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DRY-GOODS JORRERS. g 1861. FALL Ö

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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BILLIAED TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
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superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work, au25-6m

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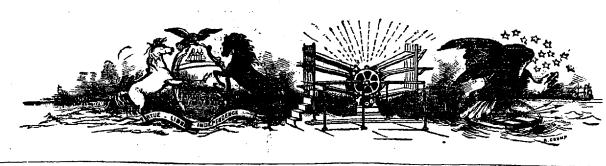
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They collect Notes, Drafts, &c., and Bills, with or without Goods. Their Express is the oldest in the United States. Express Charges on a single case, or small lot of Goods, are less than by any other conveyance. sel0-2m



A TEGG.

VOL. 5.—NO. 82.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

E N'S HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

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W. S. STEWART & CO., SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

We have just received a full line of Comprising, in part, PLAIN BLACKS,

BLACK BEAVERS. BLACK TRICOTS, &c. > Also a small lot of

REPELLANTS. The attention of the trade is invited to these Goods. oc24-tf COMMISSION HOUSES.

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BLEACHED COTTONS. Bay Mill, Lonsdale, Hope, Blackstone, Greene Mfg. Co., Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestown, Slatersville, Belvidere, BROWN COTTONS.

redonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle, Mechanics' and Farmers' Union, &c. CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester DENIMS AND STRIPES.-Grafton, Jewett City. Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS .- Slatersville, Agawam, Shep SILESIAS. - Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill. WOOLENS.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. BROAD CLOTHS .- Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenhar CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.—Greenfield, Gav's SATINETS.—Bass River, Crystal Springs, Convers-ville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Brothers, Bridgewater.

Fiannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3m WILLIAMS' FLANNELS

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OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS, FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS. GREAT FALLS

LACONIA. LYMAN. LOWELL CABOT. CHICOPEE, and HAMPDEN. BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, AND ARMY GOODS.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M BOHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE

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THE REBELLION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

About New Books. There is considerable briskness, at last, in the publishing business, and it is a good sign when people can spare money to purchase CHARLESTON THE SUPPOSED DESTINATION.

books. In this country alone does a man get DRAWERS. full value for his money expended in a book store. In England, on the average, a book costs about four times what it sells for here. Dickens' "Great Expectations" is published at \$7.50 in London, without any illustrations, whereas, paying \$5,000 for the right to republish it, besides a large sum expended on original engravings, Peterson sells it here at from \$1.50 to 25 cents. Charles Reade's new book, "The Cloister and the Hearth; or, Maid. Wife, and Widow; amatter-of-fact romance,") sells for \$7.50 in England, in plain boards, but has been republished by Rudd and Carleton, strongly and neatly bound in muslin, at CLOAKING CLOTHS in UNION and ALL-WOOL, \$1.25. Messrs. Harper have brought out, at \$2, with a map of Southern Africa, and a score of some of the finest engravings ever executed on wood, Charles John Andersson's volume, (8vo. pp. 414,) "The Okavango River; a narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure, the English price of which is \$6. Here, too, is the Westminster Review, for October, received from W. B. Zieber, which

costs \$1.50 per number in England, and is

eproduced here at 25 cents.

This same Westminster Review contains one of the best articles we have yet read upon Mormonism. There is a paper upon Count Cavour, some months too late, because other English periodicals had previously exhausted that subject. In an article on "Biography, Past and Present," immense praise is given to the "Biographic Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne," (second edition,) while the critic passes by, without any notice, the more recent and infinitely better "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," now in course of publication by Messrs. Didot, of Paris, and fast approaching completi he reviewer says, "Gray, although one of the most profound scholars of his time, was accustomed to say, that could he make his own Elysium, it should be the one that allowed him to lie on a sofa and read the memoirs of Sully, De Retz, and other chronicles of the gossip, as well as the weightier matters of the League, and the Fronde." Upon this we beg to remark that Thomas Gray never said any thing of the sort. He. an elegant poet, and the laziest of literati, did write to his friend West, "Now, as the paradisaical pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing on the flute and lying with Houris. be it mine to read eternal new romances of Marivaux and Crebillon." He never once mentioned Sully, nor De Retz, the League nor the

Fronde, and the Westminster Review, which

long has been avowedly irreligious, here exh-

ibits itself as mendacious also.

Touching another new book-Andersson's "Okavango River" - we may remind our patient public that Messrs. Harper, its publishers, have exhibited a decided specialty in bringing out works of exploration, discovery, and adventure in Africa. We can count up, in this list, the various works of Captain Burton, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Barth, Gordon Cumming, the Rev. J. L. Wilson, Du Chaillu, (whose accuracy, once disputed, is now generally admitted,) and Mr. Andersson himselfwhose previous book on "Lake Ngami" is as well worth perusal as his new volume. With the exception of Livingstone, no traveller has traversed so much African ground as Andersson. The river Okavango, which he discovered, in Southwestern Africa, has the peculiarity of running, not into the sea, but into the interior of Africa. That river has to be explored. Mr. Andersson's party also discovered a great fresh-water lake named Onondova. Like Nimrod and Gordon Cumming, he is a mighty hunter, and the most entertaining parts of his book are those in which, like Mansie Wauch, of sartorial fame, he gives his "adventures in the sporting line." Elephants, lions, giraffes, gnus, zebras, hyenas, jackals, antelopes, springboks, wild boars, panthers, rhinoceroses, alligators, leopards, ohe tahs, and so on, were the principal game, and we find Mr. Andersson mentioning " the bag-

ging of three elephants" as no very great feat, and dining, with no small relish, on a lion-steak. As we have already said, the engravings, whole-page size, are very fine. The Barpers have also published, in a 12mo volume, "The Last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer," including her visit to Bayaria, Prussia, Holland, London, Paris, the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, the Mauritius, and a full account of travels through and residence in Madagascar. Mrs. Trollope was fifty years old when she published her first book, and Ida Pfeiffer was forty-five when she started on her first journey-when she completed her last, she had traversed 150,000 miles by sea, and 20,000 miles by land. This last record of hers is full of interest. It is prefaced by her bio-

graphy, written by her son. We are unable to learn from this, however, the year of her death. Her own note (p. 277) that she was sixty years old in October, 1860, is certainly FLANNELS, wrong—the year 1857 must have been intended, for she was born in 1797, and we believe that she died in 1858. The portrait in this volume is a good likeness. Of Charles Reade's new romance, we have only space to say that "The Cloister and the Hearth" is a story of the middle of the fifteenth century, when Louis XI reigned in France, Edward IV in England, and Philip "the Good" in Holland. The action opens in a small Dutch town, and ends in Italy. The hero and the heroine suffer more trouble than usually falls to the lot of young people—the fruit of their wedded union is the great Erasmus. This tale is very unlike any romance we ever read before. The author has literally thrown his mind into the mediaval age, and gives what painters call the local coloring, with remarkable effect. There are numerous faults in the story and its conduct—but there are numerous beauties, too. Above all, unlike most modern novelists—from Scott and Edgeworth down to Dickens and Thackeray-the heroine is by far the best-drawn and best-sustained character in the book. Her beauty and

grace, her piety and intelligence, her truthfulness and constancy, and, above all, her true womanly impressiveness are exquisitely charming, because strongly real. Surely, never before did Fiction create such A perfect Woman, nobly planned, n, to comfort, to cor and yet a Spirit still, and bright

