# Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....NOV. 16, 1863.


## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

**Official Paper of the City.**

**Suits for Libel.**

Mayor Sawyer has entered suits against the proprietors and reporters of the *Gazette* and *Chronicle*, for libel—the informations alleging that the publications in reference to the fining of Anthony Calligan were false and malicious, and designed to hold "his Honor" up to public contempt and obloquy. The publication, as made in the *Gazette*, has been substantially verified by the affidavit of Calligan himself, obtained at the instance of the Mayor, and hence the charge of *falsity* falls to the ground. As to the allegation of *malice*, we can afford to let that pass until the trial takes place, when the Mayor will have an opportunity to make it good, if he can. Personally, we have no quarrel with Mr. Sawyer, but as public journalists we claim the right, (and shall continue to exercise it,) to report and criticise his public and official acts, as Mayor of the city. If we have given facts or made comments which prove unpalatable to the Mayor, and are calculated to bring him and his administration into contempt, the fault is not ours. He cannot escape the responsibility of his own acts; neither can we escape the discharge of a plain duty, namely: exposing the errors and abuses of those who assume the functions of public officers.

As to the suit for libel, we regard it merely as an attempt to muzzle the papers which, irrespective of men and party, have condemned the official conduct of the present Mayor, who, being a candidate for re-nomination, shrinks from public scrutiny, and endeavors to screen himself behind "the law of libel." Twenty such suits will not deter us from a proper discharge of our duties, and we are perfectly willing to stand by the verdict of a jury.

**Murderous Assault by Highwaymen.**

On Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the attention of officer Johnston, of the Night Police, was called to the fact that a man was lying in the vicinity of the Hand street bridge, with his head cut and bleeding and scarcely able to speak. The man was recognized by the officer as Mr. Thomas Rattigan, the well known ship agent. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and Dr. Murdoch was called to dress his injuries. His head presented a frightful appearance. A piece of the scalp, about the size of a silver dollar, had been cut out near the crown, and the entire back portion of the scalp, from ear to ear, was split open, as if by repeated blows from some heavy, blunt instrument. Mr. Rattigan lay, for the most part, insensible; but he had lucid intervals, during which he stated that he had been attacked by four men, who attempted to rob him. He fought three of them, and kept them off for a while, when the fourth struck him over the head with an iron bar, knocked him down, and beat him until he became insensible. He was not asked what amount of money he had with him.

About three o'clock in the morning he was conveyed to his residence, No. 19 Rosacia street, Second Ward, Allegheny. His family were very much surprised to hear that he was in the city, as a man had called at the house, during the previous evening, and stated that Mr. Rattigan had gone to Wheeling, on business, and would not be at home for a day or two. From this it was evident that a plot had been laid by persons who were watching his movements, to rob him. He continued quite ill until Sunday evening, when his sensibility returned, and he is now in a fair way of recovery. This assault is one of the most daring and outrageous we have ever been called upon to report, and, taken in connection with similar outrages recently perpetrated, proves the existence in our midst of a regularly organized band of highwaymen, who will not stop at murder to accomplish their ends. Here is work for the police to do. Let them give up electioneering for a day or two, and turn their attention to ferretting out the perpetrators of these outrages. Until this is done, no citizen can consider himself safe in either his person or his property.

Some persons circulated a report to the effect that this assault was committed on the footwalk of the Hand street bridge, but Messrs. Thomas McKee and John Grumlich, the night watchmen on the bridge deny that it took place there. They assert that such a struggle could not have occurred there without their knowledge, and we think they are correct in this.

