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6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL WILTON;

ENTRA ENGLISU BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'s VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS;

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MODERATE PRICES.

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50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS.

20,000 CRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS.

500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

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AND SUTLERS

Always on hand, a large stock of

CAVALRY BRUSHES,

WAGON BRUSHES,

And every Description of Brushes required for the Army.

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WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.,

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Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS,

for sale at the lowest prices

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WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS.

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DRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPE.
PRICE LIST.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.

HARDWARE.

of Government standard.

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TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

ARMY WOOLLENS.

215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila

(Patent applied for)

10,000 BED

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Corner Second. Philadelphia

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CHINCHILLA

VOL. 5.—NO. 95. COMMISSION HOUSES. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET. OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS. GREAT FALLS LYMAN. DWIGHT,

BARTLET MILLS. HAMPDEN, LIKEWISE. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY GOODS, AND OTHER MILLS.

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GOODS. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

& CO., PHILADELPHIA, DRAWERS. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

> FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS OF

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. IN BLUE, BLACK, AND VELOUR MIXTURES.

IN STORE, MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR, 25 Ibs Extract Aconiti, in 1 Ib jars. 25 hs Extract Acontt, in 1 to jars.
25 hs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 h jars.
50 hs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.
100 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.
50 hs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 h bottles.
100 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles. 500 lbs Pil Hydrarg, in 1lb Jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
8 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. TARGE CARPET STOCK MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, m connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIABD TABLES,

BILLIABD 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. NEW CARPETINGS.

MMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS 1,000 pieces J. CHOSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purchases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ST. NICHOLAS HOTELL, ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 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 sumptuous, convenient, and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the 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 tasts approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

BED TRUNK. W. A. ANDREWS.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have lassed, 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 pust favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

WINES AND LIQUORS. PURE PORT WINE.
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 OANTWRLL & KEFFER'S,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street. ARMY CONTRACTORS

sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & REFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenua and MASTER Street. ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FEB, southeast corner of GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MANTER Street

WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot-tled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-

east corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery,

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

THE REBELLION.

RELIGIOUS.

Elecution in the Pulpit.—No. 2. BY GRAYBEARD. In a new country like ours, where the institution institutions of learning in this weak point?

specialty. The seminary at Andover, Mass., a Congregational institution, was one of the first to recognize the claims of elocution by combining it with another department. In the various Bantist institutions of America, the study of elecution is nominally included among the branches taught; but we have yet to hear the first Baptist clergyman who reads and speaks well, to give the credit of it to his educational advantages while a student. The great difficulty in the way of securing a higher culture in this department will undoubtedly be in procuring adequately qualified professors. In this respect, we cannot help thinking that the Philadelphia Divinity School (an Episcopal institution lately founded upon the ruins of their Seminary, at Alexandria, the details of which have already been given in these columns) has been peculiarly fortunate in its selection of Rev. Dr. Stevens-Assistant Bishop elect of Pennsylvania-for the Chair of Pulpit Eloquence and Liturgies. Dr. Stevens, who was, for several years, Professor of Belles Lettres and Oratory in the University of Georgia, is at once a profound scholar, a classic orator, and an excellent elecutionist. The routine he has adopted since entering upon his new professorate is of the most thorough and practical character, and we hope the step now taken in Philadelphia will be followed up in other places. Good reading lies at the foundation of good speaking, and no man can be a good reader unless he has command of his voice. Action is, of course, important; in the estimation of Demosthenes, it was paramount; yet the graces of action, combined with the greatest learning, in deliberative oratory, (which is the class best suited to the pulpit,) without proper modulation, intonation, and accent in speaking, cannot make an orator.

The fact that the ministers of the Gospel, through all time, who have left the deepest impression upon the world, have, with rare exceptions, been men of eloquence, should alone stimulate a higher culture of this invaluable gift. Nor will it be long before this delinquency must be remedied by all who with to succeed as preachers, and so, because the proper reading of the Scriptures is the most condensed and intelligent commentary upon their meaning. The inference will, therefore, be, that he who cannot read them does not understand them. In Garrick's day, many clergymen took the recall of the troops at Somerset and Monticello. lessons in reading from that celebrated actor. Whitefield, of whom Hume once said it was worth while to walk twenty miles to hear him, was one of that number. They appreciated the importance of this attainment, and they acted wisely in seeking the best means to acquire it. Let others patronize the Garricks of our day for a similar purpose. We feel that no apology is needed for urging this subject upon the church. John Wesley thought it of sufficient interest to publish a tract, entitled "Directions concerning Pronunciation and Gesture;" and of Luther's nine requisites for a good preacher, the third and fourth designated are cloquence and a

nounce that the call recently extended to the Rev. G. F. Krotel by the congregation of St. Mark's (Lutheran) Church, Spring Garden and Thirteenth treets-lately in charge of Rev. Dr. Krauth-has been accepted.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GIFT FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO GEN, ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE. THE RECALL OF TROOPS FROM LONDON.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES WAS RECEIVED.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD HAS NO 1DEA OF RESIGNING.

HIS LETTER TO THE RICHMOND WHIG. ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS AT COLUMBUS. THEY FEAR AN EXPEDITION DOWN

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Arrival of Federal Prisoners

at Memphis. THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

RETREAT OF FLOYD FROM THE KANAWHA.

ANOTHER REBEL BULL-RUN AFFAIR MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Silence of Lord Lyons.

AN INTENDED REBEL DEMONSTRATION AT THE GRAND REVIEW.

PONTOON BRIDGE BUILDING

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE ARREST

&c.. &c.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Pennsylvania to Kentucky

Louisville Journal, of Wednesday, says: We take great pleasure in laying before our renders the following letter from Gen. Negley, of the Pennsylvania Brigade, to Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau. It speaks the language of patriotic devotion to our country, of profound admiration for our State, and sympathy with her imperilled condition, and a generous appreciation of our distinguished and a generous appreciation of our distinguished and chivalrous fellow-citizen. When he shall have and chivalrous fellow-citizen. When he shall have received from Pennsylvania, as the representative of Kentucky, the stand of regimental colors which it is the intention of Gen. Negley's Brigade to present, the noble sons of the Keystone State may be assured that their gift will never be dishonered, but that it will always be found flying in the van and the thickest of the fight whenever it is upreared in the defence of our country, from foreign foes or domestic traitors:

HEADQUARTERS NEGLEY'S BRIGADE. CAMP NEVIN, Nov. 14, 1861.

