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talkeness.



WAR NEWS. Public attention is beginning to be attracted towards the various naval and military expeditions, which have been for some time in process of organization, and are now said to be of the Port Royal expedition which already reached its point of destination, there are three other expeditions, more or less formidable, which are intended to operate against the Southern States of the sea board, and the Mississippi valley. We have first of all what is called at the North "the stone fleet " consisting of some fifty old whaling vessels, which have been loaded with stone, and are to be sunk in the narrow channels leading to some of the Southern ports. A portion of this fleet has already set sail, and the remainder are soon to follow, together with a supporting force of gunboats and transports carrying

The military portion of the expedition, it is said, will be commanded by General B. F. BUTLER. Another and still more formidable expedition, under General Burnside, is also fitting out, to which the regiments now concentrated at Annapolis are to be assigned .-Whether these troops are intended to reinforce General Sherman at Port Royal, or are to be disembarked on some other part of the Southern seaboard, is altogether a matter of conjecture. A third expedition, composed of Capt. Porter, is likewise getting ready for sea. In addition to these, an imposing flotilla of gunboats, river steamers, and floating bat-Mississippi river. The naval operations will be under command of Flag-Officer FOOTE, whilst Brigadier General Sherman or General HALLECK will have the chief direction of the military movements.

Island, and an expedition composed of two than either, it may be that Mr. Davis so well ready to sail, but its destination had not been Washington or conquering Maryland, and rumored skirmish at Beaufort; but when the that he deems it better to let the utopia alone. ed, although two gunboats were anchored in the river near by.

Royal of the occupation of Tybee Island, at hends neither. He may be a little wiser after the mouth of the Savannah river, by a detach. | a lesson or two from Gen. McClellan. ment of marines from the gunboats Pocahontas, Seneca, Augusta and Flag. No opposition was offered to the landing of the troops on the Island, the works upon it having been wholly abandoned before the arrival of the gunboats.

By the steamer from Fortress Monroe, which reached Baltimore on Thursday we have some | Massachusetts Abolition Senator. Nothing later reliable intelligence, via Norfolk, from but war would satisfy him; "no compromise, Pensacola. Fort Pickens had not been breach- no concession," were the words of his speech. ed as reported, but General Brage is described | It appears by the subjoined article, which we as being hopeful of early success, and as contake from a Republican paper, that the valiant centrating at intervals a terrible fire upon the Senator is now receiving his pay. Like all fort. Before his reinforcements arrived which were then on their way, he expected to make obstinately refused to listen to peace proposia practicable breach, and then to storm the tions, he is piling up a princely fortune at place with fresh troops under cover of his the expense of the people. What care these artillery. Five vessels of war which Col. leading Republicans for the sufferings of the Brown had called to his assistance had been people so long as they can profit largely by driven off by the batteries, some of them were the war? But to the article we have been badly damaged.

On the other hand we learn that Col. Brown had destroyed the Navy Yard with hot shot Wilson, of Massachusetts, has a contract for and shell, and that Pensacola had been evac- making one million pairs of army shoes.uated by order of General Bragg. It was feared however that Col. Brown would eventually be forced to surrender.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia-Judges Allison and Ludlow-have decided the contested election case in favor of ROBERT EWING and ALBERT LAWRENCE, the of the Orphans' Court, and have approved their official bonds.

The defeated candidates—through their Counsel-have filed a petition contesting the the complaint.

SLAVE PROPERTY.

In anticipation that the report of the Secretary of War will recommend the emancipa tion of slaves belonging to rebels, the Philadelphia Bulletin, among other arguments in favor of that policy, advances the following: The most valuable property of the Southern people is their negroes. They are recognized as property by the Constitution and the laws

of the United States. The admission that slaves are recognized as property by the Constitution and laws of the United States is an abandonment of the whole Republican theory upon this subject, and a recognition of the principle of the Dred Scott decision, which the Bulletin

has hitherto denounced The New York municipal election takes place to-day. There are three candidates for Mayor in the field, viz: Messrs. WOOD, (Mozart) the present incumbent, Gun-THEE, (Tammany,) and OPDYKE, (Republican.) They will, doubtless, have an exciting time

The Stars and Stripes now wave in six of the seceded States, to wit: in North Carclina, over Fort Hatteras; in South Carolina, at Beaufort; in Florida, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Eastern Tennessee; and in the northern and western sections of Virginia.

BEAUREGARD vs. DAVIS. There is quarreling in Secessis, says the GARD is bent on becoming the assailant. The modern Alcibiades represents a party who demand an attack on Washington and the capture of Maryland; his master thinks the present limits of the confederacy large enough for his supervision, and would feel quite satisfied in being able to hold his own. Thus divided in policy, of course they must clash in time of action. This it seems they actually lid at the battle of Manassas. The recently published abstract of Gen. Beauregard's report of that engagement, made public by the General's own consent, states that previous to of his plans, including a proposal "to join the armies of the Shenandoah and Potomac with a view to the relief of Maryland and however, says that " the plan was rejected by the President." The document further states that, on the 13th of July, when contemplating an attack on Gen. McDowell, Beaurerepetitions of the request, during the course of four days, that the President consented to their brethren to their fate. order Jounston to his assistance. The promnence given to these points in the abstract of the report, and the permission of their publication by Beaugegard previous to the formal publication of the complete document by the proper authorities, indicates plainly an intention on the part of the General to throw the responsibility of the failure to attack Washington on the shoulders of Davis, while the extraordinary delay on the part of the government in publishing the report is strong nearly ready for active service. Independently upon him the anathemas of all rebeldom. It

seal until his re-election to the Presidency gaged or the losses sustained. was secured. This antagonism between the President and the General has created an opposition in the press. The Charleston Mercury takes sides with BEAUREGARD, and throws the whole blame of the "inactivity" of the army on Davis. The Mercury asserts, on its certain knowledge, that President Davis on the battle field ordered the pursuit of the Federal troops swivels; that of the enemy 63 guns and 2 to be arrested after the battle of Bull Run. swivels! Our loss in killed and wounded to be arrested after the battle of Bull Run, and that General BEAUREGARD, in a letter to the Congress at Richmond, "complained bit-"terly of his not being enabled or allowed to realize the fruits of his victory at Manassas, "by following up the enemy." The Richmond Dispatch takes up the matter in the interest of Davis, but is evidently embarrassed with the consciousness of handling a bad case, and can say little more than that the President "has acted with the best motives, and perhaps had sufficient reasons for an 'inaction, which, with the light possessed, appears totally inexplicable."

