DAILY PRESS, Twelve Cents PRE WEER, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS

DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariaby in advance fo THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Tunus Dot. LARS PER AMEUM, in advance

VOL. 5.—NO. 92.

PROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

COMMISSION HOUSES.

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

SHIRTINGS.

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

PROM THE

LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M BCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER

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Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

preparations:

25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.

25 hs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Vin Rai Colchici, in 1 h bottles.

100 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Pil Hydrarg., in 1 h jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL

MOORE & CAMPION

No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIAND TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be 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.

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING GLASSES,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

816 CHESTNUT STREET.

the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in

ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pury thases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices

EARLE'S GALLERIES.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-KY. Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,

TOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new

DUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-

THEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

IMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

WINE.—This approved brand of Clucinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Btreet.

824-6m

COGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castil-

Jon, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Sauvin Ainé, Olanger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAU-RETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT

MEDICINAL.

weichmed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Fry scient (to whom its combination will unhesitatingly b made known), it will always be found very beneficial and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, i may be used with safety, according to the directions, it all cases of short or long duration. For sale at FREDERICK BROWN'S,

Drng and Chemical Store,
N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Sts.,
oc19-s&w 6m Philadelphia.

The New Remedy for BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physical country and paying received from many sources.

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

remedy.
ELIXIB PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken

of, has recently been extensively experimented with in

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

For it is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLIUCK & CHENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-1y

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

London Cordial win, Dollard In bond and store.

CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,

DURE PORT WINE.

ce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all

816 CHESTNUT Street.

MMENSE' REDUCTION

LIARD TABLES.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

GOODS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AND OTHER MILLS.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

EVERETT,

IPSWICH,

GREAT FALLS

CHICOPEE, and

BARTLET MILLS.

HUTCHINSON,

LYMAN.

CABOT.

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PER ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1861. FALL Ö RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS, NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be gold at prices to suit the times. ze28-2m

TO CASH BUYERS. 1861. H. C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 303 MARKET STREET.

Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. \mathbf{E} N'S

HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

DRAWERS.

THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

CARPETINGS. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT.

I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Betail Sales, at Price LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS

UARPETS. from 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTBY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTEB; BOYAL-WILTON; EXTEA ENGLISH BRUSSELB; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS;

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF,

MODERATE PRICES. MILITARY GOODS. TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.

DUCKS. FLANNELS.

BLANKETS, AND DRILLS.

For sale by

SIMONS & GARSED, Agents,

No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET,

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ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. do. SHIRTS. 10,000 RED 500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

Manufacturers of Army Goods. 215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila ARMY CONTRACTORS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest Always on hand, a large stock of

CAVALRY BRUSHES, WAGON BRUSHES, And every Description of Brushes required for the Army.

KEMBLE & VAN HORN, ocl6-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. ARMY WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Sky Blue

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, for sale at the lowest prices BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE.

BENJ. L. BERRY, ULOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ARMY FLANNELS. Welling, Coffin, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Bre prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

DRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPE. PRICE LIST. 30 · · · · · · · 40 · · · 50 44 65 44 85 44

A liberal discount allowed to Dealers, and to those or-Gering in large quantities.

FACTORY—SEVENTH and Germantown road. S. A. HARRISON, oc15-tf Warehouse 1010 OHESTNUT Street

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.

Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a farge assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for Cash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and ocs-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada.

ACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
SALMON, &c. —3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 8
ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted
schages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Hailfax, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities.
4,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
2,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
2,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. mex Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Hailfax Salmon.
2,000 quintals Grand Bank Codish.
600 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
205 No. 146 NOBTH WHARYES.

COTTON SALL DUCK

VAS, of all numbers and brands.

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

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Folts, from 1 to 3 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

108 JONES Alley. DOSTAGE STAMPS.—Twenty-fourat five per cent, discount. Apply at The Press office



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

pose that something like a simultaneous attack is intended at three or more points. This can easily be carried out, when it is taken into consideration

that there are between two hundred and seventy-

five and three hundred vessels, including vessels-of-war, steamers, and transports, composing the sup-posed great armada. Leaving forty-two vessels at Port Royal, they can come to New Orleans, Mobilo, and Pensacola with two hundred and fifty. In the

The Blockade and its Efficiency.

The Crescent also makes the following statement

wild estimate, even if it is supported by returns or statements in the departments at Richmond. The blockade was enforced off the mouths of the Missis-

sippi river on the 25th of May, at which time there were forty sail of vessels in this port outward bound, which were permitted to go to sea. The blockade commenced of Mobile and Pensacols shout the same

ime. Vessels were allowed to leave these ports

seventeen schooners in attempting to run the gaunt-

et between New Orleans and Texas ports. There

have been only three or four vessels from Europe—one the Bermuda—that have successfully run the blockade. Some few West India traders have

met with success on the Carolina coast. It is mis-

leans via the river for over five months, and only one via the lakes from a foreign port. Great Bri-tain and France recognize the closing of our ports, whether it is effectual or ineffectual. It is, how-

made a successful trip from that port to Cuba and

The Negroes at Work on Fortifications.

The following appears in the Memphis papers :

groes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow, to

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer's Plans

The Louisville Journal, of the 16th inst., says:

It is reported at the Crab Orchard that Zollicoffer ad blockaded the road from Cumberland Gap to

ward movement of our troops, while he moves his

the latter may contemplate.

The proximity of our forces in Southeastern Kontucky, under Generals Thomas and Schoepff, to the

Tennessee line, and the number of fugitive Ten-

nessens in our army who are thoroughly acquainted with the various paths across the Cumberland and the Long Mountains, render it highly probable that frequent communications have been field with the friends of the Union in East Tennessens these work was a few the same and the communications have been field with the friends of the Union in East Tennessens these works are sent the communications.

see, those very men of whom it was said in the Nashville despatch to the Memphis Avalanche, of Monday last, that they "did not vote at the recent election for the reason, it is understood, that they do not acknowledge the Confederate Government." These patriots, we cannot doubt, have, by preconcert with their friends in Kentucky, destroyed the beidges in order to precent Calif.

destroyed the bridges in order to prevent Zolli-coffer from being reinforced. We therefore think that the movements at London, in Laurel county,

contemplate a consolidation of all our forces for

contemplate a consolidation of all our forces for a forward movement through Knox county, by the way of Barboursville, to the Cumberland Ford. Gen. Nelson has doubtless prostrated the Secession movement in Eastern Kentucky, and he can readily hold the disaffected in check while Gen. Thomas pushes forward, or Nelson may perhaps pass over into Virginia along the headwaters of the Big Sandy, and menace the southwestern part of that State. Whatever may be resolved upon, it seems quite clear that Zollicoffer can no longer say, as he did in his boasting letter of Sept. 16, to Gov. Magoffin, that if the Federal forces will withdraw from their menacing position, the forces under his command shall be immediately withdrawn. He has already been driven back, and Kentucky, appreciating the "religious respect" he feels for her. has determined that he shall be expelled entirely from her soil.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rear Guard-Price's Camp-He is

Special Despatch to the St. Louis Democrat.1

Rebels, Etc.

