S.ARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

# DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. FALL

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. &O. 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 sold at prices to suit the times.

1861. 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 tierchandist, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

 $\mathbf{N}$  ,  $\mathbf{S}$ 

HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

DRAWERS.

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

nol-lm CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. SO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE

HOUSE, Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS 1,000 pieces J. OBOSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY

CARPETS, from 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON A OLD WINDOW

HENDERSON & CO.'s VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. EAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF, Will be sold at

MODERATE PRICES.

MILITARY GOODS. A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR

TRAVELLING BED TRUNK. (Patent applied for) For sale by W. A. ANDREWS, No. 612 CHESTNUT Street.

no16-2m TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.

DUCKS, FLANNELS,

BLANKETS, AND DRILLS. For sale by

SIMONS & GARSED, Agents, No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET,

oc25-fm&wlm PHILADELPHIA. ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 RED do. SHIRTS.

500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

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

WAGON BRUSHES. Government standard; 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,

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing for sale at the lowest prices

BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY,

ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 116 CHESTNUT STREET

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, of Government standard.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a arge assortment of HAEDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, arge assortment of HAEDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, arguments of management of the standard of management of the standard of the s ash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and
no8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada.

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanos, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Students in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

Opinions given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

JAMES C. BOOTH, THOS. H. GARRETT, JNO. J. REESE, M. D. oct-3m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Bead, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

BY Orders promptly attended to.

my7-1y

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES. STORE, 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

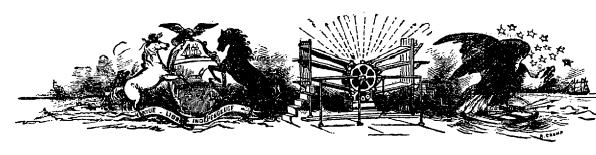
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
so hand. COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

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

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8
feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
108 JONES Allay.

108 JONES Alley.



VOL. 5.—NO. 94.

REPAIL DRY GOODS.

QTAINED BLANKETS.—WE WILL

Sell a good double-twilled 10-4 Blanket for \$2 per pair, slightly stained; extra-lurge 10-4 do., almost perfect, \$2.75; 12-4 do., weighing \$8 pounds, \$4 per pair, large and fine Crib Blankets, 75 cents each; fine Bed Blankets, of every quality and size made, from \$1.50 to \$20 per pair; Ironing Blankets of cents; flores Blankets, Lap Blankets, Comfortables, \$1.25 cach; all qualities of Blankets sold at last venrs! own prices; linen Table

ets, Lap Blankets. Comfortables, \$1.25 each; all qualities of Blankets sold at last years' low prices; Linen Table Cloths and Napkins, part of which are very fine, of a bankrupt stock, at less than cost; very fine Ehirting Linen at less than cost; yery fine Ladies' Linen Handker-chiefs at less than cost; Marseilles Quilts, Canton Flannels, Muslins, Wool Flannel, Gray Flannel, Crash, Tickings, Table Lincus by the yard, Tawelling of every description. This stock of goods we have purchased from a bankrupt house, and will sell many articles at less than cost of importation. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, no19-tf

MUSLINS, CANTON FLANNELS,

MUSLINS, CANTON FLANNELS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CHINTZES, ALL AT OLD PRICES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, this morning, a full line of Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Shectings, from 6 to 12½ cts.; Canton Flannels, 12 to 50c.; Merrimac Chintzes. 10c.; rich style Chintzes, 6, 8, 9 and 10c.; Crimson French Merino, only 37½ c., worth \$1; rich Plaid Press Goods, 12, 18, 22, and 25c.; Blankets and Comfortables, Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.

Large and full assortments of the following Winter

Long and Square Scotch Blankets.

Fine American, of all styles.

Black and White Checks and Browns.

Children's Long and Square Blankets.

Fine Stellas, Scotch borders.

Broche, from low to extra line,

Black Centres Broche Chaine Laine.

Light Gray and Dappled Berlin.

Friends' Shawls, of all kinds.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Water Proofs, Repellants, Aqua Scutum.

Spangled and Frosted Beavers.

Black Beavers and Tricots.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS,

615 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

PARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

ARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

NEW AND CHOICE DRESS GOODS

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
Rich Silk Plaid and Printed Reps.
Plain Reps and Velours de Epingle.
VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
Rich Printed Magenta Cloths.
Rich Printed Magenta Cloths.
Rich Printed all wool Delaines from 31 to 75c.
3,000 yards Mohair Brocades at 14c, worth 25c.
2,800 yards Printed Delaines at 13c, worth 15c.
A choice assortment of Blanket Shawls,
NEW STYLES OF WINTER CLOAKS of
Beaver, Tricot, and Water-Proof Cloths,
Handsome Velvet Vestings and Cassimeres.
H. STEEL & SON,
109

No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coate

no? No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

GENTLEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

Will open this morning—
A full line of Merino Shirts and Drawers.
A nice assortment of Gent's Mands,
A full line of Cotton and Merino Hose.
A nice assortment of heavy Cassimeres,
The Court of the Propuly Rhade Cloths

A nice assortment of heavy Cassimeres. Two lots of fine French Black Cloths. Thirty doz. L. C. Hdkfs, from Auction.

Twelve doz. Suspenders from Auction. Striped Cloths for Shirts. Twilled Flannels, White, Red, and Gray.

FIGURE AND CLOAKS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

The Cheapest ever Offered.

Thirty Per Cent. under Regular Price
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Great Variety.

DOMESTIC AND STAPPE GOODS.

Most of our Muslins still at
OLD PRICES

Flannels, Cloths, and Cassimeres.

OLD PRICES

Flannels, Cloths, and Cassimeres.
Linens of our own Importation.
Blankets, all sizes.
Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c.
the Old Established Store of
THORNLEY & CHISM,
20 N. E. cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY AN IM-

mense stock of all wool De Laines, the balance a large importation, consisting of

1 lot neat figured dark grounds, at 31 cents, usually 1 lot neat ngureu una gold at 62½ cents.
1 lot chintz colors, at 27 cents, usually at 75 cents.
1 lot, yard wide, Plaids, at 12½ cents.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

no9-tf N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS OPEN

FALL-1861.

POPULAR SHAWLS—

Long and Square Scotch Blankets.

COMMISSION HOUSES, TROTHINGHAM & WELLS. 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

> SHIRTINGS. DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS. FROM THE

MASSACHUSETTS. GREAT FALLS LACONIA, EVERETT. DWIGHT. TPSWICH. CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS. HAMPDEN LIKEWISE,

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

GOODS. FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

AND OTHER MILLS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION M RCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. POBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars,

25 hbs Extract Roomin, in 1 h jars.
55 hbs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.
50 hbs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.
50 hbs Vin Ral Colchiei, in 1 h bottles.
50 hbs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1lb bottles.
500 hbs Calomel, in 1 h bottles. 500 the Pil Hydr ydrarg., in 176 jars. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 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 BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronunced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu. facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work au25-6m

LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make puri shases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 UHESTNUT Street

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-

sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER,

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,

**77**OUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new

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 MASTER Street.

DUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-

LU HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in case

east corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

TIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

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

BORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 Pack-

POCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoi-quarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES

A. SMITH in the Firm of BILLINGS, ROOP, & CO.; has this day ceased, by the sale of the same to the other Partners. The remaining Partners are alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the firm.