With something of angelic light. We purposely do not detail the plot of this romance, for we wish the reader, even as we did, gradually to unravel it for himself. The pirated Boston reprint of "Great Expectations," printed in almost illegible type on miserable paper, has the novelty of giving more than the author's words! It supplies a distinctive, yet not distinct, title to each of the fifty-nine chapters, and, when Bfddy reyeals to Pip that she has just been married to Joe, some improver upon Dickens throws in, Joe, some improver upon Dickens throws in, as a parenthesis, the following curious sentences: "The frailty of human hopes. The bliss of simple, unalloyed affection. The bliss of simple, unalloyed affection. The projectes, profess, profes priceless, peerless, endless love of woman. Oh bless God, all who know it, for that better and more enduring love, manifested by the Cross of Christ." This ultra-pious exclamation is almost profane, stuck into the middle of a novel; but profanity and theft are twins. To rob Dickens and then pass off such stuff as this for his, reminds one of the Gipsies, who, to prevent recognition, disfigure the children

The numerous admirers of the late Elizabeth Barrett Browning will learn with pleasure that she has left sufficient unpublished and uncollected poetry to make another and final volume. It will soon appear.

Since the bombardment of Fort Sumpter about 7,000 scamen have been booked in the New York, and 29,000 at other navalrendezvous—Washington, Philadelphia. Boston, Portsmouth, Buffalo, &c.—making an aggregate of 38,000 men. The number of men enlisted in the regular army during the same time is approximately as follows: For general service, 2,000; for the nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, 10,000—making a total of 12,000 men.

THE GREAT ARMADA.

THE EXPEDITION SAFE.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF BEAUREGARD.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. DESIGN OF THE REBEL GENERALS.

MORE TROUBLE AT WARSAW.

UNION CONFIDENCE IN GEN. SHERMAN.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Doings of Gen. Lane's Brigade. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

STIRRING SPEECH OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Fonthess Monnoe, Nov. 4, via Baltimore .-The steamer Belvidere, one of the expedition, laden with horses and stores, returned to Old Point on Monday noon, and reported that she had been separated from the fleet during the storm of Friday, and a portion of her upper works being stove and otherwise so roughly handled that she was compelled to return. Twelve of the horses were

killed. Her captain knew nothing as to the rest of the fleet. About three o'clock this afternoon the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived here and reported that she passed the whole fleet, moving along finely, on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and the officers have no doubt that the fleet entered Bull's Bay early on Sunday morning and landed within twenty-five miles of Charleston. This part of the coast is but slightly fortified. A Norfolk paper of Monday morning says that the destination of the fleet is known to be Port

Royal Entrance, which is sixty miles south of Bull's No less than sixty contrabands came into Fortress Monroe, and to the fleet on Monday. They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk, but do not know where they have gone. The contrabands were picked up in boats and ca-

noes. One beat had twenty-four in it. Passengers by the flag of truce boat say that no information had been received there in relation to the fleet, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The Day Book mentions a rumor that General Beauregard had resigned, and also publishes a despatch from Richmond, mentioning the same rumor as afloat there. The Fleet Spoken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The back Honduras reports that at daylight of the 2d inst., (Saturday,) between Cape Fear and Charleston, she passed a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamors and two large ships. The gale of wind Speculations in Regard to its Destination. "Aga," one of the Washington correspondents of

the Baltimore Sun, asys:

The reasons why the best opinion here points to Brunswick, Ga., as the destination of the great naval expedition, are that that point is much better calculated than any other point south of 0td Point for the harboring of numerous results of deep draught. It is understood to be the main daning of the expedition to open ports on the border of a cotton-growing region; but to effect that particular object, bettler. Beardrut, in North Carolina, nor Witnington would answer. Nor are their harbors good.

As Charleston and Savannah are points of convergance of net-works of railroads in the interior, very large bodies of troops could be concentrated at those points. So also they could be concentrated at those points. So also they could be concentrated at Beaufort, S. C., which is on a railroad that runs between Savannah and Charleston. But there is no direct railroad communication between the latter cities and Brunswick, which lies in a region where the very best of cotton is produced. A railroad from Brunswick intersects one running southwesterly from Savannah to points near Tallahasseo, Florida. A railroad from Fernandina, Florida, the Baltimore Sun, sava;

A railroad from Fernandina, Florida, runs west to the same point and connects with the former. Neither of the roads extends on to Pensa cola, as laid down on some of the cheap maps.

The New York Herald, yesterday, editorially remarks: The general impression is, and the general hope is, that the destination is Charleston; but some of our wise astrologers, who profess to know the plans of General Sherman and Commodore Dupont, say that Bull's Bay, some twenty-five miles this side of Charlest and the manufacture of the commodore Charleston, or the deep and exactous harbor of Port Royal and Beaufort, some fifty miles the other side of Charleston, will be the point of debarkation of the land forces under General Shorman. We, of course, cannot tell whether the landing will be at

the neut torces under General Shorman. We, of course, cannot tell whether the landing will be at the one or the other, or at either of these places.

Bull's Bay has water enough, and is very convenient to Charleston in the matter of distance; but then Bull's Bay and Bull's Island are flanked on the mainland by an extensive morass, bearing the fearful name of Hell Hole Swamp; and God forbid that our brave Union soldiers under General Sherman should become entangled among the bogs and jungles of Hell Hole Swamp. Bull's Bay and Bull's Island, moreover, have a shartling affinity in sound to Bull Run and Big Bethel, and Ball's Bluff. Notwithstanding all this, however, while Bull's Bay would form a good temporary resting place for our squadron, Bull's Island would answer equally well for a temporary rendezvous for our land forces; for there, against any land forces of the enemy, our troops would be protected by the gloomy morass of Hell Hole Swamp.