Such is the condition of affairs among the rebel leaders. Davis, in attempting to con some eighty vessels under the command of trol the army, has lost, to a large extent, the confidence of the people. BEAUREGARD, in submitting to his domination, has probably become practically his master. The inactivity teries, is on the point of departure down the of the rebel President perhaps arises from causes that Davis perfectly comprehends, but which the people themselves would be very backward to appreciate. It may be that, with respect to the coveted capital, the President, more than the General, has considered The steamer Illinois, which reached New the after question of-what to do with it?-York on Thursday last from Port Royal, fur- Or it may be that the ruler in chief fore. and another brother, Prince Augusti, was nishes the latest intelligence from that portion sees that the natural process of abolition also itl. of the Southern coast. General Sherman was going on in Maryland might in a very few busily engaged in throwing up intrenchments | years render her a troublesome appendage to across the whole breadth of Hilton Head his government. Or, far more probable brigades, under General Veille, was getting knows the impossibility of either capturing disclosed. Nothing is said in regard to the still more of holding those positions if taken, knows well the Federal strength and the Information had been received at Port rebel weakness, while BEAURECARD compre-

> RECEIVING HIS PAY. When Mr. CRITTENDEN offered his compro-

mise resolutions in the United States Senate last winter, and which had they been adopted, would have secured continued peace and prosperity to the country, no man opposed them with more bitterness than Mr. Wilson, the other Senators and members of Congress who speaking of:

"A LARGE CONTRACT .- Senator HENRY Twenty five cents a pair, we are told, says the Boston Post, by those who are familiar with the modus operandi of giving out contracts, is a small sum to make on a pair that sells for \$2.25. This leaves the Senator the snug little sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dol-

The New York Tribune says: "A gentleman in St. Louis writes us that Democratic candidates for Sheriff and Clerk | Gen. Halleck's recent order respecting fugitive slaves "is, so far as Missouri is concerned, the most retrograde step taken since the war began, and fully carries out the objects

"of the most rabid Secessionists." Gen. Halleck ordered the fugitive slaves to election on new grounds. The Court ap be turned out of his camp, and that no more pointed the 7th of December for a hearing of should be received. His army has a certain work to do, namely, to suppress rebellion, and cannot afford to waste its time and energies in either catching runaway negroes or protecting them from capture. Gen. Halleck wisely determined that the operations of the

army under his command should not be ob

structed by a crowd of fugitive slaves, who,

in many cases, were mere spies of the enemy. DEATH OF COL. WATHOUGH .- Col. John G. Watmough died at his residence, in Germantown, on Thursday morning, of cancer, which originated from a wound received in the war of 1812. Deceased took an active part in the late war with Great Britain. He was wounded in the attack on Fort Erie on the 15th of August, i814, from which he never recovered. In 1830, Col. Watmough was elected to Congress, and subsequently was made High Sheriff of Philadelphia. He also held the position of Surveyor of the Port of Philadel-

SHERIFF OF PHILADELPHIA.-Robert Ewing was commissioned Sheriff of Philadelphia, by Governor Curtin, on Friday last, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. Justice, though tardy, has at length triumphed, and the vile machinations of a band of Philadelphia rascals have signally failed.

phia.

There are seventy mills in New England now engaged in making cloth for the Government, and the value of the goods is

MAGNITUDE OF THE WAR. Although as yet we have had no very de-New York World. The President and his cisive actions, when compared with some of Commander in Chief are said to be "wide as the bloody battles of the past, yet in magnithe poles asunder" in their war policy. - tude of preparation, the present civil war in DAVIS is for the defensive attitude; BEAURE- America has searcely a parallel in history.

the battle he forwarded to Davis a statement 750. Our loss was 18 killed and 63 wounded;

'the capture of Washington." The report, consisted of only 700 English and 600 Invost: "When I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be surprised."

At the battle of Queenstown, two columns

GARD telegraphed the War department for a of 300 men each, did about all the fighting on uncture of Gen. Johnston's forces with his our side. Gen. Van Rensselaer, in his report, ouncture of Gen. Johnston's forces with his says. "One third part of the men idle might have saved all." As it was, some looked on, while "many fled into the woods," leaving

At the seige of Fort Erie, the English threw 2000 red hot shot without hurting a man.-Our loss was only 4 killed and 7 wounded. Brigadier Gen. Smith abandoned his favor ite project of invading Canada West, because although he had been preparing the greater part of the summer, and had energetically drummed up volunteers, he had succeeded in collecting only 1500, and he did not think the expedition would be successful unless he had 1500 more.

At the battle of York our force was 1700; that of the enemy 700 English and 100 Indians. Our loss was 306 in killed and woundprobable evidence that Davis shrinks from ded; that of the enemy 100 killed, 300 woundgiving publicity to evidence that would bring ed, 200 prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant of our victories, yet it is not to be comwas at least prudent to keep the report under Ball's Bluff, either as regards the number enpared with the battle of Belmont or that of

At the battle of Sackett's Harbor, the enemy's force 1000; ours, 500. His loss in killed and wounded was 150; ours, 154. Among the trophies taken by our troops were the British standard and mace. Over the latter hung a human scalp.
Com. Perry's victory on Lake Erie was es-

teemed a " big thing in its day; yet his whole fleet consisted of only 54 guns and two was 123; that of the enemy has never been definitely known.

At the battle of Chippewa our loss was 328 : that of the enemy 514. At the battle of Fort Erie our loss was 84; that of the enemy 582. At the battle of Baltimore the enemy's forces numbered from 7000 to 8000; ours was probably less than half that number. Our loss was about 170; that of the enemy some 700

in killed, wounded and missing.