Southward Bound-No Intention of

Giving Battle-The Devastation of the

[Special Despatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

STRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Nov. 11—A. M.—
The rear guard of the army consists of the brigade of General Wyman and portions of the divisions of Generals Asboth and Sigel. The latter is in command, and will bring up the rear. No one anticipates any interruption from the enemy, who at last accounts had again pulled up stakes and were southward bound; besides that, they will not care to follow too closely after Sigel. Price encamped Friday night at Pineville, the county-seat of Me Donald county.

Donald county.

McCulloch's force diverged from the main army at Cassville, and on Friday was in Carroll county, Arkansas, also southward bound. This shows conclusively that the rebel leaders have no idea of

giving us battle.

Price's foraging parties are devastating the counties to the south and west of Springfield, for the evident purpose of impeding the progress of any pursuing force. Several flouring mills on the Cassville road, below Wilson's creek, have been burned.

The property of Union citizens receives no quarters from these bands. The incendiary torch is applied

to everything, sometimes to the dwelling itself. The Union citizens of Springfield and vicinity are leaving en masse in company with the army. Their experience with the rebel soldiery has not been

such as to lead them to desire a further acquaint-

ance. Those who have wagons and horses, load them with their families and a few articles of furni-

tal here since the battle of Wison's creek, has
them under his charge.

It is stated that Price intends wintering in Crap
Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas, and about
twelve miles south of the State line.

The rebels had not, probably, heard of the re
trograde movement on the part of the Federal army

much before last evening.
Gen. Wyman's brigade is just leaving for Rolla.
He will be followed by Gen. Asboth to-morrow, and Gen. Sigel on Wednesday.

Retrograde Movement. [Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

CAMP GRANT, Headquarters Gen. Wyman's Brigade, 16 miles south of Lebanon, Tuesday evening, Nov.

forces to aid Buckner.

"We regret to learn that several thousand ne-

ete fortifications. There are many counties sissippi which have not furnished negroes for

leading foreign Governments to make assertions o this character, that the blockade is easily avoided, when not a vessel has entered the port of New Or-

"WAR PRESS."

The intense interest everywhere felt in the mighty con test in which the Armies and Fleets of the Nation are

TORNEY'S

engaged, ON THE POTOMAC. IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. IN KENTUCKY.

IN MISSOURI, ON THE SEA COAST and elsewhere, and the existing demand for a Weekly ournal that will furnish a full and accurate account of Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest was news, and to those who desire to preserve in a convenien

the thrilling events of this exciting and ever-memorable eriod, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Comp, to Peaceful form for future reference, a correct History of the SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, Great Rebellion, has induced me to commence, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861. the publication of a GREAT WAR PAPER, (in lieu of the present issue of the Weekly Press,) to be called "FORNEY'S WAR PRESS." It will be printed in perior style, on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, and the number will present the following ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, viz :

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING. Illustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some lo ality where important operations are in contemplation RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS om all parts of the country, received during each week by Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources of

THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL," whose epistles from Washington during the last thr years have been singularly correct in their statement and predictions, and whose comments upon public affair have been copied and read with deep interest through

A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE, trative of the romantic incidents connected with the War: GLEANINGS FROM THE RICH TREASURES OF WAR-WIT AND WAR-POETRY, that are elicited WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. by the mighty events now transpiring

ABLE EDITORIALS ON THE CREAT QUESTIONS White Lead and zinc paints, putty, &c. OF THE DAY; THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS; A SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,

interesting to all Denominations:

IMPORTANT ARTICLES FROM FIRST-CLASS WRITERS: ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, Including the Cattle Markets of Philadelphia, New York and other places, the Money Market, and Reports of the Prices of Produce and Merchandise Efforts will constantly be made to introduce such new

features as will render the "WAR PRESS" one of the nest novular and attractive Journals of the country. If. ontrary to general expectations, the war should be suddealy brought to a close, its columns will be filled with article that will prove deeply interesting to its readers.

TERMS: Three copies, one year...... 5 00 Five copies, one year..... 6 00 Ten copies, one year..... 12 00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies, \$120. We also offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS! by mail a first-rate, new, large COLORED MAP of the Southern States, which gives the most useful and comrehensive view of the Seat of War, and descriptions of the important localities of the South, that has yet been published. Its retail price is fifty cents, and it is well worth double that sum.

We will also forward one copy of this Map to any per-

Any person sending us a club of twenty subscriber accompanied with \$24, will be entitled to an extra copy for the getter of the club,) and also to a copy of the In order to further stimulate individual exertion to exlend the circulation of the "WAR PRESS," we offer the following liberal premiums:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH! cure the largest list of subscribers by the 1st of April, FIFTY DOLLARS

DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. the same period, and

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prictors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAU BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. to the person forwarding the third largest number up to subscriptions to be paid in advance for ONE YEAR, at

the rates published above.

ALL POSTMASTERS,

and other loyal citizens, are earnestly solicited to assist in extending the circulation of the "WAR PRESS." They may rest assured that they will thereby not only secure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which will be an earnest champion of the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union SPECIMEN COPIES will be furnished to those who

brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and ALWAYS CASH, in advance. All Letters to be addressed to JOHN W. FORNEY,

"PRESS" Office, 417 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. All Journals which republish this Prospectus will

be entitled to an Exchange for one Year. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES

BORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 Packages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the
sole agents, JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204
South FRONT Street. oc22-tf A. SMITH in the Firm of BILLINGS, BOOP, & D.; has this day ceased, by the sale of the same to the her Partners. The remaining Partners are alone au-ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoi-guarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETOHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FBONT Street. SAMUEL W. ROOP, Exec'r of W. F. Washington, dec'd, C. A. SMITH, H. B. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1861.

LEGAL. DSTATE OF LOUIS MERIAM, DE-CEASED.

Letters of Administration to the Estate of LOUIS Letters of Administration to the Estate of LOUI MERIAM, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to his estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the to MARIE MERIAM, Administrativa, No. 520 South THIRD Street,

no12-12t*

F. BROWN.

COPY-RIGHT SECURED.

Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late

PROFESSOR MUTTER.

AT FREDERICK BROWN'S,

Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets,

Philadelphia.

This Bemedy is a safe and simple preparation from the
receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with
whom it was a favorite prescription. That he used it in
his extensive practice, insures to the timid a certain
proof of its pure and innoxious elements, and to those
who know his character for skill and careful attention,
to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure
restoration without producing subsequent crid, it will be
welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unlesstatingly be Or to her Attorney,
FREDERICK HEYER,
No. 241 South THIRD Street. WHEREAS WILLIAM T. BLACK-MAN, of the Nineteenth ward, did, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, make and execute a General Assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of creditors, all persons indebted to the said assignor will make payment to

Northwest corner of SECOND and GREEN Sts. Or, to his Attorney, JOHN GOFORTH, oc16-wfm18t* 115 South FIFTH Street. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of CANTWELL & KEFFER, was dissolved on the Seventh day of November, A. D. 1861, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES R. CANTWELL and JOHN C. KEFFER, trading as CANTWELL & KEFFER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

WILLIAM C. PATTERSON, JAMES R. CANTWELL, novil-mw&filst JOHN C. KEFFER.