JAMES M. BILLINGS, SAMUEL W. ROOP, Exec'r of W. F. Washington, dec'd, C. A. SMITH, H. B. KHBBE.

PHILADELIFIIA, NOV. 9, 1861. no12-12t\*

NOTICE 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. 1801, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES R. CANTWELL and JOHN C. KEFFER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to them for something the said partnership are to be presented to the said p

on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment. WILLIAM C. PATTERSON,

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE

always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 146]
BEACH Street, Kenzington. T. THOMAS,
my7-ly 117 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

JAMES R. CANTWELL, novII-mw&f18t JOHN C. KEFFER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1861.

sole agents, JAURETCI South FRONT Street.

ages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the agents, JAURETCHE & CABSTAIRS, 202 and 204

se24-6m

no12-12t\*

of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Impor-and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, sou

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

Buchanan's Coal Ha Whisky,

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

L prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, other approved brands of COGNAO BRANDY, for

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street

and MASTER Street

O-DAY.
Cloaks for Winter of 1861.
General Wool new-style Cloaks.
McClellan Cloak open to-day.
Stent Cloths for Cloaks.
EYRE & LANDELL. \$1 BLUE AND GREEN CORDED MOTELS. \$1 Brown Corded Reps. \$1 Black Corded Reps. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BBOADWAY, NEW YORK.

\$1 Purple and Mode Reps. Reps for the Gored Walking red Walking Dresses.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH Streets. Received to-day. BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY. Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptious, convenient, and comfort-able home for the citizen and stranger on this side the T ADIES' BLACK CLOTHS. Men's fine Dress Cloths Ailantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to previde, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH and MARKET Streets.

FLANNELS— Yard wide, fine white extra at 38 cents. Shaker Flannels, warranted genuine. COOPEE & CONABD, NINTH and MARKET Streets.

PANCY CASSIMERES Of every grade and style, from 62c to \$1.50 per yard.
Black Cassineres, some extra fine lots.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH and MARKET Streets.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the undersigned signed

EAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,
at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which
their table has hitherto been supplied.

se7-8m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWIOK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

MASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Orystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTEBING 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 READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitionar who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy. DURE FURT WILLE.

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
shove wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S,

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoker of, has recently been extensively experimented with in ot, has recently been calculated.

the

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

BJ 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
BULLOOK & CHENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
ma 24-1y

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN F. RANDOLPH,
deceased.

The appraisement under the 5th section of the act of
the 14th of April, 1859, having been filed in the above
matter, notice is hereby given that CORNELIA E.
RANDOLPH, widow of said decedent, claims to retain
the personal property referred to therein, of the value of
\$300, and will apply to the said Court, on FRIDAY, the
6th day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for
approval of said appraisement. C. T. BONSALL,
November 8th, 1861.

Attorney for Petitioner.
November 8th, 1861.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR The appraisement under the 5th section of the act of the 3th of April, 1851, and the 1st section of the act of the 3th of April, 1859, having been filed in the above matter, notice is hereby given that FRANCIS J. N. PARKER, widow of said decedent, claims to retain the personal property and money referred to therein, of the value of \$300, and will apply to the said Court, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for approach of said appraisement. C. T. BONSALL. pproval of said appraisement. C. T. BONSALL, Attorney for Petitioner. November 16th, 1861. no20-wf4t

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 COGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castillon, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Sauvin Ainé, Olanger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT

all persons indebted to the said assignor will make payment to JOHN CLARK,

Northwest corner of SECOND and GREEN Sts.

Or, to his Attorney, JOHN GOFORTH,

oc16-wfm18t\* 115 South FIFTH Street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a write of sale, by the Hon. Jolin Cadwala.

DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiraity, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highcat and best bidder, for cash, at QUEEN-Street wharf, on WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1861, ut 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the schooner SPECIE, consisting of 167 casks, 32 half cacks, and 253 saks of RICE. Samples may be obtained on the morning of the sale at the wharf, or at the auction store of Dutih, Cook, & Co., No. 124 South FRONT Street.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S Marshal E. D. of Penn's.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1861. no18-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-STREET
WHARF, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1861, at 12
o'clock M., the six-eighths part of the schooner FAIRWIND, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the
interest of BENJAMIN BRAGG 1/2, JOSEPH BOBINSON 2, GEORGE H. BROWN 2-8, residents and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19, 1861. no20-6t

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

ITLANNELS! FLANNELS!—I have FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

PLANNELS! FLANNELS!—I have now on hand one of the best and cheapest assortments in the city. All wool White, 25; heavier do., 28; full yard wide, 31%, worth 37%; fine Ballard Yale, (which with not shrink,) 31%; full yard wide do., 37%—never sold less than 50; fine do., 50, and the finest at 62%—always sold for 87%; one bale very superior all wool Red at 25; fine do., 31%, and the finest 37%; yard wide Bed, 37%; heavy twilled Red 31%, and the very heaviest, 37%; heavy Gray, twilled, 37%, and the very heaviest, 37%; all wool plain Gray, 28—which is a bargain; heavy dark blue, 37%; White donet 12%, worth 14%; finer do., 15, and very heavy do., 25. Also, the celebrated Shaker Flannels, full yard wide and heavy, warranted not to shrink; the beaviest Canton Flannel in the market for 12%; colored do. 11% by the piece, and as good a stock of Unbleached Muslims as can be found in the city, at prices that cannot be undersold. Having bought these cheap for cash, I am selling them very low. A liberal allowance will be made to benevolent societies. GRANVILLE B. HAINES, nol6-ff No. 1013 MARKET St., above Tenth. THE REBELLION.

Sketches of Prominent Union Merchants.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS. THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS AND loted hair, light-blue eyes, and a determined, but

THEIR PLANS FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT PIKETON.

THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN GEORGIA. THE DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

HOW THE CITY MAY BE TAKEN. THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION

THE PROWESS OF GEN. LOCKWOOD. The Rebels in Accomac and Northamp.

ton Counties Disband. THE PROCLAMATON OF GEN. DIX WELL RECEIVED.

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC. REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. POLK.

PENSACOLA TO BE TAKEN. &c..

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Campaign as it now Stands in Kentucky.

General George H. Thomas, who, as senior brigadier in Eastern Kentucky, ranks Schepff and Nelson, and who has his headquarters at Camp Dick Rebinson, has recalled the columns of both these generals, and ordered them to join his. Zollicoffer has evidently retired with the main body of his detail. forces into East Tennessee, in the direction of Knoxville. His defeat at "Wild Cat Camp," the rout of Williams' guerilla band at Piketon by Nel. rout of Williams' guerilla band at Piketon by Nelson's force, and especially the burning of the cordingly, the morning of the 7th found us in a bridges upon the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, line of march through Prestonburg, and, as we son's force, and especially the burning of the have forced this retreat.