**Another Railroad Collision—Engineer Severely and Brakesman Mortally Injured—Locomotives Damaged.**

A serious collision occured on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at three o'clock on Saturday morning last, at Franklin station, seventeen miles east of Alliance. The express train, which left this city at one o'clock Saturday morning, was proceeding at the usual rate of speed, and was nearing the siding at Franklin station, where an eastern bound freight train was awaiting the passage of the express. The freight train was in its proper place, on the siding, but the switch-tender had unfortunately left the switch so that it throw the express, which was running at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour, upon the siding. A terrible collision was the consequence. The engineer of the express, Mr. Theodore Gray, finding a crash inevitable, jumped from the engine, crying out to the fireman to save himself. The express engine was driven against the locomotive of the freight train with great violence, and was smashed into pieces. The freight engine was also badly damaged. The cars in the passenger train were jammed up by the concussion, and considerably broken. Mr. Gray was severely injured by jumping from the train—receiving an ugly wound on the head, another on the face, and a painful laceration of one of his knees. The fireman remained on the engine, and escaped with a few slight bruises. One of the brakesmen, Mr. Hugh McNeill, is reported to have been mortally injured. He was standing on the platform at the time, and was crushed between the two cars when the crash came. Mr. Gray, although severely hurt, hobbled along to the wrecked engine, and was helping to put the fire out when he swooned and fell. He was then carried away and placed under treatment, and during the day he was brought up on one of the trains and conveyed to his residence on Western avenue, Allegheny, where he is getting along well. Mr. McNeill was so badly injured that he could not be removed. He has a wife and eight children residing here. None of the passengers was seriously injured, excepting a lady from New York, who was on her way west. She was not able to continue her journey, but her injuries were not regarded as dangerous. It is said that the switch-tender, whose negligence caused this accident, had been discharged from the service of the company, about six years ago, for a similar neglect of duty, and that he had been reinstated but a short time since.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Mifflintown *Register* says that Emma, interesting daughter of the Rev. R. H. Fletcher, of that borough, aged about 16 years, was found dead in bed on Tuesday morning of last week. She retired to bed the evening previous in her usual good health. It is supposed that she had a spasm during the night and turning over upon her face smothered to death, in which position she was lying when discovered, with blood upon her pillow and much swollen about the neck. When found in the morning she was still warm.

ARRIVAL OF COLORED TROOPS.—The 5th Regiment of United States Colored troops, from Camp Delaware, Ohio, arrived in this city on Sunday morning, at seven o'clock and, left soon after for Fortress Monroe. They numbered eight hundred men, are fully armed, and commanded by white officers, with Col. M'Coy at their head. They were hindly received here, and provided with a good, substantial meal, by the Subsistence Committee.

MYER'S PITTSBURGH ALMANAC.—The sixth annual publication of *Myer's Pittsburgh Almanac* has appeared. It is calculated and edited by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., and may be obtained from the publisher, Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street. *Price six cents.*

FRENCH MERINOS and Coburgs, low prices, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

GREAT BARGAINS in ladies' furs, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

**The Johnson Island Excitement.**

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Saturday, remarks that the alleged conspiracy, hatched or hatching in Canada, has not the extent which rumor gives to it, yet there is sufficient cause for putting the frontier on the alert. It says: "Gen. Brooks, who has been stationed at Pittsburgh, came on Thursday afternoon, by special engine and car, from Pittsburgh to this city, and passed on by special engine and car to Erie, to be stationed at that point. At this city orders have been received to arm and provide the 12th Cavalry at Camp Cleveland, and the Mayor, we understand, having received a dispatch from the Secretary of War similar to the one to the Mayor of Buffalo, which we have by telegraph, has taken measures to rally our city regiment at a moment's notice. We could improvise a steam navy in the Lake very soon, provided we had the tools with which to provide it. We understand a steamer at Detroit has been fitted out to patrol the Lake, and we presume other means will be immediately taken to catch the rebel craft if any such is yet afloat."

**Verdict in the Murder Case.**

At five o'clock, Saturday evening, the Judges of the Oyer and Terminer met for the purpose of receiving the verdict of the jury in the case James Stepleton, tried for the murder of Mary Barke. Judge Mellon was still absent, but there being no objections made the verdict was taken by Judges Sterrett and Brown. The verdict was as follows: "We find the defendant, James Stepleton, guilty of murder in the second degree, and we recommend him to the extreme mercy of the Court." The prisoner, previous to the rendition of the verdict, appeared to be quite hopeful, as though he anticipated an acquittal, but the announcement of the verdict by the clerk did not seem to surprise or disturb him. The jury was then discharged, with the thanks of the Court, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.—Lieut. Barns, Invalid Corps, on Wednesday arrived in Reading, having in charge twenty-four men, charged with being implicated in the recent riotous proceedings in Carbon county, in which two men were killed, as is alleged, for having harbored soldiers in pursuit of deserters from the United States service. They have been handed over to Major General Sigel, who will dispose of them according to their merits.

