FALL

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

1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H.C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 803 MARKET STREET,

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

MILITARY GOODS. A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR TRAVELLING BED TRUNK. For sale by

W. A. ANDREWS, No. 612 CHESTNUT Street. ARMY SUPPLIES.

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

500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Manufacturers of Army Goods. no18-2m 2:5 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates Aiways on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES, WAGON BRUSHES, Government standard; And every Description of Brushes required for the Army

KEMBLE & VAN HORN. 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia ARM'S WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and Sky Blue

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, for sale at the lowest prices

REGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT BHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY, CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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

Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, of Government standard.

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LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PIQTUBE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purg shapes in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES.

\$16 CHESTNUT Street. HARDWARE. HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO. Have now on mand, and are constantly receiving, a arge assortment of HABDWABE, CUTLERY, GUNS, to, to which they invite the attention of purchasers for

GROCERIES. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

RUBAL DISTRICTS. FINE GROCEBIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, OORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE SREETS. my18

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
BALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3
SAOKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted
ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifar, Eastport, and Labrador Her-

5.000 bbis. Area Hallian, Eastspire, and these, of choice qualities.
6.000 boxes extra new Scaled Herrings.
8.000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8.000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
850 bbis. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbis. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbis. new Hallfax Salmon.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and Landung for sale by

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Opinions given in Chemistry questions.
Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
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THOS. H. GARRETT,

oc4-3m No. 10 . HANT Street, Tenth, below Market. BOOFEL, CHIED Street and GERMANTOWN Read, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

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STORE,

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always to band.

bers keep constantly on hand, and put up in the vary best manner, both in town and country, Plain (washed) Painted, Gilt Border, and Fancy Shades, of vary desiration. Every description.

They also furnish Shades colored to order, adapting them to the color of the front, or to the prevailing color. In the room; and supply Shades in quantities, and at reduced prices, for Churches, Hospitals, and other public. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON. Importers and Dealers in Curtains, Curtain Materials etc., 1008 CHEST NUT Street. TERRAPIAS, 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
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COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAS, of at aumbers and brands.

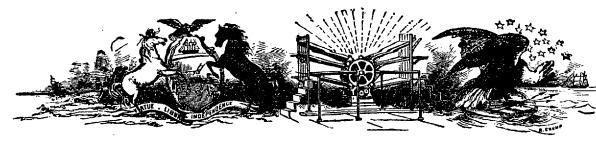
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AND Cent, twolve-cent, and ten-cent STAMPS for sale at five per cent. discount. Apply at The Press office.



VOL. 5.-NO. 102.

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

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

CREAT FALLS MASSACHUSETTS. LYMAN, LACONIA, DWIGHT. EVERETT, LOWELL, CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS HAMPDEN, LIKEWISE.

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

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SEASONABLE GOODS SEASONABLE PRICES SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Children's Turbans Caps. &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the lowest prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and retrimmed: Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA-VER, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children.

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FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. FURS! FURS!

GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT

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

CHOICE FURS. WARRANTED WELL SEASONED

VERY REASONABLE PRICES,

PARIS CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT S' (REET. J. W. PROCTOR & Co. no14•1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

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JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Manpreparations:
25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h 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 Rai Colchici, in 1 h bottles.
100 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1h bottles.
500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.
500 bs Pil Hydrarg., in 1h jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
h8 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL

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 manutacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
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PRESH MINCED MEAT NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, In large or small quantities. Orders through De-patch Post will be punctually attended to. JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets
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Glass Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dith-ridge's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass Chimneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil without Chimneys Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited DORTLAND KEROSENE

OIL. We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL

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 and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by
B. H. WEEKS, General Agent,
no8-1m 16 North SECOND Street.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Twenty-four-

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHYA.
THE PERSEVERANCE BUILDING ASSOCIATION
VS. MICHAEL KELLY.
June Term, 1861. No. 812. Vend. Ex.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale made under the writ above entitled, of the property hereinafter described, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY. December 6, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his Office, No. 611
WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are required to present their chaims, or he debarred from coming in upon said fund. The property sold as aforesaid is described as follows—to wit:
All that tertain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the west side of Front fretet, in the city of Philadelphia, late in the Northern Liberties; beginning at the distance of 110 feet b inches siorthward from Vias street, thence extending by ground of Elizabeth Cooper westward 143 feet 8 inches to the east side of an alley 6 feet 4 inches wide, extending into and from the said Vine street, thence by the said alley southward 17 feet 7 inches, thence partly by Page's lot, partly by ground of Mary Bacon, eastward 65 feet, thence by Mary Bacon's lot northward 1 foot 8% inches, and eastward 77 feet 6 inches to Front street aforesaid, thence by the same 16 feet 10% inches to the place of beginning, [Being the same premises which Thomas E. Pryor, by indenture bearing date the 7th day of March, A. D. 1854, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 125, page 554, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Michael Kelly in fee, reserving the help he half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March be leading the yearly ground rent or sum of \$117, pays ble half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March be half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March thereout the yearly ground rent or sum of \$117, paya-ble half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March and September in every year forever.]

JOHN M'INTYRE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR HIA.
Estate of CHRISTIANA MEEKER, decease Estate of CHRISTIANA RIEERAM, deceased.

The undersigned appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN C. FARR, Esq., and trustee sure estate of CHRISTIANA MEEKER, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance, her by gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest on TUESDAY, December 10, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his office, southeast corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadalphia.

D. W. O'BRIEN, WALNUT Streets, Phi D. W. O'BRUEN,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-Estate of HANNAH L. CRESSON, deceased Estate of HANNAII L. UKENDUA, necessed.

The undersigned appointed by this Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STANLEY C. FLAG, administrator of HANNAH L. CRESSON, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest on MONDAY, December 9, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his office, southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. Fno29-fmw5t D. W. O'BRIEN, Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

PHIA.

Estate of BENJAMIN YOUNG, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that HANNAH YOUNG, the widow of the said decedent, has filed in said court her patition and appraisement of the personal estate, elected to be retained by her to the amount of \$300, under the act of 14th April, 1851. That unless exceptions are filed on or before FRIDAY, December 20. 1861, the same will be approved by the court.

November 22, 1861.

THORN, for Petitioner.

November 23, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of CANTWELL & KEFFER, was dissolved on the Seventh day of November, A. D. 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, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

WILLIAM C. PATTERSON, JAMES R. CANTWELL, novil-mw&fist JOHN C. KEFFER. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-SHIP.—All connection in business heretofore existing between JOSEPH NOBLE, BARNABAS HAM-METT, F. A. HALL, SETH CALDWELL, Jr., and E. R. SAWYER, under the styles of NOBLE, HAMMETT, & CALDWELL; NOBLE, HAMMETT & HALL, and E. R. SAWYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual concent and cook party as authorized to sign; in liquid.

consent, and each party is authorized to sign in liquida-tion.

