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DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SPEET, PHILADELPHIA Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully Invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be

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MILITARY GOODS. A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR

TRAVELLING BED TRUNK. (Patent applied for) W. A. ANDREWS.

ARMY SUPPLIES. 50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 RED do. SHIRTS. 500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Manufacturers of Army Goods, 415 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila no18-2m ARMY CONTRACTORS 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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And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing for sale at the lowest prices BEGINENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY, OLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZRY, & CO. Have now on mand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, i.e., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philads. GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c.

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5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-lings. of choice qualities. 6,000 bbls. New Hallian, Become and Ings, of choice qualities.
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Opinions given in Chemical questions.

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STORE,

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COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

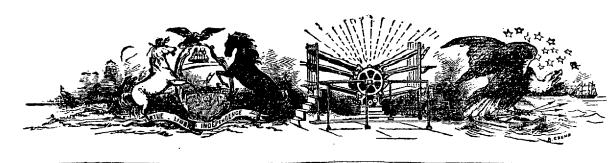
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 101.

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

SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

GREAT FALLS MASSACHUSETTS, LYMAN, LACONIA. DWIGHT. EVERETT, CABOT, LOWELL IPSWICH. CHICOPEE, and HAMPDEN,

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SEASONABLE PRICES. SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Children's Turbans, Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the low-

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AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

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LADIES' FURS. To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tjal ADIES'

CHOICE FURS, WARRANTED WELL SEASONED

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

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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.

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

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25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.

25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.

26 hs Extract Hysseryami, 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 hs Pil Hydraz, in 1 h jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

th 18 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 281 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 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. and 5-5m

TRESH MINCED MEAT. NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, In large or small quantities. Orders through De-patch Post will be punctually attended to.

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MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS. WM. F. JOHNSTON, President,

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neys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil with-Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited to examine our stock. no21-1m **DORTLAND KEROSENE**

OIL. We are now prepared to supply this

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents, 1010 MARKET STREET,

COAL-OIL LAMP WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.
TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all kinds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners Rebel Capital-Moved Again.

The Rebels keep moving From city to town, Without much improvement But some going down. At Montgomery starting-

Soon going away, With a hasty departing,

From Richmond affrighted By dangers ahead, They set off delighted To Nashville instead. Contrast the condition

Not moving at all ;-But, daunted by nothing. But, daunted by nothing.
Keeps open all day,
Selling excellent clothing
To all who can pay.
Move along kind friend, and suit yourself in Seasonable Clothing from our large assertment of fashionable Over Coats, Insiness Coats, Pants and Vests. CHEST-NUT-street styles at low MARKET-street prices.
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OAK HALL, S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET MEDICINAL. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE

PREPARATIONS.
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made by distinguished Clergymen.
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Construction of the state of the sta 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 cor ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3 DR. VERNON PIERPOINT, MEMBER OF THE
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Author of "Skin Diseases and their Remedies," and
"Diseases of the Rectum." May be consulted at his Residence,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
FROM 10 O'CLOCK A. M. TILL 8 O'CLOCK P. M., OR BY
APPOINTMENT.
Dr. PIERPOINT has been especially successful in his
treatment of the following diseases: SKIN DISEASES,
of Every Nature, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
DYSPEPSIA, and DISEASES of the RECTUM. no25-th CONSUMPTION. WINCHESTER'S

genuine preparation of DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, A Specific Remedy for the treatment of CONSUMPTION.

The great success which has attended the use of the Hypophosphites is creating a very general inquiry, not only among the medical profession, but also smong the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary

Discase.

In all Nervous or Scrofulous Complaints, Debility, Loss of VITAL POWER, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Female Weaknesses, it is a sovereign and invaluable re-Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5, with full directions. Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold whole-sale and retail, by S. C. UPHAM, 310 CHESTNUT Street, Sole agent for Philadelphia. Trade supplied. no27-wim3m

MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP. Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late PROFESSOR MUTTER. AT FREDERICK BROWN'S, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets,

Northeast corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

This Bemedy is a safe and simple preparation from the receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with whom it was a favorite prescription. That he used it in his extensive practice, insures to the timid a certain proof of its pure and innoxious elements, and to those who know his character for skill and careful attention, to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure restoration without producing subsequent evil, it will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unhesitatingly be made known), it will always be found very beneficial, and in cases where a medical advisor 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. 0019-84w 6m Philadelph ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Bernedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this acuntry the Pure Organised Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and beying received from many express both from the 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 ob-stinate 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 practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken

the

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

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 24-17 MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA-only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. La-

dies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street Philadelphin, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use he appliances. Those only are genuine bearing States copyright, labels on the box, and signals on the Supporters, with testimonials.

K ingsford's oswego STARCH.

ITS ADVANTAGES!!! It requires only HALF as much as of other Starch! It irons best when wet, and does not stick to the It gives a crisp and glossy finish to the Linen! It is more economical than "Cheap Starch!"

Be sure it is Kingsford's you get!

It is for sale by all good retailers.

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them to the color of the front, or to the prevailing color in the room; and supply Shades in quantities, and at re-duced prices, for Churches, Hospitals, and other public unings. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, Importers and Dealers in Curtains, Curtain Materials, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. no27-tf TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED

AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small outertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as
theretofore, entire satisfaction to all who flavor him with
their patronage.

HENRY JONES, Catarer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.

AMP SHADE MANUFACTORY

FORCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT THERE. HOW THE TROOPS ARE EMPLOYED, AND

ing of the Roundheads.

posed to be bound there. THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. AFFAIRS IN THE GREEN RIVER COUNTLY.

25.000 Rebels and 100 Canion

at Columbus.

Gen. Sherman at Port Royal. ALL THE CROPS TO BE SEIZED AND WE-GROES EMPLOYED TO GATHER THEM

THE COTTON TO BE SENT TO NEW YIRK, OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECONNOS. SANCE TO DRANESVILLE.

