WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1862.

A Companion Picture. The English newspapers have a treasure, in the person of Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky. This distinguished gentleman has no more claim to their attention than the fact of his having enjoyed the hospitality of the Government at Fort Lafayette, subsequently escaping to London. He is known here as a ponderous orator, a shallow statesman, an eminently respectable politician, once Governor of Kentucky, and the owner of a plantation in Mississippi. This last fact is the most material to our present purpose, for we have now to speak of him as a reluctant Secessionist and an infuriated traitor. On arriving at Liverpeol he became at once a lion, and delighted a little club of Secessionists, of which Mr. JAMES SPENCE is chairman, with a fearful picture of his wrongs. According to Mr. Morenead, there is no Government on the face of the earth to compare with ours in tyranny and oppression. He was dragged from his house at midnight, refused a hearing on a habeas corpus, placed in a bed at Fort Lafayette several inches too short for him, and compelled to drink water not quite as pure as his Kentucky springs, but. nevertheless, the water which every soldier ia the fort gladly accepted. This fearful state of affairs, having been properly embellished by Mr. Monenean, is now being rolled like a sweet morsel under the venomous tongue of the English press. The London Times becomes extravagantly rhetorical, and speaks wildly of heathendom, and Dahomey, and the cruelty to the Poles. Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, introduces General BUTLER as the first villain of the play-the Iago, the Mephistophiles, the Richard, the Edgar, the Haynau, the beast—as anything, indeed, that represents mental deformity and moral monstrosity, and compares New Orleans to Venice-"this forlorn Venice of the West." "Is the name of Lincoln," says the Times, "ultimately to be classed among that catalogue of monsters, the wholesale assassins and butchers of their kind?" "Are scenes like those which we, a short time since, described from Dahomey, yet to interpose?" "Concurrent testimony seems to show that, to this worse than Dahomey slaughter, are about to be added the horrors of servile war." We select these sentences at random from an extensive vocabulary of invective and sarcasm, the immediate cause of which is the strange story of Mr. Morenead. It would not be profitable to dwell upon the romantic conceptions of this ranny, let us quietly overlook his excitement and perturbation, and give our English friends a companion picture.

In the eastern part of Tennessee, among the mountains that traverse the State, a hardy, industrious, and faithful people live, as they have lived for generations. They have cultivated farms, and are in all respects good and honest citizens, true to the Union and the Constitution, and living in the midst of free institutions. They have no sympathy with slavery, and little with slaveholders. They are strangers to the great Secession conspiracy, because their leaders have been carefully ex. cluded from Secession counsels, as dangerous men. A blow is struck at the Union, and instantly an armed rebellion extends throughout the land. They are asked to become partners to the general guilt, but refuse. The love the Union, they love the flag, they love the country of their fathers. They cannot abandon honor, peace, home, liberty, and law at the mere dictation of an oligarchy of armed rebels, and they reiterate their devotion to the nation. Then comes a persecution such as the world has never witnessed. These men of the South, professing to fight for their own liberty, commence their campaign with a war upon the liberty of others by brutality which recalls Milton's prayer for vengeance upon the murderers of the "Lord's Slaughtered Saints." Men were taken from their homes, driven to the mountains, and hanged upon trees by the roadside until their bodies were removed by charitable carion. Prisons were filled with the best and purest of the community; women and children and helpless old men were driven from their homes, the earnings of years confiscated or given to the flames. Not only in Tennessee, but in Virginia and Texas and the Carolines, wherever the slightest evidence of a Union was manifested, with banishment, imprisonment, and death. Northern men were driven from the South, or compelled to take up arms in obedience to a ruthless conscription, and by a general edict of the President of the rebel Confederacy every resident of eleven States of the Union was compelled to perjure himself by dishonoring his oath of allegiance, or be punished as the alien enemy of a military despotism. We know how absolutely this punishment was in-

We do not enter into discussion as to the grievances of Mr. Morehead, or any other traitor who has suffered the punishment his crimes deserved. If our English brothers have tears to shed let them think of the unimaginable crimes attending the inauguration of this rebellion, and the sufferings of faithful Union men. If a sleek, well-fed, and pardoned traitor, like Morenead, who has not lost a dollar by the rebellion, but on the contrary has been most mercifully treated by our indulgent Government, can excite so much sympathy from these sensitive Saxons, what a scene would await the victims of rebel persecution, like Brownlow or Hamilton, or an object of rebel hate, like Corcoran or WILCOX!