Even the battle of New Orleans looks insignificant to eyes that have witnessed a reconnoissance on the Potomac, 16,000 strong, and a review of 70,000 troops. The British force, including sailors and marines, was about 14,-000; that of Gen. Jackson, 3200 on the left bank of the river, and about 800 distributed in positions hard by. Our loss was seven killed and six wounded; that of the enemy, 700 killed and 1400 wounded. It is safe to say that, notwithstanding the

taunts that we have thus far been war," a greater number of lives have been lost within the past five months than during the DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL. The King of Portugal died on the 12th inst., aged 25 years. His disease was typhus fever. Prince Ferdinand, the King's brother,

died a few days ago of the same complaint,

torpor of a large share of our army, and the

succeeds to the throne. He left England (where he was on a visit to the Queen) for Lisbon, on hearing of the death of Prince

Ferdinand. The deceased was born at Lisbon, on the 16th of September, 1837. He was the son of the late Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II. Illinois sailed the town had not been occupi- We apprehend the difference between Davis de Gloria, and of the King Don Fernando de and Beauregard consists in this-that Davis | Saxe Coburg Gotha. He succeeded to the throne of his mother, under his father's regency, on the 15th of November, 1853, and differences of the utmost lamentable kind visited England and France at the time of the universal exhibition of 1856. He also visited Switzerland and Belgium previous to his ma-

Don Pedro was married by procuration at Berlin, on the 29th of April, and in person at Lisbon, on the 18th of May, 1858, to the Queen Donna Stephanie Frederique Wilhel mine Antoine, daughter of Prince Antoine Charles de Hohenz liern Sigmaringen, who was born on the 15th of July, 1837. This Department, has been in session at St. Louis

The late King had six brothers and sisters. the eldest of whom succeeds to the throne.-The others are Prince Don Jodo, Duke of different claims still continue to be presented Beja and Saxe; Prince Don Ferdinand, Duke | daily, in large numbers, and the labors of the of Saxe, (also dead;) Prince Don Augusto; committee will hardly be concluded for several Princess Donna Marie Anne; Princess Donna | weeks yet. Antonia, Duchess of Saxe. The reigning Emperor of Brazil is also nearly related to the deceased.

The Duke of Oporto, Prince Louis Phillippe, who now succeeds to the throne, was born on the 31st of October, 1838, and has therefore just completed his 23d year,

WHERE THE DANGER LIES. Ex-Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, late Minister to Prussia, recently made a speech

at Indianapolis, in which he said: "There is more danger this day from divided North than from anythig else. A firm, decided, united North, will settle the question, and that speedily. But we must not listen to those violent, miserable Abolitionists of the North who are asserting that the object of this war is to interfere with the institutions of the South. This is what the Secessionists of the South love to hear, because it unites the South just in proportion as

t is believed. And Governor WRIGHT ought to have added, Abolitionism is effectually "crushed out."-The Louisville Democrat, a gallant Union

paper, is right when it says: We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but the Abolitionism, that has produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave .-The patriot who loves his country must con-

sent to sacrifice them both. WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the Republican newspapers of this State, with few exceptions, came out—some guardedly, some openly-all about the same time, in favor of the Government declaring the emancipation of the slaves as a military necessity. What does this simultaneous movement mean?-Were they instructed to feel the public pulse on this question, and ascertain whether the public mind is rife for a revolution in the policy and the form of our government? We apprehend that the time is not very far distant when these newspapers will curse the day that they were beguiled into making for themselves so ugly a record. So says the Patriot & Union.

A Large Cannon .- One of the largest cannon ever made in this country, was cast at ed 30,000 pounds. In the same

and the second of the second o

The work of sealing up certain Southern Although as yet we have had no very decisive sotions, when compared with some of soiling up the following in the bloody battles of the past, yet in majority and sharper of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships is to be prosecuted with energy and dispatch. The Government of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships is to be prosecuted with energy and dispatch. The Government of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships is to be prosecuted with energy and dispatch. The Government of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships and in process of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships is to be prosecuted with energy and dispatch. The Government of the grant of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships and in process of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships and in process of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships and in process of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships and in process of the past, yet in majority with sunken ships and indicated the past of the sunken ships and with sunken ships and when compared with many condicts in our own two wars with England, will take approaches by those Spathory rivers, the past of several past ware closely like the past of several past past and several past of several past past and several past past past and several past past and several past past past past and several past past ports with sunken ships is to be prosecuted with energy and dispatch. The Government is purchasing an immense number of old whal-Federal nower. when this new species shment for rebellion is employed. The intenions of the Government with regard to som of the Southern ports are not known. A few of the harbors which are very good, and are wanted as the basis of naval and military ope-rations, will probably be reserved. The harrations, will probably be reserved. The ors of Charleston and Savannah will positively be blockaded by the fleet which left New Lon don the other day, and any vessels that may be spared after that task is effectually accom-plished, will be used at points further South. While the large stone fleet is doing this busi-1988, smaller fleets of the same sort are closing nlete along the North Carolina and Virginia coasts. A number of vessels laden with stone were sunk last week in Ocracoke Inlet, the entrance of Pamlico Sound .- Journal of

THE NEW BLOCKADE.

GREAT BRITAIN. The speech of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England. The London Daily News says it was a frank, manly, sensible, and seasonable speech, and must be cordially welcomed by

England, and hopes that no occurrences will

happen to belie these statements. The London Times is characteristically sarcastic, but at the same time is complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Mann and Yancey were guests at the grand banquet of the Fishmongers' Company in London. The latterspoke to a toast for the restoration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defense of the confederate cause, eulogized England for her recognition of belligerent rights. He said the confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence, but they did desire a recognition by the European Powers. He asserted that there can be no basis for negotiations so long as the confederates are treated as rebels. When they are treated as a belligerent power, then the morning of peace will dawn, as the confederates will be inflexible only on points of independence and honor.

