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1861. FALL

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DRY GOODS. go. 47 North Thibd Speet, 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.

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(Patent applied for) For sale by W. A. ANDREWS, no16-2m No. 612 CHESTNUT Street. ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. do. SHIRTS 10.090 RED 500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

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Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES. WAGON BRUSHES. And every Description of Brushes required for the Army, KEMBLE & VAN HORN.

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HARDWARE. MOOBE, HENSZEY, & OO.

Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a targe assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, to, to which they invite the attention of purchasers for a the or the contract conflict.

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

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1 In store and landing, for sale by
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1,005 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

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Opinions given in Chemical questions.
Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
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Bood, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
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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 buildings. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, Importers and Dealers in Curtains, Curtain Materials etc., 1008 CHESTNUT Street. no27-tf 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 undereigned 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 ontertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as
heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage,

No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPBUUE.
oct-6m

COL-500

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAR, of all numbers and brands.

Ravan's Duck Awaing Twills of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8
feet wide. Tarpanling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
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WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshai E. D. of Ponn'a. Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1861. no 29-6t

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POREIGN READING ROOMS,

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JOHN M'INTYRE, Auditor.

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For Loss of Memory, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHD

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For Headache.

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If you are suffering with any of the above distressin aliments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHUTTY it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ADVICE GRATIS. CUBES GUABANTIED.

Describe symptoms in all comm

DR. VERNON PIERPOINT,

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

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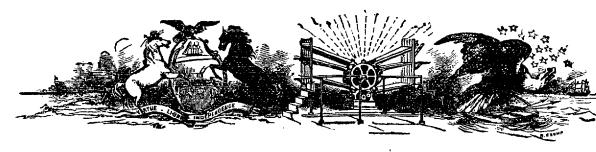
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VOL. 5.—NO. 103.

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

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

CABOT. LOWELL. CHICOPEE, and HAMPDEN. BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Shawls, Beaver Clöths, Tricots CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, AND ARMY

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

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MILLINERY GOODS. CITY BONNET STORE.

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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 lowest prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and retrimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA-

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VER, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children.

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FURS! FURS! NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT LADIES' FURS.

To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tial Ladies' CHOICE FURS,

WABRANTED WELL SEASONED

VERY REASONABLE PRICES, AT THE

PARIS CLOAK AND FUR EMPOBIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & Co.

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Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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

Dail, Trom Liverpool, Mancer, Weaver, & Mander's preparations:

25 hs Extract Acontit, in 1 h jars.

25 hs Extract Hyosoryami, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Belladouna, in 1 h jars.

100 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 h bottles.

100 hs 01. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

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47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

MOORE & CAMPION'S INFRIVATE CHARACTER, which are propounced, 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.

FRESH MINCED MEAT. NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT. In large or small quantities. Orders through Depatch Post will be punctually attended to. JOSHUA WRIGHT, SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

GEORGE W. WOOTTEN. 38 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS. WM. F. JOHNSTON, President, GEO. OGDEN, Secretary. Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS, Patent

Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS, Patent Glass Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dithridge'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 to examine our stock.

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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,
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16 North SECOND Street no8-1m CARD PRINTING, BEST AND Cheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN S, 24 South THIRD Street.

ORD PRINTING, BEST AND BEACH Street, Rensington.

T. THOMAS, BYI-LY WALRUT Street, Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By VITTUE of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John OADWALA.
DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. for cash, at QUREN-Stroot whnf, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., 240 hars of IRON, marked X white (V.) n, and delta cargo.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

bundles of IRON marked X white rm, part of the cargo of the ship AMELIA.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

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

PHILADRLPHIA, November 29, 1861.

no30-6t Living in Paris-No 4. In preceding sketches of Parisian restaurants we described the Café de Paris, Grignon's, the Trois Frères Provengaux, Very's, MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Vefour's, and the Rocher de Cancale. We MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judgo of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to medirected, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, at 12 o'clock M., the one-fourth part of the ship MARATHON, her tackle, appared, and furniture, being the interest therein of WILLIAM KNOX, a resident and inhabitant of the State of Louisiana. The ship is now lying at Racestreet wharf. reserved the Grand Vatel for the last-promising to wind up with a dinner (on paper) to our readers, at one of these well-known houses. A few weeks ago, we should have finished these articles with that entertainment but for a melancholy incident. How could any one write a chapter on gourmanderie, with the saddening knowledge that Very's was shut up? So the fact is. The Palais Royal, which so long rejoiced in the Trois Frères Provengaux and in Very's-only a few steps separated-ought to be hung in mourning for the extinction of BOOKS, LAW AND MISCHILLA-NEOUS, new and old, bought, sold and ex-Very's. Well! at all events, it has been! NEOUS, new and old, bought, sold, ind exchanged, at the PHILADELPHIA-BAN-, BOOK STORE, No. 419 CHRSTNET Street. Libraries at a 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 early Books printed in and upon America. Autograph Letters and Portraits purchased. Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appraised by [625-tf] JOHN CAMPBELL. Moore has put Very's into the eternal amberization of his "Fudge Family in Paris." Our own private impression, by the way, is that Tom Moore, innocently enough, helped to kill Very's. He made its name so familiar in England, after the downfall of Napoleon, that all English visitors went (pardon the pun) to Very-fy his descriptions. To dine where Bob Fudge had realized the perfection of French 1 1323 CHESTNUT Street, corner of JUNIPER, OPEN EVERY DAY and EVENING for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. From 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. 95cookery became the object of English ambition, and during the last forty years Very's clusively for Ladies

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

Terms of single subscription per annum, \$6; three months, \$2.50; ans months, \$1. Family subscription per annum, \$10; three months, \$3.50.