JOSEPH NOBLE,

BARNABAS HAMMETT,

F. A. HALL,

SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,

E. R. SAWYER. Philadelphia, November 25, 1861. THE BUSINESS of the late firms of Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell; Noble, Hammett, & Hall; and E. R. Sawyer & Co., will be continued under the style of NOBLE, CALDWELL, & CO., at Philadelphia and NewYork; NOBLE, HALL, & CO., Boston; and E. R. SAWYER & CO., at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at the office of NOBLE, HAMMETT, & CALDWELL, No. 112 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and at the offices formerly occupied in New York and Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. POOKS, LAW AND MISCELLA-NEOUS, new and old, bought, sold, and ax-shanged, at the PHILADELPHIA-BANK BOOK

STORE, No. 419 CHESTNUT Street. Librarie distance purchased. Those having Books to sell, if at a distance, will state their names, sizes, bindings, dates, editions, prices, and conditions. WANTED—Books printed by Benjamin Franklin, as well as arrly Rooks printed in and apon America. Autograph Lietters and Portraits purchased. Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania s purchased. Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvani Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries ap by [fe25-tf] JOHN CAMPBELL. LOREIGN READING ROOMS, TOREIGN READING ROOMS,

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All the principal French, German, and English Illustrated and Literary Periodicals are regularly received every two weeks. Calignani's Messenger and Journal des Debats by every mail from Europe.

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nnum, \$10; three months, \$3.50.

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The great success which has attended the use of the Hypophosphitos is creating a very general inquiry, not only among the modical profession, but also among the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary In all Nervous or Scrofulous Complaints, Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Female Weaknesses, it is a sovereign and invaluable renear.

Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5, with full directions
Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold whole sale and retail, by
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will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, or
its resulting impotency, however aggravated, and whether
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READ THE TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with
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Amer. Jour. of Med. Science.
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DR. VERNON PIERPOINT, MEMBER OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ENGLAND,
Author of "Skin Diseases and their Remedies," and
"Diseases of the Rectum." May be consulted at his
Residence. Residence,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
FROM 10 O'CLOCK A. M. TILL 8 O'CLOCK P. M., OR BY 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-tf ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR 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 BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

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

K ingsford's oswego STARCH.

ITS ADVANTAGES!!! It requires only HALF as much as of other Starch! It gives a crisp and glossy finish to the Linen! It is more economical than "Cheap Starch!"

**F Be sure it is Kingsford's you get!

It is for sale by all good retailers. ALLEN & NEEDLES, ACENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 42 South DELAWARE AVENUE no23-12t and 41 South WATER Street LAMP SHADE MANUFACTORY OF V. QUARRE,
Southeast cerner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,
Wholesale Establishment. Modesale Establishment.

Retail Store, opposite, No. 331 ARCH Street,
For convenience of Ludy customers, who will find ther
the most suitable article for a Christmas present.
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always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1461
BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
my7-ly MI WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861. To the Hon. Charles J. Biddle. PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1861. Sin: My attention has been directed to a letter of yours, which appeared in yesterday's Inquirer, and, as anything which emanates from your pen must interest me, I took especial pains in reading it to comprehend its scope and meaning. I confess that I was much astonished at its contents, although I thought that I had schooled myself not to be surprised at any political occurrence whatever. Your ntercourse and mine has always been kind and

friendly; it cannot, therefore, be said that this reply to your letter is dictated by either ingratitude or envy. I stood by you, and led your forlorn hope in the Convention before which you were a candiin the Convention before which you were a candidate for mayor. We voted for you against what I then considered a most infamous political combination. You were defeated for the nomination. You know how sore I felt at the result; yet there was no office in your gift, if cleated mayor of our city, that I would accept from you. When you were nominated for Congress, no man felt more rejoiced than I. The Press newspaper doubted your sincerity to support the Administration. I took a different view, and, I believe, to a certain extent, influenced Col. Forney to deal leniently towards you—at all events, I wrote to him, remonstrating against any attack upon you. Knowing, as I do, Col. Forney's generous nature, and his desire to oblige his friends, he refrained from being severe upon you. I am certain that my anxiety to have you elected to Congress had its weight with almost every person engaged upon The Press. But I did more, for five successive evenings after your nomination. I closed my place of business earlier than usual, and travelled the district, beseeching and imploring Douglas Democrats to vote for you, pledging my word that you would be found, upon the floor of Congress, a staunch supporter of the Government. I regret to say, judging frem the tenor of your letter, that I was mistaken. One gentleman alone, to oblige me, went to unusual trouble, and got for you twenty-eight votes, besides his own, all of whom usually vote against the Democratic party.

I say to you, clearly and distinctly, that you could not have been elected but for my exertions. I say this in no exulting spirit, but merely to prove that I have been your warm, devoted, unselfish friend. I now proceed to analyze your letter, and to me it is a painful and disagreeable task, but I deem it to be a duty that I ow' to such citizens as were influenced by my representations to vote for you. If I mistake not, every citizen to whom your date for mayor. We voted for you against what I

deem it to be a duty that I owe to such citizens as were influenced by my representations to vote for you. If I mistake not, every citizen to whom your letter is addressed has been a Breckinridge Democrat, except the Hon. A. V. Parsons. The Hon. George M. Dallas has been absent from the country, and I have been informed that Mr. Fraley has repudiated your sentiments. It appears plain to me that you have chosen to identify yourself with the Breckinridge school of politicians, and if so, you will have, for weal or for woe, to abide the consequences. In your letter of yesterday you say:

"My political opinions are what they have always been. I am a Democrat—never more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners that you overthrew the Republican party in this city."

Contrast this with the following:

"CAMP MASON AND DINON'S LINE,

"Beyond Centreville, via Bedford, Pa,

June 29, 1861. "Hox. A. V. Parsons: The nomination takes mo wholly by surprise. I thank you all for this great and unsolicited honor. I am, I trust, a true son of Pennsylvania, ready to serve her when and where and how she pleases. My present position is most congenial to me; but I will not place my own preference in opposition to the people's wish. It elected, I will serve as soon as I can quit the field without dishonor. Philadelphia would not expect me sooser. I will give no partisan pleages. I will try to do my duty in whatever sphere it may please God to place me.