OUR FORCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Correspondence of The Press.1 Thanksgiving on South Carolina soil; other raergies of the commanding officer and his subord nates; and so far as my observation extends, it h; bors have been various as well as arduous. Beside the actual landing of the troops, which was accou-

received all those concentrated energies. The la plished without a single casualty, there have been the discharging of the cargoes of twenty transport; the getting ashore of heavy ordnance stores, the landing of 1,100 horses, all to be done on a shelvin; beach, that admits no boat to approach its water line nearer than fifty feet; consequently, those who assisted in these works had to make them-The horses splashed through the waves, and the

but, after a day or two, wharves were built, and now, long ranges of stores stand ready to receive the goods as fast as they are landed. The quartermster's department and the commissariat had to be first cared for, ovens have been erected, hospitals established, the old camp of the enemy removed, tents for 12,000 or 13,000 troops put up, long ines of new entrenchments built, the guns that had been dismounted in the battle remounted, others added to the strength of the original fortifications, extensive reconnoissances performed in various directions, not only on Hilton, but the surrounding islands, and an infinity of other labors first tope directed and then accomplished. Those was imagine that because Hilton Head fell into our hands on the 7th of November the whole business was then accomplished, are vastly mistaken. The labors were then only begun; and the fact that the public are more ready to appreciate such brilliant deeds as were performed on that memorable day, should not prevent a due recognition of the irvaluable services which have since been performed. Those services have been so effectually rendered, that not only is a great community now established here, ready to receive further instalments of men and stores from the North, to defend itself against all attacks from the enemy, and to constitute a depot for the great staple product of this region, so soon as that shall be found advisable, but already the note of preparation for other expeditions is sounded. I shall refrain entirely from furnishing details of these preparations, but it cannot be

sent hither as speedily as possible from the North. A number of the transports have already returned to New York, and some are expected to arrive here quite as soon as you will get this letter; but too great expedition can hardly be shown in the matter. Laborers are especially needed; in consequence of the lack of them the troops have been too much taken from their purely military dutiesseveral thousand a day being frequently thus detailed. I understand that the chief quartermaster has sent for fifteen hundred laborers, who are needed in addition to the teamsters, and carpenters and masons have already done effective service in his department. The sooner the soldiers are relieved from the extraordinary labors that have thus far been necessarily imposed upon them, the better for their discipline. It is true, they have submitted without grumbling to unexpected demands, but they are now needed as soldiers. Other supplies, of which the post stands very greatly in need, are medical and hospital stores. Beds and bedding, sheets especially, and bandages, have been sent for by the medical director, but delay must necessarily occur before they can be furnished. In the meanwhile, any addition to his resources from outside quarters will prove of inestimable importance. The sick absolutely require comforts of this description, which there is no immediate probability can be obtained, unless those of the public charitably, or director of the expeditionary corps, was appointed to his position only at the last moment before sailing, and had no time to order the most necessary stores for his department, and no knowledge of what he absolutely required, until his arrival here. men in the various camps; the regiments suffering most are the Maine Eighth, the Connecticut Seventh, and the Michigan Ninth; the disease most prevalent is a congestive fever, of which a number of cases have proved fatal. Still, the amount of sickexposure of the troops in landing, and their subsequent arduous fatigue duties in the water, are considered. The process of acclimatization also accounts for many of the cases of disease; but the well-known healthiness of this port, its admirable situation, its freedom from marshy land and exposure to sea air, will counteract all the influences that might tend to injure the sanitary condition of WINDOW SHADES.—The subscribles of the camps. Clothing will very shortly be ship Rebecta Simms. James M. Willis. 1390 Ship Rebecta Simms. 1 mess ship Rebecta Simms. 2330 Ship Rebecta Simms. 21 mess ship Rebecta Simms. 2330 Ship Rebecta Simms. 21 mess ship Rebecta Simms. 2330 Ship Rebecta Simms. 21 mess ship Rebecta Simms. 2330 Ship Rebecta Simms bers keep constantly on hand, and put up in the very best manner, both in town and country, Plain (washed) Painted, Gilt Border, and Fancy Shades, of

week. The following is a list of them: Vessels. Master. Tonage.
Ship Archer. William Worth. 321
Ship L. C. Richmond. Martin Maioy. 341
Ship Courier. S. F. Brayton. 381
Ship Kensington. Benj. W. Tilton. 337
Ship Herald. A. H. Gifford. 274
Ship Maria Theress. Thomas S. Bailey. 330
Ship Reheca Signs. Law Maria Theres. est anxiety is felt by the quartermaster in regard to 14,000 suits of clothes he has ordered. Every means of expediting the preparation of these garments should undoubtedly be resorted to. We are told that the tailors in the country are nearly all told that the tailors in the country are nearly all the preparation of these garments should be allowed to hinder the tailors in the country are nearly all the tailors in the country are nearly all the preparation of these garments and the tailors in the country are nearly all the tailors in th . .8,377 7,841 Total....

movement. There can be no doubt but that the real weak spot of the enemy has been found; that he feels his own weakness, and reels under the blow he has received. Give him no time to recover from it before this arm of the country's strength is

The newspapers that brought back hither word of the reception, at the North, of the account of this victory were very welcome. They did not give too great credit to those concerned in the expedition. or magnify too much the results of the victory. No shadow of an attempt to molest us here has been detected; the rebels have not recovered from the panic into which they were thrown. A few troops are believed to be gathered at a village called Blufton, some ten miles away, but in no force calculated to inspire uneasiness: not more than 400 or 500 are said to be there, and at Gardner's Corners, a piece of a rebel regiment is stationed. Gen. Sherman sent out, a few days ago, Lieut. Wagner, one of his aids, to carry to the inhabitants of South Carolina the proclamation which has already reached the North. The lieutenant went into the interior of the county some eight or ten miles beyond Beaufort, carrying a flag of truce. He met some rebel offi-cers, also carrying such a flag, and had an interview with them, during which they behaved with great courtesy. A clergyman was also present, who had formerly lived at Beaufort, and to him Lieutenant Wagner delivered the proclamation, the officers not objecting. The clergyman, however, was not very willing to receive it, and only consented to carry i under cover to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a British subject, who had fled from Beaufort, but left a letter claiming Gen. Sherman's pretection. Both clergymen were assured-one verbally and the other by letter—that the Federal troops make no war on peaceable and unoffending inhabitants. One gratifying result of Mr. Wagner's expedition was the knowledge that the rebels do not attribute to us the ravages committed by the blacks at Beaufort. They entirely exonerate us from any share in the pillaging that occurred there. After furnishing Lieut. Wagner fodder for his horse, and even sharing his lunch, the rebels bade him good morn-

ing, and he returned. The British frigate Immortalite arrived at this port a few days ago, and saluting both the Wabush and the batteries on shore, was similarly complimented in return. Her officers have been ashore and inspected the works here. They expect to remain for a week or more. The civilities interchanged between them and the officers of the port, as well as the navy, have created a kindly feeling. A rebel schooner, loaded with blankets and stores of ammunition and revolvers, and intended to run the blockade, was captured a day or two ago by the Dale, off Fernandina; she also lies in the har-

I visited on Sunday last the famous Roundhead Regiment of Pennsylvanians, whose good conduct has already won for it a good name with those in command. Services were held in camp, and religious ceremonies strangely mingled with military evolutions. The men leaned on their arms and sang hymns to familiar tunes—they listened with uncovered heads to a prayer, and after sermon saluted their officers.