Gen. Thomas seems to have issued this order to prevent Albert S. Johnson, now in command of the rebel forces along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from making a flank movement against Gen. Buell's column, stationed along the same line, by way of Danville and Lexington. Already there have been serious demonstrations made against Johnson's column toward Hopkins ville. He has, therefore, been forced to make a counter-movement upon Buell's flank. This counter-movement has grown into so strong a menace, that Gen. Buell has been forced to concentrate, as 500n as possible, a force near Danville as powerful as that which he has along his front at Camp No-

It is, therefore, his first intention to be strong enough to resist Johnson along either of these lines, if he chooses to advance in force. His second purpose is, evidently, to advance with two strong col-umns, simultaneously from Nolin and Danville, upon Bowling Green. If the accounts, which reach us from the best informed sources in Kentucky, can be relied upon, Buell has at Louisville, and between that point and Camp Nolin, full thirty thousand men. When Schoopff's column and Nelson's unite with Thomas' force, the latter will have full twenty thousand men. Vast reinforcements from Ohio, Indiana, and the loyal parts of Kentucky, are pouring into their camps constantly. As an evidence of this, three regiments reached Louisville from Cincinnati but four days ago.

Should the rebels not make an attack, this powerful force must make an advance upon Bowling Green between the first and tenth of December, one of the most lovely seasons of the year in that quite as well as their enemies.

part of Kentucky. There can be no reason at that time for a non-advance. Cavalry and artillery, in abundance, will be present, and the troops tolerably well-seasoned to the use of arms-at least There are now no regular rebel forces upon the soil of Kentucky, save the small portion of her southwestern boundary tremulously held by the

columns of Johnson and Polk. Polk's Column Has retired, since the battle of Belmont, entirely out of Missouri. That battle seems to incline them to believe that the soil of Missouri is unhealthy. The retirement of Fremont's (now Halleck's) column from Springfield, and the concentration of much the heaviest part of it at St. Louis, indicates a disposition to move directly down the Mississippi simultaneously with the forward movement of Buell upon Bowling Green. These movements will both depend. in point of time, upon the finishing and equipment of the heavy fleet of gunboats, now near completion, at various Western cities. These are all expected to be ready for active service before the 10th of December. The fact that five hundred marines have been sent from the East to Cairo shows that the Government expects the rivor fleet to move at a very early day. The real, earnest, vigorous work of the Western campaign will soon be-As soon as the result of these conjoint movements of Buell and Halleck are known, then the grand movement upon the Potomac must begin. The naval expeditions, under Butler and Burnside, will be ready to strike about the same time. No operations of modern times will be more extensive or grand. Indeed, Sherman may be fully expected, at or near the same time, to be thundering

at the gates of Savannah or Charleston. MORE ABOUT THE LOYAL MEN OF KENTUCKY.

This village is the county seat of Harrison county, and is about forty miles south of the Ohio river. The nearest point of note in a straight line is Augusta, in Bracken county. It is situated in a wealthy agricultural district. Its people have among them a great deal of the old leaven of the James-river aristocracy—most of the original settlers, the Trimbles, the Deshas, and other leading spirits of the county, naving emigrated to Kentucky from Eastern Virginia nearly a century ago. They had, however, kept themselves almost exclusively, by marriage and social intercourse, within a circle of their own. Here lived, until the Union troops recently took possession of the town,

Lucius B. Desha, A son of one of the former Governors of Kentucky. In intellect, as in physical movements, he is a slow, heavy man. He has essayed the stump, but was never successful. He must now be fully sixtyfive years of age. Often an aspirant for public position, his aspirations in that direction have never met with much success. A candidate for Congress against John P. Gaines, of Covington, in 1846, when the latter was a prisoner in Mexico, he was badly beaten. Disappointed then and since, he has become a cynic, and, therefore, rife for any change whereby he could hope to reach political eminence. He, therefore, has favored Disunion sentiments, and has at length found a congenial re pository for him and his opinions at Richmond, Va. Such a sequel to his life is worthy of one whose brother Isaac was convicted of highway robbery and murder, whose pardon was granted as the last official act of the father of both, as Governor of Kentucky. But, in deep, earnest contrast to such a life, so appropriately terminated, is the career of one of his fellow-townsmen,

Robert Jones, A man of nearly his own age. Mr. Jones is a merchant by profession. Having attained more than a worldly competence, he has been, for more than a score of years, the leader in all movements looking to the public improvements of his town or county. He has ever exhibited an enlightened and liberal spirit.

In person he is short and spare, with firmly-fixed features and a blue eye. Plucky and full of fire, he boldly took ground in June last for the Union In consequence of his avowed opinions he was shot by a band of Secessionists, among whom there was, curiously enough, one of this very Desha family.

Intelligent and well read, he now follows business

figures.!

Buckner's original plan is known to have been to move directly up the railroad to Louisville.

That has probably been abandoned, and it has lat-

rather for amusement than profit. A Virginian by birth, he and a brother living in Missouri have been from the first decided Union men. Mr. Jones has accovered from his wound, but is not yet, and percaps never will be, as healthful as herotofore. When the first of the advancing column of freemen from the loyal States-the First Ohio reginent-reached Cynthiana, he entertained them handsomely at his own private expense. Throughout his whole county he has a wide-spread personal

James R. Page, Of the city of Frankfort, is the junior member of the firm of T. S. & J. R. Page. His uncle is Thos. S. Page, for many years State Auditor of Kentucky, under the Whig and American domination. During the Mexican war he served in the ranks with credit.

conditionally for the Union.

and professional influence, which he has used un-

About thirty-eight years of age, he has light-copleasant expression of countenance. His wife is the daughter of one of the oldest editors in that Commonwealth, Mr. Hodges, of the Frankfort Commonwealth-one of the most fascinating and accomplished gracing the State capital; and sociey in that city is as intelligent and graceful as any in any capital of the South. She has done as much o establish her husband's reputation in social and business life as he himself has. He has used his money, his family, his position.

for the uncompromising support of the Government. Such young, unobtrusive, influential men are of vask service in that State to the preservation of the integrity of the nation, and should be deeply and gratefully remembered. Another of these quiet, but powerful advocates of the Government, is John L. Neal. Who resides at Clay village, in Shelby county, one of the noblest Union counties in the State. It was

this county which sent Wm. C. Whittaker, the leader of the Union party in their Senate, to that body. The son of an honest, well-to-do farmer, he has attained a high business reputation, even at the age of thirty-five. Repeatedly offered party ominations to responsible public positions, he has always declined. Since this war began, he was offered an officer's ommand in Col. Whittaker's regiment. He de-

clined it, solely on account of his mercantile obligations to the merchants of Philadelphia. A residence of some years in Texas served to harden and invigorate a constitution naturally vigerous. This is evinced by his large, muscular, thletic frame, surmounted by a large, well-set

Whilst his extreme modesty has given him an extensive popularity in private life, it has kept him from accepting public position. His career, in all probability, will, therefore, be one of "private shining worth," and not one of glaring brilliancy. To crown all these unostentatious virtues, he is a devotee to the Union cause and Union principleshaving sacrificed much of time and money to the cause. The Battle at Piketon.