"Were you less a Democrat in June last than you Were you less a Democrat in June last than you are now, or was it a trick to secure our assistance Some causes in the interim must have wrought a wonderful change in your opinions. In June you had no partisan pledges to give: in November your partisanship is more offensive than that of even John C. Breckinridge. Again you say:

John C. Breckmridge. Again you say:

"This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it raied at their true value the fantastic theories, the whinsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phrasoology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section and all races, in due relation to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Domocratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, bailed clique; as the Republican party rose, "Secession" became "an army with banners."

The Democratic party was my next, so lone of the contraction of The Democratic party was my party so long as it stood by the Union and the Constitution. But wherever any warrangers to revolutionize the where Mir. Ann. Darky James 10. revolutionize the violence it is time for every loyal citizen to escaph from such a party. I cannot suppose that you are either ignorant or forgetful of the political transactions of last year. I will not suppose that you do not know that the Southern leaders of the Democracy at Charleston and at Baltimore, aided and abetted by Northern cravens and office-seekers, not only refused to support for nomination the only statesman that could have been elected President by the Democracy, but, under the guidance of Breckinridge, Davis, Yancey, and other conspirators, had resolved "to fire the Southern heart and precipitate the Cotton States into revolution." I tors, had resolved "to the the southern heart and precipitate the Cotton States into revolution." I need not inform that, to gratify the South, Congress was for a tariff; again to gratify her it was for free trade; again to gratify her it was for free trade; again to gratify her it passed a fugitive-slave law: But why recapitulate? Exaction after exaction was made against the North until further endurance would have made slaves of us, the free white citizens thereof white citizons thereof.

I need not say to you that the Douglas platform was the fairest proposition that could have been offered to the South; nor need I inform you that the leaders of the Democracy in that section, and their confreres in iniquity and treason in this, spurned his constitutional offer. That the Democratic party has done great good in the halcyon days of its power none can deny: but when it departed from its high and holy mission; when its leaders became traitors to its principles and doer trines; when they appealed from the will of the white citizons thereof.

parted from its high and holy mission; when its leaders became traitors to its principles and doctrines; when they appealed from the will of the people constitutionally expressed through the ballot box to foul treason and unnatural robellion, it became the duty of every loyal Democrat to pause and consider if he were willing to be dragged to political perdition, or if he should array himself on the side of the Government. You say that "Sccession was a little baffled clique so long as the Democracy was in power." Well, why not? Nearly every prominent Secessionist South was in office, and almost all their friends North were well provided for, but so soon as it became a certainty that power was about to depart from the Democracy its leaders raised their black and bloody flag to destroy the best system of government that was ever founded by the ingenuity of man. I know that you know all this as well as I do, and I can only attribute to you the sentiments expressed in your letter to your intimate acquaintance and connection with the particular school of Democratic politicians who surround you.

You again say:

You again say:

"When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies which was, with scarcely amjunit, placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must car-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made 'a Black Republican job.' Well. "when the rational flag was alward. OWN You again say: Well, "when the national flag was about down at Charlester and included Capital was threatened by Secession." Who struck down the flag? Certainly not Black Republicans, but the leaders of the Democracy—the leaders of your party and of mine. Can this be denied? You as well as I know that we were taken aback; that but for the universal upheaving of the free States Washington would to-day be in the possession of the leaders of the Democracy. You and I know that under Democratic President Buchanan, Democratic Secretary Cobb robbed the treasury, Democratic Secretary Floyd robbed the arsenals, Democra tic Secretary Toucey scattered our fleet; you and I know that Democratic Senators Davis, Slidell, &c., assisted them in their villainies—that Democratic Vice-President Breekinridge was the pivot of trea-Vice-President Breekinridge was the pivot of treason. You know, or ought to know, that Democratic Senators, and Democratic members of Congress, and Democratic leaders in the North, sympathized with these traitors; you know, or ought to know, that if Secessionism were as strong North as it has been South, that a man like me would not get leave to live. Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow are hunted like wild beasts for defending the Government. Is it not curious that the vials of your wrath are poured out upon the heads of the Republican leaders, while you can scarcely spare even a drop for those of the traitorous miscreants who are now in arms against the Government? You state that

in arms against the Government? You state that "men say that the war is to be a Black Republican job." Praysir, who are these men? Let us by all means know who they are. You further scores of imbeciles have been pushed out of service, and this good work still progresses.
"The Democratic party will sustain the men—the "The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McCiclians, the Duponris—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war again become 'a party job;' let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States."

Who placed McClellan and Dupont in their respective commands? Did not the present Cabinet gladly avail itself of the services of both these distinguished citizens? "The Democratic party distinguished citizons? "The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Duponts." Such is your expression. Of course it will, just so long as the McClellans and the Duponts sustain the Government. The Democratic party of the Free States—those gallant men who railied to the standand of the lamented Douglas, in 1880—are true to the Government and to the laws, and so is the bulk of those who voted for the arch-traitor Breckinridge. Only the miserable drivellers who cannot read the Only the miserable drivellers who cannot read the signs of the times are disloyal; a broken-down clique, which clings to the phantom of power. There is not a disloyal man to-day, in the Free States, who has not been a Brockinridge Democrat. My dear sir, every such letter as yours gives encouragement to the rebels, and induces them to prolong the struggle.

I agree with you in your denunciation of cerruption and incompetency, but you ought to have been specific; you should be particular and give to the public the benefit of your own knowledge; you should let us know who are the villains who are perpetrating the crimes which you so eloquently

perpetrating the crimes which you so eloquently portray. It is not fair to leave us in the dark; we should be forewarned against these bad men. To reshould be forewarned against these bad men. To retain this knowledge in your own heart, without informing your fellow-citizens who the caitiffs are to whom you allude is hardly treating us justly. You create suspicion; for, if we are not cognizant of the of the names of the guilty parties, how are we to guard against the rassals you so feelingly describe? Above all things, let us have blazoned to the face of the world the names of as many of these villains as you know. I am no advocate of Black Republicanism; I do not approve of incompetent officers being appointed in the army; but, taking every circumstance into consideration, the wonder is that an unarmed people has done so much. If the war

comes a BLACK REPUBLICAN Jon, we ought not to forget that Democratic traitors forced upon us the issue; we ought not to forget that Lyon and fireble, and Paker and Ellsworth—none of whom were Democrats—have given their lives to the Union; we ought not to forget that the Government places its trust in the McClellans, and Duponts, and Butlers who are Democrate. places its trust in the McClellans, and Duponts, and Butlers, who are Democrats.

I have thrown my thoughts together hastily, in the hope that in Congress you will lend a cordial and hearty support to the Administration; that you will use your own sound sense, uninfluenced by any of your Breckinridge acquaintances. There is a glorious future before you. You are yet a young man; rely upon the people, and the mighty power of truth; assist to crush out treason and this foul rebellion; do this in no querulous or cavilling spirit, and no man will try more ardently for your future political advancement than your humble servant,

John Camppell.