Colonel Lasure made a speech, which savored strongly of the old Roundhead spirit, and the chaplain spoke of "this accursed state in which we worship God." The regiment is composed of good, hearty men, who are obedient and effective, whether at work or drill; they believe they are serving God when they serve their country, and are equally faithful in the performance of religious and military duties. It is strange, I must confess, to find a regiment where praying is commoner than swearing, and to hear a colonel urging his men to remember the reputation they have as Christians as well as patriots. After a prayer-meeting had been announced to be held that night beneath th staff (which has been felicitously constructed out of a palmetto staff, thus made to bear aloft the symbol of our national supremacy,) the word of command was issued, and the religious battalion fell VAGABOND.

Tybee Island, Georgia. Tybee Island, of which our troops have recently taken possession, is thus described by the New

York Times i It lies near the mouth of the Savannah river, It lies near the mouth of the Savannah river, which is here the dividing line between South Carolina and Georgia, to the southward of the bar, and about twenty miles southwest from Port Royal. It is one of the long chain of sea Islands which stretch all along the coast of this and the adjoining States. The island is small, not as large as Port Royal Island, and is chiefly of use to us as a stepping-stone to Cockspur Island, lying immediately to the north of it, on which is situated Fort Palaski —a very strong work, that defends the entrance to the Savannah river, and is the defensive outpost of the city of Savannah itself.

Tybee Island has been notable chiefly with mariners on account of its lighthouse (Tybee Light), one Tybee Island has been notative enteny with mariners on account of its lighthouse (Tybee Light), one of the most prominent on the Sauthern coast. It is a fixed light, 108 feet above the sea, on the northeast end of the island, and in clear weather it may

east end of the Island, and in clear weather it may be seen at the distance of twelve miles. This beacon was extinguished by the barbarians of Georgia shortly after they had seeeded from the Union, and its absence must have troubled considerably the immense fleet of vessels which has run the blockade. at this point, and which so troubles the diplomatic soul of Jeff Davis. The National Government will now, of course, have the beacon put in order and relighted—still further to the grief of Emperor Jeff. Many vessels are lost on these banks, and the Southern breakers are dangerous.

Tybee is a nice little "isle of ocean," long, narror, and somewhat marshy, in the coast county of Chathen and in climate and senemy is rormant. row, and somewhat marshy, in the coast county of Chitham, and in climate and scenery is very much like Port Royal and the other Carolina sea islands. A small amount of Sea Island cotton is raised upon it, and its inhabitants are but few. It has a beautiful creek on the west of it, where a ship of any burden may lie in safety at auchor. If any of the vessels-of-war now cruising on the Carolina coast, or my of the others now in this vicinity getting redy for a Southern trip, should suddenly make thir appearance in that deep creek. Fort Pulaski hat better look out for its rear, as well as its front, and the rebels of Savannah had better be getting realy their sackcloth and ashes. Savannah is fourand the rebels of Savannah had botter be getting really their sackcloth and sahes. Savannah is fourteen miles above Tybee Island, on the Savannah rive. It has a good harbor. Vessels requiring foureen feet of water come up to the wharves of the city, and larger vessels come up to the Five Fathom Hole, four miles below. The city is deended by Fort Wayne on the east side, by Fort Jackson at Five Pathom Hole, and by Fort Pulasti on Cocksput Island. They have also, since secessip, erocted a small fort on Skidaway Island. secessin, erected a small fort on Skidaway Island

recessing, erected a small fort on Skinaway Island, covering the creek to its west, (see map.) by which gunboa's could get up toward the rear of Savannah. The guns on the parapet are mostly field pieces, mountedon frameworks of wood, instead of regular carriages Desides these, strong earthworks have lately been thrown up on the mainland along the river, and of the islands in the river, to resist a named attach as well as a with receiver. river, an on the islands in the river, to resist a naval attach, as well as earthworks on the west and south to resist a land attack. Every epot of vantage ground has been selved upon and prepared for defence. The city, like every other secession city, considers itself impregnable. Nevertheless, it seems the people will decamp when they hear of Port Roya and such things. The cotton shipped from Savanah amounts to about 400,000 bales of unland annually.

rom Sataman annumes to about 40,000 ones or upland annually.

The geographical conformation of Georgia is very analogous to that of South Carolina, and may be concisely decribed thus: From the ocean, for a distance of leven miles, there is a chain of islands, intersected by rivers, creeks, and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming an inland navicating with each other, and forming an inland navicating with each other, and forming an imand navi-gation for vessels of one hundred tons burden along the whole coat. These islands consist of salt marsh, and a land of gray, rich soil, which produces Sea Island cotton if a superior quality. The coast on the main land, for four or five miles, is a salt marsh. Back of these is a narrow margin of land, nearly re-sembling that of the islands. This is partially or wholly overflowed at the return of the tide and are sembling thatof the islands. This is partially or wholly overfloved at the return of the tide, and con stitutes the rice plantations. Then commonce the pine barrens, which reach from sixty to ninety miles from the coast. Beyond this is the country of sand-hills, the form the part of the State beyond this again is what is called the "Upper Country" of Georgia. Like the southern part of South Carolina, the southern part of Georgia is thinly populated by whites. The plantations are large, and the slave element is dense. The grass population of Georgia, by the census of last year, was 1,057,327, divided into 505,007 free people, and 162,230 slaves. The State claims to have aised fifty regiments for Secession service. The Secession disease in the State, however, is not of the same malignant type which ever, is not of he same malignant type which affligts her wanten Palmetto sister. The popula-tion of Savannah is entered as 22,292, but we know

from the papers of the town that when the news of the Port Royal afair reched there, a great part of the population book to its heels and slid to the in-terior. There are a large number of Jewish traders in Savannah, and the papers of the town are severe on the Hebrews'er Jewing their wares all summer, and then running off with them in time of danger and then running off with them in time of danger The Stone Fleet, or "Rathole Squadron." The vessels constituting what has been designated the "Stone Fleet," sailed from New London last

Each vessel carried acrew of fourteen men, except the South America, which carried sixteen. The rate paid by the Government for the vessels was about \$10 per ton, or some \$50.000 for the whole. A small portion of the sum will be repaid placed in a condition to follow up the blow they have already dealt. Their health and strength should be secured by every means, and on every account. Considerations of gratitude, of patriotism, and of policy, conspire to urge upon the Government and the country the greatest care and the greatest energy and alacrity in supporting this water to flow in till the vessel sinks. The exact

locality of the hole is only known to a few on board. If it should be the desire of the Government to remove these obstacles to commerce there will be much difficulty in doing so; but we rather think that in the case of one port, at least, this will never he done