FULL PARTICULARS. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Guzette. writing from Piketon, under date of October 10.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th, after a long march from Licking Station, our regiments—the Thirty-third, the Twenty-first, and Fifty-ninth Ohio—and a light battalion, composed of six pieked companies from all the regiments of the brigade, and under command of Major Hurt, arrived at the ferry nearly opposite Prestonburg. The Second Ohio preceded us one day, and was in occupancy of the town, of all of which you have, no doubt, been informed in detail.

line of march through Prestonburg, and, as we suspected, toward Piketon, distant by direct route twenty-five miles. A section of artillery, consisting of two rifled six-pounders, under command of Colonel Roher Vacher, accompanied us; also, one hundred and fifty mounted men, under Colonel Metcalf. We soon ascertained that our course was deviating from the direct route up Sandy river, and was leading us up John's creek, which routeled us a distance of forty miles around, and entered the town of Piketon nearly opposite from the river route. The object was to attack the enemy in the rear, whilst General Nelson, with the Second and Twenty-first and Fifty-ninth Ohio, with Colonel Marsbal's fragment of a regiment, who started the day following, would attack them in front.

The march was truly a severe one, as the following order (which I append) of General Nelson's intimates. The rations, which were intended for two days, did not, on an average, last one day. We

days, did not, on an average, last one day. We took no train but one wagon and our ambulances, accordingly our men were without tents or means of cordingly our men were without tents or means of shelter. The road was very narrow, and in many places precipitous. Often it was difficult to find sufficient room for our cannon, and more than once the expediency of not only unlimbering, but of fraking stificial carriage ways was calculated, so narrow was the road upon the mountain side.

On our first day's march the men were compelled to fird the creek, which is about 25 varies wide. On our first day s march the men were compelled to ford the creek, which is about 25 yards wide. The water came up to their waists. At night we bivouscked on a mountain side. It was very cold, and we deemed it advisable to have as few camp

bivouacked on a mountain side. It was very cold, and we deemed it advisable to have as few camp fires as possible, from the fact that the hills were full of rebel scouts. They had fired on our cavalry advance from a hill during the day, which was returned vigorously, and with the effect of killing one, wounding another, and of killing one horse. In this skirmish we received no injury whatever. But in the evening, near our camping ground, one of the cavalry was fired upon from an ambush and wounded by an oblique shot through the neck.

The second day we marched all day, with nothing to eat, unless it may have been a very few who economized to a better advantage than their fellows. At night, we received rations of meat, but had neither sait nor bread—meat alone. We bivouacked again in a narrow meadow spot, and our men had disposed themselves as comfortably as possible for the night, when the long roll was beat, and notwithstanding it was the first time this sound had ever been heard by most of them, yet in less than ten minutes we were in line of battle. It was at this time that Col. Sill, who had command of this part of the expedition, displayed to his men and the officers present the talent he possessed to command, and convinced his own regiment still more of their good fortune in having such a commander over them. A company, variously estimated at two hundred to three hundred, moved down the creek to surprise us, when our pickets fired upon them and gave the alarm. This fire wounded their captain in the chest, and they immediately retreated. But, anticipating their continued advance, our line of battle was formed. Our infantry was arranged along the hill-side, so as to completely command the left of the enemy as

continued advance, our line of battle was formed.
Our infantry was arranged along the hill-side, so as to completely command the left of the enemy as they would advance. The cannon were placed in position on the right of the infantry, in such a manner as to pour a deadly fire into the narrow pass beyond. For an hour our men stood silent upon the hill-side, and the camp fires slumbered in the little meadow spot. Once more they were formed into line of battle before morning.

By daylight the next morning we were on the march again. The rain began to fall in torrents, and continued until afternoon. The mountain streams ran swiftly, and the mountain sides grew deep in mud. Through all this our men marched for thirteen miles. Speaking literally, they marched for miles in water knee-deep and over, and through mud over shoc-top, and all upon no subsistence but meat without salt. It was a terrible march, and nothing but the prospect of a fight

and through mut over snoc-top, and all upon no subsistence but meat without salt. It was a terrible march, and nothing but the prospect of a fight could have sustained the energies of our troops.

In spite of the great number of strategotical points that we passed unmolested, we did give the enomy some credit for courage and military capacity, and, accordingly, moved with far greater caution than we need to have done as we neared the town. At one point, just as we passed by a long, narrow, and winding road, over the last mountain that brought us down to near the ford opposite the village, we thought that we would surely encounter a force. Two pickets only were met, who fied and gave the alarm, but not too soon to prevent us from firing a volley across the river and exploding a shell or two in their midst.

As they fied beyond the hills a few shell more were sent after them, with serious effect. Four bodies, it is said, were found in one spot. It is im-

dies, it is said, were found in one spot. It is im-possible to say how many were killed and wounded. I was told by a respectable citizen that blood was found scattered for some distance along the road which they sed. One fell into our hands mortally

I have it from good authority that the officers are sworn not to disclose their losses in battle, and I am sure they take every precaution to conceal the bodies of their killed.

We immediately took possession of the town—I should think, in time of peace, a pleasant little village, picturesquely situated—and secured some very important papers of the general commandvery important papers of the general command-ing. But for one more day our men had meat ra-tions only to subsist upon. Thus you have a meagre account of one of the most laborious marches of the

war. In the meantime, the forces under General In the meantime, the forces under General Nelson had advanced up the river, and encountered an ambuscade of about seven or eight hundred of the enemy, who, suspecting our forces to be weakened by the division into two columns, hoped to destroy one and rush to the rear of the other. But, as your despatches will show, they were defeated and dispersed, and only about the same number was left at this point to be likewise dispersed by the forces under Colonel Sill Thus is Eastern Kentucky ridden of her oppressors, who claim to be her only protection. They have completely exhausted the country, and our only supplies must come from above.

I will add that we passed a great deal of magnificent mountain scenery—high cliffs and toppling crags. In many places, one would think that they viewed the ruins of some mighty eastle on the mountain tops, as the rocks would rise in walls and spires high above the parti-colored forest. A. J. P.

zette, under date of Nov. 16, writes thus: The new department created for Gen. Buell excludes the small portion of Kentucky west of the Tennessee river. Leaving out of view, therefore, the posture of affairs at Paducah, Columbus, and Hickman, the situation in Kentucky is briofly this: But one rebel army remains in the State. Breck-inridge's raw recruits at Prestonburg and Pikeville have been scattered. Zollicoffer has been driven back to the Cumberland Gap, and is reported to be trembling for his safety even there. The only rebel force remaining in his department to engage Gen. Buell's attention, is Buckner's army at Bowling Green—an army which is variously estimated at from eighteen to thirty-five thousand, and which is doubtless much nearer to the smaller of these

The Situation.