For Orders for foreign Books and Periodicals forwarded by every steamer. has been haunted by the islanders. Two results arose—the carte gradually became less and less Parisian, and more like what, had such a novelty been there admitted, one might have expected at Dolly's Chop-house, off Pater-noster Row, in London, and Frenchmen ceased to frequent a house which was becoming less and less perfect in its cuisine. The number of English visitors to Paris has much diminished since the Italian War of 1859, and IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR the English colony of all-the-year-round visitors has almost wholly been dispersed. So, home and foreign customers having subsided, Very's has become a mere memory of the Past. We should drop a tear upon these last

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 stilled, of the property hereinafter described, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, December 5, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his Office, No. 611 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. The property soid as aforesaid is described as follows—to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the fourstory brick messuage or tenement thereon creeted, situate on the west side of Front street, in the city of Philadelphia, late in the Northern Liberties; beginning at the distance of 110 feet 5 incles northward from Visa 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 lob, 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 15 feet 10% inches to the place of beginning. [Bejing the same Breinies which Thomas E. Fryor, by indenture bearing date the 7th day of March, A. D. 1864, recorded in Deed Book T H, No. 125, page 554, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Michael Kelly in fee, reserving thereout the yearly ground rent or sum of \$117, payable half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March and September in every year forever.] words, but it might create the indignation of our compositor by rendering the "copy" illegible. By the way, it is right for printers to know that, while, until a recent period, actors were legally designated "Vagabonds," in England, a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne distinctly declares that printers, like attornies, are gentlemen. The distinction arose in this wise: When swords formed a part of genteel attire, they were worn by many who, neither by birth, education, nor calling, were entitled to be considered gentle-men. To place the matter out of dispute, an Act of Parliament was passed, in which were set forth the various classes authorized to wear swords, or rapiers, as part of their costume, and, in this statute, printers are expressly named as ontitled to what, at that period, was considered a privilege. The word "printer," in the time of Queen Anne, meant the compositors who, GEORGE F. WOMRATH, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE out of a chaos of type, put men's thoughts into the form which preserves them, if worthy, for the future as well as the present. Emphatically, then, every compositor is "a

gentleman," by Act of Parliament-in a word, by the same authority which, justifying the removal of the Stuarts, acknowledged William of Orange as King of England, and made the Hanoverian Guelph succeed "brandy-faced Nan," as Queen Anne was irreverently nicknamed by her own Court.] All this time we have been waiting outside the Grand Vatel. It was a restaurant in honor of a great man—the too sensitive martyr to Science. He it was who elevated, Parliance fect-as it always was in his hands-it required the mingled experience of a chemist, a naturalist, and a philosopher. You passed into

the restaurant through a narrow staircase, under an entrance on which you read the dedicatory inscription, "Au Grand Vatel." Who, it may be asked, is or was this Vatel, thus distinguished? There were two of the name. Emmerich

Vattel, born at Neufchatel in 1714, died in 1767. At the age of thirty-two he was sent by the Republic of Berne on an embassy to Frederick Augustus, the King of Poland, and, having much leisure in this capacity, devoted it to study and authorship-the principal result being a work, "The Law of Nations; or, Principles of the Law of Nature Applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," first published in 1758, which has gone through many editions, been translated into several languages, and is a text-book for diplomatists and statesmen to this day. It is oftener quoted than understood, even as by Captiin Truck, of the Montauk, in Cooper's excellent

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewee's valuable work on Practice of Physic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensanovel, "Homeward Bound." You, who are so eternally asking questions HELMROLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Sas Dispensatory of the United States.

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

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See MedicoChirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers,
F. R. C. S.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the
late Standard Works on Medicine.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks
made by distinguished Clergymen.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

"Gyre health and vigor to the frame, that one might call you a living note of interrogation,-you will ask, How came Vattel so great on international law, to be esteened worthy of having, as you say, a restauant named after him, in Paris? We said nothing of the sort. Vattel the author is oftensonfounded, by ignorant persons, with Vate the cook. The man with a double t in his ame was a Swiss; the immortal cuisinier has one "Give health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become
fond of them. France the honor of being one of her natres, and had only a single t in his surname. Evry biographical dictionary has an article aput Emmerich Vattel, the author; but we live vainly rummaged numerous books for ny

six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters must be addressed. memoir of Vatel, the cook. Yet was he not wholly passed over. Madme de Sevigné has written much about him imer charming Letters, and Alexandre Dumastas old by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, oc5-stuth5m introduced him, bodily, in "Bragelot," 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. one of the numerous continuations of he wonderfully-popular "Three Mousquetair," Let no one say, therefore, that Vatel is "Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

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 Vatel is introduced by Dumas, as paordomo to Monsieur Fouquet, finance-matter to Louis XIV., just at the time (in the year 1661) when Fouquet was about tuiling down the precipice of dismissal in the abysm of disgrace and perpetual incison-The New Remedy for BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystelised Chloride of Propulamine, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS ment. He is described—we mean Vel—as dressed in black and violet, with "a gd and pleasant countenance, but void of expesion. The face of a mathematician without hiride. His eyes were somewhat sparkling, ad a MOST FLATTERING TESTIMUNIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public
in a form BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we
hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with
this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner
who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable
remedy. smile played round his lips, but an oerver would have quickly remarked that thismile was unmeaning, that the brilliancy of seyes had no object. Vatel laughed like arbsent man, and was as busy about little this as a child."