But we should prefer the deep and spacious inland waters of Port Royal, for they are connected with good land communications to Charleston, and are convenient to the great railway which connects Charleston with Savannah, and one between those Charleston with Savannah, and one between those two ports; so that from Port Royal or Beaufort General Sherman and our fleet could strike at Charleston or Savannah upon twenty-four hours' notice. But speculations are superfluous, in asmuch as at any moment we may receive some definite in-telligence of the arrival of our great expedition at its destination, and of the elevation of the Union flag once more upon the "sacred soil" of South

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. From Southeastern Kentucky. We published a telegraph despatch in our issue of yesterday morning to the effect that Gen. Nelson, commanding the Union troops in southeastern Kentucky, had advanced and taken possession of Prestonburg. In regard to Gen. Nelson's command. the Cincinnati Times, of Saturday evening, says: The command of General Nelson, now marching on Prestonburg, consists of the following regi-

ments:
Second Ohio, Colonel Harris; Twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Norton; Thirty-third Ohio, Colonel Dill; Fifty-nigh Ohio, Colonel Fife; and the Kentucky troops under Cols. Metcalf, Marshall, Apperson, and Grigsby, with a battery of six guns, in charge of one company of the 1st Ohio Artillery Regiment. On the 28th instant, the headquarters were at Camp Wadsworth, Hazel Green. Col. Marshall, in command of 350 men as the advance, took possession of the passes over the Licking river near Licking ste. the passes over the Licking river, near Licking sta-The people in the mountains, under the protection

of the Federal volunteers, are coming forward in great numbers to renew their allegiance to the Go-vernment, especially those who have been tinetured with Secession. The proclamation of Gen. Nelson they have been misted by wicked leaders, and seem anxious to return to their homes in peace.

The triumph of Harris' regiment at West Liberty was a brilliant one. The regiment marched twenty-seven miles in thirteen hours, mostly in the night, to surprise the rebels. The road, too, was one almost impassable to horses, and the regiment, be it remembered, was in a drenching rain, without overcoats. In the engagement twenty-three rebels were killed, and not a loyal soldier scratched. The Designs of the Confederates to Subugate Kentucky. The Louisville Journal of Saturday says:

Polk's army at Columbus, only six or seven thousand being left at the latter point; he has been reinforced from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and the Indian tribes, and he is expecting large reinforcements from the armies in Virginia.

But will he be along herein twenty days? We But will he be along herein twenty days? We know that leading Secessioniets here have an undoubting faith that he will be; that he will take possession of Louisville, establish martial law, do all things according to his own will, seize Frankfort and the State archives, and disperse the Legislature if it should be in session, and make our city the winter quarters for a portion of his army, and Cincinnati for another portion.

The Union military authorities in Kentucky, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, &c., and at Washington, must be well aware of the movements, the pro-

Buckner has already been reinforced from Gen.

bable movements, and the possible movements, of the enemy, and cannot fail to adopt measures of suitable vigor to counteract them. The United States Government well understands that it is in-

dispensable to the prosperity of this war, on the part of the United States, that Cincinnati and part of the United States, that Uncinnati and Louisville, and Lexington and Covington, and the capital of Kentucky, shall not fall, even for a day, into the hands of the Confederates, and we cannot doubt that the Government, understanding this, will, if necessary, pour a powerful reinforcement into Kentucky within the next two weeks, to render such a result impossible. But our Kentuckians lowing items of interest: into Kentucky within the next two weeks, to render such a result impossible. But our Kentuckians must place only partial reliance upon aid from abroad. If their State be saved at all from subjugation, slavery, disgrace, ruin, they themselves must do a very large part towards saving it. If they will not rise up now, even now, and put farth, in the cause of freedom, the whole might of their free right arms, invigorated by the spirit of strong, free hearts, it were a thousand times better for them.

them, soul and body, that they should be dead than alive. Rebei Outrages. The Louisville Democrat says:

We make the following extract from a letter from Columbia, of the date of the 29th: "It is awful to see the men come in from Tennessee and the lower part of the State. They all give in the most horrid stories of the hardships which the people in their sections undergo. They come in daily by the hundred. If the Government would take the proper steps, five thousand men could be collected here in three weeks. The Secessionists are robbing and plundering the whole country south of here. The men are anxious to get back home and fight. They are urgent for a fight. The Government is buying all the corn about this section of the country, and paying hard each for it. There will hardly be enough, as the crops are rather meagre." The Louisville Democrat says:

The Camp Wild Cat correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

I to-day conversed with several men from the mountain regions. They all tell a sad tale of their suffering and distress, having been driven from their homes by the merciless foe, respecting neither age nor sex. One old man of over sixty years of grown age, were foreed to leave their homes, by the approach of these Vandals, and that for the last six weeks they had not dared to sleep in a house, for fear of being shot or taken prisoners. They have during that time been obliged to sleep beneath rocks and in dark caves; sometimes experiencing great suffering from cold and hunger, the women being obliged to watch their opportunity for carrying food to them.

Their guns they are obliged to keep hid only at such opportunities as they can find to emerge from their hidding-places and use them to an advantage on the rebels. There is one dare devil of a mountaineer, of whom they told me, that frequently succeeds in popping over a Secesh. The rebels have in vain tried to catch him. Ho will appear among the cliffs and rocks, pc, offlis hidn, and is gone again. The rebels say they know the crack of his rifle, but ney can never get the man. They stated that about 1,500 muskets had been sent into Knox county by the Government, of which number about 180 had fallen into the hands of the Secessionists. The remainder were all hidden, and would be brought out whenever they received sufficinnati Commercial says:

sionists. The remainder were all hidden, and would be brought out whenever they received sufficient protection to enable them to do so. They now begin to feel somewhat encouraged at the presence

The Central Kentuckian, published at Lebanon, Every day we hear of all kinds of depredations being committed in Green and the lower edge of Taylor county by lawless hands of Secessionists. A few days ago they visited the house of Mr. Lloyd Thurman in his absence, and stole a Colt's vifle, and demanded of Mrs. Thurman her gold wach. She told the scoundrels that it was not there; that Mr. Thurman had taken it with him. The black-guard replied. You are a damped light. She his guard replied, "you are a damned liar." Such is the material of which the Southern army to a great extent is composed.

Mr. Thurman, we understand, has been compelled to remove his negro property to Campbell-ville for safety. We also learn that the Secessionists

asve stolen several valuable mules from Mr The Louisville Democrat, of Saturday, says: Accounts from below, such as we can hear, indicate that Buckner's command is still continuing flimsy veil is thrown off. It is no longer an inten-tion to confiscate—in plain words, rob—a citizen because he may favor the Union, but marauding

bands lay waste the country—laying waste every-thing they can find, without regard to party, and burning what they cannot carry off.