General Lovell H. Rousseau: DEAR SIR: Allow me the honor to inform you that it is the intention of my brigade to present through you to your brave command a stand of regimental colors. It is also desired that George D. Prentice, Esq., should present them. You will please intimate the time most convenient for the ceremonics. I assure you this gift is not intended as an idle compliment, but is expressive of the sympathy and national interest Pennsylvania feels for her sister State. She has witnessed with painful solicitude the cloud which has hung over your ful solicitude the cloud which has hung over your land like the mist over Niagara, hiding from the thoughtless and unwary an abyss of destruction. She has seen Kentucky, the cradle of science and the birth-place of heroes and statesmen, arrested in

the birth-place of heroes and statesmen, arrested in her flight of ambition, the hands of progress turned back on the dial plate of time, all the grand conceptions of a rich and happy people blighted by the schemes of Judas patriots and heartless traitors, her wisest citizens hugging the phantom of peace until they were bound like slaves, and compelled at the point of the bayenet to swallow the deadliest draughts which could be distilled from the Upas of rebellion. She has wondered whether the sons of Kantucky had degenerated from the spirit of their forefathers, and had lost the sensibility of honor and chastity of feeling which nourish manly sentiment. Many prayers have been offered for the success of those whose devotion to their country shows thom worthy of being free, who consider no sacrifice too great when liberty is the reward.

It is with such emotions Pennsylvania sends you aid, and offers her sons a willing sacrifice for your defence. Those who have come have left tearful eyes and aching hearts behind. No long service has turned their hearts into marble-mo dissolute camp has changed their manly feelings. Their valor springs not from reckless habits or indifference to life, but from the stern resolve that Kentucky shall be free. They care not that the enemy have frowning tiers of stolen artillery, steep rocks and everlasting hills for their castles, tangled woods for their palisades, deep rivers, and nature's wildest forms for their ally; they will conquer or perish in the attempt. The flag which we tander to you is surrounded with hallowed memories, its blazoned folds shall be a rainbow of hope and promise to the oppressed, and a soldier's pledge that we will stand by you in preserving the Union unsevered. Remember that our national greatness, our social and political happiness, are enshrined in its silken folds and bright stars. The pleasure of prosperity has been ours—'dis ours to have adversity. Let us meet it like men who know their duty, and who prize their constitutional freedom. If we fail, we

Recall of the Troops from London. The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing under date of November 18,

The recall of the troops from London, and their occupation of Danville, was done upon an order from General Sherman which had grown old in the hands of General Thomas. It was a part of General Sherman's plan to place General Thomas at the last named point, as soon as the expulsion of Instrumed point, as soon as the expulsion of General Zollicoffer could be effected. As I have said a more than one occasion, there has never existed any plan or purpose to follow Zollicoffer into East Tennessee. I speak knowingly when I assert this. The plans of General Sherman could not be carried out until Zollicoffer was effectually

An Interesting Letter from Richmond. The Memphis Appeal contains the following lettor from its Richmond correspondent: RICHMOND, Nov. 11, 1861.—The destruction of

Almost instantaneously with these marvellous proceedings, the gas went out in every hell in this city, for the alarm had gone forth, and all the apparatus of fare was speedily removed from apartments where the game had gone on undisturbed since the day of Seession. But for this, a thorough overhauling and clearing out of these establishments might have been effected. As you may imagine, the rage of the gamblers to-day is excessive; but if it be true, as rumored; that the police, in this matter, have acted in accordance with the wishes of the President, and it is his fixed determination to put a stop to gambling in the city, at all hazards, they might as well at once subside, and bid Richmond farewell

The long-delayed battle on the Potomac is be-

lieved now to be imminent. It is whispered out of doors that our generals at Centreville have been given carte blanche to carry on the campaign. So look out iook out.

The angels of life and death were hovering over the inhabitants of those high in office last night. The Presidential mansion was gladdened by another little occupant yesterday, and, this morning, the Governor's house hold a beautiful corpse; at half past ten, a sweet infant daughter of Governor Lether, four years old, passed away to Heaven.

The Battle of Belmont. GEN. POLK'S DESPATCH TO PRESIDENT DAVIS-THE

PRESIDENT'S REPLY. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV., WESTERN DEPART'T, COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 7, 1861.

To General Headquarters, through General A. S. The enemy came down on the opposite side of the fiver. Belimont, to-day, about 7,500 strong, landed under cover of gunboats; and attacked Col. Tappan's camp. I sent over three regiments, under Gen. Pillow, to his relief, then at intervals three others, then Gen. Cheatham.

I then took over two others in person to support of the property of the strong facts.

a flank movement which I had directed. It was a hard-fought battle, lasting from 10.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. They took Beltzhoover's battery, four pieces of which we receptured. The enemy were thoroughly routed. We pursued them to their bonts, seven miles, then drove their boats before us. The road was strewn with their dead and wounded, guns, ammunition, and equipments. Our loss considerable; theirs heavy.

Major General Commanding.

bus-A Panic in Missouri. From parties who left Columbus on Wednesday, and who are in a position to know fully what they state, we learn that Gen. Polk is still suffering from

The East Tennessee Insurrection. The Memphis Appeal of last Saturday says:

cessity of exercising a proper espionage over their movements. A traitorous combination, headed by Brownlow, Trewhii, and other lesser lights, and in league with the exiles Johnson and Maynard, are known to have been in constant communication with the enemy, and cognizant of his project to at-tempt the invasion of Tennessee through Cumber-land Gap or some other inlet through that range of mountains. It was a stroke of policy merely that induced the abandonment of the Greenville Convention, and the ostensible acknowledgment of the Confederate Government by the arch conspirators who were encouraging this scheme. In fact, it was a most decrease of their convenient in warment. were encouraging this seducine. In late, it was a most dangerous part of their conspiracy, inasmuch as it disarmed our authorities, and the adherents of our cause in that section of all vigilance. They thought that the refractory spirit of rebellion that at first showed its head had been permanently quelled, and looked for no further manifestation of it.

The Burned Bridges.