Vatel may or may not have been ployed and with MABKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published 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 24-14 by M. Fouquet, but he certainly wimaître d'hotel at Chantilly on a memorah day-April 29, 1671-when the Prince Conti gave a grand entertainment to LouisIV. at Chantilly. The evening before, supper, out of twenty-five tables, each of fivourses, two were deficient in le roti. Vatelles troubled thereat, and, not having slept; twelve nights, his mind became affected. b Gourville, his assistant, he repeatedly excued "I am lost. I am dishonored. Here is affront. My brain reels—help me to give mirders." Gourville loyally assisted and endored to console his chef. Still, the memory the roti qui avoit manque perpetually aroseid Vatel was not to be comforted. At last, the suggestion of Gourville, the Prince denti visited Vatel in his chamber, assurithim that nothing could have been finer than supper. Vatel, sorrowful and sensible, genthswered, "Monseigneur, your kindness ovemes me. But I know that there was no roastat (roti) at two of the tables." Early nemorning, WILLIAM F. GEDDES, PLAIN
NUT Street. Books, Pamphiets, Constitutions, Circulars,
Cards, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill-heads, Bills Lading,
Law and Custom-house Blanks, &c., at low rates. n306t* Vatel rose from his sleepless couc Hewent down to the kitchen, where he exped a arge supply of fish (marée) from all thaccesible ports. Either there was a scarcitor ha or-LAMP SHADE MANUFACTORY ders had not been received, or notted pon-Southeast corner of NINTH and ABCH Streets,
Wholesale Establishment.
Retail Store, opposite, No. 831 ARCH Street,
For coavenience of Lady customers, who will find there
the most suitable article for a Christmas present.
no25-tde31 The purveyor brought in only to loss of marée. "Is this all?" he asked, ad thepurveyor answered that he had no mre. fatel waited some time longer-waited ivainsought out Gourville, and said. 1 ll not survive this disgrace,"-rushed to hcham-DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ber-placed his sword against the loothrice passed it towards his heart, the the time

AFFAIRS AROUND CAIRO.

Preparations for the Mississippi Expedition.

DONGS OF THE REBELS UP THE CUMBERLAND. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. WHAT GEN. BUELL SAID ABOUT THE RE-MOVAL OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEGROES.

THE UNION FORCES ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST. THE NEW DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS Later from Port Royal and Tybee

Island. General Sherman and Staff make a Reconnoissance to the Latter Point.

THEY ARE SHELLED BY FORT PULASKI. REBEL NEWS FROM PENSACOLA TO LAST THURSDAY.

A SPEECH BY GENERAL LANE. &c. &c.,

THE-WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Situation of Affairs.

The St. Louis Republican, of Friday, says:
The reports are that General Rains has advanced along the Kansas border with his division, and is now somewhere in Bates or Cametonnty. If these reports are true, it is reasonable to suppose that the robels under Ronick, Hayes, and Webb will seek a junction with him, and are probably concentrating for that purpose.

At St. Joseph and in that section, the Secessionists have become very jubilant, believing that the hour of their deliverance is nigh. They are

the hour of their deliverance is ugu. Lucy and Canagain that has rebels have selected it. Joseph for a print that quarters, on the ground that once fairly established there, and the Hannibal road in their possession, they could hold the place until spring. These hopes, however, are destined to disappointment. The scattered squads of Secessionists in the western part of the State will be prevented from making a rendezvous at St. Joseph, as sionists in the western part of the State will be pre-vented from making a rendezvous at St. Joseph, as measures have been taken to garrison that locality strongly. The Fiftieth Illinois Regiment and de-tachments of other regiments along the Hannibal and St. Joseph road have been ordered to St. Joseph, and, at this writing, there are thirty-five hundred troops at that city. More will be posted there soon, and the work of pacification begun in earnest.

earnest.

Little is known of the pracise whereabouts of the main body of Price's army. The people of Sedalis have worked themselves into considerable Sedalis have worked themselves into considerable apprehension on account of rumors that the enemy was marching to take possession of that point. The troops at Sodalia are under command of Gameral Sherman, and are numerically strong enough to resist any force likely to be brought against them, since it is highly improbable that any design of attacking the Union soldiers exists at present.

There is mow no doubt in reference to Price having advanced from Springfield with part, at least, of his command. As we have before said, however, this movement is more for victuals than fight, as the rebel soldiers seem to be scattered over the country in all directions—some towards Laka. fight, as the rebel soldiers seem to be scattered over the country in all directions—some towards Laba-non and Linn Creek, others towards Oscoela, others again towards Warsaw, while some are West, to-wards Kansas. It is true they could all be con-contrated in a short time for offensive operations, but to bur mind appearances certainly do not point to such a proceeding. The worst features we see in recent rebel movements are the ravages and out-rages that are being perpetrated in neighborhoods but lately protected by the loyal troops. The southeastern corner of the State is just now the scene of active preparations by the rebels under

The southeastern corner of the State is just now the seem of active preparations by the rebels under General Polk. We have a report, which may be considered reliable, that the Confederates are in force at New Madrid, making strong fortifications there, it operate against the gunboats when the Mississippi expedition is in readiness. These works are probably designed to strengthen Columbus, by rendering an attack in the rear from the Missouri side more hazardous. The fortifications at Columrendering an attack in the rear from the missour side more hazardous. The fortifications at Column bus have likewise been considerably reinforced, and additional cannon mounted. Rebel operations in that quarter have indeed, within the last two weeks, been prosecuted with extraordinary vigor, showing the enemy is alarmed and apprehensive.

Jeff Thompson seems to have subsided since his exploit in the capture of the Platte Valley. He is supposed now to be in Bloomfield or Sikestown.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO. The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Cairo, under date of Novem-

ber 29th, says : Der 20th, says!