The Nolin correspondent of the Cincinnati Ga-

terly been suspected that he desires to move across | the following from the Examiner of the day pre-Meantime we have four distinct columns of na-Meantime we have four distinct columns of national troops in Gen. Buell's department; those of Gen. Nelson, somewhere on the Big Sandy; Gen. Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson and beyond! Gen. McCook, at Nolin, and Gen. Crittenden, in the lower Green River valley. There may, of course, be little skirmishes almost anywhere through the State, where Secessionists and Union men become warm enough to prove their faith by their works; but there is no possibility of any important collision in Kentucky excepting on the Bowling Green line. When that collision shall come, would seem, thus far. to rest with our generals to determine.

far, to rest with our generals to determine. Such is the condition in which Gen. Buell finds matters in Kentucky. He has plenty of troops to sweep down the railroad to Nashville; or plenty to sweep down the railroad to Nashville; or plenty to soize the Cumberland Gap, and break the connection on the East Tennessee and Lynchburg Railroad; or he may, perhaps, have plenty for simultaneous movements to attain both these desirable ends. Assuredly, he has not enough to keep one column opposite the Bowling Green force, another in extreme Eastern Kentucky, another lying miscallaneously around the country toward Cummiscellaneously around the country toward Cum-berland Gap, another on the Lower Green River Valley, or two or three more at points where the rebels may find it convenient to create diversions. In other words, the play is up in Kentucky, the game is all in our oven hands, if our new general will only conventional and so if our new general

will only concentrate and act The Force of the Rebels and Their Plans The following is an extract from an editorial in the Louisville Journal of Tuesday:

The force of the enemy upon our own soil is nearly, if not quite, equal to ours. It is in three principal divisions, disposed intercommunicably, reinforceable from each other at short notice, being in railroad and telegraphic communication besides, with large contingent reserves in the drill-camps of Tennessee, and quite accessible from leading entrepots of the South, Richmond, Nashville, Memphis, &c. The head of the wedge, and by far the most positive and powerful division and position of the three is at Bowling Green. This is the Confederate advance—the outpost of their conquest. Hero, we are informed, it is the "fixed purposes" of the Cenfederate war-jobbers to make a "desperate stand." Besides, General Beaure gard, and very willing to take lessons from "his magnificent strategic genius." General Buckner is winderstood to have studied the Manassas fortifications in person, and to be thoroughly acquainted the Louisville Journal of Tuesday:

is understood to have studied the Manassas fortifications in person, and to be thoroughly acquainted
with the minutive of the matter. He is said to
have taken certain quiet hints from "masked batteries and curvilinear carthworks," and to be setteries and curvilinear carthworks," and to be setting a very clear imitation of the "Bull Run trap"
at Bowling Green. Twenty or thirty "splendid
guns" are said to be already in position, and other
defences actively completing, which, in the Secession parlance, "will render Bowling Green perfectly impregnable." And into this "second Manassas:" of his. General Buckner will, if he can, draw as
many of his late friends and fellow-citizens as do not
choose to submit to his treacherous usurpations, and
accommodate them all with immediate, wholesale ex-

accommodate them all with immediate, wholesale extirpation and gratuitous graves. Brave and hospitable Kentuckian! We have much confidence in our information when we say that the present force at information when we say that the present force at that point does not exceed twenty thousand—most of them comfortably encamped, but many of the regliments raw, indifferently armed and equipped, and in poor fighting order for open, stand-up-and-out-of-doors work, though they would no doubt be capable of very good conduct and execution behind breastworks. The artillery consists of five effective field batteries, there being two thirty-two pounders, well rifled and of creditable mechanism; but good artillerists are scarce. Buckner's plan of campaign

artillerists are scarce. Buckner's plan of campaign is to crouch, mash, and get ready. His favorite scheme is to allure McCook into his fine ambuscade, annihilate him, and then suddenly take the offensive; but McCook is careful, knows with whom he has to deal, and, we predict, will prove himself the man and the metal for any of Buckner's emergencies. ner's emergencies. Now, if two lines be drawn from Bowling Green. one to Columbus and the other to the Gap, the triangle formed by those lines in connection with the base or southern-border line of the State, is almost completely in the possession of the incaders, and may as well be inscribed "subjugated." until they are all compelled to point their toes for good towards Tennessee. Who does not see and know that? It is impossible to resist the conviction that too many of us—by lar too many of us—are merely idle spectators of this tragic and startling situation. Too many business men entirely out of business; too many merchants, mechanics, clerks, professional men agriculturists, and day laborers, are now looking on with shrugged shoulders and pocketed hands, and waiting for the hot work to be done for them. This is all wrong—fatally wrong.

We shall have no thrift or shift-no husiness, nes nor pleasure—until the people rise, and go forth in their might, to drive out the invaders. A Brilliant Little Exploit. A correspondent, writing from Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, under date of November 11th,

to the Louisville Democrat, says:

I perceive you have not received the information of the fight at Borah's Ferry, on the road leading from Bowling Green to Hartford. Col. McHenry had stationed one company of his command, under the command of Capt. Whittinghill, in that vicinity, to assist the Home Guards to look after that ferry, when late Thursday evening, after the Woodbury and Morgantown fights, the enemy made their appearance suddenly at the ferry, numbering about 250 cavalry. About thirty Home Guards, under the command of Captain William Porter, who is a veteran of the Mexican army under General Taylor, and about ten men of Capt. Whittinghill's company, were all that were present to resist their crossing. The enemy, seeing that their crossing would be opposed, retired back and dismounted, and came up on foot behind the ferryman's dwelling and other out-houses, on the bank of the river, to the Louisville Democrat, says: ling and other out-houses, on the bank of the river ling and other out-houses, on the bank of the river, and opened fire on our gallant little band, who had also sheltered themselves behind trees, logs, &c., and returned their fire firmly. Some farmers back heard the firing, and came up and took their trees, and commenced picking off the enemy with their long hunting rifies, wherever a head or shoulder could be seen. In this way they fought about half an hour, when the enemy retired with a loss of nineteen killed and many wounded. It is said they acknowledged a loss of nineteen killed on their return, while at Morgantown The casualties on our side was one man wounded—in the leg—not sufficient to prevent him from duty.

### sufficient to prevent him from duty. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Charleston papers of the 15th inst., and Richmond papers to the 19th, have been received by way of Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. They contain the following items: The following article, credited to the Savannah Republican, culogistic of Commodore Tatnall, is reproduced in the columns of the Courier. It is

Our Brave Old Commodore. Commodore Tatnall has, without intending it as such, set the men of the South an example which all should seek to imitate—viz: whether weak or all should seek to imitate—viz: whether weak or strong, meet the enemy at the very threshold, and show him that you are resolved to dispute every inch of Southern ground, and drive him back or perish in the attempt. The Commodore, with his little river fleet, did not wait for an attack, but went out to meet the enemy in all their pomp and power. He threw his secrnful and defiant shot into the teeth of their vast expedition, and, when they met him, not on equal terms, but with repeated broadsides from their largest ships, he showed his appreciation of their gallantry and manhood by dipping his flag in irony, as much as to say, "Your achievement is worthy of honor, and here you have it." It was a terrible sarcasm, ingeniously yet foreibly expressed. forcibly expressed

Let every Southern man throughout the war imitate the conduct of our gallant Commodore, and prove his devotion to the cause by meeting the enemy at every step of his progress, and, if no better can be had, on his terms.

the next paper would appear on Monday, the 18th.

The Norfolk Day Book, of the 19th inst., has the following startling announcement, largely New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1861.

We have it in our power again to spread the glad tidings before the Southern people of another glorious Confederate victory.

The opposing armies have met in the vicinity of Springfield, the stronghold of the Federal forces, and Generals Price and McCulloch have whipped the enemy, and are driving them from Missouri.

The True Delta of to-day has just received a special despatch from Memphis, saying that the Memphis Appeal of to-day publishes an extra, containing an account of a glorious victory of our troops. The news was brought to Memphis by Gen. Price's messenger, who is on his way to Rich-NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1861. taning an account of a gibrious victory of our troops. The news was brought to Memphis by Gen. Price's messenger, who is on his way to Richmond, with despatches to President Davis. It tells us that a battle had taken place near Springfield, Missouri, in which the Confederates were victorious over a vastly superior force, including Fremont's body guard. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was your great

The editor of the Courier also announces that

ed was very great.
Generals Price and McCulloch express Generals Price and McCulloch express themselves perfectly confident of being able to drive the enemy out of Missouri entirely

The Legislature of Missouri have passed the ordinance of Secession by a unanimous vote. There was a full quorum of both houses present.