Lord Palmerston made a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and referred to American affairs as follows : Although circumstances beyond our control

ay threaten for a time to interfere with the full supply of cotton, so necessary for the pro-ductive industry of the country, yet no doubt that temporary evil will be productive of permanent good, (cheers,) and we shall find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production that which is so necessary for the industry (Cheers.) Genand welfare of the country. tlemen, when we look without we see, no doubt, in many parts of Europe circumstances which, if not dealt with by prudence and dis-cretion, may lead to local disturbances, which, I trust, will not at least extend themselves to bring us within their range. (Cheers.) On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction, (cheers) with an affliction which no words can express, (cheers, among those whom we call our cousins and our relations (Cheers.) It is not for us to pass judgment upon these disputes. It is en for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and peace. (Cheers.)

ST. LOUIS INVESTIGATION. The committee appointed to investigate the claims against the Government, incurred during Fremont's administration of the Western amiable Queen died about two years ago, very something over three weeks, and claims amount suddenly, of fever, resulting from sun stroke. ing to more than \$6,000,000 have been presented and approved. Many witnesses are examined daily, and their evidence relating to

The Harrisburg Patriot, of Wednesday last,

The report comes from Washington in a semi-official shape that the forthcoming report of the Secretary of War will distinctly recommend the placing of arms in the hands of slaves—and that the Secretary of the Treasury will develop the same idea in a modified form. The fact that several members of the Cabinet are committed to the emancipation policy, increases the anxiety to learn what position the President will take—and also whether he will permit his counsels to be divided upon this vital question. If the President is determined not to be made an instrument in the hands of the Abolitionists for the destruction of the Union, it is not only desirable that he shall take a firm stand, but that the agitators shall not have a foothold in the administration of the Government. While the President says one thing, and leading Cabinet officers another. we may expect the agitation to continue and divide public opinion at the North, to the danger of our cause. When Mr. Buchanan And Governor Wright ought to have added, danger or our cause. we can never have a "united North" until permitted Howell Cobb to gainsay his arguments upon the subject of a protective tariff, he incurred the displeasure of the Republicans and received their severest denunciations. If there was reason for unity in the Cabinet then, there is much greater reason for unity now, when a division in the counsels of the Government may destroy the very existence of the Nation.

The rebel Government suffers from swindlers as well as ours. The New Orleans Merchants' Journal declares that the hugest swindling is done by army contractors, and asserts that the money they have cheated the Confederate Government out of, by the sale of useless and unseaworthy steamers, bad medicines, poor uniforms, and miserable provisions, since the commencement of the war, would have furnished clothing for the 100,000 men on the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, commander of the Union army now in South Carolina, was a New England lad of limited pecuniary means. When he first visited Washington to obtain admission to West Point, he walked the whole distance from his father's house in Rhode Island to the National Capital. That long, tedious march, revealed qualities which ensured his success with Gen. Jackson, who was then President. The old hero had wonderful insight into character, and, in this instance, was not mistaken in his man.

Congress met on yestarday. We shall Publish the President's Message next week. 100,000 yds sky-blue army cloth, double, 2,00 publish the President's Message next week. 100,000 yds dark-blue army cloth, 2,70

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

in his nands of \$319,17.

In the evening the Annual Report was read by James
Black, Esq., and addresses were delivered by Mr. Black,
and Rev. Messrs. KRIMER and STRCK.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A boy named Alexander Irving, employed as a carrier of the Philadelphia Ledger in this city, was arrested on yesterday morning and committed to prison by the Mayor, for having stabbed a gentleman named Kilgore in the back with a knife, on Sunday evening, near the Dake Street M. E. Church. The boy was drank and disorderly, and Mr. Kilgore was remonstrating with him for his bad conduct at the time.

PROF. AMASA McCov.-This gentleman who has gained some celebrity by his oratorical powers, delivered his lecture on "The London Times on the Rabellion and the War for the Constitution" on Friday erening last, in the Court Room, to a crowded andisone. The locure-was for the benefit of the "Children's Home." It was to be repeated for the same purpose last evening. IN A NEW DRESS. -The Daily Express

appeared on Saturday evening in an entire new dress, looking as bright and pretty as a blushing maiden just entering upon her teens. THE CONTESTED CASE.—The contested elec tion in this county, for Directors of the Poor and Prison Inspectors, will be disposed of by the Court on Monday next, the 7th inst.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- Prof. EDWARD HE HOWARD EVENINGS.—Prof. EDWARD BROOKS, of the State Normal School, Millersville, delivered the last lecture before the Howard, on "Parental Education." The lecture was interesting and eloquent, and drew forth an animated discussion from Rev. mf. Rosenmiller, James Black, Eq., Jay Cadwell, Esq., and Messrs. Wilson and Colson, of Millersville. Wilson and Colson, of Millersville.

The lecture this evening will be delivered by R. W. Shink, Esc. Subject: "Gught the General Government to favor the Construction of a Pacific Railroad!"

England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepresent American diplomacy and create ill feeling.

The London Morning Post says that the speech was marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feelings of the American Government and people towards and hones that no occurrences will to favor the Construction of a Pacific Railroad!"

A Heavy Contract.—Henry E. Leman, Engl, the well-known Rife Manufacturer of this city, has received from the War Department at Washington a contract is, in fact, a very heavy one, involving an expense to the Government on nearly \$200,000. In order to execute the job speedily, Mr. Leman has already commenced enlarging his Works in Walnut street, and he will employ a large force overment, so as to rife, repair and put in comple order about one thousand muskets per day. It is understood that makets so repaired and applied by procussion locks are equal in every respect to the new ones made at Springfield.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon week, while a party of men were practising shooting, at the public house of William Frymyer, in Warwick township, a young man named Henry H. Carpenter was accidentally shot, which resulted in his death. One of his companions, another young man named Gensemere, was about to discharge his piece, when he discovered the lock to be out of repair. While attempting to adjust it the gun accidentally discharged; Carpenter, who was passing in front of it, received the full contents of the piece in the abdomen, mutilating him in such a manner that death ensued in a few hours. Both young men were of sober and industrious habits, and the sad catastrophe has spread a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT WIND ACCIDENT

SHOCKING ACCIDENT WITH A THRESHING SHOCKING ACCIDENT WITH A THRESHING MACHINE.—Near Mill Creek, on yesterday week, while engaged with a grain thresher, Amos McCartey met with a most serious accident. While the machine was running at full speed, by some mishap, Mr. McCartey had his leg caught in the machine, and so terribly lacerated as to make it necessary to amputate the limb at the knee. The surgical operation was performed by Dr. Henry Carpenter, of this city, and Dr. Samuel Ringwalt, of New Holland.—The unfortunate man is young, of steady habits, and well thought of by all who know him. It is hoped he may speedily recover, and be enabled to secure such business as will make him useful, notwithstanding his loss.