REBEL EDITOR TO BE SHOT.—Capt. William F. Gordon, formerly editor of a paper in Parkersburg, and editor of the Clarksburg *Register* when the rebellion broke out, has been tried at Baltimore, by a court martial, and sentenced to be shot as a spy. He was arrested in Harrison county, W. V., a few weeks since, while hanging about our camps in disguise. The President has not yet approved the sentence.

COL. DALE'S CAVALRY.—The regiment of cavalry under command of Lieut. Col. R. C. Dale, and stationed at Uniontown, arrived in the city yesterday, under orders from Gen. Brooks. It was the intention to dispatch this corps to the northern frontier, to assist in repelling the anticipated raid on Johnson Island, but we believe the order has been countermanded, and the regiment will return to its old quarters.


CLOSING OUT Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs at first cost at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

### SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The Summer is past, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will shortly be upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and we do not know of any place where our readers would suit themselves better than at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co's clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received at Sam'l Graham & Co.'s, Merchant Tailors, No. 54 Market street. It consists of all the very latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings; overcoatings of all kinds of the very finest quality, all of which is selected from the latest importations, and will be made up in the most fashionable and best manner. Gentlemen desiring a stock of goods to select from, that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and every garment warranted a perfect fit, would do well to give us an early call.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & CO.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 54 Market st.
SAMUEL GRAHAM, GEO. MCGAVOCKEN.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 146 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

TO KNOW IS TO APPROVE.—Rev. George Hewlings, Greenport L. I., writes: "You are at liberty to use my name in your proprietary, as a recommendation both of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum and World's Hair Restorer for restoring the hair. Their virtues should not be 'hidden under a bushel.'"
Sold by druggists everywhere.
Depot 193 Greenwich street New York.

SMALL POX has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with Holloways Pills and Ointment. The Pills purify the blood and stregthen the stomach while the Ointment removes all pain and prevents pimmarks. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 231.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

DENTAL INSTITUTE, No. 251 Penn street, is the place where you can get the best cheap dentistry in the city. Don't forget the place, No. 251 Penn street, near Hancock.

C. SITZ, Dentist, 248 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.


### AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERDEVER.

Benefit of the Pittsburgh favorite, Mr. SEFTON.
A Rich Treat of Fun.
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
Will be presented, the comedy of
PAUL PRY; or, I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.
Paul Pry.....Mr. Sefton.
Col. Hardy.....Mr. Chippendale.
Harry Stanley.....C. Loveday.
Phoebe.....Annie Ebsen.
Eliza.....Annie Hyatt.
Song.....Miss A'Becket.
Comic Song.....Chas John.
Comic Song.....Dr. Thayer.
The celebrated Johnny Mackey and pupil will appear.
To conclude with
RORY O'MORE.
Rory O'More.....J. O. Sefton.
☞ On Tuesday, the wonderful artiste, M'LLE. VESTVALI.


McCOLLISTER & BAER, Wholesale Tobacco Dealers, 108 WOOD STREET, have now in store the largest and most complete assortment of

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES

In the city, which they are selling at the very lowest cash figures. All orders promptly attended to. oct4

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.
6 kegs;
10 tubs, Packed, to arrive;
WEBB & WILKINSON.
no18

GUM WAGON SPRINGS; also Anti-Rattles, for Buggies, just received and for sale at the India Rubber Depot of
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
22 and 24 St. Clair street.

FLOUR, Family and Extra, for sale at 135 Liberty street. WM. P. BECK & CO.


## THE LATEST NEWS
### BY TELEGRAPH.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

CAPTURE OF OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

On board one of the blockade runners, whose capture was recently announced in these dispatches, were certain important official communications from their agents in Europe to the rebel authorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason's, fixing the complicity of the Lord Mayor of London with the blockade running in an official way, the letters showing in detail negotiations with parties in London for ship-building, importing contraband of war, &c. Two long and important letters from Edwin De Leon, rebel agent at Paris—one to Benjamin, the other to Jeff. Davis—were among the communications. From the letter to Benjamin, we extract the following:

"The greatest recoil of Mason's withdrawal has been against Lord John Russell personally. His speech is apologetic, and vindicatory of his own course. It is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offense to the Washington Government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of the English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the *Times* will show that even that obsequious echo of the ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest, and should he venture to carry into execution the threats he has made of violating the law and asking for a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the exponent may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for us is growing stronger every day, and in the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees hasten on and increase these favorable dispositions. I have caused various publications to be made in England on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, Federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press."