The main ship channel by which Savannah is approached is only two hundred and lifty yards wide in the narrowest place. Between Braddock's Point, the southern promontory of Hilton Head island, and Dawfuskie island, there is a deep and parrow channel called Calling Savannah is a proposed with the Savannah island, and Dawfuskie island, there is a deep and parrow channel called Calling Savannah is approached. island, and Dawiuskie island, there is a deep and narrow channel called Calibogue Sound, which can be closed up by the sinking of a few vessels. From the southern end of Dawfuskie island to Turtle island, and from the latter to Tybee island, a complete block to navigation can be effected by the sinking of some half-dozen vessels. A few more, dropped at appropriate points on Versey Canada. dropped at appropriate points on Warsaw Sound, between Little Tybee island and Great Warsaw island, will close up that approach. And if there be any more practical water approaches to Savannah, they can be treated in the same way. This done, there will be no need for vessels of our blockading squadron to be kept on duty there. A gunboat or two, to look in occasionally and see

blockading squadron to be kept on duty there. A gunboat or two, to look in occasionally and see that there is no interference with the barricade, is all that will be necessary.

The work thus commenced will be continued until the water channels to all the scabourd cities of the South shall have been closed up. The vessels that will not be used at Savannah will be detached to other points, while the smaller vessels, not comprised in the stone fleet, have already been used for a like purpose in Ocracoke inlet, on the North Carolina coast. The rebels will soon begin to realize that the wiping out of all their scaboard towns, the annihilation of their commerce, and the general distress and ruin which they have brought upon themselves, make their Secession whistle altogether too expensive an affair. Pools must be treated according to their folly. The fleet was last seen one day out from New Bedford, on the 21st, as appears from the reports of vessels arrived at Boston and New Haven. For instance—
Captain Marwick, of the brig Castilion, at Boston, reports that on the 21st inst. in latitude 28 53, longitude 72 40, he saw twelve sail of old whalers, the roughest looking craft afloat, bound south, with a fair wind, and going in fine style. He spoke one

"The Camp Kettle." We have received from Hilton Head four numbers of The Camp Kettle, a small journal, "pub lished every opportunity by the field and staff of the Roundhead Regiment, Col. Lasure commanding " This regiment is composed of Western Penn: sylvanians, and is evidently destined to reflect credit upon our noble Commonwealth. We extract the following articles from The Camp Kettle, of

to Port Royal entrance from Monday morning till Thursday, the curtain fairly lifted and the drama opened, by the Wabush moving as mujestic as a Queen in her royal robes, to meet her bloody spouse in grim-visaged battle, followed by the Sasquehanna, fitting bridesmaid to such a nuptial, and the attendant gunbarts seek in its appointed these the attendant gunboats, each in its appointed place, made up the train.

This was the first battle for the Walash, and gloriously has she won her honors; all praise and thanks to the gallant men who have given her to history. Western Pennsylvania had her share in the honers of the day, on board the Walask. W. Robertson, son of A. Robertson, of New Brighton, was one of the officers that fought that day, and we had the pleasure of taking him by the hand in our "tented field," where he sought us out, to pay his compliments to his friends in the regiment, of whom there are many Like his ship, thus was his first pation, and we have no doubt our voung friend will

Contrabands. Quite a number of "contrabands" have come into camp since the capture of the island, and they gave some ludicrous, and some terrific accounts of the "shelling out" the "navy boys" gave the Palmatto fellows. One of them says "do Goorgy fellows run fust, den de Sout Carolina bosses run like the debble, and de dutch went after dem, and none of dem eber dun come back agin." Another that he had come for de offisa bosses, and staid till de place got so mixed he could hardly see his way out, and on being asked how it looked when the storm of shells was hailing on the fort and island, he said, it looked "jes like if de fire and de brimstone war a comin down, and de airth war a gwine up," and we

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Mississippi Gunboats. A St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tri-I have been spending a few hours among the gunboats and other water monsters, now nearly ready for the voyage to Dixie. The gunboa's, fifteen in number, including those at Cairo and Mound City, are most formidable looking instruments of war. The seven that have been built under contract by Captain Eads look as if they could safely venture upon a tilt or a but with Hollins' famous steam ram. The bows and bow bulworks consist of about three feet of oak timber, but dearther and sheathed with the host quality. bolted together and sheathed with the best quality of wrought-iron plates 21 inches thick. The sides of wrongnt-iron plates 27 mones thick. The sides have the same sheathing, with less bulk of timber. Each boat is pierced for thirteen guns, four on each side, three in the stern, and two at the bows. The bow guns are 31-poinder rifled cannon; the others are S-inch columbiads. The sides of the boats, both above and below the knee, incline at an angle of forty-five degrees, and nothing but a plunging of forty-five degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. The boilers and machinery are so situated as to be perfectly protected, and may be considered quite out of danger. The iron plating has been severely tested by shots from rifled can has been severely tested by shots from rifled can-non at different distances, and has shown itself to be utterly impervious to any shots that have been

Take them altogether, these boats are about as formidable-looking instruments of destruction as ever navigated American waters, and if such a wise combination of oak, iron, and saltpetre will not bring the persimmons we will call them sour, and let Commodore Hollins pull them down and and let Commodore Hollins pull them down and eat them at his leisure.

These fifteen gunboats, with their two hundred columbiads and rifled cannon, are but a fraction of the warlike fleet destined to swarm down the Mississippi. With regard to the rest I say nothing. Let the rebels find out when it comes. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Army Movements. Masaville having been taken, Memphis will be invested on that side; while Gen. Halleck's forces will be sent forward by water and land, and with a concentrated attack, a speedy capture of that city, open us a highway to New Orleans. What amount of force Gen. Halleck will put into the field on this line, it is not necessary to state with any particularity. It is enough that it will answer all purposes. The fleet to be used in this movement will soon be ready and concentrated at Cairo, and then we may look out for stirring work in the rebellious States. The iden that there is to be no winter campaign is a fallacious one, and as our men are better equipped, better clothed, better fed, and quite as willing to do battle as the badly clothed, badly fed, badly paid soldiers of the rebel army, they would hardly consent to remain inactive for a whole winter. They want this war over, and the exhibition of their power, and their earnestness, is the surest way to accomplish it. If, as the telegraph advises us, the seat of the General Government is to be removed from Richmond to Nashville, it would be well for the rebels to calculate whether that city will not be in the hands of the Unionists before their archives can be of the Unionists before their archives can be transported thither. It is very likely to happen. Down the Mississippi.

old. They are said to have a hundred cannon, and 20,000 to 23,000 men, with more coming; not to speak of Hollins' New Orleans fleet."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Democrat says: We have just met with a citizen of Muhlenburg county, from whom we learn some facts having an important whom we learn some tacts naving an important bearing on the contest now waging in our State. As all may know by glancing at the map, Muhlen-burg county is now overrun and to some extent subjugated by the rebels in Buckner's army, yet it is true and loyal at heart as any county in the

TWO CENTS. That entire section of the country has been stripped by the rebels of many articles necessary to their support, amongst them all the wagons, horses and mules, hay, corn and onts, fodder, &c. These articles are taken to Bowling Green, sometimes appraised, and the so-appraised value paid in Confederate scrip, which is not worth the paper it is printed on. Now and then a payment is made in Tennessee money, which, in this State, is not worth more than thirty or forty cents on the dollar, and which, even in Nashville, is at twenty-five and thirty per cent, discount for Kentucky funds.