From a letter in the Southern Confederacy, dated the 11th, at Ringgold, Georgia, we learn that the two bridges burned on the Western and Atlants Railroad, across the Chicksmaugs, are about eight miles from Chattaneoga, and about to the lines from Chattaneoga, and about to a mile apart. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad crosses the stream between them, and about one hundred and fifty yards below the upper one Col. John D. Gray, who built them, estimates their cost at above \$13,000. Major Rowland, the superintendent, was at the place of the disaster with a large force on the 10th, and will have good, substantial, trestle spidges made, and the trains running regularly, in about two weeks. He has a number of the very best railroad mechanics in the country actively engaged, together with a large force of laborers. Arrangements are made with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to carry the freight, mail, and passengers by the way of

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

put a damper on the up freight going East by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. We are requested to say that troops, passengers, and army supplies, intended for East Tennessee, as far east as this point, will meet with no delay in consequence of the burning of the Hiawasset bridge on the East Tennesse and Georgia Railroad -Knoxville Register, 18th:

Arrival of Federal Prisoners at Memphis. Tennessee. The Memphis Appeal of the 15th says:

Ackson streets were crowded by men, women, and children, eager to get a glance at them.

A few fools and one or two mischievous urchins shouted out a few cant phrases, but the general feeling was, we are happy to state, one of respectful forbearance, and many remembered that if we brought these men prisoners to Memphis, their comrades had brought some of our brave boys prisoners to Cairo. It is but the fate of war, and he who would rather be taken ighting than fly, deserves the respect of even the foe who may have chanced to have captured him. These soldiers looked like men. It was easy to perceive that more than half of them were Germans. Their demeanor was quiet and gentlemanly. We trust that during their stay here they will meet with that respectful treatment which a brave people should aver display to an unfortunate foe. They are now in the large building known as Meseby's votton shed, near the corner of Second and Jackson streets, under guard.

tioners.

The Oxford (Miss.) Intelligencer says: It is highly probable that the Legislature will in a few days pass a law touching the heartless speculators in salt throughout our State. We would like to see the State seal put upon the door of every salt speculator in the land, and an agent put at each door to sell the article at a fair price. Dealers here are demanding \$19.50 par saak.

Innon Movements in East Tennessee. Union Movements in East Tennessee.

on election day.

Johnson in Green county—his homestead.

McDowell is standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current. A portion of the East Tonnessee members of the Legislature are at home making insurrectionary speeches.

Eight thousand Federals are reported at Red Springs, Macon county, where they have burned the town. The Reported Resignation of Beauregard.

The Richmond correspondence of a Memphis

The rumored resignation of Beauregard was accepted as a fact throughout the city, and the on dit ran so far as to say that it was the wish of the President he should withdraw from his command in consequence of his having recited, in his official report of the battle of Manassas, a plan he had drawn up for the relief of Maryland and the occupation of Washington city, which was rejected by the President before the battle. I have no means of knowing whether or not our Chief Magistrate was seriously displeased at this introduction into the report of matters not properly belonging thereto, but I do know that the gallant little hero, the beau sabreur et beau soldat—Beauregard—has no ideal of resigning; at least I have this upen very good authority, and that he remarked to a gentleman who mentioned the subject to him at Contreville that he had entered the Confederate service for the war, and expected to remain in it till the final consummation of our independence, unless removed by the hand

The following is Gen. Beauregard's letter to the Richmond Whig, which was briefly noticed in our telegraphic columns a few days ago:

Miscellaneous Items. We find the following telegraphic despatches in

Augusta, November 12.—The Charleston Courier, of this morning, learns from a friend, just arrived, that Bluffton was on Sunday in possession of Beaufort was deserted and virtually in possession

The brig Betsy Ann was captured and brought to Charleston.

Augusta, November 13.—Special despatches from Savannah announce the arrival there of Captain Anderson, with a Confederate steamer from Europe, loaded with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

and ammunition.

NASHVILLE, November 13.—Madisonville, Hopkins county, was occupied by one hundred Federal infantry and five hundred cavalry on the 10th. Southern men were compelled to fly to avoid Arrest.

So far as heard from, the following gentlement have been elected to the Confederate Congress from Mississippi: Second district, General Reuben Davis; Third district, Israel Welch; Fourth district, H. C. Chambers; Fifth district, O. R. Single-Circh district in E. Raykafale, no opposition:

Bernuda, which passed some time ago into Savan-pah, was all paid for in England before she left. The money was remitted from the South in June

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

THE WAR PRESS.

O cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies \$120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

THE WAR PRESS.

that the British steamer Bermuda, with a cargo of 1,800 bales of cotton, succeeded in getting to sea from that port. Saturday night her, about 8 O'clock, she weighed ancher, proceeded down the stream, and, finding all things favorable, made a clear and triumphant exit over the bar. She cleare

tlear and triumphant exitover the par. See cleared for Havre.

The Judiciary Committee of the Georgie Legislature have here jointly instructed the inquire into the power of the General Assembly to suppress speculations, monopoly, and extortion, and report, by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable, the most effectual means of accomplishing such suppression.

Hon. Edward Everett on the Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

requested to say a word or two upon an event that reached as within a day or two—the capture of Mesers. Mason and Slidell. Some have apprehended that this act, however desirable in some respects, may yet be considered by the British Government as unauthorized by the law of nations, and, therefore likely to bring us into unpleasure relations. as unauthorized by the law of nations, and, therefore, likely to bring us into unpleasant relations with that Power. This apprehension is entirely groundless. There is no right better recognized by the law of nations than that of the armed vessel of a belligerest Power to detain a neutral vessel on the high seas, to ascartain whether on board of that neutral vessel there is anything contraband of War. It is corpressly laid down by all the text writers on the law of nations, that among the things which are forbidden to be carried by a neutral vessel are ambassadors of either belligerent Power. There have been many cases in which this principle has been laid down and enforced in the English Courts of Admiralty. In the year 1908, an American vessel, called the Caroline, on her way from New York to Bordeaux, in France, was captured by a British cruiser, carried into England, tried and condemned before Sir William Scott, aftervessel, called the Caroline, on her way from New York to Bordeaux, in France, was captured by a British cruiser, carried into England, tried and condemned before Sir William Scott, afterward Lord Stowell, the highest authority on any question of the law of nations that can be found in Great Britain—condemned because it carried despatches from the Government of one of the French colonics. In giving his opinion on the condemnation of this vessel, Sir William Scott expressly said that the belligerent cruiser was authorized in stopping the embassador of the enemy on the way to his destination. You are, many of you, familiar with the case of Mr. Henry Laurens, who was at one time President of the Continental Congress, in the Revolutionary war, who was on his way from Martinique to Holland, on board of a Dutch vessel, at that time a neutral Power. This vessel was captured by a British fingate, carried into St. John, Newfoundland; he was transferred to another vessel and sent to England, and there confined in the Tower of London, as a traitor, for two years, and it was only after the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, he was given up, in exchange for the commander-in-chief of the British forces.

