, two thousand and eighteen dollars, to the Sanitary Commission. The expenses for as we understand, gas, printing and advertisements, the salaries of his regular company, and of three star performers, must be reckoned as his personal donation, to which must also be added the profits he would have made on a full house on the same evening. All this would have amounted to a princely sum, and the public will not soon forget this whole-souled liberality of Mr. Grover.

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OUR STREETS—OBSTRUCTIONS LEFT IN THEIR NIGHTS WITHOUT BEACONS.
The habit of digging up our avenues and streets and leaving immense ditches, or piles of stone and dirt, without placing upon them so much as a beacon-light to warn those who are obliged to navigate the streets in the night with their horses, is more than negligence—it is a crime—and ought not to be allowed to go unpunished. The opening recently made from Estreet to the Avenue, near corner of Fourteenth street, was left by the workmen from Saturday afternoon until this morning, two nights intervening, with a reckless disregard for the lives or limbs of the thousands who are obliged to pass that way. Last night we saw several horses, with riders, stumble over the obstructions alluded to, and in one case the officer riding was somewhat injured. It was a wonder that he was not killed. If there is a law regulating the opening of avenues and streets and providing against such outrages as we have briefly alluded to, and we understand there is, let it be thoroughly enforced, and let the people see to it that it is done.
If officers having this business in charge consent to perform their duty, complain of them if they are not paid enough to enable them to do it well, increase their salary. At all events let us observe a little more respect, in a city like this, for human life than is now manifested. It is somebody's duty to look after this matter, and we are determined to find out who that "somebody" is, and hold him or them to a strict accountability.

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As I pushed on after the enemy in mid-afternoon, I have not been able to ascertain the number of his killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of 15 miles from this, and their retreat was a perfect rout; their men deserting and straggling on every side. I pursued them with great vigor, and my horses being better than mine, I was able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar Creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them and scattering the remainder in the mountains.
When within eight miles of the river I found the gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford, some three miles above Tapp's Ferry, where they could cross twelve abreast. I never saw troops more demoralized than they were. I am satisfied that their loss in this raid was not less than 3,000. No fears need be entertained of their making another raid soon.
(Signed)
GEO. COOK, Brig. Gen. Com.
W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

OUR STREETS—OBSTRUCTIONS LEFT IN THEIR NIGHTS WITHOUT BEACONS.
The habit of digging up our avenues and streets and leaving immense ditches, or piles of stone and dirt, without placing upon them so much as a beacon-light to warn those who are obliged to navigate the streets in the night with their horses, is more than negligence—it is a crime—and ought not to be allowed to go unpunished. The opening recently made from Estreet to the Avenue, near corner of Fourteenth street, was left by the workmen from Saturday afternoon until this morning, two nights intervening, with a reckless disregard for the lives or limbs of the thousands who are obliged to pass that way. Last night we saw several horses, with riders, stumble over the obstructions alluded to, and in one case the officer riding was somewhat injured. It was a wonder that he was not killed. If there is a law regulating the opening of avenues and streets and providing against such outrages as we have briefly alluded to, and we understand there is, let it be thoroughly enforced, and let the people see to it that it is done.
If officers having this business in charge consent to perform their duty, complain of them if they are not paid enough to enable them to do it well, increase their salary. At all events let us observe a little more respect, in a city like this, for human life than is now manifested. It is somebody's duty to look after this matter, and we are determined to find out who that "somebody" is, and hold him or them to a strict accountability.

BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM TENNESSEE.
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His Force Cut in two and Scattered.
An Official Dispatch from General Rosecrans.
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