So far, there has been certainly nothing that would signify a movement before spring, yet affairs may at any moment change in aspect, and an offensive policy be revealed. The gunboats, upon which so much will dopend, cannot be got ready before Christmas, and no extra diligence in that or any other military undertaking can at present be discovered. Two of the new gunboats—the Pittsburg and the St. Louis—started from the latter city some days ago for this place, but are both reported and the St. Louis—started from the latter city some days ago for this place, but are both reported aground. About eight hundred marines are now at Cairo, ready to man the vessels at once, while anchored near the Kentucky shore is the steamer Maria Donning, having on board the necessary Maria Donning, having on board the necessary armament for them.

When assembled in one fleet the gunboats and floating batteries will be formidable indeed, and, of course, no important movement will take place until they are ready, unless Columbus and the fortified places be avoided, and blows struck by land forces at exposed spots in the enemy's country.

Perhaps this will be the plan adopted, yet it would differ from so-called correct military authority, by leaving a formidable body of foemen entrenched in the rear, and ready to strike should the slightest advantage occur. A new feature has the slightest advantage occur. A new feature has been developed of rebel resources, and proves that brilliant invention can often claim dire necessity for its mother. Up the Tennessee river they have been terribly frightened by our adventurous gunboats, which have paid visits weekly, or oftener, to them for some time. Seession wit has therefore. boats, which have paid visits weekly, or oftener, to them for some time. Secession wit has, therefore, bent itself eagerly to conceive a remedy, and has, at last, been safely delivered of the following: They have taken small boats and placed tightly-compressed cotton bales within their hulls, and like a wall along the decks, encircling the guns, and rising above the heads of mem. These bales are impervious to the heaviest shot, and naval men say that, properly armed, the boats would be most formidable craft. The cotton, being already loaded, will be easier carried to market when our fleets get ready to start.

Among the important changes here lately has been that of Fort Prentiss to the name of Fort Cairo, by order of Gen. McClernand. To the many admirers of the general, in honor of whom the fort

admirers of the general, in honor of whom the fort ment on the island. Skull creek is now completely admirers of the general, in noner of whom the fort was first called, the change is highly distasteful, and excites severe criticism. Col. Buford, with his regiment, the Twenty-seventh Illinois, has been assigned the command of it, and their quarters have been changed to that vicinity. The following is the order of Gen. McClernand:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CLMP CAIRO, November 22, 1861.

[General Order No. 23.]

It is ordered that the fort established at the junction of the Ohio and Mississipni rivers within the

tion of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers within the limits of the city of Cairo, be named and called Fort Cairo.

Ordered that the command of Fort Cairo be assigned to Col. N. B. Buford, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, from this date until further orders, and that he perespected and obeyed

By order of John A. McClernand, By order of John A. McClernand,
Brigadier General Commanding.
For some days the weather has been cold, and just enough rain falling to make the ground muddy. Soldiers, however, are comfortably quartered, as a general thing, and possessing plenty of clothing. As winter increases in severity, hewever, warmer habitations and garments will both be needed. At Camp Holt and Bird's Point log huts are being erected, and every proparation made for winter quarters. Here, however, nothing of the kind has taken place. There seems to be no settled plan for future army movements, and everybody in regard fatally, and fell down dead. Meante, the fish was arriving from all quartered the I future army movements, and everybody, in regard I and the five negroes on beard.

cooks wanted Vatel to distribute it. His door was broken open, and he was found dead. All, even the selfish King, grieved for him, and one of the Royal Dukes wept. So is the death of Vatel described by Madame de Sovigné, who wrote two letters about him. Of her acquaintance with him she was proud, for she considered him capable of governing a State.

Such was "Le Grand Vatel," whose name has been given to ene of the best restaurants in Paris. In another article, we shall dine at the Grand Vatel—as we did dine there, ten years age. But the great are the changes in Paris in half a score years, this self-same restaurant has shared the fate of Very's, since we saw it last.

THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS IN RELATION TO GEN. PRICE.

AFFAIRS AROUND CAIRO.

AFFAIRS AROUND CAIRO.

To what will 'be done, is wrapped in despest mystery. The cridities of inactive for in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the time of flavor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the inaction, and all are in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the inaction, and all are in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the inaction, and all are in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the inaction, and all are in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the inaction, and all are in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the inaction, and all are in favor of a more vigorous polyby. Winter jits the polyby. The pare vigorous polyby. Winter jits the set of thoops are a wealthier, in better spirits, training, and equipments than every more turned. Among the crust summer. The theops are anxious to see an opposite course pursued. Among the crust summer. The thoegs are anxious to see an opposite course pursued. Among the crust summer. The thoegs are anxious to see an opposite course pursued. Among the crust summer. The thoegs are anxious to see an opposite course pursued. Among the crust summer that the favor of a more definition, and then there

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell and the Removal of the Rebel Capital to Nashville. The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago

Times, writing from that city under date of Nov. 26, says:

When some person, the other day, called Gen.

Buell's attention to the telegraphic statement that
Jeff Davis' Congress had determined to transfer
their "capital" from Riohmond to Nashville, he
seemed tickled at such presumption, and replied:
"That's where we are going." By the way, there
is more of Jack Falstaff's courage than any other
kind in this new move of the rebel conspirators.
The East Tennessee Johnsonites and Brewnlowites have interrupted communication by the Ten-The East Tennessee Johnsonites and Brewnlowites have interrupted communication by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; and they cannot tell how soon Gen. Sherman, of the coast expedition, may make a drive in the direction of Branchille, South Carolina, and so break the southeastern chain of railroad connection. This would leave the pirate magnates no back-door of escape when McClellan closes in on them. It is quite possible that, in transferring their apparatus and archives of treason to Nashville, they add nothing of permanence to their den of location. But, "in that fights and runs away may live to fight another or permanence to their deep of location. But, 'nee that fights and runs away may live to fight another day." This is what they were meditating on when they resolved on the transfer. Nashville has three back-doors of escape—the Chattanooga and Tennessee and Alabama Railroads, by means of which they can fly into Alabama and Georgia, and a little stretch of the Nashville and Northwestern Railstretch of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, upon which they could spirit themselves away
into the wilderness, if pressed out of measure and
cut off from the others. Then they have a convenient front-door of retreat, in the Memphis road.
Besides, the country around Nashville abounds in
good turnpike roads, running southward. The
Confederate carpet-knights wish to be as conveniently situated as possible for a precipitate flight into
Mexico, when our boa-constrictor begins to tighten
his coils.