You see that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that there is any illegality in this detention of the mail packet; that the detention was perfectly lawful, their confinement in Fort Warren will be parfastly lawful, [cheers.] and, as they will no doubt be kept there in safety until the restoration of peace—

Burning of a Rebel's House.

Pontoon Bridge-building. The Washington correspondent of the New Tribune says:

Tribune says:

The Fifteenth New York Regiment this afternoon made their first attempt at pontoon bridge-building, on the eastern branch of the Potomac, near their first thirty-three minutes they inflated the on the eastern branch of the Potomac, near their camp. In thirty-three minutes they inflated the India-rubber pontoons, and laid a bridge 188 feet long, over which fifty men marched at common and double-quick time, and on the run, and two horses crossed without trouble. The regiment has the pontoon train which has been at West Point for some time, and is well supplied with engineering tools and implements. They have also fascines and other materials for fortifications. Two-fifths of the men are skilled mechanics and the camp gives men are skilled mechanics, and the camp gives evidence of their manual skill. Although they have been but two weeks in their present location.

man has died of disease, and there is now in the hospital. Major General Halleck,

General proposes to establish his headquarters in the building corner of Fourth and Washington ave-nue, formerly the headquarters of General McKin-stry.—St. Louis Republican. An Intended Rebel Demonstration at the Grand Review. spondent writes thus:

spondent writes thus:

A robel deserter, who came into our lines to-day, states that the robels had been apprised of the review which came off yesterday, and that it was their intention to have made a formidable demonstration against our pickets, with a view of driving them in, and thereby produce a regular panic and stampede among the civilians, who were to witness the grand affair. He states that a pretty large robel force had been concentrated at Fairfax for the purpose, but that for some cause or other it had been abandoned. He says that the officer in command at Fairfax had heard that seven divisions were to be reviewed by General McClellan. The robels, he says, are daily expecting an advance movement of the Union forces, and that they are fully prepared to meet them. He does not believe, however, that the robels will make a regular stand, and give battle this side of Manussas. They have, it appears, some pretty good fortifications at Contreville. The capture and occupation of Port Royal and Benufort by the Union feet cassed great excitement among the South Carolina and Georgia troops.

who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe that in this, as in other matters, he has ob-served his usual discretion in refraining from pre-

Gen. Meigs. While some gentlemen of distinction are desirous that General Meigs shall take the field, it is known that the Government, appreciating his eminent qualifications for the discharge of the extensive and very important labors devolved upon him, is not inclined to transfer him from the Quartermaster General's Department to the performance of other

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Cincinnati Times of Wednesday says: Galler we have some details of the retreat, by which, it seems, that this last run of the old Virginia traitor was the most disgraceful retreat of the campaign. His forces are estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. Our troops were just ready to attack him in front and rear, when, as at Carnifex, he gathered up in the darkness of the night and started on a hurried retreat.

General Benham's brigade was then in his rear, Floyd having about eight hours' start Benham started in pursuit, leaving behind everything that would did some tall walking, the men preferring to do without rations if they could get a fight.

Floyd anticipated this pursuit, and at once or dered the destruction of everything that would retard progress. The most of his wagons and tents were burned. The road was stream with broken camp-kettles, and tin-pans, cups, &c., which had been perforated with bayonets and then thrown away. Even some of his camnon vere dismounted and left by the road side. His troops threw away knapsacks, guns, and other articles which encumbered them. Even bowie-knives, swords, and pistols were found in abundance on the road side.

The people along the road stated that the whole

swords, and pistols were found in abundance on the road side.

The people along the road stated that the whole column seemed to be intexteated, and were marching in a confused mass, frequently wantonly destroying private property as they passed along.

After marching about twenty-five miles, General Benham came upon Floyd's rear guard, in the vicinity of Raicigh Court House. It consisted of a body of cavalry, in command of Colonel Croghan, who was formerly of the Federal army. hought that the remainder of the rest showed its head had been at first showed its hough at head and been at first showed its head had been at first showed its head looked for no further manifestation of it.

This insurrection, however, while comparatively harmless from its being premature, gives ovidence of a deep-laid plot among a few of the most recklar that he has not been promoted to the position of brigadier general.

The Gubernatorial vote of Georgia at the late points of the position of brigadier general.

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The Gubernatorial vote of Georgia at the late points of the position of the federal and the reckle body of cavalry, in c

Want of provisions compelled Gen. Benham to give up the pursuit, after this skirmish. After the troops were rested, the brigade marched back to Gauley. Col. Croghan was found by our men mortally wounded. The best care was taken of him, but he died in about four hours after he was found. It is said he expressed regret that he had taken up arms against the Government, and died repentant. His body was brought back to Gauley, where it awaits the call of his friends.

Some think that if Gen. Rosecrans had been more speedy in his movements, he might have bagged Floyd. He had, however, to contend against high waters and a want of foraging facilities. Floyd accomplished nothing by his march into Western Virginia, except to completely demoralize his brigade.

ralize his brigade. From Fortress Monroe.

A liberal discount allowed to Dealers, and to those lering in large quantities.

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SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS,

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

ROBERT SHOEMAKER

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WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

oc31-tf JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

LOOKING GLASSES. Mo. \$19 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE

PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, amounce the reduction of 25 per cent, in the prices of all he; Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint-

EARLE'S GALLERIES,

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are re-uired to practise the most rigid economy, the undersigned

HAYE 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.

8e7-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prictors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for

KY.
Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & REFFER,

7/IMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

BORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 Packsages J. J. Duppy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the sole agents, JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoi-quarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETOHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FBONT Street.

COGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castil-lon, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Sanvin Aine, Olan-ger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAU-RETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. oc22-tf COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES

A. SMITH in the Firm of BILLINGS, ROOP, &
CO.; has this day ceased, by the save 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,
C. A. SMITH,
H. R. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 9, 1861.