We heard yesterday of a gentleman who arrived in our city, and who had himself been a Secession-ist. He says it is abound to talk of any regard for 18t. Me says it is absurd to talk of any regard for the rights of private property; that the army act more like an undisciplined mob in an enemy's country, than a regular force, and that while some of the Confederate officers may and doubtless do, try to prevent it, yet it is beyond their power. The men are almost wholly unrestrained in the country in which they are. country in which they are.

More Trouble at Warsaw. On Tuesday evening last the Louisville and Cin-ciniati mailtest took up a detachment of Home Guards from Vevay, Ind., to Warsaw, Ky., and as they landed at the latter place, they were met by a messenger from the Federal camp near the town, who reported that a number of mounted rebels had just ridden up to the Union outposts and were fired upon by our troops, with what result he was unable to say. The Federal force was small, and as they feared an attack from superior numbers, he was sent to Warsaw to procure reinforcements. Forty or fifty men at once started for the scene. When the direction of the camp, but nothing further was the direction of the camp, but nothing further was known. The Confidence Felt in Gen. Sherman

General Sherman has been out here sponding General Sherman has been out here sponding several days and seeing how matters stood, but has now returned to Louisville. No one can be about General Sherman without very soon perceiving that he is one of the very ablest of men. He is a man of powerful intellect, and only a ninny would find fault with him on account of his abrupt manners. He is really a kind-hearted man, a just, upright man, but then you might as well try to dam the Nile with bulrushes as to turn him aside one iota from the straight line of duty. He butts you out of his way when you attempt it, pretty much as a lofrom the straight line of duty. He butts you out of his way when you attempt it, pretty much as a locomotive butts an impertinent little bull off the track, with just as little ceremony, and quite as effectively. He has in him the elements of a great commander. I am satisfied that there are not three men now in the service of the Government who are his equals. The confidence felt in him by everybody here is unbounded. He is so able, so prudent, so circumspect, that all believe he cannot be defeated. The officers tell many anecdotes of him, which show the interest they take in him. which show the interest they take in him.

He is a most able man, a prudent, alert, and safe man, just such, in short, as is needed in Kentucky

Reported Fight in Warren County. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal of November 1st, says: From Kentuckians who were in the city last night, we learn, that on Tuesday last, Colonel Burbridge, with a portion of his regiment, and a detachment of artiliery, attacked two hundred and fifty to three hundred rebel cavalry at Woodbury, and routed them, killing fifty, and taking several prisoners, with a large lot of camp equipage, small arms. &c.

arms, &c.
We also learn that the mill at Woodbury, which
has been employed in grinding wheat for the rebel
troops at Bowling Green, has been taken, and four
thousand bushels of wheat stored there, confiscated, thousand outsies of wheat sected alect, outside the use of our troops.

It is also reported that McHenry's regiment, stationed at Cromwell, Ky., was attacked on the 24th of October, by a large force of the enemy. The latter were beaten off, with what loss is not known. We lost one man in the fight.

The Union men along Green river are becoming fairly aroused, and will give the vandals a warm reception, wherever they find them.

Fears for General Nelson's Safety. A despatch was received at Washington on the 29th from General Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, stating that he had "intelligence that for several days the rebels had been retreating from that section." Simultaneously comes intelligence from the upper part of Kentucky that information had been received there, and was believed, that General Floyd, with 5,000 men and a strong battery, was making all speed to reinforce General John S. Williams, at Prestonshurg, in this State. manung an speed to remioree General John S. Williams, at Prestonsburg, in this State.

If Williams shall be thus reinforced, our gallant Nelson, it is to be feared, will have too great odds against him. We hope that he has been or will be able to put in his good blows quick enough to make able to put in his good blows quick enough to make them effective.—Louisville Journal.

Affairs at Paducah. The Paducah correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from that place, under date of Oct. 29, says:

Affairs here are quiet, and the works of defence alone occupy the attention of the Paducah garrison. Earthworks already encircle the whole city, and those around the Marine Hospital are being rapidly completed. To give increased security from attack, and render an approach by rebel artillery difficult, if not impossible, the forest, usually a covert for focs, has been used to thwart them, and its trees lie called in such positions that, passage over or among of Oct. 29, savs: focs, has been used to thwart them, and its trees lie felled in such positions that passage over or among them by anything with wheels is impossible.

Approaching from the land side a stranger would think Paducah had just been cut out of the forest, and that its circling belt of stumps and fallen timber marked the suburbs. It is now the strongest military position in the West, and will be a safe base to not from hereafter if Government finds it necessary to defend itself then as now. It would be much pleasanter, however, for volunteers to fight instead of spending their time digging and wheel-

from the Louisville Journal: From the Louisville Journal:

First, because he is a man, and the nation needs him—because the one, world-grasping question, which this struggle is to decide, is—Shall this nation die? Shall the Government of our fathers—the best that men eyer lived under, or heroes ever died for—fall a victim to the caprices of a rebellion in the first century of its existence?

Secondly, because prove nitizen, owes his life of bellion in the first century of its existence?
Secondly, because every citizen owes his life of life—his liberty—the better part of all he is, and has, to his country; and is in duty, honor, manhood, bound to give his life, if need be, in her just defence defence.
Thirdly, because a single arm, if wielded well, has often saved a nation, and may now save ours.
No one, however humble he may be, can know what help his single hand may hold until he gives it. Give it, one and all!

Fourthly, Kentuckians, because Kentucky needs

An Eloquent Appeal.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. The New Orleans papers, of the 21st ultime, have

been received in Louisville. They contain the following items of interest:

The free market in New Orleans, for the supply of the needy families of soldiers and poor people generally, has proved a great success. At the last opening of the market, supplies were furnished for from six to seven thousand impoverished citizens. The Vicksburg Whig exhorts the planters of the South to prepare for the coming year, by raising pork, beef, mutton, &c., such things as will gell, and enable planters to pay taxes. It says it can see no prospect that the blockade will be opened, and thinks there will be no peace until the South shall invade the North, which must be done next year.

year.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston

Maranys, of a recent date, says: Among the on

dits and floating rumors, I may mention the following: General Wise is dangerously sick; General

Toombs is said to have said there will be no fight at

Manages until next spring: there is enough tobac-Thombs is said to have said there will be no fight at Manassas until next spring; there is enough tobacco in England to last two years; ten thousand bales of cotton are at a certain point in Florida variting for the Yankees; we had a right sharp storm of wind and rain last night.