Italy and Garibaldi. The Italian question, to a satisfactory and honorable solution of which Napoleon seems to have committed himself with inflexible determination, appears to be not a single step nearer adjustment by virtue of the accession of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the French Ministry. The new minister has triumphed over a powerful rival; and has been restored to the confidence, which his faithful services in previous years entitled him to, and to the post for which his ripe experience fitted him. That is all the change really means. Somebody has taken Thou-VENEL's place; the Imperial councils will be more harmonious henceforth, perhaps; the European journals will print whole columns about the change to be wrought in the destinies of Italy by the reconstructed Cabinet. But M. DE L'Huys, in his first official circular, informs the world that the Emperor's policy will remain the same as enunciated in May last; in other words, the rights of Italy are to be maintained, and the interests of the Papacy promoted. Unreasonable people may suggest that the two purposes are, in a Napoleonic sense, irreconcilable, and the first mentioned, if at all entertained, is really held subsidiary to the latter. Italy, at least, seems to view the matter thus unreasonably, and M. DE L'Huys' iamiento has produced no more sensation than if it were so much blank paper. Italy somehow clings to the notion that liberty is more precious than choice rhetoric-more to be prized even than Imperial manifestos. The English journals, which have espoused the cause of the new Republic, are delighted with the apathy with which the Italians have learned | may be said to represent the two extremes of modern that M. THOUVENEL has been deposed by a comedy. "The Pabes in the Woods," by Tom Taylor, Minister decidedly hostile to their cause. It is regarded as a manifestation not of a submissive, but of a confident and self-reliant formances upon the stage. It would be hard to conceive spirit; and some of the Turin correspondents anything more wretched. It possesses neither wit, parefer to it as an evidence that the "Italian difficulty " is as far from any settlement as a sensible spectator would care to remember. We are ever. NAPOLEON, if he were sincere in his surprized that even the great genius and popularity of expressions of interest for the welfare of Italy, could settle the whole trouble as easily as he has fomented and abetted it. He could withdraw the troops from Rome, reinstate THOUVENEL, retain Fould and Pensiony, and in other ways give proof of his desire to see the young Re- to the cellar and a trap-door that leads to the roof, to public spring up to be a giant among the Powers of Europe. He does not do this, and we must conclude that his protestations of sin-

ment. Meanwhile, by the waters of the mournful mournful death, and now more memorable still, lies GARIBALDI on the couch of suffering, the visionary, and his heroism derided as the blue coat, red vest, and ingenious hat, who has a little wasted, and never more, perhaps, will mar- ber again. He plays the French horn and an organ,

are too visionary ever to reach ascomplish-

shal his little band of followers, or lead them in the deadly struggle for their liberties; the deadly struggle that other eyes, as visionary as GARIBALDI'S, foresee must come when he, perhaps, may no longer be a living witness. He at whose call all Italy once rose to arms; whose blazing sword pointed out the pathway that was to lead the new Republic to her destined rank among the nations; whose guidance was accepted as a promise of unity, presperity, and peace; and whose success was wished for by the friends of human freedom throughout the world - that noblehearted leader is now wounded and a prisoner at Varignano, with no present promise of release but that of death. The career of this extraordinary man, brief though it has been, has been a sad commentary on the frailty of human hopes, and a bitter experience for one who deserved a better fortune. True, GARIBALDI was an enthusiast; not in the cause of Italy alone, but in behalf of every oppressed people. A short time before his fall he published an appeal to the Hungarians. in the Italian journals, in which such sentences as these occur: "Woe to Hungary!woe to every oppressed people—if you obey fallacious and cowardly counsels, if you think any other pact between you and Austria possible except hatred and war! Oh, brothers! do not miss. this propitious opportunity. The Servians are fighting for liberty—for the emancipation of a whole race which has been oppressed and outraged." And again he said: "Italy, who loves you as brothers, who has promised to repay you the price of blood which your brave sons have shed for her on many battlefield; Italy, grateful, and who honors and blesses the sacred memory of Tückery, who died for her, calls upon you to share her new battles and her new victories over despotism; she invokes you, in the name of the holy fraternity of peoples, in the name of the welfare of all." This is the language of the hero who has been sceered at, even in his sufferings, as a visionary; and yet this language, too earnest not to be sincere, is the utterance of one who, for the freedom of his fellow-men, is himself willing to endure the tortures of a prison and the ignominy of captivity; of one who is

security. Which of the two is the vain visionary-NAPOLEON in his council chamber, with his ministers mapping out the destiny of Italy as dependency of France, to be kept in subection by French bayonets; or the pale, feverish GARIBALDI, sustained in his greatest roubles by the inborn conviction that his beoved country—the shrine of Art, the land of History and Romance—was destined to be independent of a foreign rule, and will one day rise in majesty to work out that destiny. NAPOLEON Amoran s confidence is less upon statesmanship than upon an immutable principle of human nature—the instinctive love of liberty and country, which is born with man's birth, grows with his growth, and is never so fully warmed into being as when liberty and country are endangered, either speciously by diplomacy, or openly by force of arms. We trust to time more than to the good offices of Napoleon to settle the Italian question, and vindicate the character of GARIBALDI.