The same letter dilates on our alleged exportation of recruits for our armies from Ireland. It says:

"After the disposal of the Boebuck motion the rapid increase of the United States recruitments in Ireland, attracted much attraction, and I deemed it advisible to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the north of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the pulpit to stop this cruel and cowardly crimpling of recruits under the pretext of employment, on Northern Railroads. Many know the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by the promise of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary oath of renunciation on their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland for the past year, up to August, cannot have exceeded 20,000 able bodied men, but we hope their nets will not hold. No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this wholesale diportion, for two reasons: First. From the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment. Second. Because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make. The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the short comings of the Government. In this respect at least, the attempt is making in France."

In referring to the Mexican and Polish question, he says: "The Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscure ours, in which the Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence. A kind of vague admonition for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us any reasonable hope of it. The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London, makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation. The only rivalry he feared being this withdrawal. He can amuse us with a Mexican alliance in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers, will meet until February next, and until then the game is entirely in his own hands—Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity. I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only jude by the lights before me:

I remain very sincerely,
EDWIN DE LEON."

The same person in a long private letter to Jeff. Davis himself, after complaining of the unfitness of the men who so surround Davis, and especially of those who manage the diplomatic affairs of the rebellion, goes on to say: "The radical democracy which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes, and after the war is over, we shall have to fight the same old foe, with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self seeking, and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers, and swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate the future."

After some general statements about the English and French feeling concerning them, he says: "I am not a prophet and may be deceived, but as far as I know and can see, there has been, and is to-day, as little real intention of a speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican business, I think very probable. But the detected intrigues in Texas, Mr. Benjaman's denunciation of which as intercepted and published in the New York and English papers, do not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who is now an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies. Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton declares he has never heard any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximillian Emperor, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicted is cut away from under our feet, and should Seward make a protest—for he cannot meditate a war with France—we will still be held as a pawn and have the shadow of a favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention."

He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel Treasury must keep him better supplied in current funds, and explains thus: "France wants money literally, and not figuratively. They are a paid and more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them, if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success."

These extracts are taken literally from the originals now on file in the Navy Department. The full text of the dispatches will be speedily published.

EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of last Wednesday, contained the following leading editorial:

"The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, and so much flattered upon what has been accomplished, that they have lost sight of the fact that more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender? There has been eleven Confederate surrenders since this war began—near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, at Fort Henry, at Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, Fort Phillips, Jackson, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, at Cumberland Gap, and then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters, but on the contrary promotion has in some instances been followed swiftly upon the surrender. If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fighting as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever befel the arms of any other nation, during the same period of time, and we cannot point to a Londonderry or a Genoa, to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges. If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag which we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has unfortunately been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace, and so long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and promotion often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of the enemy. We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were equally disgraceful, but we do say that no one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done. At Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Donaldson and Roanoke Island, there was not wanting instances of great gallantry, but to none of them can we point with pride of Spaniard, French and English, at places made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of their defense. The surprise of Kellysville, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristow Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first direllection of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army, nothwithstanding the gallantry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Something is wanting to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It has not yet transpired where the brigades of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them. It is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted, without intermission, from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark. No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue, nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation. We hope there are good sufficient reasons for those strange circumstances, and that General Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent, and no activity remedy. Surprises are more injurious to military prestige and more destructive to men and material than defeat in regular battle, and as they are easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon suddenly, deserves the severest punishment. The Army of Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise, by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one which, it is feared, may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga. Richmond papers also publish in full the correspondence between their Commissioner of Exchange and ours, which resulted in the breaking off of exchanges. It is quite sharp and contains in numerous disputes as to the matter of fact and is considered by the rebel commissioner in the closing paragraphs. "Not content with all the mistatements of facts which I have cited, you have in your letter of the 29th descended to malignant and wanton assertion of motives of the confederate authorities. In making projects contained in my letter of the 20th you were asked to agree that all officers and men on both sides should be released. The excess, on one side or the other to be on parole. It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have delivered the proposal, but you have thought proper to add to your refusal, gratuitous insult to the Confederate States of intimating that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact as it is despicable in spirit. In conclusion let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal under a cloud of vague charges, and unfounded statements, the determination at which your government long since arrived. Why not say without any further subterfuges, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers, and men, as soldiers, are more valuable than yours.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT OLD."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th says:

"It was reported that Gen. Echols had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburg, Va., Two whole brigades of the army of North Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this not as a rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were, nor even whether they were cavalry or infantry."