Lincoln

For The Press. There is a great deal in a name. Nowhere has good name, characterized with honesty and fidelity, so much respect as in this country—in none is name stigmatised with dishonor or treason so

offensive to the people. Several of the Southern rebels, galled to the quick by the President's vigorous and magnanimous operations to quell their neferious revolt, descend to base and vulgar personal aspersions of him, alleging, among other things, that he comes from the lowest class of society, which, if true, would be highly creditable to him, as proving that he has qualities which alone sufficed to elevate him to the first position in the world. The founder of every race arose from obscurity; but the President's name has always been illustrious and historic. The Duke of New Castle's family name is Lincoln, and in this country it has been distinguished. In connection with the present Southern outrages, there, at least, it should be remembered, although forgetful of innumerable benefits and kindnesses, that General Lincoln was second in command of the army which captured Burgoyne in 1777; performed signal exploits subsequently; towards the close of 1778 was appointed by Congress, "at the solicitation of the delegates of South Carolina and Georgia," to take command of the Southern department; defeated an attempt by the British to take possession of Port Royal island in 1779; relieved the siege of Charleston; remained there in 1780, "at the carnest request of the inhabitants" sustained a siego there from 2d March until 12th May, when he surrendered, "at the urgency of a great number of citizens of Charleston;" and in 1781 received the sulmission of the royal army at Yorktown precisely as that of his own army had been made at Charleson, when he was particularly noticed in the order of the day. Have the Charleston people forgetten these historical fucts? In 1787 he was appointed to command the force in Massachusetts to suppress Shay's insurrection, and was appointed one of the commissioners to consider The name of the pseudo President Davis, or any of his Cabinet, has no record to compare with that of Lincoln.

None of the agaric chiefs of the rebellion have names historical, conspicuous, or known to the world, until now rendered shamefully notorious by their treason, and infamous by the iniquitous measures of treachery, falsehood, perjury, and robbery, with which their revolt was commenced and has been prosecuted. Nov. 29, 1861.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. List of its Members.

The following is a list of the members composing the Thirty-seventh Congress which meets in Washington to day: John W. Porney, of Pennsylvania.

Term
Expires.

MINNESOTA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania.
Clerk EMERSON ETHERICS, of Tennessee.

CONNECTIOUT.
Dis. Names. Politics.
1. Dwight Loomis. Rep.
2. James A. English. Opp.
3. Alfred E. Burnham. Rep.
4. Geo. C. Woodruff. Opp.
CALIFORNA.
1. T. J. Phelps Rep.
2. A. A. Sargent Rep.
DELAWARE.
George P. Fisher Opp.
1. LILIOUS.
1. E. B. Washburne. Rep.
2. Isase N. Arnold Rep.
2. Isase N. Arnold Rep.
3. Owen Lovejoy Rep.
4. Wm. Kellogg Rep.
5. W. A. Richardson. Opp.
6. Vacancy.
7. Jas. C. Robinson Opp.
19. John A. Logun. Opp.
19. John M. Dunn. Rep.
20. James A. Cravens. Opp.
21. James A. Cravens. Opp.
22. James A. Cravens. Opp.
23. Wm. M. Dunn. Rep.
24. Wm. S. Holman. Opp.
25. Theo. M. Pomeroy Rep.
26. Albert G. Porter Rep.
27. Alexander S. Diven. Rep.
28. Rabvan Valler Rep.
29. Affred Ely. Rep.
20. Alexander S. Diven. Rep.
20. Arrivant Large Rep.
21. J. S. Jackson. Un'n.
22. James M. Ashly. Rep.
23. George W. Vlanks. Rep.
24. Chas. R. Sedgwick. Rep.
25. Theo. M. Pomeroy Rep.
26. L. Vallandigham Opp.
27. Alexander S. Diven. Rep.
28. R. B. Van Valkenby Rep.
29. Affred Ely. Rep.
20. Arrivant Rep.
20. Arrivant Rep.
21. J. S. Jackson. Un'n.
22. James M. Ashly. Rep.
23. Challer D. William. Rep.
24. Chas. R. Sedgwick. Rep.
25. Theo. M. Pomeroy Rep.
26. Ch. Vallandigham Opp.
27. J. S. Jackson. Un'n.
28. George W. Clark. Rep.
29. Affred Ely. Rep.
29. Affred Ely. Rep.
20. Argent Rep.
20. Argent M. Ashly. Rep.
21. J. S. Jackson. Un'n.
22. James M. Ashly. Rep.
23. Challer D. William Rep.
24. Chas. R. Sedgwick. Rep.
25. J. A. Wickliffer. Un'n.
26. Chillon A. White Opp.
27. Ambrose W. Clark. Rep.
28. Challer G. Porter Rep.
29. Affred Ely. Rep.
20. Argent M. Ashly. Rep.
20. Argent M. Ashly. Rep.
21. George W. Alland. Rep.
22. George W. Clark. Rep.
23. Challer G. Porter Rep.
24. Chas. R. S. Sagwiding. Rep.
25. Challer G. Porter Rep.
26. Chillon A. White Opp.
27. George W. Clark. Rep.
28. Challer G. Porter Rep.
29. Alexander S. Diven. Rep.
29. Ale

4. Wm. Allen....., Opp. 5. James M. Ashby. Rop. 6. Chilton A. White. Opp. 7. Richard Harrison. Un'n. W. Dunlap. . Un'n. 7. Robt. Mallory. Un'n. 8. Saml. Shellabarger Rep. 8. J. J. Crittanden. Un'n. 9. Warren P. Noble. Opp. 9. W.H. Wasworth. Un'n. 10. Carey A. Trimble. Rep. 10. J. W. Menzies. .. Un'n. 11. Val'e B. Horton. Rop. 12. Samuel S. Cox. ... Opp.