The Camp at Nolm.

spondent "saith not."
At Lebanon Junction, fifty miles below this, is enempred the First Minnesota, Col. Clene. At New Haven, an Indiana and Chio regiment are encamped. At Lebanon, west of here, there are four regiments of Ohio and Indiana troops, while at Bardstown Junction, near louisville, are two Kentucky regiments. Hecker's Twenty-fourth Illinois still remain at Muldraw's Hill, while the First Wisconsin, is at Selt river twenty-fourth Electrics. corsin is at Salt river, twenty-five miles southeast

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

arrived. She brought up Lieut Robert Selden, and William A. Abbott, of the navy, who had been released by the rebels on their parole of h mor. They are en route for Washington. They have been prisoners for the last seven months. These officers knew nothing of the affair at Pensacola except a brief statement they saw in a late Richmond paper, saying that there had been an engagement at Pensacola. No particulars were given. Fort Pickens-Col. Brown's Instructions. The recent instructions given to Col. Brown, in command of Fort Pickens, were to open upon the rebet works as soon as he felt he could do so with a certainty of success, or in case any exigency should arise which required that an attack be made. He

Pickens. The Armament of the Niagara. The armament of the Niagara, which, rebel accounts state, was compelled to haul off at Pensacola on account of damage sustained, consists of twelve 11-inch shell guns, which have always proved themselves so destructive in an engagement, beside several howitzers. The Colorado carries the same armament as the Wabsh, twenty-eight 9-inch and fourteen 8-inch shell

South Carolina Cotton to be Sent to the Adjutant General Thomas has sent instructions Adjutant General Thomas has sent instructions of en Sherman, at Port Royal, to seize all the cotton, corn, rice, and crops of various sorts within his reach; to use what is necessary and of value for the subsistence of his troops, and to send the cotton to New York, there to be sold for the banefit of the Government. Gen. Sherman is also directed to take the services of negroes, not only to aid in gathering the crops, but also in making fortifications. This news will be received with a lively extispection at the North satisfaction at the North.

with the remark that "the troops all evinced praiseworthy alacrity on the occasion." General McCall submits Col. Bayard's official report, which

Sin: In obedience to orders I started from this camp yesterlay with my regiment, at nine o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of marching on Dranesville. We reached positions above and behind Dranesville shortly after five in the morning, after a very tedious and toilsome march. Major Barrows advanced on the town by the north ern pike which leads to it with two companies the regiment, which leads to it with two companies of the regiment, whilst I, with the other eight, gained the rear of the town, and advanced by the Leesburg pike. There were but two picketmen in the town. These were cavalrymen, belonging to Col. J. E. B. Stuart's regiment of Virginia horse, and were captured, with their horses and arms, by Centain Studenur's company B. I arrested eight and were exputred, with their norses and arms, or Captain Stadelman's company B. I arrested six of the citizens of Dranesville, who are known to be Secessionists of the bitterest stamp. The names of the citizens taken are as follows: John F. Day, M. D., of Pranesville; R. H. Gannell, of Great Falls, Va.; John T. D. Bue and C. W. Coleman, of Dranesville; W. B. Day, M. D., of Dranesville, and J. B. Fair. and J. B. Fair.

and J. B. Fair.

Upon my return, some miles from Dranesville, a fire was opened upon the head of the column from a thick pine wood. Assistant Surgeon Alexander was seriously wounded, and private Joel Houghteling was badly wounded, and I had my horse killed. The wood was instantly surrounded, and the carbineers sent into the woods. We killed two and captured four, one of whom was shot twice, and is not likely to live. I captured two good horses, five shot guns, one Hall's rifle, and two pistols.

The names of the prisoners are as follows: W. D.

all we saw. I cannot close this report without speaking of the splendid manner in which both men and officers behaved. The fine manner in which Majors Jones and Bayard, and the second lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry, Mr. Barrows, acted, cannot be too highly commended or appreciated. All acted well, and I cannot but thus publicly express my admiration for their truly admirable behavior. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE D. BAYARD,

Expected News from Port Royal. The War Department is hourly expecting the announcement from General Sherman that he has taken possession of the rebel fortifications commanding the entrance to St. Helena sound, about fifteen miles north of Port Royal, and commanding the outlet of the Coosaw and Combahee rivers, thus securing entire control of all the approaches from the ocean to the cluster of sea islands, and affordin another avenue for a movement towards the interior of the Palmetto kingdom. Reconstruction and Compensated Concession. " Ma Eliku Rurritt hattar bnown as the logened

"Mr. Elihu Burritt, better known as the learned blacksmith, has suggested a plan for the adjustment of our national troubles sufficiently novel to attract attention, though hardly sufficiently practicable to demand refutation, or sufficiently admissible to meet with any general concurrence. Mr. Burritt is too much of a man of peace for these war times. For the suke of peace he would be inclined to make a larger concession to rebellion, and a larger sacrifice of our national unity and integrity than most of the American people would think of yielding, in any present or possible contingency of the national cause. He offers the following suggestions by way of reconstruction. construction . 1. Add one more circle to our Federal system by making it a Confederacy of Nations, as well as gress, and a few other conditions of a limited na-tionality. Let them, in this Federal capacity, constitute an equal member of the proposed Nations'

from each of the States forming the nation represented, with "reserved sents" for the Canadas, and the other British North American Provinces, when-

the other British North American Provinces, whenever they and the mother country may think the connection will favor their interests.

6. Establish a North American Zollverein, or Customs' Union," after the plan of the late Senator Douglas, by which the importations from for reign countries shall be placed on the same footing, and pay the same duties at New York, New Orleans, Yera Cruz, and Quebec; to be divided as the Federal Dict shall determine. ral Diet shall determine.

7. Establish a general postal service, by which a single letter from Montreal to Mexico shall pay 12 cents; 3 to the Canadian office, 3 to the Northern Republic, 3 to the Confederate States, and 3 to

Republic, 3 to the Confederate States, and 3 to Mexico.