DO12-121*

Mason and Slidell. Ho! Mason and Slidell, ye infamous traitors, From the land of the rattlesnakes and alligators! We have caught you at last on your embassy for And fastened you safely enough in Fort Warran. As now you are caged there seemely, old traitors, On diet of water, and bread, and potatoes, What think ye concerning your present position As compared with the prespect ye had in your mi O, Mason! O, Slidel!! Ye hoar-headed sinners! Leave treason and crime to the youthful beginners! Repent of your wickedness, wretched old fellows! Repentance may yet be too late for the gallows! Meanwhile, stands erect on southeasterly corner Of Market and Sixth streets, that famous adorner Of loyal men's paysans, and good people all, The extensive emporium known as Oak Hall. McClellan Sacks, Pegtop Pants, Stylish Vests, arments of every description, suited to the cold west

at all prices, less than anywhere else. Army and Nav. outfits at war prices. WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall Clothing Bazaur, S. E. corner Sixth and Market street N. B.—A splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Undhirts, Drawers, and Hosiery.

MEDICINAL.

LIELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Bladder. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Gures Nervous Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Loss of Memory.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Loss of Power.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Loss of Power. For Consumption, Insanity.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Difficulty of Proceedings HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For General Weakness
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Weak Nerves.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Cold Feet.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Dimness of Vision HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Languor.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Universal Lussitude of the HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Pallid Countenance.
HFLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Pains in the Back. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCMU

For Headache.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing timents, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Try it, and he convinced of its efficacy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Deswee's valuable work on Practice of Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician, and Member of the Koyai Cettege of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in King and Queen's Journal.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. F. R. C. S.
HFLMBOLD'S Gamiline Preparations. See most of the
late Standard Works on Medicine.
HFLMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks

made by distinguished Clergymen.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS "Give health and vigor to the frame, And bloom to the pallid cheek;" and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters must be addressed. PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all commu ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. och-stuthan MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP. F. BROWN. 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.

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 subsaduant evil, it will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unbesistatingly be smade known), it will slways be found very beneficial, and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it may be used with safety, according to the directions, in all cases of short or long duration. For sale at FREDERICK BROWN'S,

Drug and Chemical Store,

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

THILIYIR PROPYLAMINE ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Bemedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propulantia, 88 a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; 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 READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spokes

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

D 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 BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-1y

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Phitadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocio-tuthst MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon, JOHN CADWALA.

DER, 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 QUEEN-Street wharf, on WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the schooner SPECIE, consisting of 167 casks, 32 half ca-ks, and 253 saks of RICE. Samples may be obtained on the morning of the sale at the wharf, or at the auction store of Dutilh, Cook, & Co., No. 124 South FRONT Street

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S Marshal E. D. of Penn'a.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1881.

Boll-8t MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE
of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
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 Fublic 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 FAIEWIND, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the
interest of BENJAMIN BRAGG 1, JOSHPH 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.
Philadbrith November 19, 1861. no20-65

PRILADELPHIA, November 19, 1861.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
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 heat hidder, for cash, at MEAD-ALLEY WHARF,
on WEDNESDAY, December 4th. 1861. at 12 o'clock M.,
the Schooner HARRIET RYAN, her tackle, apparel,
and furniture, and the cargo laden on board, consisting
of 13 hogsheads MOLASSES, 2,400 bushels SALT, 1
barrel SUGAR, and 2 nuncheons RUM. May be examined
on the morring of sale. WILLIAM MILLWARD. U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Penn'a.
PHILADELPHIA. November 21, 1861. no22-6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF RPHANS' COURT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861, on the premises, in BRISTOL TOWNSHIP, Bucks county, that very pretty FARM of RENJAMIN RALL, deceased, containing 65 acres and 105 perches of land, beautifully situated on the Bristol and Newportville road, 2 miles from Bristol, 1½ miles from Schenck's Station, on the Phila, and Trenton Railroad, and within 200 yards of the Neshaminy creek; adjoining lands of estate of Law-Weige Johnson, dee'd, Edmund Grundy, Edward Baker, and others. The improvements are a good and substantial Frame Dwelling. 2½ stories high, with a veranda along the front 62 feet; a Frame Barn, stone stable high; Hay house, Wagon houses, Chicken houses &c., all of which are nearly new; Pump at the house and at the barn; a stream of water passes through the Farm; a nice Orchard, just come to bearing, with other fruit; large Lawn in front of house, well filled with choice shade and ornamental trees. The location, fertility of soil, improvements, &c., make the above Farm one of the most desirable to be had.

Sale at 2 o'clock P. M. G. N. TAYLOR, Adm'r. BRISTOL TOWNSHIP, NOV. 1, 1361. no21-thm31**

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CUTY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the level representatives of WILLIAM BING-The firm.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1861.

DOTICE 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, flading as CANTWELL & KEFFER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be received by the said on the said partnership are to be received by the said on the said partnership are to be received by the said on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

JAMES R. CANTWELL and JOHN C. KEFFER, thad single as CANTWELL & KEFFER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

VILLIAM C. PATTERSON,
JAMES R. CANTWELL,

nov11-mw&f18t JOHN C. KEFFER.

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE

BEACH Street, Rensington.

T. THOMAS,

my1-1y SIY WALKUT Street, Philadelphia

Fig. 10 THE COURT OF

COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the lound representatives of WILLIAM BING.

To the lound representative of WILLIAM BING.

Whereas Charles S. Williams did, on the 26th day of October instant, present his petition to the Court of County to entered; petition on the Feeror de act Philadelphia, in mortgage, executed by one Benjamin R.

Morgan to the said William Bingham, the elder, bearing date the 8th day of February, A. D. 1800, and recorded at Philadelphia, in mortgage, book E. F. No. 2, page 109, to secure the sum of \$2,113.37 upon a certain tract of lend in the former township of the Northern Liberties, now in the said city, lying between Gunner's run and Macpherson's lane, containing 54 acres and 32 perchas.