The tomfool Russellville Convention, despite the objections of Charleston and other rebel newspapers, persisted in "making Secession ridiculous." But they took the precaution to have a guard of six thousand man marched to Russell-tille from Bowling Green, lest some of "Lincoln's men" should

convert the farce into a tragedy. Up to Tuesday evening last they had effected nothing farther than to organize their cabal.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH-The South Carolina Contrabands. The Columbia (S. C.) papers publish the folowing official letter from General Drayton to Governor Pickens: CAMP LEE, HARDEEVILLE, Nov. 19, 1981.

To his Excellency Governor F. W. Pickens, Co-lumbia, S. C.: lumbia, S. C.:

SIR: At the request of your Excellency, made nonur or plan at these headquarters. I have the tode and behavior of the negroes in His portion of the State entrusted to my immediate command. So far from there being any insurrectionary faeling among them, I can assure your Excellency that I have neither seen nor heard of any act of pillaging, incendiarism, or violence in any direction.

It is true that the negroes of a few plantations have shown a spirit of insubordination, by refusing to move higher up the country, when ordered to do so by their owners, but this disobedience should be assigned rather to a feeling of dismay and after helplesseess at being left alone and unprotected by the precipitate abandonment by their masters of their plantations, than from any organized plan of resistance to the authority they had been accustomed to obey. But I now feel much satisfaction in stating, for the information of your Excellency, that the negroes are fast recovering from their fright, and coming forth from their hiding-places, and quietly and submissively resuming their agricultural labors, without the guidance, or presence, in many instances, of either master or overseor.

In conclusion, I would respectfully advise that

overseor.

In conclusion, I would respectfully advise that all planters and overseers, who are not mustered all planters and overseers, who are not mustered into service, and are owners or agents of property upon the mainland, should, without delay, return to their several neighborhoods, and thus, by their presence, prevent a recurrence of that excitement among their people which has been due in a great measure to their absence.

With much respect your chediant several

easure to their absence.
With much respect, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier General Commanding,
Third Military District Department, S. C.

The Cotton Crop and the New Defences of Savannah. A letter in the Richmond Examiner from Charleston, dated November 21, says:

The amount of cotton abandoned on the plantations was very considerable. It is not easy to estimate the quantity with certainty, but is generally said to be about fifteen hundred bales. Many of the planters, before quitting, set fire to their crops and such other combustible property on their premises as could not be removed. It is certainly to be regretted that, in the confusion that prevailed, this very proper step was not more generally taken.

But the first surprise at the invasion has now died away, and I think the Northern Government may reckon, without fear of mistake, that it has obtained the very last bag of cotton and also the last contraband, that it can ever hope to seize by pouncing upon the coast of South Carolina. Concerted arrangements between the planters and the military authorities have wisely been made by which no plantation will in future be abandoned until the crop is utterly consumed, the gin-house and other buildings destroyed, the live stock driven off, and the hands removed to the interior. In the most exposed localities, that is, the islands adjacent to Port Royal, on which the enemy may at any moment make his appearance, the work of destruction is already commenced.

For the past few days gangs of negroes from the Charleston, dated November 21, says:

is already commenced.

For the past few days gangs of negross from the seasons, laden with such effects as they can carry, and followed by droves of mules and horses, have been passing through this city on their way to the back country. Night before last the whole atmosphere in the city, and for miles around, notwithstanding the bright moonlight, was hazy and lurid. Many could not account for the phenomenon. It was the effect of the wholesale conflagration of cotton now going on at Believe, and other islands intervening between Pott Royal and Charleston. Wherever the maranders choose next to land—and it is useless to disguise the fact that they can land at a great many points—they will find nothing but devastated fields, described by all save the avenging presence of the partian rifleman. The patriotic sacrifice which has been made by our planters is all the greater when we consider that the crops of the past season have far exceeded the best ever known. In my last letter I alluded to the strength of the defences of Charleston. Savannah also has been strongly fortified on a plan for which the conformation of its harbor affords peculiar facilities, and I understand that General Lee says that that city is now in a condition to make a protracted and successful defence. General Lee has gone to Brunswick, Ga.

The Union Forces on the South Carolina Coast. The Savannah Ronublican of the 21st savs : The distance of Hilton Head from the main The distance of Hilton Head from the mainland, and the hazardous nature of all navigation in the neighborhood, renders it difficult for our forces to approach hear enough to form any very definite idea of their number or movements. It is understood, however, on pretty reliable authority, that the enemy has abandoned Beaufort and Port Royal Island, on which it is situated, and are now confined to Hilton Head, Pinkney Island, immediately west, and separated from the former by Skull creek and the point known as Bay Point, on Jenkins' Island, the point known as Bay Point, on Jenkins' Island It is said they are throwing up extensive and for-midable works on Hilton Head, thus giving evi-dence of an intention to make a permanent lodg-

works at Braddock's

ment on the island. Such circles is now completely under their centrol, and the works at Braddock's Point, on the south end of the island, command the entrance to Daufunki sound.