A letter to the New Orleans Crescent, from Columbus, dated the 16th of October, says the fortifications there progress slowly, but the indications are, that Columbus will yet be made a Gibraltar in point of strength. There are big guos, and guns enough mounted there. The writer says he is forbidden to speak of the strength of the place, but he choigh mounted there. The writer says no is for-bidden to speak of the strength of the place, but he thinks that precaution useless, as the adroit spies of the enemy, together with their gunboat observa-tions, place them in possession of all the intelli-gence desired. The regiments there work on the defences six hours each day.

defences six nours each day.

The Memphis Appeal expresses the opinion that the army of Gen. Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, has been ordered to Kentucky, and that it is the design of the Government to open a vigorous cambridge expired Toppenson. prign against Tennessee.

Governor Brown has been re-elected, in Georgia, by a majority of about 12,000 votes.

The Jackson Mississippian says the Hon, A. G.
Brown will be returned to the rebel Congress by general consent.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Confederacy met at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 16th ult. All the Bishops were present but Bishop During the session of the Commercial Convention, at Macon, on the 17th, the following resolutions were passed: 1. To sequestrate the property of such alien enemies as have sons in the Confederate army for the benefit of such

ions.

2. Approving the plan of the marine battering-ram invented by J. R. Butts, and recommending it to the Confederate States, and that a subscription be opened in the convention to put it in operation.

3. Declaring the importance of opening railway conmunication with the coal and from mines of North Care 4. Declaring that return cargoes of our produce should be turnished vessels bringing goods from foreign ports, but that no accumulation of produce should be allowed in our sca-ports,

5. Requesting the Post Office Department to establish postal relations with the European Governments as soon a possible.

The Convention, after adopting some other unimportant resolutions, adjourned at half past ten o'clock, to meet in Montgomery on the first Monday

n May, 1862.
The Florida and Massachusetts, rebel and Fe deral vessels, had an engagement off Ship Island on the 19th. After fighting an hour the *Florida*, the rebel vessel, withdrew. The Memphis Appeal of the 19th complains bit-terly that farmers in the neighborhood of Colum-bus. Ky., are not permitted by the military authobus, Ky., are not permitted by the military authorities to send their corn, wheat, and other products to the Memphis markets As a consequence, wheat and flour were becoming extravagantly high. A meeting of merchants was to be held on the 19th to take measures to correct the evil. The Mesilla Times of the 12th ult. saysan exten-The Mestita Times of the 12th uit. Says an extensive campaign is to be made against the Indians, so soon as it is known what the movements of the Federal troops are to be. The Times says several companies will be kept in the field, and the war must be one of extermination.

The Times announces that the Federal troops had abandoned Fort Craig.

The Norfolk Day Boon announces with a flourish that large numbers of counterfeit notes on

the Bank of Camden, S. C., were found in the trunks of the Indianians taken at Chickamacomico trunks of the Indianians taken at Chickamacomico.
It says the original plates are in the hands of
Northern people, and it has no doubt that Federals
have great numbers of the notes, with the design
of flooding the South with the worthless trash. An enterprising man is about to establish a glass manufactory in South Carolina.

A Government beef-packing establishment is to be organized on the Red river.

A bill, providing that Landers and brokers shall not charge more than five per cent for coin, has been brought forward in the Tennessee Legislature. ture.

The New Orleans Crescent says there is a large demand for gold in monetary circles there, which is sent over into Kentucky for the purchase of sup-Pies for the South.

From the tone of the Southern journals it is fair

to believe that the rebel army of the Potomac will winter in its present position if not driven out by the grand army of the Union. The papers and people of the South coursel the authorities to attack Washington, but the leaders hesitate.

The New Orleans Crescent expresses the belief that the Federal Government is concentrating men and supplies in Kentucky preparatory to an attempt to invade the South from this direction. to invade the South from this direction.

A despatch from Knoxville, Tennessee, to the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th instant, makes mention of the battle of Camp Wild-Cat. I have not seen the paper, but am informed that the despatch represents that Zollicoffer commanded in person; that the retreat was occasioned by some misconception of orders, and that the rebel loss in killed and wounded is put down at two hundred and sixty odd. As it is generally safe to estimate rebel losses as twice as large as admitted we may suppose they lest over

nerally safe to estimate rebel losses as twice as large as admitted, we may suppose they lest over AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is again in Washing ton, urging measures for the protection of the Unionists of that State. Property and life were never more unsafe. Almost every county is infested by roving bands of guerillas; and the events of the war and depredations of the armies, by bankrupting men, add daily to the number of desperate characters who live by pillage. Hons, James S. Rollins, Willard F. Half and Robert William the three ment are proving a Visit and Robert William the province of North James S. Rollins, Willard P. Hall and Robert Wil-son, the three most prominent Unionists of North Missouri, are now in St. Louis, virtual fugitives from home—their lives and the lives of their friends being threatened by gangs of Secessionists that roam the State. An efficient organization of Home Guards is needed for each county, as the national army gives no protection except where it is personally present. The immediate object of Gov. Gamble's visit is to obtain aid from the Government in armring and equipping the forty thousand militia authorized to be raised by the Legislature of the State. The militia will be composed of thoroughly loyal citizens, and will be able to defend its soil against all enemies—domestic and foreign—and leave the Government troops free to penetrate further south.

ther south. A Difficulty at Boonville. The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says: We are sorry to hear of trouble at Boonville, on

Sunday last, between parties who should act in har Surday last, between parties who should act in hurmony.

The force at that place consists of two companies of the Illinois Thirty-seventh, under Captain Payne, and about one hundred and seventy-five Home Guards, under Major Eppstein. Captain Powell, of the regular army, is quartermaster. Some dispute having arisen between Captain Powell and Major Eppstein, in reference to some contraband property, the former caused the latter to be put tinder aircet. Captain Kelser, of the Home Guards, still resisting the authority of the quartermaster, was waited upon by Captain Powell, with a file of ten soldiers of the Illinois companies. A dispute arose, when Captain Powell assaulted dispute arose, when Captain Powell assaulted Captain Keizer with award and rövölver, entting his hand severely, but the shots from the pistol failing to take effect. Capt. Powell, at the same moment, ordered his men to fire. The Illinois troops refused to fire, but Capt. Keiser's men, who had collected around him, did fire at Capt. Powell. One shot passed through his whiskers, another through one of his coat-sleeves, and still another carrying away the handle of a pistol which was in his belt. His escape from instant death was miraculous. Unfortunately some of the shots took effect on the Illinois troops, wounding severely three of the number. We are glad to hear that the matter here terminated, and that good feeling exists as befere, between the Illinois and Missouri troops. The point of difficulty has been referred to the commanding officer at Otterville. commanding officer at Otterville.