9. W. H. Wasworth., Un'n.
10. J. W. Menzies..., Un'n.
RANSAS.
Martin F. Conway..., Rep.
Martin F. Conway..., Rep.
Martin F. Conway..., Rep.
Martin F. Conway..., Rep.
12. Samuel S. Cox..., Opp.
Martin F. Conway..., Rep.
13. Samuel S. Cox..., Opp.
Martin F. Conway..., Rep.
14. John N. Goodwin, Rep.
15. Chas. W. Walton, Rep.
16. George Nugent... Opp.
16. George Nugent... Opp.
17. James R. Morris., Opp.
18. Sidney Edgerton... Rep.
19. John A. Rice... Rep.
19. John A. Bites... Rep.
20. John Hutchins... Rep.
21. John A. Bingham... Rep.
21. John A. Bingham... Rep.
22. Jas. Buffinton..., Rep.
23. B. F. Thomas. Un'n.
4 Alex. H. Rice... Rep.
24. Alex. H. Rice... Rep.
25. Samuel Hooper... Rep.
26. John B. Alley... Rep.
27. Thos. B. Cooper... Opp.
28. Chas. R. Train... Rep.
29. Goldsm'th F. Bailey Rep.
20. John W. Killinger Rep.
21. Las. H. Campboll. Rep.
22. Ken. Minnssota.
23. Phillip Johnson... Opp.
24. R. E. Trowbridge, Rep.
25. La N. Stratich... Rep.
26. Joseph Bailey... Opp.
27. John W. Red... Opp.
28. Steele Blair... Rep.
29. Jas. A. Rollins... Opp.
20. Joseph Lazear... Opp.
21. John T. Nixon... Rep.
21. Jas. K. Morehead. Rep.
22. Robert McKnight... Rep.
23. John W. Red... Opp.
24. Minnssota.
25. Elijah Baibitt... Rep.
26. Joseph Bailey... Opp.
27. John W. Noell... Opp.
28. Steele Blair... Rep.
29. Jas. A. Rollins... Opp.
39. Thaddeus Stevens... Rep.
30. John W. Red... Opp.
30. John W. Red... Opp.
31. Jas. H. Morehead. Rep.
32. John W. Red... Opp.
33. John W. Red... Opp.
34. Morehead. Rep.
35. Jas. K. Rollins... Opp.
36. John S. Phelps... Opp.
37. John W. Noell... Opp.
38. John W. Red... Opp.
38. John T. Nixon... Rep.
39. Wm. G. Steele... Opp.
40. George T. Cobb... Opp.
41. Joseph Lazear... Un'n.
42. Ezkiel P. Walton. Rep.
43. John T. Rixon... Rep.
44. Rep. Horris. Rep.
45. Steele Blair... Rep.
46. Chas. Bedien... Rep.
47. Thos. B. Cooper... Opp.
48. Rep. Thomas... Un'n.
49. John W. Red... Opp.
49. Thomas... Rep.
40. John W. Red... Opp.
40. John W. Red... Opp.
41. John W. Red... Opp.
42. Rep. Horris. Rep.
43. John R

Wm. G. Steele....Opp.
George T. Cobb...Opp.
Nehemiah Perry..Opp.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Ezekiel P. Walton Rep.
Luckie P. Walton Rep.
S. Portus Baxtor...Rep. TERRITORIAL DELEGATES. NEW MEXICO.
John S. Watts.
COLORADO.
H. P. Bennett.
NEVADA.
John Cradlebaugh. NERRASKA.
Samuel G. Daily.
WASHINGTON.
Colonel Wallace.

John B. Todd. The following-named States are in releation, and will be entirely unrepresented, except three or four districts in the loyal portions of Virginia. The following figures show the number of representatives to which each of the second States is entitled: | Secretar States 18 Shiffled: | Arkansas | 2 | North Carolina | 8 | Alabama | 7 | South Carolina | 6 | Florida | 1 | Tennessee | 10 | Georgia | 8 | Texas | 2 | Louisiana | 4 | Virginla | 13 | Note.—Those members whose politics are given as "Union," in the free States, have been elected to fill va-

THE REBELLION. IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. FURTHER FROM FORT PICKENS.

ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT. THE NAVY YARD NOT YET DESTROYED.

PENSACOLA SAID TO BE STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE EXPECTED. Commodore Tatuall's Fleet Attack the Federal Troops on Tybee Island.

UNION FORCES IN POSSESSION OF WARSAW. THEY ARE PREPARING TO ATTACK FORT PULASKI.

GENERAL LEE PREPARING TO DEFEND CHARLESTON.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER PRIVATEER. TENNESSEE PREPARING FOR AN INVASION.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI, Important Proclamation From

HE WANTS FIFTY THOUSAND MORE MEN.

General Price.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION. THE DEFENCES OF COLUMBUS.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. WHEREABOUTS OF ZOLLICOFFER.

. Canadian Steamer, with Supplies for the Rebels, Seized by a U. S. Revenue Cutter. &c.,

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH. The Fight at Pensacola. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ADELAIDE-FLAG OF TRUCE-SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA COMMENCEMENT OF THE DAY'S FIGHT—DESPERATE STRUGGLE EXPECTED

VISIONAL CONGRESS—LATEST FROM KENTUCKY— METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE IN NORFOLK REBEL PROCLAMATION IN EAST TENNESSEE, Arrival of the Adelaide The Baltimore American, of the 30th ultimo,

-GEN. BRAGG'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH-THE PRO

says:

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, came into fort this morning, about seven o'clock, and brought a larger number of passengers than usual. On Friday flags of truce were exchanged between Norfolk and Old Point, and batches of letters passed each way, the whole of them written by soldiers and their friends. Among the passengers who came from Norfolk was Captain Partlett and eight of his crew, of the schooner Betsey Ames, which was captured a few weeks since by the Confederates off the coast of North Carolina. His vessel and cargo, as previously stated, were seized and rederates off the coast of North Carolina. His vessel and eargo, as previously stated, were seized and prisoned at Richmond 101 2002 and the party impassingers managed to bring up a copy of the Richmond Dispatch of the 28th instant, from which we obtain the latest Southern intelligence. Of course, it will be read with considerable allowance. The vile abuse of the gallant Calonel Hermanne. ance. The vile abuse of the gallant Colonel Harvey Brown will be appreciated.

Southern Account of the Fight at Pensa-The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th ultimo gives The Fight at Pensacola—Opening of the Ball. From the Pensacola Observer of the 22d and 23d of November we extract the following, relative to the engagement at that place, which commenced on Friday. The Observer of the 22d ultimo thus announces the beginning of the fight:

At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are yet unable to say. In to this writing (one we are yet unable to say. Up to this writing (one o'cleck) the fire still continues, and we can only opine and hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we got it.

We learn from a passenger just from the yard that the fire was opened by Pickens upon the Confederate States steamer Time, and was returned by our patteries and forts.

The United States steam frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the housetops are covered with the excited populace.

The Firing of Friday—Commencement of the Second Day's Fight. the Second Day's Fight.

The Observer of the 23d has the following:
The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from
Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire, during the
morning, was directed at the steamer Time, but
with very little effect. The Time came up last
night, and, with the exception of two or three little
holes made with rifled shot, she is unhurt. This
shows that their guns are of a very inferior quality,
or that Brown and his Yankees were all drunk—
very probably the latter.
The steamer Nelms was also in the basin with
the steamer Time at the beginning of the fire. Only the steamer Neims was also in the basin with the steamer Time at the beginning of the fire. Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Neims went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right. The Neims in passing Billy Wilson's batteries gave them a couple of shots, which were harmlessly returned. The Neims heard while on the main land that the rumor of the firing over there the night turned. The Nelms heard while on the main land that the rumor of the firing over there the night previous was false.