ESTATE OF JAMES MAYBIN, DECRASED.—All persons having claims against, or are indebted to the above estate, will please present or ALEX. MAYBIN, Administrator, 17 BANK Street. no6-w 6t* TOTICE TO THE HEIRS AND
LEGAL REPERSENTATIVES OF JOHN NUSPICKEL, late of the township of Springfield, Bucks
county, deceased.

Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late
dwelling-house of JOHN NUSPICKEL, deceased, in the
township of Springfield, county of Bucks, aforosaid, on
FRIDAY, the sixth day of December, at 10 o'clock in
the forenoon of that day, to value and divide certain real
estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal
representatives, if the same can be done without brajudice
to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and
appraise the same according to law, at which time and
place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

SMERIFF'S OFFICE, DOYLESTOWN,
November 12, 1861.

nol3-w4t

HOME-MADE SOAP. VANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
One pound makes, from kitchen grease, eight pounds of hard soap, or nearly a barrel of soft soap.

Ty it; it is easier done than making bread. DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. dors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIBTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on hand and made to order at shortest notice accept troops except through State authority, and regards the system as unconstitutional, and opposed to the dectrines upon which State rights are based.

Important from the Coast.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

THE REBELLION. INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

INVASION OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.

THE REBELS WANT A NEW FLAG. McCULLOCH'S ARMY TO WINTER IN ARKANSAS.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE BLOCKADE.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

ZOLLICOFFER'S PLANS.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE. HE HAS NO INTENTION OF GIVING BATTLE.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

THE ARMY AND FLEET SAFE. BEAUFORT NOT YET OCCUPIED. THE EXPEDITION TO THE EASTERN

SHORE OF VIRGINIA. THE REBEL TROOPS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

STARS AND STRIPES RAISED IN ACCOMAC. IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FOR SLI.

DELL AND MASON SEIZED. BEAUREGARD AT CENTREVILLE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. &c., &c.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Invasion from Eastern Kentucky. From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14.] It has been apparent, for many months, and is obvious now, that the enemy is making a formidable demonstration towards East Tennessee from Eastern demonstration towards East Tennessee from Eastern Kentucky. Our correspondence from Tazewell county, in Southwestern Virginia, which we published yesterday, sets down the column opernting against Colonel Williams at ten thousand strong, and it was believed that the force before General Zollicoffer, from which that general has been obliged to retreat upon Cumberland Gap, is probably twice as large. At the same time that we hear of the retreat of Colonel Williams upon Pound Gap, we hear apprehensions capressed for the safety of Gen. Zollicoffer at Cumberland Gap.

The object of the enemy in pushing forward these columns is probably threefold. The chief purpose, doubtless, is to bring into its own support the large disaffected element of the population in East Tennessee which have been corrupted by the clamor of Andy Johnson, Maynard, Brownlow, and Trigg. The next object of the enemy is, probably, to get possession of the salt works on the western corner of Smyth county, where half a million of bushels of salt a year are now manufactured. And last, but

salt a year are now manufactured. And last, but not least, the enemy aims at the possession of a portion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to cut our direct communication, from the seat of Government, with Nashville, Memphis, and our armies in Western Kentucky. The clandestine burning of bridges, at a concerted period, in Eastern Tennessee, proves the enemy's designs upon this important highway of transportation and travel.

It is very plain that, however our, own Government may depreciate the importance of these designs of the enemy, the enemy himself is pushing them forward with his accustomed enterprise and perseverance, It looks now as if the old tactics are to be repeated. We are to sit still until the country is occupied—until the enemy has entered, taken possession, and made himself at home; and then we are to wake up to the fact that something salt a year are now manufactured. And last, but then we are to wake up to the fact that something must be done. In military tactics, no less than in medical economy, does the maxim hold good that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is not yet too late to bring this maxim into play. A few regiments, and a moderate supply of arms, ammunition, and artillery, properly, but immediately, distributed at commanding points in Southwestern Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, and along the chief approaches from Kentucky, will do more now than a great army could effect if once the enemy gets into that region of country.

Southwestern Virginia is intrinsically very important to the Southern cause. She has sent a very large quots of her young men into the Confederate portant to the Southern cause. She has sent a very large quota of her young men into the Confederate army. Her population are true, and we have an earnest of what it is disposed to do in the announcement from Tazewell, which we published yesterday, that General Bowen, of that county, was bringing his brigade of militia into the field to meet the enemy in the passes of the Cumberland Mountains. That is the temper of the people in all the counties of that region, Smyth, Wythe, Washington, Russell, Lee, Scott, Wise, Buchanan, and Tazewell. They lack arms and ammunition, but they do not lack the disposition to fight the enemies of Virginia, or to meet and drive back the minions of Lincoln. or to meet and drive back the minions of Lincoln.

They may lack skill with artillery, but they are masters of the rifle, and know how to make that instrument speak a language before which the stoutest invader must recoil. No Government can afford to let such a population as this be overrun, or to lose a district from which so many of its best soldiers are supplied. Intrinsically important as or to lose a district from which so many of its best soldiers are supplied. Intrinsically important as Southwestern Virginia is to the Government, from the qualities of its people, it is even more important from its geographical position. If that country be given up, and East Tennessee be in consequence lost, the empire of the South is cut in twain, and we become a fragmentary organization, fighting in scattered and segregated localities for a cause which can no longer boast the immortant attribute of geographical unity.

portant attribute of geographical unity.
We are glad to believe that the Government is fully impressed with these views, and that orders have already been issued to meet the emergency of have already been issued to meet the emergency of the case. A strong demonstration in the threatened quarter would overawe the enemy, and keep him at bay behind the rocky ramparts of the Cumberland ridge of the Alleghanies If he knows that the whole Secession population of the counties of Southwestern Virginia are armed, provided with ammunition and artillery awaiting his approach, and that several Confederate regiments are guarding the passes of the mountains and the line of the railroad, he will not dare to show his face on the eastern slope of the Cumberland barrier, even if he should have the temerity to attempt to force the passes.

to force the passes.

The Perils of Peace. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14.] De Bow's November Review has an admirable article entitled the "Perils of Peace." The obvious danger of an immense Yankee immigration, which will Abolitionize the Border States at the ballot-box, unless such restrictions are placed upon the exercise of suffrage as will prevent them from ever having a vote, are painted in letters of light. We have often referred to this danger as one which, if not provided against in time, will render all the if not provided against in time, will render all the blood and treasure expended in the war entirely profitless. The same writer also contends that, whilst our present foreign population, which has proved so gallant and faithful in the Southern cause, should retain the possession of every right which they now have, the same privilege should not be conferred upon future emigrants to this country. He also expresses the opinion that no European, and, we may add, Northern citizen, now residing in the South, unless it be one who is still an alien in feeling, will condemn a feeling which does not deprive Northerners or foreigners, now visiting here, of any right which they possess, but only proposes to exclude hereafter these who are now endeavoring to deprive every Southern man of his liberties.