*Lynchburg, Nov.* 10.—The special correspondent at Lynchburg, Va., gives the particulars of the late fight, 20 miles west of Lewisburg. Five thousand Yankees under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked Johnson, when the latter fall back to the point named and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy. We lost one piece of artillery and saved our wagons. Gen. Echols hearing that a force, supposed to be under Scammon, was approaching from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back toward Salt Pond Mountain, and passed through Lewisburg on Friday evening. The force expected from Kanawha arrived there the next morning.

Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, but the ovation, called for by the Richmond papers, did not come off, owing to the lateness of the hour. The *Examiner* says that he has declined to call for a Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Polk, and has assigned him to an important command.

SENATOR SPRAGUE AND BRIDE

Left Washington last evening, in the President's private car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and reached Philadelphia about one o'clock this morning. They stop in Philadelphia till Monday, and then proceed to Providence, Rhode Island, accompanied by the following bridal party: the bridesmaids—Miss Nettie Chase, Miss Spinner and Miss Nichols. The Groomsmen—Major Baldwin and Captains Haven and Ives, and the following from Rhode Island: Mrs. F. Sprague, Mrs A. Sprague, Miss A. Sprague, Miss Susan Sprague, Miss A. Rice, Mrs. L. B. Freize, Misses Palmer and Fisher, and Messrs. A. Gardner and C. D. Jillson. The departure and journey was conducted quietly, and publicity avoided as much as possible.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15th, 1863.

GEN. CURTIS.

Some of Gen. Curtis' friends here state that the President has been recently investigating his case, and claim that, as the result of the evidence laid before him, he has been convinced that Gen. Curtis was entirely innocent of the charges brought against him in McDowell's Cotton Speculation Investigation Court, and will, in all probability, manifest his conviction of his innocence on the first opportunity that may arise, by giving him a new command.

THE WAR IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

New Yorkers state that the result of the intense warfare now raging in the New York Custom House, will be at least two libel suits, which will be prosecuted with remarkable bitterness, and to make developments as to the procurement of contracts and the like, that will possess decided interest.

COLONEL MYERS,

Chief of Signal Corps, is squelched and ordered to Memphis, to report thence by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army. The War Department seems to be acting on the principle of ordering West all heads of bureaus whom it wants to get rid of. It has already out there Adjutant General Thomas, Surgeon General Hammond, Quartermaster General Meigs, and Commissary General Taylor, and, every indication here is, that two or three more will speedily follow them.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department will not, probably, ask for much legislation this winter. The last Congress gave the Secretary authority to borrow nine hundred millions of dollars. Of this amount he has only used the fifty millions recently negotiated through the N. Y. Banks. Ten millions more of this have just been drawn, leaving twelve and a half millions yet to be drawn.

APPLICATIONS FROM WIVES OF SOLDIERS.

Applications from the wives of soldiers, made to the Land Office, cannot be received, as by the provisions of the Act persons are required to make declaration in person. Legislation will probably be had on the subject during the next session.

DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES.

The Navy Department estimates for next year are about one hundred millions, forty millions more than last year. The estimates presented from all the Departments, to the Secretary of the Treasury, are about twelve hundred millions.

LARGE PAYMENTS.

The largest payments ever made at the Treasury, in any one day, in the history of the nation, were made last Thursday, when over twenty five millions of dollars were paid out.

HARD NUT TO CRACK.

The Rapidan seems to be thought a harder nut to crack than the Rappahannock. More troops are called for, and meantime the army waits. Practically, all interest is still concentrated at Chattanooga.

MORE RATIONAL RAKES.

New National Banks have been established at Rimyra, New York, South Bend, Indiana, and Chillicothe and Cardington, Ohio.

OHIO STATE TREASURER.

The Ohio State Treasurer, Mr. Stone, who has been here for a few days, has returned home.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Second Lieut. J. D. Doyle, of the 1st Michigan, has been dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders.

JOHN ROSS.

John Ross, Chief the Cherokees, and others of the tribe, are here to consult with Commissioner Dale.