S. Neither of the national parties to the Confederation shall make any treaty, or enter into any arrangement with a foreign Power, alionating any portion of its own territory, or any prerogative of its sovereignty, or giving to that Power any exclusive or peculiar commercial advantage; but all treaties, compacts, or conventions, affecting the foreign relations of the several parties of the Confederation, shall be submitted to the consideration and sanction of the Diet.

9. All the fortifications on the seaboard, both on

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

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.

the Atlantic and Pacific, shall be regarded, held, and commanded as the common defences of the Confederation.

By this plan Mr. Burritt thinks we should retain the South in the Union, and also bring in Mexico and eventually the British Provinces; and in the event of collision with Europe, or happior still, peaceful commerce with Europe, all the population of North America would present a united force and constitute one federated nation. This would be a magnificent project, if it could be readily accomplished, and the end to be obtained were worth the probable cost. But magnificent as such an empire might be, it would not be the Union of our fathers. It is for this, and this only, that our soldiers are in the field; and from this purpose no plan of cupire, however ambitious or benevolent. plan of empire, however ambitious or bene can divert the American people.

[For The Press.] Jeff Davis recent message contains nonsense as well as falsehood and treason. Ambassadors have no privileges against enemies; their privileges are only in the country to which they are accredited. There they are privileged as representing the person of the monarch who sends them. Their King, himself, is liable to capture by his enemy. Does any one suppose that Jeff Davis would have any immunity under pretence that he had been the chief of pirates, robbers, and bandits? or that it would prevent his being hung, as he certainly will be, if we eatch him?

November 29, 1861.

Weekly Review of the Markets. PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1861 The operations of the past week have been re-stricted by the annual Thanksgiving, and the mar-kets, generally, have been inactive this week. Bark comes forward slowly, and is in good request. In Breadstuffs there has been less activity, but for Flour, Wheat, and Corn. prices are fairly maintained. Coal is in better demand, and prices are firmer. There is very little Coffee in first hands and Sugar and Molasses are quiet. Cotton is better and more active. Fish are in demand, and for Mackerel prices have advanced. In Fruit there is very little doing. No change in Hemp or Hides Iron is firmer, and for Pig Metal most holders are sking higher prices. Leather is moving slowly. Naval stores are advancing, and stocks are small. Provisions are very dull, and for most descriptions prices have declined. Rice is steady. Salt is very dull. Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, and Wool command

full prices. The Flour market has been very dull during the past week, with but little inquiry for either export home use; prices have ruled in favor of the buyers; the sales reported for export are 7,000 blds, including common and good superfine at \$5.37\25.621 per bbl; extra, \$5.7005.871; extra family, 85.872a6.25. The bulk of the sales are of Western family Flour at S6 per bbl; the sales to the retailers and bakers are within this range of prices, and from \$6.50 to \$7 per bbl for fancy lots. Rye Flour is held at \$4 per bbl, and Corn Meal at \$2.871 per bbl. very little doing in either for the want of stock. A sale of 500 bbls Brandywine Meal was made on terms kept secret. WHEAT.—There is a good demand for shipment, and prices are fairly maintained. Sales of 60,000 bushels fair and prime Western and Pennsylvania bushes fair and prime western and Pennsylvania reds at 130a130c per bushel, chiefly at 130c, afloat. Southern do at 130a137c per bushel, and small lots of good and prime white at 142a150c. There is very little Rye here, and it is wanted at 70c for Pennsylvania, and 70c for Delaware. Corn is in fair request, and further sales of 20,000 bushels old nstructed also to repel any attack upon Fort

yellow have been made at 63c affont; white sold at 70n72c, and new yellow at 50n56c as to condition. Oats are steady at 30a40c for Southern, and 40a41c oats are steady at 5:73-402 for Southern, and 4044 for Pennsylvania. 3,000 bushels New York Barley sold at 75c; some Pennsylvania at 70c, and Barley Malt at 80855c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions since last week, except on account of Government as year. except on account of Government, are very small; sales of 3,000 bbls Mess Pork on private terms; we quote it at \$13.50a14, and rump at \$19.25. City per bbl, cash. Dressed Hogs are beginning to come in, and command \$4.75a5.25 the 100 ibs. Bacon is in, and command \$4.75a5.25 the 100 ibs. Bacon is very dull; sales of plain and fancy hams at 5\frac{1}{2}a7c; sides at 6c; and shoulders at 5\frac{1}{2}a5\frac{1}{2}c, cash and short time. Green Meats—The market is bare of supplies, and there is very little doing. Lard is \$\frac{1}{2}c\$ tower; sales of \$200 bbls and tes at 0c, and \$200 kegs at 9\frac{1}{2}c\$ cash. Butter is in rather better demand; sales of solid packed at \$\frac{1}{2}a9c\$; 000 kegs do at \$9c\$; 30,000 lbs, in 100 lb kegs, at 10c; fair and good request; sales of New York at 7\frac{1}{2}a9\frac{1}{2}c\$. Eggs are in demand and selling at 18a19c per dozen.

METALS.—There has been a fair inquiry for Pig Iron, but at prices below the views of holders, and are in demand and selling at 18a19c per dozen.

METALS.—There has been a fair inquiry for Pig
Iron, but at prices below the views of holders, and
some are demanding higher rates. Sales of 1,000
tons Anthracite at \$20,6 months, for No. 1, and
\$19, cash. Scotch Pig—Prices are nominal at \$222,
23 per ton. Charcoal Blooms are quoted at \$60,6
months Prices of Bar and Boiler Iron continue as
last quoted.

Lead.—There is nothing doing, and no stock
here in first hands.

LEAD.—There is bothing doing, and no stock here in first hands.

COPPER is held firmly, but there is very little doing. Sheathing is held at 25c; American Yellow Metal at 20c, 6 months.

BARK.—The receipts are small, and it is in demonstration of the stock of the s mand at an advance. Sales of 60 tons No. 1 at \$28.50 per ton. Tanners' Bark is scarce and com-mands full prices. BESSWAN is in steady demand; 1,800 lbs prime Yellow sold at 32c per lb. CANILES are unchanged, and the demand is quite limited, not only for Sperm but also for Adamantine and Tallow Candles. mantine and Tallow Candles.

COAL.—There is more activity in the trade, and a better demand both for the supply of other markets and the home trade; prices are firmer, some of the miners having put up their figures 10c per ton; the sales at the advance are limited.

COPPEE.—There is but little arriving or selling, and the market is nearly bare and prices firm; sales of Rio at 10 along, and Laguayra at 18c per pound, on time.

Pound, on time.

Corron.—The recent favorable advices from Corron.—The recent favorable advices from abroad noting a further advance, has caused a better feeling in the markets; sales of 250 bales good middling uplands at 26a?7c, and low grades at 23a. 25c per pound, cach.