Proposed New Rebel Flag. We cordially sympathize with the desire so generally expressed that the present flag shall not remain the permanent ensign of the Confederacy. It looks altogether too much like the old concern for the emblem of a separate and independent nation. While we are emerging from the chrysalis, the present flag may appropriately represent a transition state; but, when we have attained our unquestioned place among the nations, let us have a flag as different from the United States flag as it is possible for the wit of man to devise. We wan: nothing in our insignia, any more than our principles or sentiments, to remind us of the hypocritical despotism which we have thrown off. [From the Richmond Dispatch Nov. 14.] which we have thrown off. McCulloch's Army to Winter in the Arkansas Valley.
[From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, October 23.] We have information from reliable sources that, after a sixty days' campaign in Kansas and Missouri, the McCulloch division will fall back into Arkansas. The quartermaster has advertised for the building of stables to accommodate 5,000 army horses and a large number of mules; also, for 100.000 bushels of corn and 3,750 tons of hay, to forage these animals.

The valley has been drawn upon during the entire summer and fall for the support of General The valley has been drawn upon during the entire summer and fall for the support of General McCulloch's army, and we hope and trust that the encampment of such a large number of men and animals among us this winter will not materially pinch us in our own necessary supplies.

The Galveston Civilian's says that "at last accounts Gen. Houston was slowly recovering, and was deemed out of danger."

16 miles south of Lebanon, Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, 1861.

Gen. Wyman's brigade, which left Springfield yetterday morning, has progressed this far on their retrograde movement.

There are 340 of the sick and wounded in charge that it is the sick and wounded in charge. encampment of such a large number of men and animals among us this winter will not materially pinch us in our own necessary supplies.

The Galveston Civilian says that "at last accounts Gen. Houston was slowly recovering, and was deemed out of danger."

Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, recommends an advance of two-thirds the value of cotton to planters, and that the State pay the war tax, and subscribe to the construction of a direct European steamship line. Georgia has fifty regiments in the field, he states.

There are 340 of the sick and wounded in charge of this brigade, and also about 40 prisoners, including Coi. Price, a noted rebel secondard, notorious in this section.

All of the sick and wounded will be conveyed from Rolla to St. Louis by special train. A rumor overtook us from Springfield this morning that Lane had had a brush with the enemy near Mt. Vernon. It is not credited by Gen. Wyman, Lane having left Springfield for Greenville. Nothing new from Price's command. Country hereabouts perfectly quiet, with no signs of the enemy.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Later from Port Royal. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The United States trans-The New Orleans Crescent, of the 7th, has the port Atlantic arrived at this port at noon to-day. There was intelligence received yesterday of twenty-four sail of Hessian vessels being in Ship Island harbor on Tuosday. This number was counted through a good telescope from the look-out at Mississippi City. Flats and scows appeared to be engaged in transporting materials from the vessels to the shore near the light house on the island. This is supposed to be the advance of the great fleet intended for the Gulf. It is reasonable to suppose that something like a simultaneous attack is She left Port Royal at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th

The town of Beaufort had not, up to that time, been occupied by the United States troops. The Atlantic brings home a number of passen gers and invalids from the army and navy, and six Everything was quiet at Port Royal. All the

troops had been stationed and were in good health. Several visits had been made to Beaufort by s egiment or detachments, but they retired, leaving the place deserted. There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island, confirming the report that the Union pickets had been attacked.

The stores and ordnance had been nearly all neantime our authorities are preparing, and we can landed. The despatch relative to a fleet being seen off Fernandina, bound South, is undoubtedly an error, as the fleet remained at Port Royal on the 16th

The heretofore magic word, cotton, is searcely lisped now-a-days on the flags. Some parties—would-be operators—hope that the blockade may be broken or raised, but hoping will not effect it. It is manifest that Great Britain will adhere to the position she assumed months ago—a strict neutrality. There has been much talk and a great many companies on what has been tarmed wanting The Atlantic brings a number of rebel trophic and one bale of cotton The Atlantic left the following vessels at Port Royal:

Steamers Wabash, Pawnee. Mohican, Seminole many comments on what has been termed running the blockade. Reports—and they will prove to be simple reports—say that 516 vessels have run the blockade since the 16th of May last. This is a very Flag, Unadilla, Seneca, Pembina, Ottawa, Curlew. R. B. Forbes, Isaac Smith, Mercury, P. M. Pettit, Pocubontas. Penguin, and Augusta. Transports Baltic, Vanderbilt, Ocean Queen, Ariel, Philadelphia, Empire City, Cahawba, Roanoke, Marion, Oriental, Matanzas, Star of the South, Parkersburg, Locust Point, Winfield Scott, (condemned.) Potomac, McClellan, Daniel Webster. Illinois, Ben Deford, Great Republic, Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, and Zenas Coffin.

till the 8th of June.
So far as New Orleans is to be considered, the last Also, one bark, two brigs, a large number of coal arrivals via the Balize were on the 29th of May chooners, and six trading vessels, last. There have been some arrivals and depart-ures of schooners from the buyous on the Guif. There have been some coasting vessels on the coafs of Carolina evading the blockade; but all these The United States steamers Susquehanna, necticut. Vandalia, Savannah, and Sabine had sailed, and the two latter were off Tybes and Port will not count up 516. On the other hand, the Hossian steamer South Carolina has captured

Royal. The passengers by the Atlantic are Captain La Due, Quartermaster United States army; Colonel Moore, New York Forty-seventh; W. T. Crane, O. G. Sawyer, Lieutenant Harbaugh, William Allen, of the New York Forty-seventh; Captain Boyd, United States Marines; Captain Hall, Maj. Pangborn, United States Paymaster : Dr. Bloodgood, United States navy; Captain Berthen, M. Newcom, first officer of the Peerless; Capt. Litchfield, and A. R. Calder, first engineer of the steamer Governor: Messrs. Johnson, Rogers, ever, thought the steamer Nashville has got out of the port of Charleston, and gone somewhere. It is Duryea; Lieutenant Sawyer, New York Fortyseventh; Mr May, chief engineer, and Mr. Wise, assistant engineer, steamer Peerless : Mr. Entwistle, engineer of Vixen; Captain McNutt, Ordnance Corps, and five wounded men from the squadron; eight teamsters, twelve men from the steamer Peerless, and three shepherds from the Quartermaster's department. Also, twelve sailors from the Spanish prize brig Providencia, captured off Charleston. these works as yet. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our safety imperiously calls for it. Let the planters send the negroes to Major Anderson, at Memphis. Safe transportation will be provided."

From Fortress Monroe, FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18, via Baltimore .-The United States steamer Rhode Island has returned from Key West and the Tortugas, but brings no news. She came up by the Gulf Stream and saw nothing of the fleet.