IN TOWN.

General Meade is in town.

### Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 11th, says: Thomas White, proprietor of the Abingdon House, was shot and mortally wounded, in a difficulty with Colonel Clarence Prentiss.

*Raleigh, N. C., Nov.* 8.—Weldon advices state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Covington on Friday, filled with troops. It is thought that another force, from Newbern, of 2,000 cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery, designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them.

Jeff Davis arrived at Richmond on the 8th.

The *Enquirer* is much excited at the result of the North Carolina election, which has sent one or two peace men to Congress.

The Richmond papers say that the Yankee prisoners are soon to be sent to Danville, Lynchburg, and other places.

The Richmond *Examiner*, after giving a statement of the capture of two of their brigades, says: It is believed that Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats. The *Enquirer* demands the dismissal from their army the Brigadier who commanded the captured brigades for their disgraceful negligence.

The *Enquirer*, of the 10th, says that there is no material change at Charleston. The Yankees keep up a continuous fire day and night, but with little loss, and confidence is as strong in Charleston as ever.

A Charleston correspondent of a Georgia paper says that should the Yankees try the strength of our land forces they would get the worst thrashing an army ever received. Every day adds to our strength, while it lessens theirs.

A rebel correspondent writes to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, from Missionary Ridge, that our extreme right now occupies Loudon, which gives us the command of the Tennessee river at that point, bringing our forces within 23 miles of Knoxville. Important movements are expected in that direction. The rebels evacuated their fortifications at Loudon on our approach.

The *Examiner* states that five pieces of cannon are now planted in position, bearing on the prisoners at Belle Isle, and any demonstration to overpower the guard, will result in thinning out their numbers amazingly.

Rebel papers contain the following dispatch:

*Narrows, near Dublin, Nov.* 8.—Our cavalry yesterday, captured at Rogersville, 850 prisoners, 4 cannon, 3 stands of colors, 60 wagons, and 1000 animals. Our loss was 3 killed and 8 wounded. (Signed.)
R. RANSON, Maj. General.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 11th, says: Reinforcements under Gen. Imboden, met the retreating troops of Gen. Echols near Sweet Spring, in Monroe county, Va., some forty miles from Christianburg, the nearest point on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and checked the further advance of Gen. Averill's Yankees. More fighting was expected before the latter would relinquish their design of destroying the railroad.

The same paper says: Passengers by the Fredericksburg train report that a larger portion of the army had arrived at Jominy, 18 miles from Fredericksburg, and that Meade is rapidly advancing towards that city, where the decisive contest will probably take place.

### Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Legislature, to-day, passed the bill to make the pay of the Massachusetts colored regiments equal to that of the white troops. In the Senate, numerous propositions, regarding bounties, pay, &c., to encourage volunteering, were discussed, but no action taken.

**From Cairo—Operations of the Marine Brigade—The Steamer Sunny Side Destroyed by Fire—Thirteen Lives Lost.**

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 12th, gives an account of the operations of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which at present is under the command of Col. Curry. Three rebel mails were captured recently. The first was exclusively from Texas, bound to Richmond. It contained valuable information. The last, from Richmond, contained important documents and letters. One of the latter was from Jeff. Davis, in reply to certain parties, asking their opinion as to the propriety and expediency of empowering bands to destroy steamboats. He says he sees no objection to the plan, and construes the act of the rebel Congress to authorize the formation of bands for such purpose. The brigade has been quite active lately in keeping the enemy at a respectable distance from the river. A party is now in pursuit of Montgomery's guerrillas, who recently burnt the steamer Allen Collier, with good prospect of success. Col. Curry captured nearly a million and a half dollars of Confederate money, and fifty prisoners during the past month. The brigade pays its own way, cuts its road and forages on the enemy. Gen. John A. Elliott, who has been North some time past, soon resumes command of the brigade, and under circumstances which augur the best possible results.