The United States frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but the reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life that we can hear of was a private of the Louisiana Regulars killed, and a wife of the Marine Corps, both killed by a shell in the yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the yard, but done very little damage to the buildings. Our guns worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think the greatest damage done was to one of their ships which ventured too near one of our batteries.

one of their ships which ventured too near one of our batteries.

But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threat made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, Harvey Brown, that he would not respect hospitals. One shot was so well aimed at the building that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut-throat and vagabond pickpocket of New York. At thirteen minutes to eleven o'clock this morning the fire reopened and still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not so much excited as yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determinaand we can see every spiesrance of a determina-tion to resist to the last extremity, if needs be, but every one seems to place an unlimited confidence in our success. We hope now that it will continue until it is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Con-A Desperate Struggle Expected—Pensacola Strongly Fortified.

For more than six months past the garrisons at For Pickens and at Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for the desperate struggle which, for aught we know, might be commenced at any moment; but the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer in comparative inactivity in camp, has arrived, and the strength of the fortifications on each side will very likely be fully tested before either party will acknowledge a defeat. The works which have been erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill and care, and we should judge by this time that they are in a condi-

The Federals at Tybee. Augusta, Nov. 26.—On Sunday evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybes Island.
Augusta, Nov. 27.—Commander Tatnall commenced an attack on the Federal forces on Tybes

Island this morning.

The above are the only references made to the subject of the landing on Tybee, and consequently the result of Commodore Tatnall's attack is not Commodore Tatnall Attacks the Federal Fleet in Cockspur Roads—The Yankees in Possesson of Warsaw.

SAVANNAH, November 27.—Commodore Tatnall, with three small steamers and one gunboat, attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads on

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

TWO CENTS. yesterday. The engagement lasted one hour, and from forty to fifty shots were exchanged. No person was injured on our side. The effect of the firing on the enemy is unknown.

Failing to draw the fieet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Cemmodore Tatnall withdrew. There are now six large vessels inside of the bar, and one large frighte was towed over vesterday afternoon.

large frigate was towed over yesterday afternoon.
The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island,
as far as King's landing.
It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski. Missouri and the Confederate States. The Provisional Congress still holds its sessions with closed doors, and we are unable to furnish our readers with any detail of the proceedings. The President sent in on Tuesday a message concerning the Secession of Missouri. It was accompanied by an able letter from Governor Jackson, and also by an act dissolving the Union with the United States, and an act ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States; and an act ratifying the Confederate States; also, the convention between the Commissioners of Missouri and the Commissioners of the Contederate States. Congress unanimously ratified the convention entered into between the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, for this Government, and the Commissioners for Missouri. On yesterday we understand that Congress passed a law admitting Missouri into the Confederacy. Congress refused to make any advances on, or the purchase of, the produce of planters, and much surprise was expressed that

of planters, and much surprise was expressed that such a proposition should have been made. East Tennessee. The following order has been promulgated by one of our generals in East Tennes

HEADQUARTERS HIFLE BRIGADE, }
CAMP LOOKOUT, November 24, 1861. }
Martial law having been proclaimed at this post on the 14th day of November, by order of Colonel S. A. M Wood, the officer then in command, many disaffected persons were arrested and placed in custody of the proper military authorities for trial. The larger portion of these have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and were released and returned to their homes. Those who were organized for active hostilihomes. Those who were organized for active hostili-ties have, for the most part, been dispersed and driven beyond the limits of the State, thus effectually breaking up the conspiracy recently existing in this portion of the State to resist the authority of the Confederate States Government, and thereby

the Confederate States Government, and thereby restoring peace and quiet throughout the country adjacent to this post.

The commanding general being satisfied, from the evidences of loyalty (upon the part of the people now before him) that the necessity for the enforcement of martial law does not now exist, orders that the same be no longer in force. It is not the purpose of the commanding general at this post to impose any restrictions, or enforce any law not required by stern necessity. Those persons who remain at home, submitting to the established laws of the country, will not be molested, whatever their previous political opinions may have been, their previous political opinions may have been, but those found in arms against the Government, aiding or abetting its enemies, or in any way inriting rebellion, will be visited with all the rigor of military law.

WILLIAM H. CARROLL,

Brigadier General Commanding.

G. H. Monsarrat, Assistant Adjutant General. Prompt Action of the Mississippi Legis-lature.

The Legislature of Mississippi on Thursday last, upon hearing that more troops were needed at Co-lumbus, in view of an apprehended attack from the enemy, immediately passed a bill authorizing the Governor to call out an optional number of volunteers for such time as their services may be needed, as an auxiliary force to our army up the river. A half million dollars was also voted to maintain these troops at the expense of the State while in Appointments in the Confederate Army.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 27.—His Excellency Joseph E. Brown has appointed Henry B. Jackson major general, and Wm. H. T. Walker brigadier general, of the Georgia army The Louisiana Legislature. BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 26.—In the Senate to-ay a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Moore,

day a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Moore, approving of the Government recommendation to the banks to suspend specie payments, and to issue the Confederate States treasury notes in the place of their bank notes. The resolution also provides vote of the people of Louisiana. Latest From South Carolina Augusta, Nov. 26.—The Charleston Courier of this morning says that two Yankee gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham. This is on the main land. Our forces made a forward movement. Gen. Lee has issued orders that no one shall leave Charleston without a permit. The greatest activity prevails in army movements, and General Lee will dispute every inch of ground with a courage and desperation which will teach the Yankees a severe lesson. They will not be allowed to gain a perma-AUGUSTA, Nov. 26 .- The Charleston Courier

lesson. They will not be allowed to gain a permanent foothold on the mainland of South Carolina. The Galveston Citizen had been received in Richmond. It gives an account of an action between the first schooler Royal Yacht (privater) and the Federal steamer Survey Fig. Royal Yacht was surprised when lying outside of the harbor of Galveston. Finding it impossible to reach the harbor, she gave battle. The contest was a severe one, but the Yacht was finally overcome. No particulars had been received in regard to the number of killed and wounded, as all on board the Yacht had been taken prisoners. The Sauthe was still lying outside the harbor. The authorities at Galveston had proposed an exchange of prisoners, but no response had been received from the commander of the Sautee.