Danger at Tipton. From Licut. Sawyer, of the First Kansas, we learn that a force of about 1,800 rebels, which has recently been collecting near Rocheport, have designs upon military stores at Tipton, and an attack may be expected from them at any hour. Tipton is in charge of the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, which now does not muster more than about 500 effective men, but these having so gallantly passed through the war in the Southwest, feel themselves a good match for more than twice their number. They are well prepared, and we rather incline to the belief have no great fears.

The following is from an appeal to Kentuckians, day was united, happy, and prosperous, but is now involved in one of the most important wars which the world has ever seen. Why we have been thus chastised by Providence is not the question now. Certainly it must be for some grievous sin. There was wrong somewhere, but he did not believe that it was in this State nor in this section of country. [Applause.] It was now our simple and plain daty to restore our country to its pristing grandour, and to that prosperity with which it has always been blessed, and which he firmly believed it would yet enjoy for all time to come. [Applause.] He was not vain enough to regard this demonstration as a mark of honor and respect to himself, but as a mark of approbation of the efforts of the Govern-ment. [Loud cheers, and noise from a man in the

Mr. Cameron proceeded to say that he was there to thank those before him and the patriotic men of this great city for what they had done for the cause of the whole nation. Out of a population of one million, New York has sent to the field of war no less than 35,000 men. But he was stare that, if the necessity should arise, she would be ready to send 100.008. [Tremendous cheers.] In the war of the Revolution, when we were only building up this Government, the little State of Mussach usetts, out of her population of 300,000 souls, not 56,000 armed men to battle for freedom and independence. [Cries of "Bully for Massachusetts," followed by loud and ringing cheers.] That was more than one for every five of her population. [Cheers.] At not time was Massachusetts more patriotic or more time was Massachusetts more patriotic or more time was Massachusetts more patriotic or more that if the energies of New York should ever be aroused, and a call be made upon her for men, even to the one-fifth of her whole population, she will be ready to send five hubdred thousand men to the defence of the country—[loud and long-continued cheering]—and more. She had not only sent her sons, but she had given her money—that commodity with which men are frequently less lavish than with the lives of their children. [Cries of "That's so!"] She has contributed her money to this holy cause, not only in thousands, but in millions; and, if need be, they will be ready with hundreds of millions for the salvation of that country and thet Constitution thousands, but in millions; and, if need be, they will be ready with hundreds of millions for the salvation of that country and that Constitution established by the blood of their fathers. [loud applause.] We certainly had some reverses in the applause.] We certainly had some reverses in the commencement of this struggle, and there were some excuses to be made for them. The people of the North are a working people, engaged for the last fifty years in the peaceful pursuits of civil industry. For more than fifty years the South had been meditating this foul rebellion, and were preparing for war, while the North was consolidating peace and harmony. They were not content with their own resources, but they began by stealing that which belonged to us. The honest was in the War Department not long ago stole all our munitions of war and sent them South; and when the rebels were ripe for revolt, they stole everything that they found ready to their hands. They inculcated and disseminated treason among the people. They stole the soldiers whom we had educated at West Point, that they might fight against their fathers and their brethren. There have been their fathers and their brethren. There have been reverses in every war, and we have had ours. But I believe we have passed our day of reverses [Loud cheers and continued applause.] When the war commenced we were without money, without men, without arms. All our money and arms had been stolen by those who had meditated rebellion. But now the case is very different. We have plenty of money, plenty of arms, and an abundance of men. [Loud cheers.] And more, we have the brave and gallant young General at the head of our army, [Enthusiastic applance, followed by three deafening cheers for General McClellan, and three more for the old have General Section.] the old hero. General Scott.] That young soldier is the idol of his troops, because of his solditude and care for them. In every costest, so far as his cureer has gone, he has been victorious. Since he has assumed the command of our armies his constant care has been to have his men disciplined and instructed in the art of war so as to insure a victory. structed in the art of war, so as to insure a victo when he shall be prepared to move with the im-mense host, at whose nead he now stunds. [Ap-plause.] The day of trouble has gone by. Let us wait patiently until our young general has perfected his arrangements, and he will pledge his life upon victory. [Prolonged applause] He was glad to meet his friends that evening. He belonged to the neighboring State of Pennsylvania. [Three cheers for Pennsylvania.] The time was when Pennsylvania was considered the grant State of the Victor but the North

TWO CENTS.

sylvania. [Three cheers for Pennsylvania.] The time was when Pennsylvania was considered the great State of the Union, but now New York had gone ahead of her. The wealth and enterprise of the Empire City had tended to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, while she had done no little to further the prosperity of New York. [Applause.] He would mention that out of her population of two millions, she has sent fifteen hundred more men to the wars than New York with her greater population. [Applause and laughter.] He only mentioned this as information to the people of New York, because he was certain that if they had known of this they would have completely outstripped the Keystone State [Loud laughter and applause.] Perhaps, however, this would incite New York to further eplistments, and when next they came to compare numbers he hoped that the Empire State would not only beat Pennsylvania by fifteen hundred, but by as many thousands as she pleased. [Loud applause.] Secretary Cameron concluded by saying that he was not a man of words—his whole life had been one of action; so, therefore, thanking them onee more for their kindness, he hegged leave to bid them good night. [Loud applause.] From the New York Tribune of yesterday. Secretary Cameron. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury arrived in this airth their Dopartments. They timed their visit to the journey of Gen. Scott, and made that the occasion of a demonstration of ersonal respect to the veteran commander, on his ay to retirement from his labors and his rank. Mr. Chase's visit was connected with the laterests of the Financial Department over which he so ably presides. Secretary Cameron inspected yes-terday the fortifications, which guard our harbor. terday the fortifications, which guard our harbor. He will go to-day to West Point, and thence to Springfield in Massachusatts, to examine the United States Armory. He will probably continue his journey to Boston, to inspect the defences of that city against attack from the sea.