BANK Officers.—The following gentlemen DANK UFFICERS.—I.DE IUIIOWING GENTIEMEN have been elected Bank Directors in this county:
COLUMBIA BANK.—Dr. Barton Frans, William McCaskey,
David Wilson, Samuel Truscott, Benjamin F. Hiestand,
Aaron Gable, George Bogle, Joseph H. Black, Rudolph
Williams, Dr. Henry John, Michael H. Moore, E. K. Smith,
Hanry Canabhaffar

Williams, Dr. Henry John, Michael H. Moors, E. K. Smith, Henry Copenheifer.

MOUNT JOY BANK.—John G. Hoerner, Henry Hiestand, Henry Shafner, Jacob Ubrich, Christian Grube, Samuel Patterson, Benjamin Grosh, William McDannel, James Lynch, David Zook, Abram Shelly, Joseph Detweiler, Christian S. Erb.

Christian S. Erb.
Christopher Higer, Eq., has been re-elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and Edwin H. Brown, Eq., Cashier. John Landes, Eq., has been re-elected President of the Lancaster County Bank, and William L. Peiper, Eq., Cashier. Hon. Issac E. Hiester has been cleeted President of the Lancaster County Bank, and William L. Peiper, Exq., Cashier. Hon. Issac E. Hiester has been cleeted President of the Loland Insurance and Deposit Company, and R. F. Rauch, Eq., re-elected Cashier. Dr. Barton Kyans has been re-elected President of the Columbia Bank, and Col. Sammel Shoch, Cashier. John G. Hoerner, Eq., has been re-elected President of the Mount Joy Bank, and Jacob R. Long, Esq., Cashier. The above are all admirable selections, and indicate that the Institutions will be conducted on safe and sound principles.

"MESSERSMITH'S RESERYOIR PEN "—Wo

"Messersmith's Reservoir Pen."-We rrite this item with one of Westhaeffer's Reservoir Pens, and which we have no hesitation in pronouncing the best so have ever used. It has two most excellent qualities,

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. - The following ssolutions were adopted by the Teachers' Institute, at the lose of its session on the 24th ult.: Whereas. The Teachers of Lancaster county, having as WHERMAS. The Teachers of Lancaster county, having assembled in Fulton Hall, for the purpose of securing greater maininity and co-operation in their efforts to promote the ause of popular education; therefore, Resolved. That the gratifying fact, revealed by the number of teachers who deemed it their duty to attend the meetings of the Institute, is convincing proof that the rause of Education is advancing, and that the profession of Teaching is rapidly approaching its position among the learned professions of the age.

Resolved, That the attention and interest manifested in the class drills indicate marked improvement in the art of

eaching.

Resolved, That the reading of the Bible should form a art of the daily exercises in our Public Schools.

Resolved, That the indefatigable and undivided attention of the County Superintendent, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, in organizing and conducting the exercises of the Institute, fully deserve our unqualified narrobation. ipprobation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due the ecturers for the zeal and devotion in the great cause of icturers for the sear and developed ducation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the teachers are hereby attended to the citizens of Lancaster and others for the nterest they have exhibited in behalf of the Institute.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Negley Body Guards, 77th Regiment. P. V., held at Camp Nevip, Hardin county, Kentneky, A. F. Baldwin was called io the chair, and D. H. Gates acted as Secretary. The death of Private Joseph Sharts, * which occurred at Lancas-ter, Pa., having been announced, is was by the company

manimously

Resolved, That in the death of our respected and beloved allow soldier we have sustained a loss which fills our hearts with sorrow.

New knew him as a soldier, faithful and efficient in the discharge of every duty; as a friend ever ready to respond to the calls of true friendship; as a companion kind and gonial in his intercourse with us. We knew him as a christian, upright and honorable in his actions; we knew him as a patriot who loved his all his actions; we know him as a patriot who loved his country better than his life; we know him as a soldier ever ready to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

Resolved, That while we bear testimony to the worth of our departed friend and fellow soldier in these the more public relations of life, we do sincerely sympathies with those who mourn him as a son and brother. May "He who doeth all things well" sustain and comfort them in this their hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That the company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

mourning for thirty days.

**Resolved, That this testimonial of our appreciation of the character and worth of our late fellow soldier and companion be published in each of the county papers of Lancaster, Huntingdon and Blair.

The deceased was a resident of Spruce Creek, Hunting ion county, Pa. PRENTICE ON CAMERON. Col. John Cochrane, of New York, recently

made a most unfortunate speech in Washington, (accepting the proposition to arm the slaves of the South, if our soldiers should fail to conquer the rebels,) followed by Secretary Caneron, who gave it a hearty endorsement. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, than whom a more devoted friend to the Union does not live, thus speaks of this Cochrane speech and Cameron endorsement:

"Never during the conflict has there been a period less calculated than the present to suggest a resort to extreme and desperate measures. Never has there been a period more fitted than the present to awaken confidence in the perfect ability of the natio achieve success in the ordinary course of warfare. Yet this is the moment seized by the secretary of War to speak with a flourish and with no little ambiguity of what should be done and what would be done if the nation were driven to the wall, and reduced to the last extremity.

"Such infinite fatuity is a burning disgrace to the Administration. It is insufferable.— Nothing else could be so well adapted to prolong and embitter the war and to complicate the great problem of conciliation to which even victory can but clear the way. Assured y, if our beloved country survives the maligof her assailants in this strife and the stupidity of her defenders, she will become the oride and masterpiece of the human race. And we cherish an abiding faith that she will survive both."

ontract for army cloth has been awarded to Messrs. Bullock & Co., of Philadelphia, at the following prices: 450,000 yards sky-blue army cloth,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT .- The Government

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 28th, 1861.
MESSES. Exprose: Thanksgiving Day. Cloudy and common place enough out doors, but within bright and cheerful. Church in the morning, to return thunks for the bounties of a year; (Mayor Wood has nothing to be thankful for, if we remember his last year? proclamation aright; and afterward, Ohl such dinners! turkeys and gampkin pies and chicken said and everything that Epiture faceled in his decime. simpling has and shicken said and everything that Epi-simpling has and shicken said and everything that Epi-urus fancied in his dreams. The day is universally ob-greed, according to time-housed custom; and we do pity eccessis from the bottom of our heart that they have wan-only cut themselves, away from us and have no Thacks-tving?