The steamer Glasgow, from Memphis on the 12th, brings the painful intelligence of the burning of the steamer Sunny Side, about five o'clock yesterday morning, opposite Island No. 16, twenty-eight miles below New Madrid. She had a large passenger list and a heavy freight. Among the latter were 1,380 bales of cotton, which, with the boat, was totally destroyed. The boat took fire from the sparks of the chimney, igniting the cotton. The boat run ashore, and the engines kept in motion to keep her to the bank. The exite from the boat being insufficient, many of the passengers were obliged to jump overboard, several of whom were drowned. The scene is described as most terrible. Of the thirteen female passengers only four escaped. Of the eight children, six were lost. About thirty persons in all were drowned or burned. Among the lost were Mr. Boyd, wife and child, of Memphis; sister of Major Roswell, wife of an army Surgeon, name unknown, Mrs. Van Buren, daughter of Mattie, of Detroit; Mrs. Blake, Mr. George Cox and child, Mrs. Creswell and two children, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Strong, John Powers, fireman, four deck hands, names unknown, negro woman; belonging to Major Brooks. The money of the boat was lost. The Glasgow brought the survivers here, the most of whom lost everything they passessed.

**Siege of Fort Sumter.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—A gentleman who arrived in this city, to-day, direct from Charleston Bar, expresses great confidence in the progress of operations now going on there, and predicts the capture of the Fort in a few days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore *American* correspondence, from Charleston harbor, of the 11th, says: The monitors Montauk and Passaic had returned from Port Royal, fully repaired. The gunboat Nyphise had joined. The bombardment of Fort Sumter goes on without unusual incident. The rebel fire was not serious. The monitor Patapsco recently threw five shells into Battery Bee compelling the rebels to desert their guns for a time.

Gen. Gillmore recently throw three ordinary shells into the centre of Charleston to try the range of his guns. The correspondent presumes, however, that Charleston will not be shelled till the monitors are in position, when its surrender can be demanded according to all forms and usages of war. The rebels have at least 2000 negroes working on the batteries on Sullivan's and Jones' Island, but many of them will be found useless when the great trial comes. The correspondent concludes that the prospect of easy and successful results were never more promising than now, and indirectly refers to an experiment recently made so full of success that the rebel obstructions no longer are to be feared, stating his firm conviction that we will have Charleston or its ruins between now and Christmas.

**From Newbern, N. C.**

NEWBERN, N. C., NOV. 10.—Major General Peck made a reconnoissance of the Chowan river, near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., with Commodore Flusser and the Whitehead, Delaware, and Miami. As he was some 250 miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the cooperation of Major General Foster, from Fortress Monroe. The rebels were apprehensive of some move upon Weldon, and they burnt the bridges over the Wiccacon river and other principal streams.

Chas. Henry Foster has recently returned from an exhibition to Pasquatank and Perquemans counties, and brings a number of recruits. He found a strong Union feeling in the region visited. This section is not protected by the Federal forces.

Four large steamers engaged in running the blockade of Wilmington, have been captured within the last three days. One was laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and clothing. One was loaded with salt petre and lead, and the others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was $200,000.

The State debt of North Carolina, amounting to upwards of one million dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade runners, in which the State Government was largely engaged.

### Washington City Items.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 14.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* says:

By the direction of the President of the United States, Major Chas. J. Whiting, of the United States Cavalry, is hereby dishonorably dismissed the service for disloyalty, and for using contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States.

Major Generals Meade, Newton and Pleasanton, and Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick arrived in town last night. It is understood that Gen. Meade proposes, should the situation of affairs at the front admit, to attend the inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The army will be represented on that occasion by a detachment from each division of the army engaged in that battle.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned here in the social circles by the discovery of forgeries of paymaster's checks to a considerable amount, by the young son of a leading banker of this city. His father has advanced an amount equal to the sum required by the forger for one or more paymasters, but declines to go further.

Orders have been issued to the commandants of the Navy Yards to reduce the labor employed fifteen per cent.

**The Richmond Prisoners—Nominated for Mayor—Non-Reporting Conscripts to be Arrested.**

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.—The *Post* says that the Government has authorized Gen. Neil Dow, at the Richmond prison, to draw upon Gen. Meade for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners.

Jasper Roots was nominated for Mayor today by the Tammany Democrats.

Non-reporting drafted men are to be arrested immediately, and the city is to be placarded with posters containing their names and residences.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—H. C. Trumbull, of the 10th Connecticut regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, was exchanged on last Wednesday. He says that two days previous to his leaving the Libby prisoners, the officers' daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bran and water. No meat had been served for several days. R. Hazel, the Quartermaster, told the prisoners it was not his fault; that he had none to give them; that hay he had been unable to