The steamer Spaulding is expected from Hatte-Three small gunboats have to-day arrived en route for Hatteras Inlet. There is no news about Old Point, or from the

the Ford, by blasting immense rocks on the hills and rolling them down so as to intercept any for-The Virginia Eastern Shore Expedition. ir, ma., Nov. 18. via Baltimore.—All the United States troops, except the Purnell Le-If Zollicoffer has made these unusual efforts to render the road leading into Tennessee impassable, we do not believe it was to enable him to make a gion, and the Second Delaware Regiment, left Newtown yesterday, for Dixie. A messenger with a flag of truce had arrived at Newtown, and comwe do not believe it was to enable him to make a detour to Bowling Green, but on account of his apprehensions of being cut off. We showed yesterday by extracts from the Richmond Examiner that the Confederates were fearful that Zollicoffer could not maintain his position, and these fears have doubtless been predicated upon the destruction of the railroad connections in East Tennessee. At municated to Gen. Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac county, Va., had lain down their arms and claimed his protection. the railroad connections in East Tennessee. At Nashville, on the 9th inst., it was reported that two bridges had been burned the previous night on the Georgia State road, 15 miles beyond Chattanooga, at Chicamargo creek, in Hamilton county, and on the 12th this report was confirmed; while it was stated, in addition, that another bridge over the Hiawassee river on the East Tennessee and Georgia read in Profile result transfer and Georgia confirmed.

Captain Richard's cavalry, with Captain Merrill as guide, had advanced as far as Drummondtown, and left there on Sunday morning for Northampton county, to learn the determination of its citizens. A messenger just from Newtown arrived as the boat was leaving Salisbury, and informed your correspondent that Captain Merrill had returned, and the cavalry did not go below Drummondtown, but that the stars and stripes are waving over the place. From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—The Santa Fe and Carson City mail arrived yesterday, two days ahead of time, bringing Santa Fe dates to November 2d. The through messenger from Santa Fe reports all quiet along the road. The roads were in good condition. The Navajoe Indians have been committing se

Hinwassee river on the East Tennessee and Georgia road, in Bradley county, two on the Tennessee and Georgia road over Lick creek, in Green county, and one over Holston river, at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county, was also burned. Hamilton and Bradley counties are to the west of Knoxville, and the Georgia railroads pass through them, while Green and Jefferson counties are to the east of Knoxville, on the borders of North Carolina, and all railroad communication from Virginia and North Carolina comes through them. Such being the case, we are not surprised that Zollicoffer should endeavor to block up the passes of the Cumberland, or that much anxiety should be felt in Nashville on account of his critical situation. The rebels acknowledge that the destruction of these bridges was a preconcerted plan, that the loss is heavy, and will cause great inconvenience. Cumberland Gap rious depredations in different parts of the Territory within the past few days. Captain Hatch has been appointed brigadier was a preconcerted plan, that the loss is neavy, and will cause great inconvenience. Cumberland Gap is in Claibourne county, Tennessee, and there is only the small county of Granger intermediate to it and Holston river, which is the boundary between Granger and Jefferson counties. If the repair of the bridges in this vicinity will occupy any time, Zollicoffer cannot obtain transportation for his troops, to aid Buckner in any advance movement the latter may contemplate. general in the volunteer service, and will be ordered to the States to take a command in General McClellan's army. At twelve o'clock on the 1st instant, the flags

were hung at half-mast in Santa Fe, and a salute fired, to the memory of General Gibson, who for forty years previous to his death had been commissary general of the United States army. Colonel Canby, having made a requisitien upon the Governor of New Mexico for twelve thousand militia for the United States army, the latter has issued an order to the Major Generals of divisions, in which he designates the proportion of men each is to provide. The forces thus raised will be stationed at the different posts in the Territory, to garrison them whilst the regulars and volunteers

day, for Pleasant Hill, succeeded in capturing twenty-two wagons and two hundred oxen, belonging to the Government train reported burnt by the rebels of that place. A rebel force of twelve hundred men, encamped three miles from Pleasant Hill, will be attacked to-

Government Stores Captured by the Rebels at Waverley. LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 18 .- The steamer Sunshine arrived here yesterday from St. Louis. A lot of commissary stores and wagons, destined for Fort Leavenworth, were taken from her by a gang of rebels at Waverley, under command of Joe

Shelby. From Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department, and it is probable that before the meeting of Congress, the half million authorized to be accepted will be supplied.
Offers of additional regiments of cavalry are de-clined, owing to a sufficiency of that branch of the Intelligence has just been received of the confis-eation of a considerable amount of property in South Carolina, belonging to Northern citizens, among whom is included Hiram Walbridge, of New York. The guards have been withdrawn from the resi-dence of Judge Merrick, who has resumed his scat on the Civanic Court havel. on the Circuit Court bench. Launch of the U.S. Gunboat Penobscot. BELFAST, Me., Nov. 19 .- The United States gunboat Penobscot was launched to-day at high

New Plan of Campaign Since the success at Port Royal an impression begins to prevail that the Government intend to hereafter conduct the campaign mainly along the seaboard with a view to obtain possession of all the ports. This done, the rebellion will be fairly choked to death for want of air. With Galveston, New Crience Mobile Pensacels Farandine Sa New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Fernandina, Sa vannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and Norfolk our possession, we can then afford to wait until the interior rebel territory comes to its senses. Such is the last theory of the outside speculators. It is very certain that the navy is to be very actively employed for the rest of this winter. The Movements of Our Armies.

The indications of comprehensive ideas concern-ing military affairs are seen in the grand combined movements of columns in every direction. Setting movements of columns in every direction. Setting asido what Generals Butler and Burnside are to do, (which is a matter of speculation,) six columns are now menacing the Confederate States. First, that moving upon that part of Virginia east of the Chesapeake: second, General McClellan's, here; third, General Roscerans'; fourth, Gen. Buell's; Control McClellan's, here; fifth, General Halleck's; sixth, General Hunter's Slidell and Mason's Documents.

Slidell and Mason's Documents.

It is stated, upon authority, that "all the papers and documents" belonging to Messrs. Slidell and Mason, as envoys from the Confederate States to foreign Powers, were taken by Captain Wilkes, and forwarded to the State Department. The documents, &c., are said to be voluminous, and will be very interesting. Though they may not be published now, they may be laid before Congress. It is stated, however, that the members of the family of the ministers proceeded on their voyage in the British packet, and it is surmised that any Confederate instructions to the ministers may have been centmitted to them, and have thus escaped publicity. publicity.
Gen. Beauregard at Centreville.

General Beauregard is now at Centreville, near which place a large body of Confederate troops is posted. There is no appearance of a withdrawal of any Confederate forces from this line to the South. Seizure of an Important Mail intended for Slidell and Mason. The Government has secured a large mail intended for the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell. Information was given to the Post Office Department that letters and despatches for these commissioners would probably be forwarded, by way of Havana, to go out by the mail steamer for England from New York. Detectives were set at work, and the mail intercepted. It contains files of Southern papers, letters, despatches, drafts, bills of exchange, &c.

ay of the

f the week.