E. Mr. Cameron's great labors in raising, equiping, and organizing the army with which the rebellion is to be crushed; the vigilance, wisdom, and practical ability with which he has guarded the public interests while providing for the sudden expansion. interests while providing for the sudden expansion of the military power of the nation from eighteen thousand men to half a million, are at last recognized by the country, and will soon be matter of history. At the age of 61, and in the possession of an ample fortune acquired in business enterprises, the Secretary took charge of the War Department at a time

tary took charge of the War Department at a time when its duties were more burdensome than ever rested upon any War Minister of France in the years of her greatest struggles, whether under the Republic or under the Empire. The national impatience has demanded impossibilities. When the magnitude of the contest we are engaged in has been appreciated by the people, and their destruitment to succeed has settled into an inflexible moral principle, justice will be done to Simon Cameron' administration of his enormous trust. The Army of the Potomac and Their Winter Quarters.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows: It will be a week at least, with the most favorable weather, before the roads are firm enough for an advance. The country may rest assured that Gen. McClellan means to advance, and to prosecute the war actively and unremittingly. He has no thought of going into winter quarters in front of Washington. Further Spatia it is not so cold and McClellan's intention is to winter in a milder region than even the south bank of the Potomac. I do not mean to say that he may not be disappointed. The natural elements may conspire pointed. The natural elements may conspire against him and prevent his moving, as this storm The Rebel Ministers Mason and Slidell

A private letter from the United States consul, at assau, N. P., dated October 28, states that there have been several arrivals from the blockaded (?) ports, one of which brought a nephew of Gen. Hardee. "I am under the impression," says the writer, "that he was on the lookout for arms and powder, which, I am officially informed, were to be shipped from England. Last week, the semed steamer Theodora, alias Gordon, Capt. Lookwood, direct from Charleston, chased the New York Underwriter's steamer Johnston into the very mouth of the harbor, but as Capt. Hoytwas near the lighthouse, she stood off for Havana, as the Captain of the Gordon told the Conchs who boarded her, that he had a lot of passengers for England, via Havana." Among them were Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and company. She was heavily armed.

Hard Lakor During the War and Conhave been several arrivals from the blockaded (? Hard Labor During the War and Con-

fiscation for Rebels. general orders issued from the headquarters of the Western Department by General Fremont, John Caldwell, Joseph Aubuchon, Hartley J. Philips, Thomas G. Childers, Joseph Baker, Philips, Thomas G. Childers, Joseph Baker, Philips Jackson, and Ulysses V. Vannousdoff, having been convicted of taking up arms against the Federal Government by a military commission, of which Major John McIlvain, Twenty-fifth Illinois Voluntain. teers, was President, were sentenced to imprison-ment at hard labor during the war, and to have their property confiscated for the use of the General Government. In the case of several others the sentence was remitted, in consideration of youth or other extenuating circumstances.

Federal Troops on ex-Senator Bright's Farm. We understand that the Thirty-ninth Indians we understand that the Inity-much indiana regiment has taken quarters upon Jesse D. Bright's farm, near Jeffersonville. It makes an excellent camp-ground for the loyal soldiers who have responded to their country's call. If the traitor is heart and soul with the enemy, it is no reason why his grounds should not contribute to the cause of the Government and the country. We only wish the traitor was mustered in the ranks, and mading the linear party is the music of the Union—Lead. "keep step" to the music of the Union.—Lor ville Democrat.

A Canadian Journal on the War

The Montreal Herald takes the Gazette, o f that

city, to task for the unjust reflections up on the

North in its struggle against the rebellior 1. The Herald concludes a long article thus: The war has not been made by the Nort h, but by the South. Its object must be determined by its authors; and that object is clearly enough declared to be the extension of slavery, wherever the South themselves a good match for more than twice their number. They are well prepared, and we rather incline to the belief have no great fears.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Secretary Cameron in New York.

Secretary Cameron in New York.

Secretary Cameron was serenaded at his hotel in New York, on Monday evening, by the Union Club of that city. In response to the compliment—

Mr. Cameron began by saying that he was extremely obliged at such a manifestation of kindleness as that exhibited that evening. He was guad to meet the gentlemen before him, representing, as they did, the great city of New York on the great question, because it was the greatest one ever known in the history of a country which the other day was united, happy, and prosperous, but is now involved in one of the most important wars which party free to act.

DOYLESTOWN, Nov. 5, 1861. The Ringgold. Regiment, One hundred and fourth Penusylvania Volunteers, enlisted within the last five weeks, r.nder the management of the gallant Col. Wm. W. H. Davis, and now encamped at Camp Larey, near this town, have received marching orders from Governor Curtin, and will break Fourthly, Kentuckians, because Kentucky needs it most—needs it now—this moment—while we write this word. Do you hear it? Needs it!

The watchword of Kentucky is "Defence!" "Defend her, every man, or sneek down into a second-hand grave, and be at least dumb as the heroic dead! You cant, you need you bids you rise. To arms, men, one and all! "It is not that the found in the context of the camp tearly on Wednesday morning, and leave here and mark of approbation of the efforts of the Governge tearly on Wednesday morning, and leave here and mark of approbation of the efforts of the Governge tearly on Wednesday morning, and leave here and mark of approbation of the efforts of the Governge tearly on Wednesday morning, and leave here and mark of approbation of the efforts of the Governge tearly on Wednesday morning, and leave here and will reach your city about 10.5 the regiment will discumbent from the context of t them by those in charge. The route will be down | Seques-trators.

Correspondence of The Press.]

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WHERLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by (to one address) 20.00 Twenty Copies, or over,

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

each subscriber,) each,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, L.SC For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an THE WEEKLY PARSE.

Fourth street to Washington. They will leave for Washington city at 4 P. M., via Wilmington end Baltimore railroad. No finer regiment than this has been fitted out for the war in this Commonwealth. The Colonel is a soldier himself, and knows the wants of a soldier, and has taken care to provide everything necessary for the comfort of his men. The procession will be preceded by their pioneers and fine regiments | band, and cannot fail o create a favorable opinion wherever they go. Very truly, yours, VOLUNTEER.