It is said that a party of two Federals ventured on the main, and a day or two since, when being discovered by our men, one of them was captured; the other got to his boat in time and made good his escape. The prisoner states that the fleet landed about 12,000 of the 20,000 with whom they set sail. He could give no account of the remaining 8,000.

The Savannah News publishes the following:

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Chaplia took with him seven negroes and went in two boats to the plantation of his aunt, Mrs. Dunn, on Daufuski Island, for the purpose of bringing away such property as could be transported. On Wednesday night he, with the negroes, occupied Mrs. Dunn's dwelling, intending to leave in the morning when the tide favored. About two o'clock yesterday morning the door of the house was broken down by a party of ten Lincolnites, who captured Mr. Chap-

er their centrol.

TWO CENTS. The Union Prisoners at New Oricans. A copy of the New Orleans Picayune, received in the North, contains a list of all the Union pri-

soners in confinement in that city who had been received up to November 5. A majority of them are from New York and the New England States. The following list embraces all from Pennsylvania and the Western States: PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRD REGIMENT-Private J. V. Williams, comh ifteenth Regiment—Lieut, J. B. Hutchinson, com pany I; Sergt. A. P. Rank, company I; Sergt. H. Edmondston, company I; Corporal C. B. Hess, company I; Privates J. Ashelman, company I; I. Diotrich, company I; Joseph Kehley, et mpany I; J. E. Morgan, company I; E. Morgan, company I; E. Morgan, company I; J. W. Lieynolds, company I; H. P. Sankey, company I; J. W. Lieynolds, company I; H. P. Sankey, company I; A. Saylor, company I; W. J. Barger, company I; G. W. Went, company I; J. D. Baird; J. Willien as, company I; J. O. Burns; J. Woolley, company I; G. W. Walter, company I; A. Bedlyon, company I; J. Willien, sompany I; M. Connhan, company I; J. Willien, sompany I; M. Connhan, company I; J. Willien, sompany I; J. Beiner, Erra d. Clink; I. Thomas, company I; J. Dunes, company I; J. Seihart, company I; G. Erra st; A. H. Edwards, company I; G. W. Threikaid, company I; J. Farmer, D. Chart, company I; J. J. Jerkins, company Any I; S. M. Tice, company I. Sixteenth Re. Giment—Corporal Thos. Fleming, and the first terms and the forms of the region of the pagestic terms and the forms of the pagestic terms and the forms of the pagestic terms and the forms of the pagestic terms and terms and the pagestic terms and terms and the pagestic terms and ter h iffeenth Regiment-Lieut, J. B. Hutchinson SIXTEENTH RE. SIMENT—Corporal Thos. Fleming, company B.: private of T. Eagan, company B.: private J. Geddes; compa by K.

First Recember — Sergeant J. E. Morris, company I; privates Jea ass McLaughlin, company E; J. N. Morris, company Y I; A. B. Spader, company F; D. Sullivan, company F; G. W. Wise, company F; G. W. Wise, company F. of Jeff Thompson nothing has been reliably heard since his late stoppage of the *Blatte Valley*, but his forces were then, and are now probably, at New Madrid, for the purpose of being thrown, when necessary, into Columbus. SECOND REGIMENT- Private C. Hatt, company -; bugler D. Freitma u, company E; private P. Newmuller, company I.

TENTH REGIMENT-Private George Keadeck, ELEVENTH REGIMENT-Privates Val. Schultz and Edward Shueler, company B. TWELFTH REGIMENT-Private I. Stewart, com-THIRTEENTH REGIMENT-Private J. Trump, company H. TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT-Private E. Hanks,

company E ; Privates E. P. Tuttle, X. M. Wallam, P. Schaffer, company B. MICHIGAN. Private C. J. Chapman, company B, First Regi-

giment : Private Timothy Maher, company F, Firteonth Regiment. Private A. Andree, First Regiment Dragoons. WISCONSIN. Private S. West, company K, First Regiment

Sergeant F. Dexter, company A, Second Regiment; Privates B. McKinnon, company K, Second Regiment; F. Beckler, company C, Second Regiment; H. Rhoder, company C, Second Regiment. MINNESOTA. Lieut. A. E. Welsh, company F, First Regiment: Hospital Steward, Theod. Brown, First Regiment; Privates J. W. Jemison, company F, First Regiment; E. Remore, company K, First Regiment. MARYLAND.

Private H. T. Pearce, company I, First Regi-Private H. Geyer, company E, Third Regiment. KENTUCKY. Privates Charles Leifrant, company K. First Regiment; Jacob Beckelman, company K. First Regiment; C. W. Roiss, company B, First Regiment; W. Staltenkamp, company B, First Regiment.

UNITED STATES NAVY, D. Finley, sailor, United States navy; P. Gart-ide, sailor, United States navy; J. Raglan, United side, sailor, I States navy. Intelligence from Richmond.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

A Union spy who left here some three weeks ago for Richmond arrived to day, having left the latter place on Wednesday last. He brings important intelligence which he immediately communicated to our Government. He says the greatest excitement prevailed in Richmond and throughout the South respecting the naval and military expeditions along the entire Southern coast. The troops from the States most exposed signified their determination to return home, and large numbers had already started. In Richmond, a few days before he left, much difficulty was experienced in quelling a rebellious spirit amang saveral regiments from Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

They were restrained only by positive promises from Jeff Davis and the Secretary of War that a sufficient number of troops should be despatched from those States to protect not only the States, but to drive the "infernal Yankees" from Southern soil. He states that preparations are being made to remove the capital from Richmond. The Virginians, however, were indignant, and were threat-Tribune says:

to remove the capital from Richmond. The Virginians, however, were indiguant, and were threatening divers things against their Congress. There seemed to be, he says, a very general feeling among the Southern people to abandon Virginia entirely, and allow her to fall into the hands of the Federal Government. They regarded it as too expensive to keep an army of her acid them say married to indicate from what he heard them are married to keep our army from advancing into the interior

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Later from Tybee Island and Hilton NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-The steame has arrived from Tybee Island and Hilton Head. She carried Gen. Sherman and staff to Tybee, where reconnoissance was made, during which four damage was done, however. On the return with the General, to Hilton Head. the McClellan passed the gunboat Florida with Commedore Dupont on board, bound to the mouth same evening.