LOCAL WAR NEWS. Experiments at Bridesburg Arsenal—Trial

of Novel Machinery-Pilling and Tuning Fuses. Yesterday, by invitation, we paid a visit to Brides. urg arsenal, where we were witness to several entirely novel processes in the manufacture of war munition By way of preface, however, we have a word or two to

NEW BUILDINGS Heretofore the sunpowder used in filling cartridges, etc. s been prepared in the machine-shop and cartridge actory. The recent explosion, however, proved a fearion of the danger thus needlessly incurred. A new building, separate from the above, and in a comaratively isolated portion of the ground, has been comenced within the last week, and when completed, will ted exclusively to the preparation of the powder. t will be of frame, having a length of thirty fort by a ridth of twenty. It will be one story high, and built in as light a manner as possible. The skeleton is already up, and the building will be under roof before the close

A few rods southeast of this, is, the site upon which i A few rods southeast of this, is the site, upon which the drying-house formerly shood. At the thin of the explosion it contained 600 pounds of fulminating powder, (in the manufacture of which 4,000 pounds of nitric acid, and 600 pounds of quick-silver had been consumed) and 15 barrels of alcohol. The fulminating powder had been placed in twelve glass jurs upon a side, table. It is a singular fact that not a fragment of the glass can be discovered. It must have been likewilly bloom to ntom; while it is an equally well-attested fact, that a portion of the granite foundation of the building was completely around to dust, nutreived by the territie face of the and to dust, pulrerized by the territic force of the

explosion

The new structure will be of the same dimensions as the old, viz: 24 feet by 18. Like the powder-house, it late be of frame (the lirst was entirely of brick), and built in as lightly as possible, consistent with strength and ordinary durability. The foundations were completed yeterday, and it will probably be finished within two weeks. Returning to the manufacturing departments, which are under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Perkins, we were shown THE PURE-BRIVING MACHINE.

This is placed in the apartment hitherto appropriate exclusively to the manufacture of percussion caps. I execusively to the maintacettre of percussion caps. It is the arsenal but a few days since from the Washington navy yard. It is somewhat novel in cha-racter, and we believe has been quite recently devised. Although costly and exceedingly accurate, it is simple in all its parts and arrangements. It is operated by hand-power, is about five feet in height, and bears the follows: ing inscription;

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT U. S. NAVY. WASHINGTON NAVY YARD. NOVEMBER, 1861. Substantially, it consists of a vertical screw steadied and directed by a shoulder through which it passes. At its upper end it fits into a horizontal brass disc, about wo feet in diameter. Four espokes? or insides are disposed around the rim of the disc at equidistant points. About eighteen inches below the lower extremity of the screw a revolvable hed-plate is placed. Upon this two series a recovable bed-plate is placed. Upon this two vertical brass cylinders are placed, which receive the paper fuse covers.

The mode of operation is then as follows, two persons, we should have remarked, being required to the machine: One of the operators places himself immediately opposite the bed-place, and, placing a paper fuse cover within one of the cylinders, pours into it a charge, consisting of two or three scruples of powder. His assistant then causes the brass disc to revolve by means of the handless and the screw descending upon a movable steel punch, the latter rams the charge.

When the proper pressure is reached, (and it may readily be regulated to the required number of pounds,) a signal bell is struck, and the revolution of the disc checked by a spring. A second charge is then inserted, and the process repeated. The greatest pressure attainable on the machine at any one time is 426 pounds.

The fuse-deliver, we are informed, is very slow—not up to the requirements of the intertenth century. It only fills about 250 fuses, and twenty pressures are needed to ram each charge. Nevertheless, its great accuracy is an important redeeming point. vertical brass cylinders are placed, which

are made of angular slips of ordinary drawing paper, which are stretched upon a table, and covered with a light wash of glue. They are next wound upon a perfectly round rod of brass, at the same time being well compressed by hand. As the glue hardens they become as rigid as bits of board, and being placed upon a rapidly revolving spindle, a fine file is pressed against them. By this operation (in which the paper files off in fleacy shreds, like flecks of snow) the inequalities of their surface are not only removed, but they are so bevelled as to fit face are not only removed, but they are so her precisely the bore of the fuse-plug. After they have been filled, as above described, their ends are cut off squarely

TIMING THE FUSES. meant by timing a fuse, is chemical composition that it shall burn for a specified time before exploding the shell. As may be supposed, it s an operation of considerable nicety. The fuses now being made at the arsenal (which are intended for the Phonixville rifled-cannon projectiles) will hurn precisely eleven seconds. One of them was yesterday tested, for Phanixvillo inlica-cannon propertiles) will hirn precisely eleven seconds. One of them was yesterday tested, for the first time, in our presence.

Being screwed firmly in the jaws of a vice, a bar of iron, hateit to a cherry red, was applied to it. Instantly a lanceolate-shaped flame (if we may so speak) shot up to a height of three inches, assuming a whitish-y-clow hue, except around its lease and lower edges, where the color alternated from blue to violet. It burned with all the violence of a flame produced by an oxyhydrogen blowpipe, and was accompanied by a very perceptible lissing sound. As the combustion progressed, this sound became more and more audible, and its termination was marked by a sert of sibiliant puff, and the ascension of an unpleasantly odorous column of smoke. The cover of the fuse, strange to say, was not destroyed.

These fuses are composed simply of meal-powder and sulphur. The former ingredient will burn precisely two seconds to the inch, while a composition of one part of sulphur and two of meal-powder burns just five seconds to the inch. To increase the time of combustion, as when long ranges are desired, a greater proportion of sulphur must be added. We learn that 60,000 fuses are to be made at the arsenal.

It has been shrewdly surmised that the delay of our army to make a forward movement in Virginia has rather been occasioned by the lack of artillery than by any indisposition to incur the attendant risk of any such movement. As is well known, the Phomix Iron Company is mow engaged in filing a contract with the Government for 300 three-inch guns. Immediately upon their completion, our army will be in a condition to make an aggressive move with every prospect of success.

The projectiles to be used with these guns are oblong shells, the casting of which in sufficient quantities will, perhaps, require months. The first instalment will be received at the arsensi in the early part of next week, from Messrs. Sellers & Co., of this city.

Contrary to the generally received opinion, the fuse of a shell is never placed toward the vent-hole of the guo, but directed to the muzzle. How it becomes ignited in the charge is altogether a mystery—the more inexplicable in the case of the projectile just referred to, inasmuch as its base is surrounded with an expansive rim of lead to fit the bore most accurately; so that it would seem almost impossible for even the gases generated in the chamber to come in contact with the fuse. Mr. Perkins informs us that some years ago he experimented with shell at West Point. He found that when placed in the gun, fuses foremost, they invariably failed to explode; and an oblong projectile heling made, with fuses upon either side, the fuse-plugs were blown away in the discharge, and the shell, as before, remained unexploded. The subject, to say the least, is a curious one. THE SHELLS.

THE FUSE PLUGS. garrison them whilst the regulars and volunteers are in service in the field. Four hundred will be stationed at Fort Union, four hundred at Albuquerque, four hundred at Santa Fe, and two hundred at Fort Craig.

Twenty-two Wagons and two Hundred Oxen Recaptured from the Rebels.

KANSAS CITY, November 18.—Captain Bell, of Colonel Jennison's force, who left here on Saturday, for Pleasant Hill, succeeded in capturing the stationary of the insertion of the fuse. They are now being cast at the rate of 250 per day.