Divide And Dyes.—The business has again been of a limited character. Soda Ash is more inquired after, and prices are firmer. Opium was dull. The last sale of Castor Oil was at \$1.123, on time. Indigo—Prices are firm at the recent advance, and there is but little stock in the country. All the recent arrivals of Logwood have been disposed of.

Figu.—There is a fair demand for Mackerel, and the advance noticed in our last report has been well maintained; sales of 1,000 bbls from the wharf on private terms. The store quotations are \$0.75a. 10.50 for No. 1; \$7.50a8 for No. 2; \$6 for large; \$5.75 for medium; and \$3.75a4 for small No. 3. Codfish sell slowly at \$3. Pickled Herring range from \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl, as in quality.

Faurr.—The want of stock of foreign restricts operations. There are very few Raisins here, but

operations. There are very few Raisins here, but a cargo of Malaga is expected daily. Currants sell at 11c. Domestic fruit of all kinds is quiet. Green Apples range from \$3 to \$4 per bbl, as in quality. Dried Apples sell at 5a7c, and Peaches at 6a9c, as the cultival of the contract of in quality, for unpared quarters and halves. Cranberries are worth \$7a9 per bbl, which is an advance.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is very little doing; we quote flour at 3s 3d, grain at 12a13d, and heavy goods at 35s per ten. London Fates are unchanged. West Indian freights are quiet; a vessel was taken out and back to north side of Cuba table for sugar. To Boston there is very little. at 40c for sugar. To Boston there is very little going forward; we continue to quote, by the packets, flour 20c, grain 5c, measurement goods 5a6c, pig iron \$1.75 per ton. Coal freights are un-changed. FEATHERS are steady, and selling in a small way at 37a40c for good Western.
GINSENG.—There is very little here; crude is most his part here.

worth 55c per lb, cash.

HEMP is quiet, without sales of either foreign or domestic.

HIDES.—We notice sales of 2,000 Laguayra and Caraccas at 16a171c, 6 months. HAY meets with a steady demand at 65a75c the LUMBER.—There is very little demand except for cooperage stuff, which is scarce and in request. Yellow Pine Boards range from S1.250 to \$14, and Laths from \$1.15 to 1.25 per M.
MOLASSES.—There is very little doing in any description, and no change to notice in prices; small sales of Cuba at 27c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock here is very small and prices have an upward tendency for Rosin, Tar, and Pitch: sales of common and medium grades of Rosin at 85a\$9. Tar is now held at \$8a\$0.75, and No. 1 at \$7a\$9. Tar is now held at \$8a\$0, and Pitch \$5ja\$6 per bbl. Spirits

of Turpentine is lower, sales at \$1.45a\$1.50 per Ours.—The recent advance in the price of Whale oil has been well maintained, and it meets a fair in-quiry. Linseed oil centinues to advance, with sales auiry. Linseed oil centinues to advance, with sales at 75a77c, weight and measure. Prime Western Lard oil is worth 75a80c, four months. Coal oil is arriving freely, and selling at 16a17c for the crude article. PLASTER is in steady demand, and a cargo of PLASTER is in steady demand, and a cargo of soft sold at \$2.25 per ton.

RICE is quiet and held firmly, but there is very little in first heads; small sales at \$1.a7.6. cash. A prize carge sold by auction at \$1.a63c, cash.

SALT is extremely dull; a cargo of 600 tons Liverpool ground, in bulk, was sold en private terms SEEDS.—Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at the advance noted last week; further sales at \$1.90a

1.93 per bushel. Timothy is worth \$1.75 for prime, and inferior \$1.25al 50. Clovessed is in fair records: sales of \$600 bushels, in lots, at \$4.25a4.75 drudge at 20a20 lc.

Sysan.—The market has been quiet for the want of stock, and prices firm; sales of 300 hhds Cuba at

TALLOW has declined; sales of city rendered at

9:n9:lc, and country at 9a9:lc.
TEAS.—Rices are firm both for Black and Greens, but there is not much doing.
Woot.—The demand is more active since the rewood—The demand is more active since the re-cent awards of Government contracts for army cloth, and prices tend upward for medium and low grades, of which about all the stock in the country has passed into the hands of the manufacturers; prices range at 50a5Sc for domestic, and 25a45c per pound for foreign, and sales firm at these rates. Accident.-Yesterday afternoon a man, named George Ruppe, while attempting to slide down the rope of a hoisting machine, at the store of Mesrs. Bitner & Eyre, corner of Third and Church alley, fell from the Fourth story to the street door, owing to the rope becoming detached. He was very seriously injured, and after being attended by Dr. J. W. Harper, was removed to the hospital.

HELD TO ANSWER .- Yesterday morning the four colored pickpockets who were arrested on Eighth street by Detectives Carlin and Henderson, as stated, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler,

Cheapert in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN S, 12 South THIRD Street.

CANTON FLANNELS,

BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

MILLINERY GOODS.

SEASONABLE GOODS

est prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and re-

VER, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children. LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

trimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA-

KENNEDY'S FLOWERS, FEATHERS, No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

35 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

CEO. OCDEN, Secretary.

STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL

B. H. WEERS, General Agent,
no8-1m

16 North SECOND Street.

CIRCULAR PRINTING, BEST
and Cheapest in the City, at RINGWALT &
BROWN'S, 34 South THIRD Street.

BROWN'S, 34 South THIRD Street.

BROWN'S, 34 South THIRD Street.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM OUR

THE CONDITION OF THEIR HEALTH. Description of a Religious Meet-

THE IMPORTANCE OF TYBEE ISLAND, GORGIA.

The Stone Fleet, or "Rat-Hole Squadron," Sup-

Description of the Gunboa's. IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Miscellaneous War News.

Important Instructions sent to

Letter from Port Royal. HILTON HEAD, Nov. 21, 1861, To-day is Thanksgiving, and it is to be vey generally kept in camp. There surely has been raon enough for the Yankees to celebrate thir sons were those I last chronicled for you. The Etablishment of so large a force as that under Ga. Sherman's orders, in a hostile country, is a wok that deserves to be thankfully appreciated by the country. It has been a work requiring all the ei-

selves, in some degree, amphibious. men, by the thousand, stripped themselves to roll barrels ashore, and otherwise transport the store;

amiss to state that the blow already struck is but the precursor of others which will follow before the consternation that was caused shall have passed There is, therefore, great need of supplies being I should rather say, patriotically disposed, shall lend an immediate hand. Dr. Cooper, the medical There are now some three or four hundred sick ness is neither alarming nor surprising, when the

vernment and Union. Those engaged in the expedition, officers and men, are doing everything to insure its immediate and prospective success; let not their labors be rendered nugatory by the lack of support of any description. They must be

a fair wind, and going in fine style. He spoke one of them, and was informed that they were the rathole squadron, bound south with scaled orders.