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

One subject of chemial thought with us to-day is the exceeding pairfoldin of our spole State. We have just hearned that Governor Curtin has telegraphed to the War Headquarters that the Keystone State has sight more regiments in readiness to leave for the seat of war. We wonder if Pennsylvania wouldn't like to take the contract for furnishing the extra two hundred thousand men which it is said will be asked for as a reserve. And yet that contumacious journal, the New York Herald, with persistent spite, continues to lie to its readers upon the relative war strength of the two States. When Secretary Cameron, at a speech in Gotham, said that Pennsylvania had sent 15, 000 more men into the field than New York State, the Herald wilfully made the figures 1,500, and only last week in a bundle of "statistics" with a strange forgetfulness of even so much of an admission—liars ought to have better memories—it rated Pennsylvania at 50 or 60,000, and New York 90,000. Even Ohio was put down at higher figures than the grand old Raystone State. But, pahaw I Sennett has been horse whipped a dozen times.

Instead of swalling-events our gued sunce are trying hard to get up a war with England, and France, and Spain, and Beloochistan: You should see the figures at the stock exchange from day to day. Yesterday, up in the clouds; to-day, down to zero; to morrow, up again perhaps, or down even lower. And so we go. In the meantime Mason and Sildell are chewing the cutod sober reflection in Fort Warren, and Jeff. D. is hoping that England will send out a big aliq to take them out. But Jefferson D has hoped other things before now which have nover come to page.

Since we wrote you a few weeks ago in reference to the

D has hoped other things before now which have never come to pass.

Sincs we wrote you a few weeks ago in reference to the stupendous election fraud attempted upon Philadelphia. Sincs we wrote you a few weeks ago in reference to the stupendous election fraud attempted upon Philadelphia by the Black Republicans, the case has gone through various exciting transformations, the present result of which is that Mr. Robert Ewing, the fairly-elected Democratic candidate, holds his certificate of election, which has been confirmed by the Court. And yet the case is not ended, for with a diabolical determination to defeat the choice of the people the Republicans have prevailed on Alderman Thompson to context the decision: O temporal

All the foreign quarterly Reviews (L. Scott & Co.'s reprint) for the current quarter have treated us to well written, if not always equally sympathetic, articles on the criais in this country. The best appeared in the "London Quarterly Review," but the North British Review (November) also discourses, and in a manner that ought to shame some other British authorities, the London Times in particular. We like to read an honest Englishman's criticisms on our national calamity, and always look with interest for those of Messrs. Scott & Co.'s re-prints containing them. The other physers in the North British are far above medicity.

The famous Blackwood's Magazha is now publishing.

crity. The famous Blackwood's Magazine is now publishing

for those of Mesars. Scott & Co.'s reprints containing them. The other papers in the North British are far above medicity.

The famous Blackwood's Magazine is now publishing from month to month the two finest stories it has given to the world since the Scenes of Clerical Life by the author of Adam Bede. The first is The Chronicles of Carlingford, one of those dalightful parish stories peculiar to English cone of those dalightful parish stories peculiar to English writers. The other is Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne, a West Indian Reminiscence. Both were begun in the October number, and are continued in the number for November just issued. With the commencement of these two stories a favorable time is offered to begin new subscriptions to Blackwood, which is offered to begin new subscriptions to Blackwood, which is offered to begin new subscriptions to Blackwood, which is offered to begin new subscriptions to Blackwood, which is offered to begin new subscriptions to Blackwood, which is offered to Scott & Co. at \$2,300 per annum, a third of the British price, or with any of the Reviews at \$2,00.

Some of our readers may be familiar with the story of "The Red Court Farm," and will remember it as a most powerful and impressive narrative. From the pen of the same fair author, who is now known to be Mrs. Henry Wood, Messra. Dick & Filtzgersid, New York, Peterson Brothers, here; have just published another story, equally vivid and absorbing, entitled. East Lynne, or the Earl's Daughter. Though not belonging to the "sensational" school this novel will yet make its mark as one of the best stories of a highly wrought character issued this year. Wo have not space to unfold the plot here, where our readers might perhaps look for it, but it will be found original, unique, dramatic, and absorbing. For a pamphlet novel it is beautifully printed. We urge the publisher by all means to go on with the series, which will include The Red Court Farm, The Heir to Ashley, etc.

Another charming Regilish love story is published by Mes tion of the Doctor foreshadowed the success of these clear, logical and very interesting discourses. As an impressive pulpit orator he has had few to surpass him, nor are the peculiarities of his eloquence lost in the transfer of the living thoughts and words from his lips to the printed page before us. In reflecting his mind, says the Atlantic Monthly, the published Sermons at the same time reflect his manner, and suggest the mode of their delivery. There are twenty-fire discourses in all, overy sermon being practical in illustration, and shapted says and it to the formation of sound Christian character. We know but few better books.

SPEECH OF JOHN COCHRANE--CAM-ERON'S ENDORSEMENT.