A bearer of despatches from Neosho, on his way to Richmond, brings the above gratifying intelligence. gence.
Well may old Seward tell the Northerners that the war is a failure on the part of the Administra-tion, and that peace will be declared in less than

sixty days, when every day brings us news of such brilliant achievements by Southern troops wherever they can get Federals to give them battle. Common sense should have taught the rump, be-fore they commenced the folly of a war against freemen that a just cause is half the battle. A Noble Martyr to Southern Rights. Among the noble martyrs of the South who fell at Belmont, Mo., was Major E. G. W. Butler, of the Eleventh Louisiana Regiment, a son of Solonel E. G. W. Butler, of the famous family that gave five heroes and chosen friends to General Jackson, and a descendant of the Washington family. Meeting of the Rebel Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—The Congress met to-day; searcely a quorum present. Nothing was done, and adjourned. President Davis will hand in his message to morrow. Nothing new to day. Rebels Shooting at Each Other. On Wednesday last, says a letter in the Decy. Book, two parties of troops met on the peninsula, and mistook each other for enemics. Brisk firing at once commenced, and a number on each side were killed and wounded ere the mistake was found out. Among the killed was Major Bailey, of Mobile, whose body has been taken to his friends.

The Negroes at Beaufort-The Brig Elsinore. An official letter from Captain Ives, Confederate Engineers, says that the negroes near Ecaufort are still loval to their master. The Yankee prize-brig Elsinow has reach a Confederate port in safety A Bible Stolen.

TWO CENTS.

We learn that the following disposition has been made of our forces in Western Virginia: General Jackson's command will go into winter uarters at Montercy. General Loring's command will be divided; a portion will winter at Green river bridge, and another portion will be moved to Winchester, Strasburg, and that vicinity.

General Floyd is still os the Kanawha, his lines extending from Cotton Hill to Montgomery Ferry.
The Third Virginia Regiment, Colonel Stark, of
Wise's brigade, has been ordered to join General

Floyd's command. The Charleston Courier of the 15th inst. has the following in its telegraph columns: BLUFFTON, S. C., Nev. 14, 1361.

The enemy are in possession of Pinckney Island.

They have seized all the able-bodied men on the plantations, and carried them on board the fleet. This has created a panic among the others, who are anxious to get away, but are prevented by force. The enemy have made no attempt, as yet, to land on the main. Yesterday our pickets at Bucking ham were fired on by a party in a launch at long taw, without effect. We have not been able to accertain their force, but it is represented by the negroes to be very large.

negroes to be very large. The Defences of New Orleans, and how the City could be Taken. [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

U. S. STEAMER R. R. CUYLER. SILLY ISLAND, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. Since my missive of the 29th ultimo, items of in-Since my missive of the 29th ultime, items of interest have been communicated to me, of which, as an opportunity will present itself by the departure of the U.S. transport Rhode Island, to-morrow, I hasten to apprise you.

There are at present, in the city of New Orleans, some 5,000 soldiers, all very well armed, but poorly clothed. An order, recently issued, compels every man that is physically able to bear arms, to belong to some military organization—and recruits varying to some military organization—and recruits, varying from the ages of fifteen to seventy years, are received by the various recruiting officers there. The streets are filled with streggling soldiers; and hurry, preparation, and confusion seem to be the order of the day. Many tents are to be seen, and recruiting posters are upon every corner. Strong entrenchments, encircling the city, are being made, and between the city and the city, are being made, and between the city and Memphis, several cannon, of the heaviest calibre, obtained recently from England, are located at various points. The weakest positions of the city are strongly fortified by rifled cannon; and it is the one common theme of the rebels that they deem their city perfectly impregnable, and that thay can annibilate any "cursed Yankee" force that ever dates to attempt its capture. Much excitement abounds, especially at the periods when their newspapers issue extras having the particulars of some Confederate victory.

Unifederate victory.

The source from which I have derived the information I am now going to give you discloses the weak points of New Orleans, and thinks they should be given publicity. I am not aware of the same facts having been mentioned before in the journals North, and so proceed to give them to you. I consider them of exceeding great interest, and they should demand the attention of the authorities at Weshington.

New Orleans has no fortifications or defences in her rear, and the swamps back of it are impassable, except by the Shell-road and the railroads. Ves-

sels of all character, drawing not over eleven feet of water, can ascend Lake Ponchartrain to within six niles of the city. Ten thousand resolute, deter-mined men, could start from the deep waters of Lake Borgne, and reach, yes, reach, the landing at the city in fifteen hours. There is not an armed vessel of any importance upon the lake, and the land for more than twenty-five miles around is a low swamp, easily and effectually swept by the guns of a decent fleet. I am also assured that there could of a decent fleet. I am also assured that there could be but one point of opposition upon this route, and that is the fort at the main passage between the two lakes, Borgne and Ponchartrain. It is, however, sadly out of repair, and mounts but ten or twelve small guns, and is garrisoned with but two companies of militiamen from Mississippi. If the National Government could once obtain possession of New Orleans, they could hold it against the combined payers of the packet they could mitted the of New Orleans, they could note it against the com-bined power of the rebels; they could, without the least trouble, reduce the forts on the Mississippi river, and effectually hold in check many of the States in rebellion. The common point touched upon by the citizens as to the results of the war, is iear of an attack upor their city by the way o Lake Ponchartrain, and they themselves say it could be successfully made, and the place reduced. I trust this hint will be seen by those in power, and acted upon. I deem my authority perfectly reliable, and there can be no mistake in relation to the

facts set down. The Price of Provisions in Atlanta, Ga. The Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy of November 9th says:

Before this war commenced bacon could be bought for 10 and 12½ cents per pound. It is now selling at 30 cents. Nothing has transpired to increase the cost of making it, and its transportation costs no more. And our Government should have it to feed the soldiers, and their poor families at home should have it at a more reasonable rate, and those engaged in the sale of it should have that much patriotism in them. If they have it not, the law should furnish them, with it. the law should furnish them with it.

Country jeans could be had for fifty cents per yard before the war; now it is from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The labor of making it, and the material out of which it is made, cost no more now than then; and the soldier should have it to clothe him while he fights for us, at more reasonable rates. Patriotne nghts for us, at more reasonable rates. Patriotism demands this much at the hands of those who deal in such articles. It may be difficult to frame a law to meet the exigencies of this case; but the necessity is great, and we are in favor of the Legislature making the attention. necessity is great, and we are in favor of the Legislature making the attempt.

Coffee is selling at fifty to sixty cents per pound; but we say lot it sell for whatever people are willing to give for it. It is not an article of prime necessity. It is a luxury; and let those who indulge in it get it as cheap as they can. Fine dress goods are luxuries, not necessities; let those who wear them pay what dealers see fit to ask. We would recharacteristics. make no restrictions on any such articles as these. But during the war, when our national existence, our greatest interests, and personal honor are at stake, we would put a check upon the disposition to speculate upon such articles as the Government and the soldier must have, or perish.