THE FRICTION PRIMER. THE FRICTION PRIMER.

This justly celebrated munition is being manufactured at the Bridesburg Arsenal in enormous quantities, a special building being devoted to it. It consists of a small brass tube, about an inch and a half in length, filled with detonating powder, which is discharged by the friction of a small wire, the wire being pulled by the gunner. The powder is inserted into the tube in the form of paste, to preclude all danger of explosion, and allowed to dry by evaporation. The tube is finally coated with varnish, which renders it waterproof. About 8,000 friction primers are now being turned out per day.

678BER MUNIPONS. office Munitions.

One hundred and eighty thousand percussion caps are here manufactured, on an average, in each twenty-four hours. Sixty sheets of copper are thus consumed, each weighing three pounds. It is estimated that a sheet, which costs one dollar, will yield 2,240 caps. Fourteen thousand caps may be filled from a pound of fulminating rowder. thousand caps may be filled from a pound of fellminsting powder.

Since the outbreak of the war, 100,000 German arms have been sent hence to Washington and other points. Recently, between five and six thousand of them have been inspected here and sent ferward, and about eight thousand more are daily expected to arrive.

Over 100,000 setseof cavalery accountements have been sent to the arsenal within the last six months, and after undergoing inspection, have been forwarded to such points as the department has directed—principally, however, to Washington. They have been furnished by Messra. Moyer, Phillips, and other well-known parties in this city and New York. Since the 12th of August tast, one firm alone has made up 40,000 sets.

The accountements are placed in packing-boxes—five sets being placed in each. No less than 4,308 of them will be despatched to the seat of war to-day, in pursuance of a requisition to that effect. For many months ance of a requisition to that effect. For ma past they have been received at the arsenal, of from twenty to sixty wagon-loads per day. About two hundred persons are now employed in the establishment. One hundred of them are engaged in the making of percussion caps, friction primers, etc., under the constant personal supervision of Mr. Perkins.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK 69TH REGI-MERITAL OF THE AREW TORK OF IN RESTAURANCE.

Several regiments arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, and were properly cared for, as usual, at the Volunteer Refreshment Soloons. Among the list was the New York Sixty-ninth, which reached the city about daylight. They were treated to a good breakfast at the Refreshment Saloons, and after a stay of about three hours in town, again left the city. A large number of the men in the ranks were participants in the fight near Manuscay, and they so to the sent of war full fight near Manussas, and they go to the sent of war full of a determination to wipe out the disgrace inflicted on of a determination to wipe out the disgrace inflicted on the arms of the country at that time, and to put the robels out of conceit with the idea of hanging Colonel Corcoran. The following is a list of the officers of the Sixty-ninth:
Colonel, Robert Nugent; lieutenant colonel, James Kelly; major, James Kavanagh; adjutant, James J. Smith; surgeon, Dr. Smith; chaplain, Bev. M. Wellonit; quartermaster, D. B. Sullivan; drum mujor, — Nurphy; sergeant major, James Murray.
Company A—Captain, — Saunders; first lieutenant, — Reynolds; second lieutenant, A Buuningham.
Company B—Captain, T. Leady; first lieutenant, Terence Cahil; second lieutenant, Alm Ganot Nayle; second lieutenant, Second lieuten

Company I—Captain, John Scanlon; first lieutenant,
— Morris.
Company K—Captain, — McMahon; first lieutenant,
John Conway; second lieutenant, Peter Kelly. CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—We understand it is the intention of a number of ladies of this city to endeavor to have forwarded to each volunteer from this State a Christmas gift, of a pair of socks and mittens. The articles are to be raised by contribution, and sent to a committee, who will forward them to the soldiers.

Col., Jacon Lauman.—Among the officers in the late battle of Belmont, Missouri, who fought so bravely, and performed such heroic deeds of valor, we find the name of our former townsman, Col. Jacob Lauman, of the Seventh Iowa Regiment, who was in the thickest of the fight. inch, who was in the thickest of the fight. While the enemy's batteries were pouring shell and grape into our troops from Columbus. He was severely wounded in the leg, and yet continued to head his men and lead them on. He had two horses shot from under him in the engagement, one of which was found on the field of battle pierced with eleven bullets.—York (Pa.) Press. BISHOP MCLLVAINE is in Washington, the

TWO CENTS. New Depot of the Philadelphia and

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Twenty Copies, or over,

TER WEERLY PRESS.

Reading Railroad Company. The fact of the old depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company having been recently leased by the Government, to be used as a hospital for the Pennsylvania State Reserves, reminds us that the new depot of this company, now in course of completion at Broad and Callowhill streets, is destined to be one of the largest and most convenient edifices of its class in this country. When finished the building will occupy the entire square, extending from Broad to Thirteenth, and from Callowhill to Willow streets, covering an area of 600 feet, by 360 feet, or 24,000 square yards. On the Thirteenthstreet front, it is the design of the company to devote a depth of seventy-five feet from street to street, to office purposes, those on the first floor to be employed for the transaction of business by the various clerks, whilst the second story will be appropriated for the use of the president, treasurer, and other officials. This front will be massive and

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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handsome, and will contain an immense door-way in the centre, sixty feet high, by thirty feet span. The Broad street front will be divided into three spaces; the southern to be devoted to passenger purposes exclusively; the central one to the storage and handling of goods intended for shipment from Philadelphia, and the northern for goods shipped 10 Philadelphia from the various points along the line. The most complete facilities for transportation between here and the river front are secured to this company by their use and ownership of the Willow-street Rullroad, which, with the fact of of their having a superior position on the Delaware, and ample room, affords them accommodations for and ample room, affords them accommodations for transacting an almost unlimited business.

The interior view of this immense structure, from an elevated stand-point, is very striking, and suggests the vast amount of labor performed daily through the agency of this road. One immense platform, 450 feet by 30 feet, is, during the busy months, filled to a considerable depth with merchandise, and emptied once every day. This is the platform devoted to down freight; the one used for freight shipped from this point being the same size, although the latter will soon, from necessity, be considerably enlarged.

In the Broad-street from will be placed a large illuminated clock, with the dials so arranged ar to make the hands visible from the street, and all the laterior points of the depot. The roof is sustained

Interior points of the depot. The roof is sustained interior points of the depot. The roof is sustained by one hundred and four middle iron columns, and an iron tressel work, entirely unique, light in appearance, but of great strength. The building is lighted by means of two hundred and fifty gas burners, equally distributed. The track inside the building for the accommodation of freight and passenger purposes exceeds a mile and a half in length. The coal business of this road we need scarcely say is very great, the average rate of shipment heiro. say is very great, the average rate of shipment being, for city use alone, 300 car loads, of five tons each, per day, in winter, and about two-thirds that amount during the rest of the year. This coal is daily, as it arrives, distributed to the various coal

yards and railroad depots throughout the city, for which the central location of this depot is admirably A short distance from the depot, on Pennsylvania avenue, west of Fifteenth street, are the stables, which, to persons interested in the preservation of horse-flesh in a good condition for constant use, are well worth a visit of inspection. Out of over sixty horses employed, we found but three on the sick list, which, considering the severity of their labor, is extraordinary. At Seventeenth street, the company has in use a crane of ten tons power, and at Willow-street wharf one of thirty tons power. The full force of hands employed on the road is about three thousand, all of whom, by an arrangement voluntarily entered into some months ago, are now A short distance from the depot, on Pennsylvania voluntarily entered into some months ago, are now investing a portion of their monthly earnings in the 7.30 per-cent. Government loun, the average amount 7.30 per-cent. Government loun, the average amount being from one to two days' wages per month. We have already commended this example, as worthy the emulation of employees of other roads.