sustained through all his trials and sorrows by

the visions that his hopes have pictured to

him, of Italy some day restored to quiet and

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

The forthcoming December number of the

'Continental Monthly," which will probably

pers from Hon. R. J. Walker, entitled, re-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1862.

show the effect of slavery upon our national progress in wealth, population, science, literature, education, religion, and intellectual development. It compares the slaveholding with tion, being well clothed, and with ample supplies of the non-slaveholding States, and shows the food. wonderful superiority of the latter in all these great elements. It then proceeds to illustrate this position by the history of individual States, and compares the progress, since 1790 of Massachusetts, Maryland; and South Carolina. It develops and establishes these astounding facts from the last census, that Massachusetts, with free labor and free schools, produces three hundred dollars per capita; Maryland, ninety-one dollars per capita; and South Ca. table, in reference to the progress of the sarage Indian tribes, showing their products to be fourteen dollars and sixty cents per ca. vice, the said Col. Thomas H. Ford is, by direction of pita. Thus it appears that Massachusetts. with free labor and free schools, produces per capita three times as much as Maryland, and ive times as much as South Carolina; and that Maryland, with few slaves, produces neary twice as much as South Carolina, with many. But the most astounding disclosure is the fact that Massachusetts, in this respect, is further in advance of South Carolina than he latter is in advance of the savages. Mr. Walker makes, on this basis, three divisions in the progress of civilization: First. Massachusetts, the most highly civilized community in this country and in the whole world. Second. South Carolina, semi-civilized; and third. The barbarous savage tribes. I have only room to give one further item which will be interesting to the newspaper press, viz that the annual circulation of newspapers and periodicals in Massachusetts is one hundred and two millions, Maryland twenty millions, and South Carolina three millions! So much for the State that proposes to instruct our own country and other nations in the great problem of Government. Mr. Walker shows by his tables that if each State and Territory of the Union produced as much. every year, per capita, as Massachusetts, our whole annual products would exceed nine billions of dollars! Mr. Walker's article on "Gold" discusses that subject, including the mineral public lands, with a view to revenues. He recommends the subdivision of these lands into one-acre tracts, their examination and appraisement, and sales by bids communicated to the Interior Department, not below the minimum appraisement. This system, he thinks, would bring at least five hundred millions of dollars, in the course of time, into the treasury of the United States. The subdivision into tracts of one acre each, he would confine to lands producing gold and silver, and the other mineral lands into forty-acre tracts, as now authorized by law. This system Mr. Walker recommends as regards our unoccupied mineral lands. As to those worked by the present miners. the pioneers who, at great sacrifices of life and money, have explored these regions and developed the mines, under the acquiescence of the Government and an implied pledge of protection, he advises that the miners' code and surveys should be adopted and confirmed by the Government, and that a full title in fee simple should be issued to these pioneer miners at the cost of survey and incidental expenses. This he estimates would prove alike advantageous to the Government and the miners, enabling many who now have no title, by receiving a perfect right, to secure the capital indispensable to the full develop-

ful consideration of the Government

ment and successful working of the chines. I

have made this resume from advance proof-

sheets of these two fine papers as the best

matter I could send you to-day. The views

of Governor Walker are entitled to the care-

Pub'ic Entertainments. THE ALCH STREET THEATRE -Mr. Clarke, for the lest three nights, has made his appearance in pieces that is one of the prettiest little plays we have seen for many a day, while "Industry and Idleness," by Sterling Coyne, may be regarded as one of the most stupid and silly perthos, poetry, nor originality. There is not a single welldrawn character in the play-not a single sentiment that Mr. Clarke has been enabled to keep it alive for three nights, and we are very much surprised that a manager of hirs Drew's taste and experience should permit such a medley of trash and nonsense to be performed. We have all the worn out machinery of the stage sinc the time of Shakspeare. We have a trap-door that leads gether with many curious feats on the part of an escaping villain and pursuing policeman that excite the wonder and apprehension of the upper circles. We have a conventional villain who wears a seedy hat, as all vilcerity are a sham, and that his real designs lairs are in duty bound to do, an honest but severe old merchant, who comes in at the proper time to say "Bless . you, my children," a faithful clerk, who does not stea ten thousand pounds, but, being charged with the theft, of course gots crazy, to the great distress of bay of Spezzia, made memorable by Shelley's the lady to whom he is engaged. A homocopathic physician, who wears a "choker" collar and talks in a deep bars voice, is engaged by the lady, and cures the maniac in a manner that reflects perhaps upon the bed of death. It has not great credit upon her constancy and his professional been many months since he was scoffed at as skill. The part Mr. Clarke plays is the most anomalous money, and in spending it gets drunk, and very soon sorous cid merchant, after having been unnecessarily ro-duced to destitution. Among the other characters we have a faithful old servant, whose constant coughing leads us to suspect him of a base imitation of Mr. Forrest in Richelieu; and a female lodging housekeeper, wh wears a peculiar bonnet, and of course creates a great deal of merriment