Now, in pursuance of an order of the said court made on the said city and county to common press, to be heid at Philadelphia on the first Morgan and provided the said court to color the said court of Co

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

It is to be hoped that the interest recently awakened on the subject of Pulpit Oratory will result in something more practical than more talk. It is unnecessary to argue the want of better elocu tionary training in the clerical profession, both in England and America, as it is an admitted fact. of learning are comparatively young, there is some excuse for this; still, we ought to improve with age. So far as the pulpit is concerned, this has not been realized. On the other hand, we have retrograded. If we look for the best pulpit orators of American production, we shall find them not in the present, but in a preceding generation. In mere learning and theological soundness, perhaps, this rule may not apply; but in the mutter of de livering a sermon effectively-of elocutionizingof suiting action to the word, and sound to the sense—the fame of American pulpit eloquence rests not on the young and middle-aged of to-day, but upon the thinned ranks of a class of older divines, now passing away. It may be said that a long life of practice ought to produce greater proficiency but the effect here referred to is, in a measure, at least, attributable to a different cause. Until within the last thirty years, young men were trained for the ministry under private tutorage. Then it was not uncommon for a cler gyman of reputation as a preacher to make his residence a kind of private seminary, and devote a

considerable portion of his time to preparing stu dents for the pastoral office. The duties thus imposed, "as iron sharpeneth iron," had a most salu tary effect upon the mind and habits of the teacher, as contrasted with the more recluse custom of cler gymen in our own day, who spend their years in close retirement, until they become as unsocial as their sermons are unprofitable. Nor was the effect of this domestic, but practical sort of training less potent for good upon the students themselves They were early required to "think on their legs" and speak their thoughts under a cross-fire of rigid criticism from teacher and fellow students. Such a process in a more public way would, no doubt have been a more trying ordeal; yet, we may ask is there not something suggestive in this good old wsy, and its telling effect upon a former period, that may be of service in remodeling our public To a great extent, if not entirely, this ancient plan of making preachers has been superseded by the college and seminary. In these, the divine art of oratory is either wholly neglected, or but inefficiently taught. It is, of course, not surprising that in founding theological institutions the more radical and fundamental branches should be provided for first, and in this country, at least, it is no undue leniency to say that the exclusion of clocution from them, as a distinctive branch, results

more from their being inadequately endowed, than from a depreciation of its importance. We are not willing to believe, because here and there a fossilized clergyman is found who regards good speaking and reading as a worldly accomplishment unbecoming the sacred desk, that, therefore, the cultivation of voice and jesture is systematically ignored by the profession. Such not be well if they did; for the same warped intellect that would cramp nature in the human voice, in the utterance of God's truth, would, if it had the power, chide the brooks for murmuring, and the birds for singing on the Sabbath, and, if within hearing distance, hush Niagara's roar the year It is time now, however, that more efficient attention should be given to this important branch of clerical education. The order recently issued by Bishop Wigram, regarding the qualifications of

voice and manner in candidates for orders, has directed public attention to the subject in England, and as the daughter is leading her trans-Atlantic mother in all other matters involving progress and utility, there is no reason why we should not take. the lead in this. There is, according to the best information we have been able to obtain upon the mbject, not in England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales to-day a single educational establishment that provides for teaching its pupils how to read and elecutionize. The facilities for imparting this class of instruction here are but little better; though there are signs of improvement. Within a year or two the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny city, this State, in the interest of the Old School Presbyterian denomination, has devoted a ton, D. D., exclusively to Sacred Rhetoric, which includes theoretical and practical instruction in the art of composing and delivering sermons. In the Theological Seminaries at Princeton, and in Prince Edward's county, Virginia, belonging to the same denomination, the department of Sacred Rhetoric is also recognized, but not in a distinct professorship. In the seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, at New Brunswick, special instructions are also given in this branch, by Prof. Woolbridge, the students who are sufficiently advanced being required twice a week to preach before the professors and students for criticism. Still, it cannot be denied that for efficient instruction in elocution per se theological students at this, and all other similar institutions are obliged to employ travelling teachers of elecution to instruct them or go untaught; for it is one thing to appropriate a chair, and quite another to have it filled with a competent professor in a department that has been hitherto so generally neglected. This department at New Brunswick was for a short time in charge of Dr. Bethune, an orator born, and an accomplished elocutionist, but other duties soon removed him to mother field. In the theological department of Yale College, while the chair devoted to Pastoral Theology was occupied by the late Chauncey Allen Goodrich, D. D., the latter made Pulpit Eloquence

good voice. CALL ACCEPTED. - We are authorized to an-

REV. THOMAS STOCKTON, Chaplain to Congress, will preach in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Spring Garden, above Thirteenth street, on Sabbath evening. An eloquent discourse may be likely that a battle may be precipitated upon us expected from this eloquent minister of Christ. expected from this eloquent minister of Christ.

been ours—'tis ours to have adversity. Let us meet it like men who know their duty, and who prize their constitutional freedom. If we fail, we will full in the same transhes, and on the came fields where many of the heroes of the Revolution perished in defence of the same rights.

In conclusion, dear General, permit us to express our admiration of your personal valor, generous honor, and inflexible perseverance in the path of duty. duty.

I have the honor to remain your friend and very obedient servant,

JAMES S. NEGLEY. Affairs in Paducah.

The Paducah correspondence of the Louisville Journal, writing from that city, under date November 15, says: vember 15, says:

This hitherto Secession city, now under the benign influence of about 10,000 well-behaved and orderly Federal seldiers, is rapidly assuming a decent respect for law and order. A large majority of the citizens now here are loyal to the United States, and the Seceshers begin to recognize the fact that we have a Government. Many of the most rabid are returning to their homes, after a search of about two months in the Southern Confederacy for their rights. They have concluded to come of about two months in the Southern Confederacy for their rights. They have concluded to come home, where they have every reason to believe their rights have and will be respected. It is a pitiable sight to look upon men, women, and children who have been out in this unfortunate cruise in search of their rights. They now see themselves penniless and diseased. The men, lashed almost to fury by the consciousness of their own evil doings, and their wrongs to their Covernment, that has never deprived them of one single right, are now coming back to the house of their fathers, where all such can find an asylum, and determined to live in the old Government's house, which is the freest, happiest, and best on earth. freest, happiest, and best on earth.

not be carried out until Zollicoffer was effectually checked or expelled from the State, and the order to General Thomas to occupy Danville was on the condition indicated. Either contingency had to be necomplished before this retrograde movements could be made. It is natural that the East Tennesseans, who are of course uninformed of the plans of the campaign, should grow discontented and rebellious, but it is strange that they will not recognize the impossibility of accomplishing a successful campaign in Eastern Tennessee during the winter so rapidly approaching. They will yet get weary of quarters in idleness at Camp Dick Robinson, and rally to take a hand in the fight for their freedom and homes.

the recall of the troops at Somerset and Monticello.

I am informed that the regiments advanced to those points still remain there watching the rebel Staunton, or have gone forward in search of him. The establishment of a post at Danville will therefore be but the advancing of the left wing of the main army of General McCook.

Examine the line of the Union army in Kentucky, and notice the main bady is greatment at Bacon. army of General McCook.