And now, in conclusion, we deprecate the spirit manifested by some in relation to this reactor.

manifested by some in relation to this matter. Our neighbor, the *Intelligencer*, a few days ago, indulged in what we consider intemperate strictures, which, if heeded, would excite the people to deeds worse than those complained of. Such subjects should not be dealt rashly with, and the rights and equity of dealers should not be run over rough shod by a mol, or an enraged populace, so long as anything clse will avail. We are in favor of abiding by law, and recognizing every man's legal rights as long as they exist. These three between rights as long as they exist. These times, however, have imposed upon us obligations towards each other, and towards the Confederate Government, which our present laws do not exact. We are in favor of having the authorities take this matter in band, and deal with it so as to respect the rights of

## dealers, while justice is secured to those who are needy. There is a line of demarkation—a golden needy. There is a line of demarkation—a golden mean—that should be carefully observed in this THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

[From the Baltimore American of yesterday.] Information was received last night at head-quarters from Accomac county of the most gratify-ing character giving assurance that the expedi-tion despatched by General Dix to the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia will meet with little or no opposition. On Sunday, the flag of the Union was hoisted at Drummondtown, the county-seat of Accomac, on a pole which bore the rebel flag the day before. The pole which bore the rebel flag the day before. The people of the county had submitted to the authority of the United States, and declared their intention to do so in advance of the arrival of the twoops. A flag of truce was sent by General Lockwood to Drummondtown on Saturday. On Friday night, 3.000 rebel troops disbanded, most of them drafted militia. Wherever the officer who bore the flag of truce went, he was importuned for General Dix's proclamation, which had been sent among them the day before. We annex some extracts from his statement. Meeting some of the disbanded men, he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly? statement. Meeting some of the disbanded men, he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly?

"The rep'sy was they had got Gen. Dix's procla mation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband. But others came up in the meantime who were part of the militia, and they boldly answered that they never did want to go into the business, and had all the time disapproved of it, but were compelled to it by hot-headed Secessionists.

"The greater part of the persons I met were of the disbanded militia. Three cheers for the Union were given with such zeal and zest as to make me conclude that there was something more in them

conclude that there was something more in them than expressions arising from foar. I met many in squads of five, ten, twenty, &c., and they would sometimes run across the fields to meet us, expressing the deepost gratitude for the deliverance from oppression and want, for they are in want of many of the necessaries of life.

"I will here state that, along the road, I was assigned for General Div's proclumation, a few constants." range of the control of the role of the role of the role of the residue of the role of the giving open expression of the people, I delieve, opposition to the Confe Ferate rulers.

"The groat majority of the people, I delieve, look upon the troops about to be sent among them as their deliverers from cruelty and oppression. Hurrahs for the Taion were quite frequent. At one place the American flag was hung out. It was a curiosity to the people, and they looked in astonishment when they saw that one, ewned in their very midst."

a curiosity to the people, and they looked in astonishment when they saw that one, ewned in their very midst."

We may consided that the people of Northampton will follow the example of Accomac. The societ of the success of the expedition is to be ascribed to the large and well-disciplined force sent into these countries. It is always a measure of humanity, as well as a right military rule, to employ a force so overwhelming as to prevent bloodshed. If half the number of troops, had been sent, there would no doubt have been resistance, and very likely a sanguinary and protracted guerrilla warfare, for which the country is well adapted.

We believe that the same exhibitions of returning loyalty will be made in other districts of country when we go into them with a like prepondoratachment and devotion to the Union which lives in the hearts of a majority of the Southern people, will break out into open expressions when they feel that they are to be protected and sustained.

Another later of a majority of the Southern people, will break out into open expressions when they feel that they are to be protected and sustained.

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Another later of a complete in the captain the capt

This morning a forward movement into Virginia This moraling a forward movement into Virginia took place—first an advance of cavalry, next the Fifth New York (Zouaves from Federal Hill), followed by the Wisconsin Fourth, five companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, five or six companies of the Sixth Michigan, Nimms' Boston Artillery, and an independent cavalry company of Pennsylvania. It was a glorious and a most imposing sight to see, as they wound around our camp and entered a wood about a quarter of a mile distant. We have here, beside the Purpell Legion a partion of the Sixth The Bible on which the eath is administered, was stolen from the Court House at Richmond—so says the Richmond Disparch.

The Richmond Disparch of the 19th republishes

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The United States revenue ganboat Hercules, Rufus Coffin lieutenant commanding, arrived in

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 20 cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and

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port about 10 o'clock yesterday from a cruise in Pocomoke Bay and Tangier Sound, and brings information from the Eastern Shore of Virginia up to Monday night. Brigadier General Lockwood was still at Newtown with 5,000 mer and also had 1 000 men at Snowhill. He designed marching to Drum mondtown and establishing there his head quarters.

The place was held by a squadron of cavalry, and the national flag was waving over it. The greater proportion of the inhabitants are Union in feeling, and received the proclamation of Major General

In a few days General Lockwood would move In a few days General Lockwood would move into Nexthampton county with a force sufficient to overcome any opposition from the Secessionists, who would be obliged to succumb.

Lieuterant Coffia left General Lockwood on Sunday, and on his way to his vessel found that a number of brickes over the streams south of the Pocomoke river had been burned, and trees felled and placed over the roads, compelling him to take a circuitous route.

on Saturday four boats, with armed seamen.

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were despatched from the gunbouts Hercules and

Relumee, lying in Pocomoke bay, under the charge
of Licutenants Tomkins and Gambrill, of the Reeuitous route: of Lieutenants Tomkins and Gambrill, of the Re-Hisnee, and Lieutenant Hall and Quartermaster Berry, of the Histories, to Syke's Island, in that bay, near the main land of Accomac county, and of which possession was taken. Formerly there were about one bandred and forty inhabitants on the island, but on account of the apprehensions entervained that they would be impressed into the rebel service, all but thirty had loft. These gladly received the proclamation of General Dir. and were promised the protection of the United Statos. The Herenles and Tiges will return to those waters as soon as they can recoal, and, with the Religione.

shore in connection with the military forces. More Good News from the Eastern Shore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Intelligence has just been received that the rebels of Northampton county, Virginia, have laid down their arms to the number of eighteen hundred, and that the Federal troops have now full possession of that county, as well as Accounce. This restores the whole of the Poninsulato the Enion.

CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL

Comments of the Canadian Press. [From the Toronto Globe of November 18.] [From the Toronto Globe of November 18.]