Extract from Col. John Cochrane's Speech at Washington, Nov. 13ta, 1861. In such a war we are justified, are bound to resort In such a war we are justified, are bound to resort to every force within our power. Having opened the port of Beaufort, we shall be able to export millions of cotton bales, and from these we may raise the sinews of war. Do you say that we should not seize the cotton? No; you are clear upon that point. Suppose the munitions of war are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect if we availed not ourselves of the opportunity to use them? Suppose the enemy's slaves were arrayed against you, would you, from any squeamishness, refrain from pointing against them the hostile gun, and prostrating them in death? No; that is your object and purport; and if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves? Whether you would not arm their slaves and earry you whether you would not use their slaves? Whether you would not arm their slaves and carry them in battalions against their masters? If necessary to save this government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we should in the additional agovernment. whole country, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we should in the end have a government which would be the vicegorent of God. Let us have no more of this dilletante system, but let us work with a will and a purpose that cannot be mistaken. Let us not be put aside from too great a delicacy of motive. Soldiers, you know no such reasoning as this. You have arms in your hands, and those arms are placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy unless he submits to law, order and the Constitution. If he will not submit, explode everything that comes in your way. Set fire to the cotton. Explode the cotton. Take property wherever you may find it. Take the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder if you please. Do to them as they would do to us. Raise up a party of interest against the absent slaveholder, distract their coverage. please. Do to them as they would do to us. Acase up a party of interest against the absent slaveholder, distract their counsels, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the

iberty of the human race. Secretary Cameron's Speech.

Soldiers: It is too late for me to make you a speech to-night, but I will say that I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. The doctrine which he has laid down I approve as if they were my own words. They are my sentiments—sentiments which will not only lead yon to victory, but which will in the end reconstruct this our glorious Federal Constitution. It is idle to talk about treating with these rebels upon their own terms. We must meet them as our enemies, treat them as enemies, until they shall learn to behave themselves. Every means which God has placed in our hands it is our duty to use for the purpose of protecting ourselves. I am glad of the opportunity Secretary Cameron's Speech. for the purpose of protecting ourselves. I am glad of the opportu-to say here, what I have already said elsewhere these few words, that I approve the doctrines evening enunciated by Colonel Cochrane.

HIS COUNTRY FIRST .- Gen. McCLELLAN peremptorily declined to give a musical welcome to his wife, by a combination of the military bands for that purpose, on her arrival in Washington. He wants no demonstrations or nonsense of that sort until he has earned them. That is the sort of man the people

need. Mark the contrast between Gen. McClellan and Gen. FREMONT. "Jessie" would have been serenaded, even though it might have taken money out of Uncle Sam's pocket to pay for the job. She would probably have been serenaded by contract, some old California friend being the contractor.

Wи. В. Lebo, Esq., of Schuylkill county, has been appointed a Commissary in the army, with orders to join Gen. Halleck's division. Mr. Lebo, it will be remembered, was one of the three Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, whose votes elected Gen. Cameron to the United States Senate in 1857, over Col. FORNEY.

The Providence Post concludes, from the recent elections, "that every thing, so far as the heart and mind of the people can at this

WAR NEWS

From the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnat

The War and the West. The War and the West.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The effect the war would have upon the material interests of the country has been the subject of much curiosity and speculation. That and the new tariff have greatly reduced our imports. The imports into New York since July 1, 1861, exclusive of specie, are only \$96,847,808, while for a corresponding period-last year they were \$175,272,275. Here is a falling off of almost one-half. Now, the receipts of gold from Europe and California, since January 1, 1861, have been \$56,739,000, while the exports have been only \$3,260,000, leaving a balance in our hands of \$63,487,000 for the first eight months in the year. These figures account for the great amount of specie These figures account for the great amount of specie in Eastern banks, being almost double of any year before, notwithstanding their advance to carry on the war.

the war.

The Eastern and Central States cannot complain

The Eastern and Central States cannot complain of a want of prosperity, notwithstanding the war. There is some lessening of commerce, but then their ships find employment in the service of the Government, for which they are well paid. Wherever I go, I find evidences of prosperity. This is especially the case in New England. Great speculations have been made in cotton and groceries. A gentleman informed me that a friend of his who went to Europe a few weeks since, had just returned, having made clear \$300,000. The shoe, woollen, and even the cotton manufactories, are doing a good business. An

a few weeks since, had just returned, having made clear \$300,000. The shoe, woollen, and even the cotton manufactories, are doing a good business. An agent for selling the products of several factories told me that they were never making money faster. The stoppage of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the consequent transportation of the products of the West over the railroads has so increased their business as greatly to increase the value of stocks and bonds, most of which are owned in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the New England States. The amount of tons transported over the railroads and canals in the State of New York, this year, is 9.391,987, and the estimated value is \$943,945,698. The amount of tons carried over the railroads in Massachusetts is 4,094,369, and the aggregate value \$667,382,147. The tonnage of the public works of these two States is 13,486,357, having a value of \$1,611,327,845. So much for closing the navigation of the Mississippi. Add to this the pay these railroads receive for the transportation of troops and army materials. Then the supplying the immense army gathered in the Atlantic States, and the expeditions by sea, furnish a ready market for all the surplus products of these States.

But while the East is thus reaping golden harvests from the war, how is it with the West? The Mississippi river is a solitude. Our steamboats are rotting at the wharves. The vast number of men, and the vast amount of capital employed directly and indirectly in the commerce of that river, are idle. Not so, as already stated, with the shipping at the East. Every old ship, steamboat, and other water craft not employed in commerce, is hired by the Government at enormous profits. Western steambonts and Western men engaged in navigation alone suffer from the war. Think of the fuss that has been made here over the little expense incurred in employing a few boats and water craft in Cincinnati to constract a over the little expense incurred in employing a few boats and water craft in Cincinnati to construct a pontoon bridge at Paducah!

Let us now look at the condition of our agriculturists at the West. While those of the East find a ists at the West. While those of the East find a ready and renunerating market in their cities, their manufacturing towns kept busy in making war materials, and, above all, in supplying the wants of the vast armies gathered here and all along the Atlantic coast, what is the condition of the farmers of the West? The competition of the Mississippi being cut off they are at the mercy of those who control Eastern railroads and water navigation. Flour bears, transportation in consequence of a foreign market but at an enormous cost for carriage, all of which comes out of the pockets of the producers. But what shall we do with our corn, that most valuable of all the products of the West? The transportation is so expensive that not a bushel can be sent down the Mississippi. What shall be done with it? It must rot in the fields, or be burned for fuel. But the war not nelly cuts off the avenues for the transportation not only cuts off the avenues for the transportation of our produce to market, but it also cuts off the avenues through which we have received our groceries, fruits, and a greater part of the purchased necessaries of life consumed by our families. Southern fruits, sugar, onfee and other groceries, which we formerly received from New Orleans, now reach us by coming round by the way of New York at an enormous expense, all of which we have to pay, while it leaves a nice profit in the hands of every Bastern man through which it passes, and along every railroad over which it goes. While the people of the West thus suffer for the want of a market, from increased expenses of transportation on which not only cuts off the avenues for the from increased expenses of transportation on which it exports and imports, it has also to pay a greatly increased price for dry goods and other purchased articles of consumption occasioned by the war and by a war tariff.

by a war tariff.