The McClellan left Hilton Head Thursday night, and brings mails and despatches from Gen.

Sherman and Commodore Dupont. The health of the troops was perfect. No news from other points. The Port Royal advices state that old Tatnall's attack on the 26th ult. was not worthy the name of a battle. He came with three or four vessels near enough to fire a few shots, which did no damage, and immediately ratired. Tybee Island had not yet been occupied by our troops, but each night a party was sent from our vessels to light a fire and keep the national colors

flying from the light-house. It was understood that Beaufort would be occue, and six or seven other gunboats

Rebel Report from Pensacola. CAIRO, Nov. 30 .- Accounts received hare. by a flag of truce, from the rebel army at Columbus, Kentucky, represent that the firing had ceased at Pensacola on Sunday last November 21th, and that up to Thursday last all was quiet there. This was six days after hostilities opened, the first gun having been fired on the 22d. No particulars, were given of the results.

From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.- The Old Point boat has armived but brings no news from the South. There was no flag of truce to or from Norfolk yesterday. The steamers Boston and Delaware have sailed, with large supplies of flour and provisions, for Port Royal.

Skirmish near Newmarket, BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.-A skirmish occurred on Friday night, near Newmarket, about five miles from Old Point Comfort. Three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scott, a well-known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters found in his pockets.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same-rate, thus 20 ceples will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and

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

THE WAR PRESS. Gran. James H. Lane in Tremont Temple The Boston Transcript gives the following sketch of a speech delivered in Boston, on the morning of the 30th alt., by General James II. Lane:

the 30th alts, by General James II. Lane:

Senator Lane was received with tremendous applause. A fiver the applause had subsided he said that he felt embarrassed at addressing the assemblage before him. When he set out in life, his mother said there was nothing to prevent his success in life but Mis unconquerable modesty. He thought he had got bravely over that, but still he was embarrassed where he now found himself.

The speaker desired to thank the people of Bostom for what they had "the for kansas, which now, thanks to the liberality of the people of Massachusetts, and the hardihood of the men in Ransas, was as sound in political sentiment as may of her proud sisters.

General Lane said all his old accounts to depend Lane said, all his old reverence for the institution of slavery had been dissipated, and he asked of his audience how much reverence they had left for the institution. He then briefly sketched the efforts to fasten s'avery upon Kansas, and described the commencement of the rebellion. He then interrogated the audience.

Are you not in favor of crushing out the treason? We want a peace—one founded on principle. He

We want a peace—one founded on principle. He is a coward who desires a patched up discontinuance of the war, knowing that his children will have ance of the war, knowing that his children will have to flight it over Tellated in imaginary conversation with the soldiers of Generals Price and Halleck's armies. Ask those under the former, and they will say that they are fighting for slavery, and so are those of the latter. Halleck's army is fighting to crush treason, but for slavery. The General then described a case where fourteen negroes had escaped to his camp, and he protected them:

He was subsequently ordered to return them to their masters. He sought his superior officer, and told him that he would obey any legitimate order, but he should decline to obey this, as it was not legitimate. How many brave soldiers are the people of Massachusetts willing to sacrifice for the institution? As for himself, not a single drop of blood would he shed to save the accursed system. yould he shed to save the accursed syste

slavery and crush treason, it would require two armies, and the slavery-preserving army would have to be very careful how it struck, as the institution was a very delicate organization, and could not stand war. In Missouri the policy that had been pursued had enabled the disloyal masters to use their slaves against the Government. If we were fighting the war to whip the South, let us make use of all the means that are placed in our power. Arm the negro against the negro.

To illustrate his position, the General said he would deduce a homely illustration. While he was in school he belonged to a lighting class, and had made his way next to the head, where was a big fellow named Joe Darrago. It was none of your "hitting above the belt" gomes in those days, but regular scratching and gouging.

your "hitting above the belt" games in those days, but regular scratching and gouging.

Darragh maintained his supremacy, until one day he went in bathing, and received a servere levils balow the knee. On Friday, Lane waited on his antagonist, and was shown the exact location of the bruise. The next day, the two champions went at it again, and the fight continued until Lane planted a well-directed kick against the bruised part of Darragh's leg, when the latter bellowed like a calf, and cried "Enough."

The rebellion had a sorer spot than there was in Jo Darragh's leg, and a blow properly directed would soon effectually destroy it. At Basifort, if the proper policy had been pursued in regard te the slaves, there would have been a bowl in rebeldom before this time. And so in Missouri.

Can't admit slaves in our lines, because they will betray us. That is a lie. I would like to sak Gam. Halleck when he learnt that slaves betrayed Federal armies. We had in our brigade 500 slaves, and the brigade received more valuable information from them as to the movements of the enemy than

Secessionists and turned over to the mercy of the Indians, who, after shooting them, hanged their corpses.
In behalf of the Kansas Brigade, he stated that

knocked the heads out of 700 barrels of liquor, and never touched a drop.