An event has just occurred which might, if handled intemperately, involve the United States and Britain in very serious complications. An American stears frigate, the San Jacinto, has stopped a British mail steamer on the high seas, and compelled the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, diplomatic representatives of the revolted States, on their way to Enrope. Had the British commander been one grain less prudent, had he risked the loss of his vexel to secure the safety of his passengers, and had the San Jacinto captain ventured to fire upon her, the aspect of the matter would have been much more serious than what is now presented. Possibly the American officer would not have proceeded to extremities, but the British commander, whoever he was, acted rightly in yielding mander, whoever he was acted rightly in yielding for the moment, well aware as he must have been that his Government would rectify any error or injustice which might be committed There can be no doubt that the action of the San Jacinto commander was an outrage on the British flag and an infraction of international law. There can be no possible justification for it. The individuals arrested were yoyaging in a vessel of a new tall Democrated were yoyaging in a vessel of a individuals arrested were royaging in a vessel of a neutral Power, under the protection of its flag, engaged in no act of war, violating no law which could possibly be applied to their case. Yet the vessel conveying them was stopped upon her course, and by threats their surrender was secured. If such acts were permitted there would be no possibility of acting a neutral part in any war. If a subject of one of the belligerent Powers were found on board of any ship, that ship would be liable to scizure by the other belligerent till the passengers were given up. And if neutral ships could be searched so could neutral territory. There are many Southerners in Canada at this moment, and if the action of the San Javinto were legal, there would be no hindrance to Americans coming over would be no hindrance to Americans coming over here and carrying them off to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren. The matter does not admit of dis-pute. The seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason was a gross wrong which can collect the offer of ample applogies by the United States Government and the liberation of the captives. In the year 1804 Sir George Rumbold, a British Charge d'Affaires in Saxony, was seized at his country house near Hamburg, by a party of French troops, and conveyed to Paris. The Senate of Hamburg appealed to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg to protect the neutrality of their territory, and, in obedience to the remonstrances of Prussia Nanoleon they have the the genith of his St. Petersburg to protect the neutrality of their territory, and, in obedience to the remonstrances of Prussia, Napoleon, then almost at the zenith of his greatness, liberated the captive. This is almost a parallel case, the difference between land and water not affecting it. The ease of the Leopard and the Chesopeake will occur to many as a parallel. The British frigate Leopard demanded the privilege of searching the American frigate Chesapeake for describing the American from her. For this highly reprehensible act, Mr. Canning offered ample apologies, which were accepted by the United States Government. Still later, in the year 1849, a Hungarian refugee, Koszta. sought refuge on board an American ship-of-war in the Mediterranean. His surrender was demanded by the Austrian authorities, but the American commander refused to give him up, and was highly commended for so doing by his Government and the public at large.

We imagine that the course taken by Napoleon I., when he was almost undisputed master of Europe, that, also, of Mr. Canning, acting for the powerful Government of Britain, will not be rejected by President Lincoln at the present crisis. Neither will he disregard the precedent laid down by his predecessor in the Koszta case.

The seizure of Slidell and Mason was wrong, but it was also one of the most absurd and stupid acts which history records. Those diplomatists were going to Europe to stir up feeling against the North, and secure the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy In seizing them, the American officer did more to accomplish their errand than anything they could nowith the second of the sec thing they could possibly have done themselves. We have no expectation that the British Government will deal with the matter otherwise than temperately, but the collision will strengthen the hands of the not uninfluential parties in Britain who are striving to induce the Government to interfere in striving to induce the Government to interfere in the American quarrel. Better have had ten Slidells and Masons in Europe, than permit such a cause of quarrel to arise. We know not what may be the character of the captain of the San Jacinto for loyalty, but if he intended to help the insurgents he could not have gone about the work better. The American vessels have been vainly chasing the Sumpter from port to port; they have allowed the Bernauda to enter Savannah and to leave it; they have permitted the Huntsville to reach the Bernuda, and receive the cargo of the Fingal; they mudas, and receive the cargo of the Fingal: they have reserved all their courage and activity to stop an unarmed neutral vessel on the sons, and take an unarmed neutral vessel on the sons, and take from her two venerable non-combatants. But for the Port Royal bombardment, the whole American naval service would sink beneath contempt.

The extreme anxiety of the Washington Government to prevent the Southern diplomatists reaching Europe is a curious piece of weakness in men whe profess to be careless as to the action of foreign Powers. The United States have nothing to fear from Europe, if they go on with the war vigorously and succeed in the desired object of preserving the Union; and it is altogether a very small business to hunt a couple of men over the ocean, to prevent them using their tongues to persuade the shrewd rulers of England and France to deviolence to their own interests, by entering upon a great war. It

Whatever rejoicing there may be in the United; States, over the capture of these two commissioners, we cannot but think that Great Britain will be imperatively called upon to demand their delivery. It is true that the old British doctrine, which led to

[From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 15.] The telegram from Fortress Monroa is highly important. It appears that the Southern ministers, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, on their way to Europe, have been saized on board a British steamer, by the United States steamer San Jacunto. It is not clear, from the telegram, whether the vessel on which they were seized was a mail stemaer. This are may lead to serious cornilorations. It is clear

The arrest of Messrs, Mason and Slidell, under the circumstances recited in the telegraphic de-spatches, is, in many respects, the most important incident of the war.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

as soon as they can recoal, and, with the Reliance, Captain McGowan, will cruise along the Virginia

rulers of England and France to deviolence to their own interests, by entering upon a great war. It was had enough to send four vessels after them when their departure by the Huntsville was announced, but to run the risk of a war with England for such an object is an act of midsummer madness. It will add infinitely to the strength and dignity of the American Government if, without waiting for remonstrance from Britain, they, at once set froe the captives, and send them, on, their road to Europe. It will be right, which is infinitely better than being expedient, but wilk also show that the North has confidence in the goodness of its cause, and does not fear the tongues of traitors, well nosted and does not fear the tongues of traitors, well posted though they may be. [From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 18.1

It is true that the old British doctrine, which led to the war of 1811, was, that a State had the right to the war of 1811, was, that a State had the right to the possession of its subjects wherever it found them, and acting on that destrine, pressed seamen, serving on board British salps. Nor did we balive that, by the treaty, that right was given up, but, on the other hand, the United States have always contended against it, and if their own doctivine is to pravail, they had as much right to arrest these gentlemen in her Majesty's prace as on a British deck covered by a British flag. We believe that this dectrine is now the recognized law of nations. The commodere has, however, in this high-handed raessure, acted on his own responsibility, and we expect to soc his Government-disarow, him; otherwise, there is neason to fear serious treuble between the two nations, which, hitherto, we have seen no grounds for apprehending.

[From the Montreal-Gaactle, Nov. 18.]

which they were seized was a mail steamer. This act may lead to serious complications. It is clear that if they have been forcibly taken from a British steamer, Britain must demand redress, and demand that they be again immediately placed under the protection of her flag. We abstain from further comments until we have more precise particulars.

incident of the war.

The information furnished upon the subject is sharacteristically indefinite. We gather, however, that the Confederate ministers to France and England had passed from Cuba, where they had landed from Charleston to Bermuda, with the view of taking passage in a British steamer for England, Commodore Wilhos, of the Federal service, commanding a vessel of war, demanded their surrender, and was met by the British captain with a declaration that "there was not force enough to take them." Another American vessel was then placed in position, and under the threat of American guns thom." Another American vessel was then haced in position, and under the threat of American guns the captain of the under the threat of American guns the captain of the under the threat of American guns the captain of the the same time protesting against the course of the American officer; and Messrs. Mason and Slidell are now prisoners in the hands of the Federal authorities. It is admitted that the parties proceeded on board the British steamer as ordinary passengers, in reliance upon the inviolability of the British flag; and they wore received in good faith by the captain commanding. Accepting the statements, which come to us from Northern sources, there is not room for any suspleion of collasion between the Southern ministers, as passengers, and the officers of the British steamer. They were secure under the protection of the Union jack on land; they remained under the same pro-