Nov. 21: PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE. -After lying opposite

there are many like his sup, thus he have no doubt our young friend will look upon his debut as the proudest day of his life, except the one when he shall trend the quarter-deak of just such a glorious vessel, his commodore's deck of just such a glorious vessel, his commodore's pennant floating at her mast-head, and his country's flag honored throughout the world.

don't doubt that it looked "jes so" to mo one poor fellow on that hot Thursday noon.

The St. Louis Republican says: General Nelson, in command of 5,000 men, has arrived at Louisville, in command of 5,000 men, has arrived at Louisville, from Eastern Kentucky. The men were conveyed in seven houts, and will immediately proceed to a position assigned them on the Nashville road. General Nelson, before leaving Eastern Kentucky, restored entire peace to that section of the State, every rebel command having been driven out, and the loyal people will keep it purged of the Disunionists. General Buell is making active exertions to commence at a very early day offensive operations against the rebels, and Tennessee will soon have the war, with all its horrors, carried into her own territory. In the future the battle-field will be on her own soil, and Nashville and Mamphis will be scourged as they deserve for their disloyalty. will be scourged as they deserve for their disloyalty. At present, there are 70,000 Federal troops in Ken-tucky—nine regiments from Illinois, sixteen from Indiana, seventeen from Ohio, three from Ponnsylvania, one from Michigan, three from Wisconsin, and two from Minnesota—and at least 25,000 of and two from Minnesota—and at least 25,000 of her own soldiers. The army is well appointed, and batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry go along to give it greater efficiency.

It is safe to calculate on 25,000 more troops from Western Virginia, where there will be no use for them this winter, thus swelling this grand division of the army to 100,000 men. Nashville, it is now palpable, is to be the first object of attack of Gen. Buell's command, and that it will be successful can hardly be doubted. Kentucky will be redeemed from the tramp of armed invaders, and Nashville having been taken, Memphis will be invested on that side; while Gen. Halleck's forces will be sent forward by water and land, and with

The Chicago Tribune says: "Preparation for the great expedition down the Mississippi river goes on apace. The fleet of gunboats at St. Louis will be at Cairo in a day or two—indeed it is said some of the larger of them are now on their way, lest the river, now falling, close in upon them. The movement of troops, from Cheat Mountain to Jefferson City, is now towards the Mississippi river, weeks hence, and the great events of the campaign of the West will be enacting in the Mississippi Valley. Memphis and Columbus are badly scared in advance, and all the available men and means of the lower valley are being concentrated at Columus to resist the advance of our army at the thresh-

From the Green River Country.

State.

In the latter part of September, Buckner, with four thousand men, entered that county, and made tremendous exertions to obtain recruits, his utmost efforts resulting in his rallying less than a dozen to his ranks. Since then, Muhlenburg has sent into the United States army seven hundred volunteers, and is ready to send three hundred more if necessary—this, too, out of a total voting population of about 1.500. about 1,500.

which, even in Nashville, is at twenty-live and thirty per cent discount for Kentucky funds.

This action on the part of Buckner indicates one of two objects: either that he is preparing to retreat by forced marches, and ravage as he goes, or that he is determined to desolate that entire region of country in forced contributions of food for his army received beyond adoubt that he finds him. army—proving, beyond a doubt, that he finds himself in a dangerous position, from which, without any action on the part of our forces, his only exit will be in falling back upon Nashville. It is a question, however, to be settled by our military authorities, whether he will be permitted to fall back without interruption or interrention.

back without interruption or interception. A correspondent of the Chicago Post says the

troops stationed at Nolin. Ky., consist of the following regiments: Negley's brigade, consisting of the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, and a battery of light artillery; the First and Fifteenth Ohio Regiments; also, an Indiana regiment and two squadrons of Kentucky cavalry, with Cotter's Cleveland Light Artillery from another brigade. There are also two batteries of Ohio light Artillery expected shortly. The Failroad at this point is rapidly extending towards Green river, and yesterday the construction train moved down four miles below here. A large force of men are at present employed on this road.

At Elizabethtown a brigade is forming, consisting of the Nineteenth Illinois, the Thirty-seventh Indiana, and the Eighteenth Ohio regiments. Col. Turchin, being the senior officer, is in command. The reason why this brigade has not moved is a want of artillery and cavalry, which are daily expected. No doubt but a move will be made ere this week is over, but when or where your correspondent "saith not."

At Lebanon Junction fifty miles helow this is Negley's brigade, consisting of the Sixty-seventh,

From Fortress Monroe BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The Old Point boat has

Official Report of Colonel Bayard's Re-General McCall has made his report to General McClellan of the reconnoissance made vesterday by Colonel Bayard. He accompanies the same

CAMP PIERPONT, Ya., Nov. 27, 1561.

pistols.

The names of the prisoners are as follows: W. D. Farley, first lieutenant South Carolina Volunteers, (was captain on General Bonham's staff); F. De Carandene, lieutenant Seventh South Carolina Volunteers; P. W. Casper, Seventh South Carolina Volunteers; Thomas Coleman, citizen of Dranesville (dangerously wounded); F. Hildobrand, private Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry; A. M. Whitten, private Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry, (taken at Dranesville, on picket). We killed and captured all we saw.

Colonel First Pennsylvania Cavalry
Major General McCall, Commanding Division, &c.

2. Concede to the Confederate States their Constitute an equal member of the proposed Astions-Union.

3. Invite and enable the Mexican Republic to come into this Union, as another constituent party. As an inducement, and an assisting act, let the Northern Republic and the Confederate States guarantee to her European prosecutors the payment of all claims justly due them, and also be her bonds for her good behavior towards foreign powers hereafter. By this arrangement she would save her national soverciguty from that humiliating subjugaafter. By this arrangement she would save her national sovereignty from that hamiliating subjugation now impending over her.

4. Let this Nations' Union, consisting at first of the Northern Republic, the Confederate States, and the Mexican Republic, hold an annual Diet at Louisyille, St. Louis, or some other convenient locality, at which it shall elaborate measures for the common good of the Confederacy.

and inferior \$1.25a1 50. Clovesseed is in fair request; sales of 800 bushels, in lots, at \$4.25a4.75 per bushel.

STIRIPS,—There is very little movement in forcign, and no change to note. New lingtand frum is dull at 30a;32c. Whisky is dull, and prices favor the buyers; sales of 800 bushels, in lots, at \$4.25a4.75 per bushel.

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5. Let this Diet be composed of two delegates