Examine the line of the Union army in Kentucky, and notice the main body is encamped at Bacon creek waiting the results of movements on the left wing, and anxious to move forward. The right wing, sad anxious to move forward. The right wing has its extreme at Morgantown, in Butler county, and is in force at Woodberry. Immediately on the left of McCook is General Ward's brigade, the advance of which is at Griersburg. The left wing under General Thomas, having the incumbrance, Zollicoffer, has assumed its position at Danville, with its extreme as far south as Monticello. Thus a complete line of outposts is established, each post occupied by an army of itself. Now that Zollicoffer no longer threatens the left wing, observe what efforts are making to reinforce and strengthen and advance the lines.

The 15,000 men who have entered in the past fortnight have been divided between McCook and Ward. The Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois, at Elizabethtown, the Tenth Indiana, at Bardstown, as well as others too numerous (as well as impolitic) to mention, are under marching orders for advanced poets. All the movements of troops now, in this vicinity, are indicative of important movements and momentous results, and it is not unlikely that a battle may be precipitated upon us

Late Southern newspapers have been received in the Western cities. They contain the following

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1861.—The destruction of the bridges on the line of the railway between this city and Memphis, will probably still further perplex and delay the mail communications each way, already sufficiently slow and embarrassed, and the letters of "Dixie" may, for some time to come, lose their interest with their freshness, in consequence. The news of the destruction of the bridges created a greater excitement in Richmond even than the glorious tidings of the victory at Belmont. At this moment we are without any definite intelligence of the full extent of the disaster, whether one, two, or three bridges have been done to the track; but the presence of any body of traitors in Tennessee, sufficiently strong to work out their malice in a manner so mischievous, is a fact by no means agreeable to consider. The promptest measures have been taken by the Government to repair the injury, and re-establish the line of communication, and, we may hope that in two rithres weeks at farther

able to consider. The promptest measures have been taken by the Government to repair the injury, and re-establish the line of communication, and, we may hope, that in two or three weeks at farthest this will be done. A full regiment, with a large body of laborers, carrying all the necessary implements for the reconstruction, left town this morning for the scene of the ruin beyond Bristol, which they will reach at an early hour to-morrow.

We have no intelligence beyond what was known Friday of the operation near Beaufort. It was that on the treet that the Government was in receipt it is not to the significant circumstance that not one of the higher officers of the Administration, President, nor members of the Cabinet, nor Adjutant General, was visible yesterday at church or elsewhere, led everybody to suppose that momentous news had been received. The Cabinet, I hear, was actually in session all day at the President's house, where they dined on famille, deliberating upon the latest advices, but the nature of these has not yet transpired.

Leng gratified to say to you that two of the ille.

I am gratified to say to you that two of the ills under which this community has been suffering for months past, and of which I said something in a former letter—ills every day increasing in magnitude—have just been taken in hand by the vis modicatrix of the law, and with such vigor of practice as to give promise of an ultimate cure at the hands of that stern and able physician. Nothing hands of that stern and able physician. Nothing short of the cautery could seem adequate to get us rid of the shinplasters and gamblers, but the cautery has been applied. The grand jury of the Hustings Court last week, presented all and singular, the corporations, (including the city of Richmond.) savings banks, small grocers, newspaper dealers, and other financial empiries who have issued small notes, and the good effect of this is beginning already to be felt. The banks now refuse to take them on deposit. The fresh issue of them ginning already to be feit. The banks now refuse to take them on deposit. The fresh issue of them has ceased. The quasi-respectable institutions which have been engaged in the wretched business are calling in their bills, and the dirty rags, horetofore supposed to represent dimes and half-dimes, are now refused by all decent people. The Hustings court has only to act fearlessly and efficiently with the wrong-doers to make amend for the matter and restore us a healthy currency.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the police made a simultaneous descent upon the two most elegant and aristocratic hells in the Ecity, (Worsham's, near the Exchange Hotel, and Monterio's, contiguous to the Spottswood House,) and somewhat smushed up and sentiared the informal gods. Supper, sumptuous and savory, was going on, or rather

sminsted tip and solutioned the internal gods. Sapper, sumptitious and savory, was going on, or rather going off, up stairs; polite, well-dressed dealer seated behind the table, slipping the awful cards deftly through the silver box; multitudinous betters, soldiers, civilians and otherwise seated around and bending over the oil cloth, with its accs and and bending over the oil-cloth, with its aces and knaves, and tall piles of many-colored ivory; servants, sieck, soft-footed negroes, sliding about the room over the rich carpet; with brandy and water and eigars, when enter constables and companions, whereupon general confusion and dismay, cursing and swearing, and a rapid leaping out at the front door of visitors, military and civic, overflowing Main street and Franklin street, as the case might be.

The long-delayed battle on the Potomac is be

RICHMOND, Nov. 8, 1861.

To Major General Pold: Your telegraph received. Accept for yourself and officers and men under your command my sincere thanks for the glorious contribution you have just made to our common cause. Our countrymen must long remember gratefully to read the activity and skill, courage and devotion of the army at Belmont.

JEFF DAYIS.

shate, we learn that Gen. Polk is still suffering from the injury he received on the occasion of the bursting of the cannon there, and Gen. Pillow was in command. A force was at work cutting down the tinaber on the Missouri side, opposite Columbus, so as to leave no ambush for the enemy in any event. The people on the Missouri side are in utter consternation, and are flying from their houses. While the Kentucky was up the river on Wednesday, her captain kindly ferried over five families to this side, with their teams and household articles. Fugitives say there is a large amount of corn and hogs in the country, all of which they expect to fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been forcibly kept there by the blockade. The people were destroying or removing all flats, landing boats, and ferry boats that were along the shore. The ferry boat thaterealong the shore. The ferry boat thaterealong the shore the ferry work that ever along the shore of the coming into that place in great numbers, and that the day before he left (Wednesday) fline regiments arrived. There was a general expectation at Columbus that there will soon be an invasion of a more serious character than the late one at Belmont.—Memphis Appeal.

than the late one at Belmont.—Memphis Appeal. The Memphis Appeal of last Saturday says:

Wa apprehend nothing serious from the recent outbreak in East Tennessee, but regard it, on the contrary, at least in point of time, as one of the most fortunate incidents of the crisis. It was avidently one act in a carefully arranged programme of the enemy, all of whose parts were to have been executed simultaneously, but which has eventuated in a miserable abortion. We have long been aware that there was a deeply disaffected element in this section of the State, and have repeatedly pressed upon our authorities—State and Federal—the necessity of exercising a proper espionage over their

the East Tennessee and Georgia Ratiroad to carry
the freight, mail, and passengers by the way of
Cleve, and to Chattanooga, and in two or three
days the passenger trains will run regularly on the
State road.
The New Orieans Delta says: The news of the
destruction of the East Tennessee Railroad bridges

TWO CENTS.