Tennessee Preparing for an Invasion. General Order No. 12, issued by Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, is as follows: EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1861.
To the officers in command of the Militia of the
State of Tennessee in the Second, Third,
and Fourth Divisions:
The danger of invasion upon the part of the Federal forces is imminent. This invasion threatens derai rorces is imminent. This invasion threatens the quiet and security of your homes, and involves the destruction of your sacred rights of person and property. The warning example of Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky bids you, if you would preserve your firesides, your homes, and the sanctity of your wives and daughters, to meet the despotic invader and his minions at the threshold of your State and divise him back. Let the soil of of your State and drive him back. Let the soil of Tennessee be preserved from his unhallowed touch, and let him know that in defence of our touch, and let him know that in defence of our liberties and our altars every Tennessean is ready to yield up his life. Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the forces of the Confederate States in this department, in view of the threatened danger, has called upon me to send to the field such force as can be armed by the State.

In obedience to which requisition, and to repel the invader, thirty thousand of the militia of this State are hereby called into the field.

Officers in command of the militia of the Second, Third, and Fourth divisions will hold their comcan; and, as soon as we can arm thoroughly, if these depredations are repeated, we will carry the war into Africa. Fremont's Body Guard.

Third, and Fourth divisions will hold their com-mands in readiness to receive marching orders by the 25th inst., unless, in the meantime, a sufficient number of volunteers shall have tendered their services to fill this requisition. Special orders to the commanders of the militia Special orders to the commanders of the militia apportioning this requisition among the different brigades of said divisions will be immediately forwarded, accompanied with such instructions and directions as may be necessary for the movement of troops to the places of rendezvous.

In the meantime, captains will direct their companies to parade on some given day, with whatever arms they may have, and they will take all other proper and legal steps to possess the arms within the bounds of their respective districts, and immediately report to the commanding officer of their regiments the number of arms and accoutrements, as well as the strength of their companies.

Commander Hollins, of New Orleans, passed through Memphis on Monday, the 18th, on his way to Columbus, Ky.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 19th ult. says:
Late intelligence from Columbus, by the Kentucky last night, represents that an attack is confidently and almost momentarily expected. The dently and almost momentarily expected. The

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Proclamation of General Price.

SEDALIA, Mo., No. 30.—The following proclama-

tion has been issued by General Price, commander of the rebel forces. It is written at Neosho, but

"Fellow-Citizens: In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handful of Missourians, who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse in that gloomy hour the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men.

less and cruel despotism known among civilized men.

"When peace and protection could no longer be enjoyed but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for fifty thousand men to drive the ruthless invader from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes. To that call less than five thousand men responded out of a male population exceeding two hundred thousand men. One in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights.

"Some allowances are to be made on the score of a want of military organization, a supposed want of

protection, and with stores to supply the wants and necessities and comforts of life.
"Where are those fifty thousand men? Are

bears no date :

dently and almost momentarily expected. The Federals have boasted that they would have it if it cost them 100,000 men. Thus far they have only 50,000 men at Cairo. They are receiving additions daily. Last Saturday nine regiments from Illinois and the Western States reached Cairo, and others are ropresented as pouring into that camp. Our forces are ready and waiting, and feel as confident now as ever of a brilliant victory.

The most reliable news from Columbus, Ky., confirms the reports that Polkland Pillow, are receiving large reinforcements of rebel troops from below, and that their strength must not be underrated. At least 28,000 troops are at that point, and the daily accessions of artillery from Memphis are It is plain to see that the rebel department of the Mississippi now intend to make Columbus the first great fort of the Mississippi. It is by Nature very strongly fortified, and, in fact, a far stronger point strongly fortified, and, in fact, a far stronger point than any other place on the river between Cairo and Vicksburg.

The rebels also have two great advantages. They have below Columbus the navigation of the Miasissippi to the Balize, also of a complete railroad connection to Memphis, with fine rolling stock, on which to transport speedily the heavy artillery and munitions of war, from Memphis and other points in Tennessee.

Columbus cannot be taken with a less force than

sand men. One in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constructed with great skill and care, and we should judge by this time that they are in a condition to withstand the combined assauls of the Fort and the Yankee feet. This will be no child's play on either side. It will be no child's play on either side. It will be no latteras or Port Royal affair. The Confederate forces are too strongly ottered to entertain the idea of succumbing to anything like an equal force. How long the contest will last no one can tell, but, when it is announced that there is a cessation of hostilities, we hope to be able to announce that the flag of the Confederates floats in triumph from the walls of Fort Pickens.

Still Later—Affairs at Pensacola.

An official despatch received Tuesday night from the walls of a few markers. And where now are the fifty thousand to avenge our wrongs and free our country being states that avery thing is quiet about the number. The form the walls of a few markers. And where now are the fifty thousand to avenge our wrongs and free our country being states that avery thing is quiet about the number. The army of the Mississippi, or at least, when there is a cessation of hostilities, we hould have held a people blessed with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights.

Some allowances are to be made on the score of a want of military organization, a supposed want of a trent field. It will probably take double that mumber.

The footestay is months have now elapsed; your preparations for winter have been made. The army of the Mississippi, or at least, the main portion of it, employed in Missouri; running after Price and his subordinate generals.

The foot is still in the field. The country bleeds, and our people groan under the inflictions of a few now are the fifty the country bleeds, and our people groan under the inflictions in trime to discipline them, all of a ferne with their persons of the fifty to cast cannon, to

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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devotion known among men on earth to the cause of your country and your rights, with their lives.

"But where one has been lost in the field, there have been numbers lost by disease induced by privations and toil.

"During all these trials we have murmured net. We offered all we had on earth at the altar of own common country, our own beloved Missouri; and we only had to ask our fellow-citizens, our bretheren, to come to us and help to wear what we have we only had to ask our fellow-citizens, our brethren, to come to us and help to wear what we have
gained, and win our glorious inheritance from the
cruel hand of the spoiler and the oppressor.

"Come to us, brave sons of Missouri! Rally to
our standard! I must have 50,000 men! I call
upon you, in the name of your country, for those
50,000 men! Do you stay at home to take care of
your property? Millions of dollars have been lost
because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home
for gratification? More men have been murdered
at home than I have lost in five successful battles.
Do you shy at home to secure terms with the nea-Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy! Then I warn you that the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance be given up to the Hessians and the Jayhawkers.

"I cannot, and will not, attribute such motives to you, my countrymen. "I cannot, and will not, attribute such motives to you, my countrymen.

"But where are our Southern rights? Friends, we must drive the oppressor from our land! I must have 50,000 men. Now is the crisis of your fate. Now is the golden opportunity to save the State. Now is the day for your political salvation. The time of enlistment for our brave band is begin-

ning to expire. Do not hold their patience beyond endurance.