Exchange of Prisoners. November 5th, 1861, To the Editor of The Press :

Sin: I have read the letter of "Occasional" in year journal of this morning, and most heartily enderse the wisdom and justice of the views therein expressed. I advocated, and aided, to some extent, with my means and my 79te, the election of Mr. Limooln to the Presidency, and am, and have been from the first, an auflinching supporter of his declared general policy. But my mind has never comprehended that any possible good could result from the referal of the Administration to agree to receive from the rebels our brave defenders captured by them, in exchange for their soldiers whom the fortune of war had placed in our hands. And I confess I have looked with wonder on the self-sacrificing spirit with which the parents, wives, and children of the Federal troops now detained in loathsome prisons by the enemy, as well as the prisoners themselves, have submitted, without a murmur, to the inexplicable course of our rulers, so long persisted in of releasing captive rebels, virtually without condition, and r fusing to receive for them in exchange an equal number of our own heroic defenders, lest, by so doing, the independence of the rebel Government should seem to be acknowledged. No instance of devoted patriotism on the part of our people has been equal to this. So long as the hope may have been cherished by the Administration that the rebellion would be speedily quelled, their refusal to do any act which would raise the rebals to the dignity of belligorents was natural enough. But the moment it became obvious, as it certainly has been since the battle of Bull Run, that we had an enemy to cope with equal in skill to ourselves, quicker in movement, and of such abundant resources, both in men and materials of war, as to outnumber, and generally overmatch us in various conflicts, it is emazing that the masculine mind of the President did not at once brush away the diplomatic cobwebs by which it was sought to manacle it, on the important question we are considering. Indeed, as · Occasional " justly observes, the ground of objection taken by our Government to the exchange of prisoners loses all its force and significance, in view of the frequent interchange of flags of truce between our commanders and those of the enemy, which the necessities of war have made unavoids ble. Surely it cannot be contended that an agreement between the same parties to restore an equal number of each other's captives respectively held by them, would be any more than the reception and sending of flags of truce an acknowledgment by us of the independence of the Southern Govern-

Indeed, the very action of our Administration in allowing men taken in arms against the Government of the United States to return to their homes unpunished, proves that it is no ordinary revolt with which we have to deal. Why, then, shall our brave men, many of them wounded and mutilated, taken in discharge of their duty, be forced to suffer more than the common evils of war, themselves sufficiently severe, upon a mere technicality? Let us see whither a persistence in the present policy may lead us. Of the ultimate conquest of the armics of the Southern demagogues I presume none of us entertain any doubt, but who can say at whe period that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, shall be reached? In relative population, means, and military power, the South, however inferior to the North, is vastly nearer on a par with it than were the thirteen colonies with Great Britain when the war of the struggle with varying fortunes, most frequently adverse to our cause, the mother country was forced to abandon the contest. I have faith that in that respect there can be no parallel, nor in the result of the present war, even if it should outlest the present generation. But should it prove a long war, instead of a short one as we hope, does our Government propose to persevere in its pregent course respecting the national prisoners hold by the rebels, or (suppose I should say) would-be revolutionists? If precedents are wanted for a different course, the President and the learned members of the Cabinet can readily find them in the history of our own war of the Revolution, as well as in that of nearly every civil war since the middle ages. On this subject it is time that our rulers should be authoritatively addressed by the whole press and the whole people of the loyal States as with one voice. We offer you, in defence of our republican institutions, our power, our talents, our neans, our blood, without stint. Use them all with the requisite profusion; we tender them to the last man and the last dollar, subject to all the hazards of incompetent leaders and unfaithful agents, but we demand that you do not require of our noble warriors other risks and sufferings than those which are the legitimate offspring of war, such risks and sufferings as can have no beneficial effect on its successful prosecution. Give us back, for fresh duties, our parents, our husbands, our brothers, our children, from the postilential prisons of the South, detained there through your unwise adherence to an obsolete idea.

GENERAL NEWS.

without injury.

THE coffee and spice mills of Messrs. Downer & Co., at 43 and 45 Franklin streets, Chicago, were blown up on Saturday afternoon by the ex-plosion of a boiler. There were nineteen persons in the building at the time, all of whom escaped

THE number of deaths in New York, reported for the week ending November 4, was 391, being 10 less than the previous week, and 5 less than in the same week of 1860. Two thousand Enfield rides, purchased in Europe by order of the Kentucky Military Committee, arrive I yesterday. A reguliar system of signals by lights is.

put into op ration every night upon the Vinginia, shore. Responses from Mazyland are now seldom THE FO LLOWING Penesylvanians have reigned from the army:
Twenty-f third Regiment-Surgeon A. C. StilleThirty-f hird Regiment-Lieutenant Calonel F. Harlay 's Cavalry-First Lieutenant W. H. Kileier. Third, Harlan's Cavaby—First Lieut. Philander A. Fitze craid. Second Reserve—Colonel William P. Mann.

Four th Reserve-First Lieutenant Thomas G.

O. Harf the Reserve—Frank Lieutenant George W. Eigl ath Reserve—Second Lieutenant George W. Park! th Reserve-First Lieutenant Marshall Harts orn . To inth Reserve—Second Lieutenant Oscar Her SEVERAL cases of small-pox have appeared on board the Potemac flagship Harriet Lane. Two were sent up in the Horbert, and the Powhatan has gone to the Arsenel wharf to receive others to be brought up on the Mount Vernan.

he had more leaded matter in his column on the night of the 21st than he expected.—Louisville Journal. To-DAY the election for Presidential electors takes place in the eleven States forming the bogus Confederacy, and such of the rebellious States as have not held their elections will also choose at the same time their members to the Richmond Con-

ZOLLICOFFER is an ex-editor, but probably

About thirty Parrot guns are turned out at the West Point foundry now per week. Four hun-dred and fifty men are employed in the manufac-ture of these guns, as also in forming projectiles. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of General Robert Anderson, lately concluded to sell out and remove from Texas to Kentucky. He started from San Antonio, and proceeded toward Mexico. When twenty-seven miles out on his journey, he was over-taken by a detachment of rebel cavalry, sent for-the purpose by Col. II. E. McCulloch. Mr. Ander-son is now a prisoner, but his family proceeded to

THE PRESENT FOR COL. BAKER.—A magnificent horse, valued at \$600, which was to have been presented to Col. Baker on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. McClellan's staff. Another Expedition .- The next excitement on the tapis is the expedition which is now getting up under the auspices of Major General Butler and Brigadier General Burnside. It is to be composed mainly of New England men, and will strike in an unexpected quarter. GENS. SMITH AND LANDER.—Gen. Smith has recovered from his recent lilness, and is now in the field again. Gen. Lander is still confined to his house from his wound, but is slowly recovering. It will be weeks, however, before he will be able to resume active service in the field.

THE steamboat Igo exploded her boilers at Little Hocking, Ohio, on the 1st inst. One man was killed and fifteen scalded. The boat had been running for some time between Gallipolis and Per-kersburg. Lieur. Joel McGregory, the last Revolu-tionary pensioner in New Hampshire, died at New-port, New Hampshire, on the 31st October, at the age of 101 years. He was a prisoner in the "Old Sugar House" of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Empury, son of Mr. Augustus Embury, president of the Brooklyn Bank, was killed on Saturday evening at Fishkill Landing, by an unknown assassin, white proceeding to the residence of Gulian C. Verplank, where he was to spend the Sabboth PRICE TO BE MARKED DOWN .- Price of Mis THE WORST KIND OF TRAITORS .- The Southers

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8