The Memphis Appead of the 10th says:

There were ninety-nine prisoners brought to this city yesterday. Being a portion of the trophies captured by the gallantry of our treops at Belmont, the nearness of the battle which had witnessed their unavailing bravery threw around them a degree of interest which caused the gathering of an immense erowd on the levee. The streets leading from the landing to the corner of Second and Jackson streets were crowded by men, women, and children, eager to get a glance at them.

inder guard. Extortioners and the Remedy. The Vicksburg Sun says: We have been much flattered by the encomiums of many of our oldest citizens who have called upon us, and who have most cordially approved our leader of yesterday. We propose to state one or two new facts that have recently come to our knowledge, and to propose what we conceive to be a remedy against the Lincolnite extortioners of a remedy against the minorial variation of Vicksburg.

We are informed that large quantities of flour are [stored in this city, and that the holders say they will not sell until they can get \$20 per barrel. Comment on these fellows' principles is unnecessary. Desperate measures require desperate remedies, and we hope that the flour will be taken. The men paid a fair market valuation for it, and receive a strong hint to "leave the country for their country's good;" other extentioners whose names are furgood; other extortioners whose names are fur-nished us, and which we shall probably publish for the scorn and exceration of the community, have held the staple articles of provisions until they have risen several hundred per cent., and now the "patriots" are fattening upon what they stole from the families of the soldier. Their names always appear conspicuously in the list of donations, but they "give an inch and take an ell."

One of the two things must be done, and that done immediately. Either the extertions must be put an end to by legislative enactment, or the people must rise and put an end to the exter-

The Memphis Avalanche issues an extra conaining the following intelligence, received by telegraph from Nashville:
A most reliable gentleman from East Tennessee A most remote gentleman from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, and reports that Chickamogo-ereek, the Charleston, Dick creek, and the Upper Holston bridges were burned at precisely 1 O'clock on Friday night. Other bridges were first at the same time, but were extinguished. The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time. Dan Trewhit is at home leading the insurrection. Hon. Josiah Anderson was assassinated at the polls A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

paper says:

of our independence, unless removed by the hand of death

CENTREVILLE, WITHIN HEARING OF THE ESENT'S GUSS, Nov. 3.

To Editors Richmond Whig:
GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this, from a knowledge that, by authority, the President is the sole judge of when and what part of the commanding officer's report shall be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department thinks proper and necessary for the success of our cause. Meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed against me. Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers—let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office-seckers, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envyof the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence to answer the providence to answer the provision of the providence to answer the provision of the provision of the providence to answer the provision of the providence to answer the provision of the providence to answer the provision of the pr

able, with the assistance of kind Providence to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies, but I have nothing to ask of the country,Government, or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not either a candidate, nor do I desire to be a candidate, for any civil office in the gift of the people or Executive. The aim of my ambition, after having cast my mite in the defence of our served course ord angiest to the best of me of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life, my means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

of the enemy.

It is believed the Federals have made no attempt at landing, except a few thieving excur-

trict, H. C. Unamore; Find astrict, C. S. Single-ton; Sixth district, E. Barksdale, (no opposition;) Seventh district, John J. McRae.

Mrs. Virginia Smith arrived from Arkansas on yesterday, where, in company with Mrs. Pennoyer, of Fort Smith, she has been giving concerts for the benefit of the Confederate soldiers. These two ladios design repeating their entertainments in Memphis for a like benevolent purpose. One of the machine shops at Richmond has com-One of the machine shops at Richmond has commenced the manufacture of steam-engines. One of the exchanges from that city says that workmen are now putting on the finishing touches to two large and very heavy engines, made for the Government, and intended to be used in turning the machinery for making arms at the Confederate armory at Fayetteville, N. C.

Inst.

The following is the official vote of Mississippi at the late Gubernatorial election, as declared by the Legislature; Pottus, 30,109; Thomson, 3,550; McAfee, 234; Benton, 373; Scattering, 249.

The Memphis Appeal has seen a private letter from Col. Borland's camp, which speaks of the danger of invasion apprehended by the people of North Arkansas, and further adds that the militia are rushing to his defence in large numbers.

In the Tennessee Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Cardwell introduced a resolution inquiring into the ways and means of procuring, arming, and equipping gunboats, for the defence of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The rule was suspended, and the resolution referred to the Military Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS: Mr. Everett delivered his address on the "State of the Country," before the Middlesex Mechanies' Association, at Lowell, on Tuesday evening. According to the Journal and Courier of that city-Mr. Everett began by remarking that he had been

lawful, [cheers.] and, as they will no doubt be kept there in safety until the restoration of peace— which we all so much desire—we may, I am sure, cordially wish them a safe and speedy delivera A despatch from Gallipelis to Governor Pierpont, on Saturday, stated that there was a report there that the Union men had assembled in large numthat the Union men had assembled in large numbers, and set fire to the splendid property of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, who led the recent attack on Guyandotte. The property was situated in Gabell county, about twelve miles from Guyandotte, on the Ohio river. Jenkins was a Congressman from Western Virginia, and after the breaking out of the rebellion protested against the action of the Postmaster General in removing a number of disaffected postmasters in Western Virginia, for which he received a cutting robuke from Mr. Holt. Ha is said to be immensely wealthy.

they have constructed a brick range and oven for each company, and made many other improvements. In their four months of service not one The Commanding General of this Department, is still at the Planters' House. With the exception of Gen. S. Hamilton, no appointments have been made upon his staff. We understand that the Major

The New York Herald's Washington corne-

The Mason and Slidell Question. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the minister of her Britannic Majesty's Government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been even an informal conversation between him and the proper department concerning it. Those

mature expressions of opinion.

Floyd's Retreat from the Kanawha. We published on Saturday a telegraphic despatch concerning Floyd's second retreat from Western Virginia. By the arrival of the Allen Collier we have some details of the retreat, by which, it seems, that this last run of the old Virginia.

ping gunboats, for the defence of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The rule was suspended, and the resolution referred to the Military Committee.

The Sayannah Republican of the 4th appounces

From Fortress Monroe.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.—The Oid Foint boat has arrived, but brings no news. The passengers report that a flag of truce had arrived from Norfolk with several women and children, but no information could be gleaned from them.