"Do not longer sicken their hearts by hopes deferred. They begin to inquire, Where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have in the main fought the battles for the protection of your property, and when they ask, Where are the men for whom we are fighting? how shall I, how can I, explain?

"Citizens of Missouri—I call upon you by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and your country, to delay no longer. Let the dead bury their dead—leave your property to take care of itself—commend your homes to the protection of God, and merit the admiration and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men, the sons of ning to expire. Do not hold their patience beyond womanhood by showing yourselves men, the sons of the brave and free who bequeathed to us the sacred "Come to the army of Missouri for a week or s

month to free your country. Strike till each armed foe expires, For the green graves of your sires, God and your native land?"

"The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or otl is tost! Just at this moment, when all might forever be saved, numbers give strength; numbers intimidate the foe, and save the necessity often of fighting battles; numbers make our arms irresistible; numbers command universal respect, and inspire confidence. We must have 50,-"Let the herdsman leave his folds, let the farm-er leave his fields, and let the mechanic leave his er leave his ficites, and let the mechanic leave his office till we restore the supremacy. Let the appirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism and may be found wanting. If there be any craven, crouching spirits who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented fight.

out to join their brethren on the tented fight.

"Come with supplies of clothing, and with tents, if you can procure them. Come with your gun, of any description that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms, come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible. Bring cooking utensils and rations for a few weeks. Bring blankets and heavy shoes and extra bed clothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army, except those necessary for baggage transportation. baggage transportation. "We must have 50,000 men. Give me there men, and, by the help of God! I will drive the hireling bands of thieves and marauders from the State. But if Missourians fail hearty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you.

'You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home. What if it be all taken?

We have \$200,000,000 worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be removed. When we are

Missouri which cannot be removed. When we are once free the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of his country.

"We shall have our property or its value with interest. But in the name of God and the aftributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations infinitely higher than money. Are we a generation of drivelling, snivelling, degraded slaves? Or are we men who dare assert and maintain the rights which cannot be surrendered, and defend those avaicables of everlasting rectifude, pure and high. which cannot be surrengered, and detend taoss principles of everlasting rectitude, pure and high, and sacred, like God, their author? Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just Government and the bondage of your children.

children.

"I will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil in which to repose, but will not live to see my people enslaved.

"Do I hear your shouts? Is that your war-ery which echoes through the land? Are you coming—firs thousand men. Then Missouri shall move to victory, with the tread of a giant. Come on, my brave boys! fifty thousand heroic, gallant, unconquerable Southern men. We await your coming.

"Stenking Price."

Hebel Cuttrages in Northeast Missouri Rebel Outrages in Northeast Missouri.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.] SHIBLEY POINT, Adair county, Mo., November 17, 1861. We have about fifteen hundred votes in Putnam county. We have sent out about six hundred volunteers for the Union army. Some are under Colonel Morgan, and some at Canton. We have rebels here, and I am sorry to say they are on the increase, or, at any rate, they are more bold than they were. Schuyler county borders on Chariton river, and also Putnam county; from Blackbird creek to the Chariton are all rebels, and rebels of the blackest dve. They take the advantage of our creek to the Chariton are all rebels, and rebels of the blackest dye. They take the advantage of our weakness, now that all Union men have gone that ean possibly go, go about of nights robbing defenceless old men and women; murdering now and then a citizen. They enter houses, pull off the blankets from the beds of our defenceless women and children, besides threatening their lives and abusing them in the most shameful manner possible. They not only steal blankets, but take whatever they can lay their hands upon that is of any value. They have stolen horses, saddles, bridles, blankets, guns, revolvers, and whatever arms they could find of any description. They have fired grain stacks, corn cribs, stables and houses. We have organized our few Union men into companies. We are poorly armed, but intend to defend ourselves the best we can; and, as soon as we can arm thoroughly, if

Fremont's Body Guard was mustered out of ser-vice on the 25th inst. Thirteen members only dis-sented We are informed that Gen. Sturgis was detailed to muster them out, and when they were drawn up in line before him, he emphatically declined to be instrumental in discharging such a splendid body of men from sorvice. He remonstrated with his commander, and another officer was detailed to discharge the duty. The guard propose to reorganize under other auspices.

The Mississippi Gunboats. A correspondent of the Herald writing from St. Louis under date of November 24, says:

Most of the gunboats have been launched and sent to Cairo to receive their armament. There are now but five feet of water in the channel from St. Louis to Cairo, and if the present weather continues there will soon be sufficient ice to close navigation. The Mississippi is exceedingly irregular in its time of closing. In some seasons it is frozen over as early as December 1, and remains so until late in February, while in others it continues navigable the entire year. The Missouri and the upper Mississippi are now quite low, and rapidly falling, and even if the ice does not close the river our heaviest boats will find great difficulty from low water. The gunboats, without their guns on board, draw four and a half or five feet, and with the guns and their complement of shot and sholl, cain not require less than six feet of water to move with certainty and celerity. The transports can go wherever the gunboats can. Louis under date of November 24, says: wherever the gunboats can.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Defences of Columbus. Columbus cannot be taken with a less force than fifty thousand men to attack in the rear, with the full Western flotilla in front, at present. In a

General Price.

It may be safely said that General Price has done far more for the Southwestern rebel cause than all their other generals combined. This view is fully corroborated by the rebel pross of Memphis and Vicksburg.

The importance, hence, of an early and very heavy movement southward by the Mississippi. protection, and with stores to supply the wants and necessities and comforts of life.

"Where are those fifty thousand men? Are they a timid, time-serving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen, to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people! A few men have fought your battles; a few men have dared the dangers of the battle-field; a few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching suns of summer, the frosts of winter, the malaria of the awamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger and thirst; often without blankets and without shoes; with insufficient clothing, with the cold, wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, and a stone for a pillow—glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest to the control of the southwestern States bordering on the Mississippi river, as compared with that of the sea-coast states States and their internal importance to the Union, it must be conceded that their reduction to loyalty would conduce far more quickly to the restoration of the Union than that of the cearch without shoes; with insufficient clothing, with the cold, wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, or the first only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen, the immense preponderance of the wealth and commerce of the southwestern States bordering on the Mississippi river, as compared with that of the sea-coast states States and their internal importance, hence, of an early and very heavy movement southward, by the Mississippi, cannot be overestimated by the Administration. When we take into calm consideration and calculation, the immense preponderance of the southwestern States bordering on the Mississippi river, as compared with that of the sea-coast states States and their internal importance of the southwestern States bordering on the Mississippi river, as compared with that of the sea-coast states States sand their internal importance of the southwestern States bordering on the Missi