The rolling stock of this road consists of 7,000 coal ears; 1,500 cars for carrying merchandise; 250 cars employed for transportation, exclusively in the use of the Railread company; 150 locomotives, and 60 passenger and baggage cars; making the cnormous aggregate of nearly 9,000 cars. This is the largest rolling stock of any railroad in the world, and one which, if kept in constant use, is capable of carrying 5,000,000 (five million) tons per annum; the space devoted being equivalent to 7,500,000 (seven million five hundred thousand) cubic 000 (seven million five hundred thousand) cul yards. The amount of merchandise sufficient to fill this space is almost inconceivable. It would nearly fill one of our widest streets, from pavement to fill one of our widest streets, from pavament to house-top, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill! The agricultural. mountain, and river scenery along the course of the Reading and Philadelphia Railroad, we need not say to those who have travelled over it, is, taken as a whole, unrivalled for its beauty. It is as grand and picturesque in winter as it is charming and sublime in summer. For many of the above facts, and the polite manner in which they were communicated, we acknowledge our indebtedness to John S. Hilles, Esq., who has the entire superintendency of everything connected with this station. Mr. Hilles is a thorough railroad man, and takes a special pleasure in affording alt the information at his command to persons interested in the great improvement we have here described

THE DESTINATION.—The destination of Colonel McCarter's regiment of Zouaves, we learn, is to be Fort Delaware, and we are informed that it will pass through this city on to-morrow or Wednesday This looks as though the defences of the Delaward were to be attended to, and most through any fear of the Secessionists.—Reading Times. Two fings were presented to Colonels White's and Power's regiments at Harrisburg on Monday, on the eve of their departure for Annapolis. Gov. Curtin made the presentation speech, and, in the course of his remarks, said: "Your destination is South Carolins, where this rebellion first began. and I hope you will be present when Charleston is laid in ashes!"

Col. Schlaudecker has now some six hundred men in camp. In the course of two or three weeks his regiment will be en route for Dixie.—Erie Shipping Oil by Canal.—On Monday, of this week, says the West Greenville Argus, three boat loads of oil passed up the canal through this place, amounting, in the aggregate, to 1.000 barrels. was shipped from Oil creek upon flathouts to Pittsburg, and at that point put upon canal boats, by which it was taken to Eric, and shipped to Eastern markets probably by water. We learn that a large quantity will yet be shipped by this route this season, if navigation does not close too soon.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SUELLS.—Two hundred.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—The wife of Thomas Liddell, of Clearfield, committed suicide, a few days since, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was visiting her father in Jordan township, and in the absence of other members of the family, laid her child in the cradle, and taking her father's razor, gave herself two fatal cuts across the throat. No cause is assigned, other than that of temporary aberration of mind. She leaves but one child.

LIEUT. E. J. KEENAN, of Greensburg, brother of T. J. Keenan, prothonotary of the Sunrema Court T. J. Keenan, prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of this State, was a signal officer in the fleet to Port Royal. Mr. K. was edi-Suicide.-On Wednesday last, the 13th inst the body of an unknown man was found suspended to the limb of a tree, by a rope, near the Falls of French Creek, Warwick township, Chester county. He was apparently 25 to 30 years of age, thinly dressed, and had with him a small bundle of clothing. He had evidently committed suicide, but who he was, or what caused him to take leave of life in this summary manner. ANOTHER REPORT FROM ORRSVILLE .- In the

doubting the statement can have the names and the regiments into which they have gone.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT .- The sal works at Saginaw, Mich., are manufacturing salt at the rate of 360 barrels per week, from sixty kettles, and they will soon be enlarged. The salt is produced at a cost of about sixty cents per barrel, and sells for about \$1.30. The enterprise i yet in its incipiency.

GEN. SUMNER'S daughters are married to Virginians. One, Eugene E. McLean, is now an invalid in Richmond. He was a quartermaster in the regular service at Baltimore, where he resigned at the beginning of the present difficulties. The other, Armistead Long, was a lieutenant in the regular service, and, was an aid to Gen. Sumner when he resigned and went South. Gen. Sumner's two sons are lieutenants in the regular cavalry, one in the First and the other in the Fifth Regi

Mr. Wilson, the Republican candidate, has been elected in the Second Congressional district of Iowa, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Curtis. THE surgeons of the army of the Potomac were, a short time since, ordered to report to head-quarters the number of soldiers in their respective regiments fit for field duty. GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Ohio, just appoint-GEORGE W. MORGAN, Of Olio, just appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, but lately returned from Lisbon, where he held a consular office under Buchanan. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, at the head of one of the Ohio regiments, and afterward as colonel of the Fifteenth regular infantry, United States army, until the army was reduced to ten regiments, in 1860. He is not only a good officer but a true and loyal man.

GEN, STONEMAN, chief of cavalry of the army of the Potomac, will soon lead to the altar one of Baltimore's fairest daughters. The statement that the President intends to issue a proclamation, calling upon the States for two hundred thousand more volunteers, is without foundation. When the half million of volunteers, called for by the act of Congress, have been recruited, none will be received except in the regular service.—Wash. Cor. of the N. Y. Times. COL. GRAHAM, of the Fifth New York Regiment, who commanded the reconnoissance at Mathias Point, several days ago, has been placed under arrest. The charge against him is of destroy,

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SHELLS.—Two hundred thousand pounds of shells were shipped to Cairo on Saturday, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Ohicago Railroad. They were consigned to Commodore Foot, Western naval fleet. SHOCKING SUICIDE .- The wife of Thomas Liddell,

tor of the Greenburg Democrat. life in this summary manner, remains a mystery. ANOTHER REPORT FROM ORRSVILLL.—In the small village of Orrsville, Armstrong county, Pa., consisting of about twelve dwelling houses, on the first of April last, or shortly after the President made his first requisition for seventy-five thousand men, on inspection there were found but thirteen men in the town able to go to war, yet since that time there have gone of these, and ethers who have since moved in, no less than twenty persons, into the service of the United States army. Persons doubting the statement can have the names and the

GENERAL NEWS.

BOOKS are being collected in Boston to form a library for the use of the prisoners at Fort Warren THE COURT-MARTIAL, composed of Commodores Breese, Levy, and Jarvis, and Captains Lat-timer and Chauncey, for the trial of Captain Poor, for permitting the escape of the Sumpter, is now sitting in Washington.

ing private property.

guest of Secretary Chase. He leaves for Europe hy

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.