The first order issued to that brigade made it an offence, punishable with death, for any soldier to enter a private house without permission of a superior officer. If we do jayhawking, we do it for you through the Government. That brigade has taken thousands of sacks of salt from the store; houses of Messouri, and distributed it among the loyal men of the State. When he saw that Thomas had written to Gen. Fremont—(three cheers were here given for Fremont)—that Lane's Brigade was committing depredations in Missouri, he immediately penned a letter pronouncing the charge false and scandalous. In regard to the statement that the brigade appropriated women and children's clothes, he observed that a number of slave women and children took it into their heads, in a certain instance, to be free and thay furnished themselves with a portion of the clothing of their former owners. All the Kansas troops did was to see that the whites did not

free, and they furnished themselves with a portion of the clothing of their former owners. All the Kansas troops did was to see that the whites did not deprive the blacks of all the clothing which had thus come into their possession.

The speaker concluded by remarking that the war could only be made a short contest by striking at slavery. Meet the issue tendered by the South fairly. Place the words "Freedom to all" on your banners, and the spirit of the old ormsaders will animate your armies, firmness and steadiness will be imparted to the troops, and victory gained, and a permanent peace scoured.

Six rousing cheers were given for Lane as he sat down, three for the Kansas Brigade, and three for Fremont. The meeting was highly enthusiastic throughout.

throughout. The Eastern Shore Expedition. Virginia report all quiet. Gen. Lockwood has issued the following

NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA. Whereas, Under the proclamation of Major General Dix, the people of Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, having laid down their arms, are entitled to the protection of the Federal Government; and whereas, a savious hazawaicaba might arise from a suspension of the operations of the authorities and laws therein; and whereas, the functionaries holding office in said counties were elected to the same previous to the ratification of the so-called "Ordinance of Sacasion," whereby this paople put themselves in hostility to the Federal this papelle in Ordinance of Sceasion," whereby this papel put themselves in hostility to the Fede-ral Government; and whereas, the temporalities and duties of said functionaries were sought to be changed by an oath of allegiance to a pretended Government in rebelies. Government in retailion against the Federal Gavernment:

Therefore, I, Haary H. Lockwood, brigadier general commanding in said counties, do hereby, by virtue of authoritz vested in me, authorize the judges, magistratas, and other civil officers in the counties aforesaid, to continue in their several offices, and perform all and every function of the same, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Virginia, previous to the "ordinance of secessies," except so far as modified or changed by any substitution of the Lugislature sitting in Western Virginia, and the laws passed by said Legislature sitting in Western Virginia subsequent to said act; provided, always, that all such persons before exercising said functions appear before me and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HENRY H. Lockwoon,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Healquarters, Drummondtown, Nov. 23.

Gen. Meclellan, in Regard to the Observations Government in reballion against the Federal Ga

Sunday, although it is dated Nov. 27. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 48. It was understood that Beaufort would be occupied on the 29th by 5,000. Federal troops to prevent the rebels from taking possession.

The preparations continue for the expedities. South, supposed to be against Fernandina. Fixe. thousand troops were to go under the escort of the steamers Wabash, Dals, Pawnes, Mohican, Southold, and its of seven other gunboats. that no officer place obstacles in the way of a pro-per exercise of the functions of their offices. It is, therefore ordered that in future the Sunday morning services will commence at eleven o'clock un-less manifest military reasons prevent. Command-ing officers will see that all persons connected with

ing officers with see that all persons connected with their commands, when not on guard or other, important duty requiring their constant attention, have the opportunity afferded them of attending distinctions and soldiers diligently to attend divine service, and attaches a penalty for irreverent behavior while at the place of worste.

Chaplains will at all times he permitted to visit the sames, quarters, and hospitals, within the limits of the commands to which they are attached, to hold free and suminterrunted intercourse with the

limits of the compands to which they are attached, to hold free and uninterrupted intercourse with the officers and soldiers off duty. Chaplains will not in future be required to appear at reviews or inspections, as it is believed their time and services may be more profitably employed elsewhere.

It is enjoined upon all persons connected with the army to preserve at all times a respectful deportment towards chaplains, and to give them a hearty co-operation in their efforts to promote and improve the moral condition of the army.

By command of Maj. General McChellan.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

without lying about them. Gen. Halleck's experience may be different from mine. But where has

without lying about them. Gen. Halleck's experience may be different from mine. But where has he had any experience? Don't understand me as denouncing Gen. Halleck. But I have been taught to denounce wrong and vindicate the weak, and when I fail to defend the weak who have been defamed, may God condemn me to the infernal regions. I do not wish to denounce Gen. Halleck. I have never seen him. He is a stranger to me; but he has made a statement that I know to be false.

Here the speaker detailed a humorous incident, showing how the slave-owners cling to their human property. A lady, large, fat and forty, had two sons in the Secession ranks. She also had two sons in the Secession ranks. She also had two sons in the Secession ranks. She also had two sons in the General's quarters to look after her property. She was informed that tha blaves were beyond her reach, and that Lane was in purcaught them. "Whitever you do with my sons," niggers." [Great laughter.] Lane says he did himself from her embrace. "Inn. as he disengaged The General said that the Secessionista." 1. 100 the crowd. But the whole State of Missouri has already been sworn in two or three times.

Four of the Kansas Brigade were taken by the Secessionists and turned over to the mercy of the Indians, who, after shooting them, hanged their

In behalf of the Kansas Brigade, he stated that they were men of principle—godly men. Sturgis, after having been with the brigade a short time, called it a d—d (he didn't know as he ought to say that word) fanatical, temperance set. I have been with the brigade three months, stated Lane, and never saw a man intoxicated. At Oscoola, they knocked the heads out of 700 barrels of liquor, and

The latest advices from the Eastern Shore of

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND

Gen. McClellan, in Regard to the Observance of the Sabbath. The following order was first promulgated on

(Continued on Fourth Page.)