Now, while the West thus suffers, and is destined to suffer more and more from the war, what harvests does it reap from it? Nothing save the unfading glory won by our brave troops in every conflict in which they have been engaged. Their good order, sacrifices and bravery stand out boldly, in the face of the world, the admiration of every beholder; and all this, notwithstanding much bad generalship and a constant change of officers, showing either innapacity in their appointment or fickleness in their removal, and which has kept our brave troops most of the time doing little less than playing "hide and seek." While enormous amounts have been lavishly and speedily paid for horses, mules, wagons and other army equipments here, how grudgingly have other army equipments here, how grudgingly have the little sums contracted for the armies of the West sen paid for the same kind, bought, as comparisonall show, at a less price then It was hoped that when we elected a Western resident, and had four Western men in the Cabinet. President, and had four Western men in the Cabinet, that the fact would not be forgotten there was a West. Especially was it hoped that the fact would be manifest when, at the first sound of the war trumpet, our brave pioneers rallied around their country's flag, all ready for battle the moment they had shouldered their knapsacks and rifles. Especially should it have been remembered when they had stained many a battle-field with their own blood, and drenched it with the blood of their enemies. But what has been done for the West? The brave Lyon was left to perish for want of succor; not a move has been made to open the navigation of the Mississippi, even the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is left closed, when a few men and a little expenditure of money would open for our produce that important avenue of transportation. One-half of the men and expenditure of money when had overrun Virginia, if used in the West, would have opened the Mississippi from it source to its mouth, would have crushed out rebellou in all the country west of that river, and ended the war by depriving the Confederates of the power to establish a great Confederacy founded on slavery, and to open a market for the indefinite extension of that institution.

In answer to all this, I know it is said that the money to carry on the war is supplied by Rastern men. Admitted. And, admit further, that, in supplying it, they are, in some degree, actuated by patriotic motives. But do they lose anything, or expect to lose anything by thus investing their surplus earnings? On the contrary, do they not regard the investment a good one, and are they not making, and do they not expect to make money out of it? What better can they do with this money than to get seven and three-teachts per cent. upon it? The loss is not with them; but the loss is with those who have

seven and three-tenths per cent. upon it? The loss is not with them; but the loss is with those who have to pay the interest upon the money, and finally the principal. And how are these to be paid? By direct taxation and high tariffs And on whom will the burden of these mostly fall? On the farming interests. They are the ones that always suffer most from heavy taxes. Incomes can be lessened in amount by many fraudulent means, and all kinds of property hid from the tax gatherer except real estate. That cannot be hid nor can its value. The great West, then, has got to bear the chief burden of the great war debt already contracted and fast accumulating. Let this truth be sounded all along its rivers, and all over its vast plains and prairies. seven and three-tenths per cent. upon it is not with them; but the loss is with the

Over its vast plains and prairies.

The people of the West are generous to a fault, patient in suffering and sacrificing in patrictism, but is it not time for them to speak out in reference to is it not time for them to speak out in reference to the evils at hand and the greater evils approaching? Is it not time for them to let it be known here in Washington that there is a West, that we have rights that we know our rights and dare maintain them? I tell you that the East is growing rich out of this war; that anxiety for its close is fast diminishing, and that its prolongation is not considered the evil that it was. It is the West that is interested in its close, and that should demand the adoption of measures that will most speedily bring peace.

FRANKLIN.

Feeding the Army.

The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the United States army when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the commissary de-It will be seen that the labors of the commissary department are anything but trivil, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:—11,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef; 105,380 barrels of flour; 37,000 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice; 1,500,000 pounds coffee; 2,250,000 pounds of sugar; 150,000 gallons of vinegar; 250,000 pounds of candles; 600,000 pounds of soap; 9,384 bushels of salt, and 6,000,000 pounds of potatoes.

Rebel Supplies from England. Mr. George Francis Train furnishes the N. Y. Herald with an account of the aid and comfort given to the Southern rebels by our "neutrality" friend over the seas. We quote:
England sneutral position is contemptible. I have seen one, two, three vessels load under my very face with cannon, rifles, shoes and blankets for the Southern conspirators.

Tessier took in sighteen large rifled guns, two one hundred and twenty pound. Whitworth's seven thousand five hundred Enfield, eighteen thousand

Tessier took in sighteen large rifled guns, two one hundred and twenty pound. Whitworth's seven thousand five hundred Enfield, eighteen thousand Belgian rifles, ninety thousand pairs of shoes and ninety thousand overcoats in the Bermuda. The Fingall left the Scottish shore a fortnight since with a duplicate cargo. The Thomas Wateon, I am glad to see, has been sunk off Charleston. One or two other vessels are now due at the pirate rendezvous; but this letter, made public through your columns, is to make sure and stop the Gladiator, eighty horse power, six hundred tons; steams nine and a half knots, old Lisbon screw steam packet; sold by Bake. Adam & Co.; loaded by the "Private Joint Stock Company" (unlimited) of English and Southern secessionists, with six hundred cases rifles, cannon, shoes, blankets, provisions and a large quantity of gunpowder, which she took in last night at Erith. Bhe clears to-day for Teneriffe and Nussau.

I have given all these particulars to A. B.

gunpowder, which she took in last night at Erith sine be felt and mind of the people can at this time be felt and discerned, is looking bright with cheer for the future of the Democracy; and that it will not be many years before we shall have the good, and dignified, and glorious old days of pure Democracy back again."

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the Capital from Richmond to Nashville, and the rebel Congress will soon assemble there. This removal very plainly indicates that Richmond is not considered safe quarters during the coming winter.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, recently appointed Consul General at Calcutta, has declined.