Altogether, we have no hesitation in speaking of this play as a silly, absurd and tedious performance, and to express our surprise that Mr. Clarke should have taken a part so far beneath his ability and fame.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1862. Reported Dissensions in the Cabinet De-The agent of the Associated Press is authorized by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury to say that the reports of Cabinet divisions upon the measure of the Administration, which have gained some currency are altogether groundless.

Gen. McCiellan's Farewell to the Army. Major General McCLELLAN and his personal staff left Warrenton at 11 o'clock to-day. On reaching Warren on Junction a saluta was fired. The troops, which had been drawn up in line, afterwards broke ranks, when he soldiers crowded around him and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said, in response, while on the platform of the railroad car: "I wish you to stend e well. Good pye "

by Gen. Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic re-The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow and Manasses Junction, where salutes were fired, and where

Gen. McCLELLAN was complimented with anthusiastic

cheers.

The party arrived here this afternoon, just in time take the five o'clock train of cars for Baltimore. The cars being detained owing to some impediment or the track. Gen. MCCLELLAN recognized the many sol-

diers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft-repeated cheers. The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning. on dress parade :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR BECTORTOWN, Nov. 7, 1832. Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our national history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual peril and fatigue, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, are the strongest assertions which can exist among men, united still by an indissoluble tie, that we will ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General United States Army Position of the Rebel Troops in Virginia. Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say that the railroad is in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge and all the way up to Rappahannock Station. Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannock Station report that General Longstreet is in command of the forces at Onlpoper, and that General LEE, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that General A. P. HILL'S force continues with JACKSON somewhere in the valley, and that Longstreet's forces the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond. On Saturday last, they add, Jackson was not moving towards Culpsper. Scouts from Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap, yesterday,

reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady, sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says that General HILL's forces were two days before lying on the other side of the gar Rebel Cavalry in the Rear of our Army The correspondent of the Associated Press at headnuarters of the Army of the Potomac reports that a small force of rebel cavalry made its appearance yesterday norning at Salem, which is thirteen miles from Warren on. They were hovering in the rear of our army, evidently watching our movements and trying to cut off

the transportation of supplies. The Rebel Whereabouts. The information freceived respecting the rebel arm shows that A. P. and D. H. HILL'S commands were encamped in and around Culpeper Court House yesterday appear early next week, will contain two pathat Longstreet's command lies between Culpsper and Gordonsville, while Jackson holds Chester and Maspectively, "The Union" and "Gold." The nassas Gaps. There was heavy firing in the front yesfirst goes statistically and philosophically to but the result was of no importance. terday between Gon. PLEASANTON and the Rebel STUART,

Gen. BAYARD still remains at Rappahannock Station, with the enemy in force on the opposite side of the

Army Orders-Dismissal of Officers. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 183.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.O. Namon major Gen David Hunter, U. S. volunteers, is president, appointed o meet in the city of Washington on the 25th of September. pursuant to special order No. 255, of September 23d 1862, to investigate the circumstances of the abandon Ferry, baving reported that Colonel Thomas H. Ford, 32d Ohio Volunteers, conducted the defence of Marycolina fifty-six! To this Mr. Walker adds a land Heights without ability, abandoned the position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the estimation of the commission, for a command in the serthe President, dismissed from the service of the United

Second. The commission having reported that the behavior of the 126th New York Infantry was disgraceful, and that Maj. Wm. H. Baird, for his bad conduct ought to be dismissed, the said Maj. Baird, of the 128th New York Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States. Third. The commission having reported that Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Volunteers, acted with decided capability and courage, and merits its approbation, and having found nothing in the conduct of the subordinate fficers brought before the commission, they are released from arrest, and will report for duty, Fourth. The military commission of which Maj. Gen

By order of the Secretary of War E. D. TOWESEND. Assistant Adjutant General. General Order. WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hunter is President is dissolved.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 837. The commanding officers of troops along the United States military railroads will give all facilities to the officers of the roads and the quartermasters for loading and unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay. On the arrival at depots, whether in the day or night, the cars will be instantly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty, and in sufficient force to unload the whole train at once. Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood, water-tanks &c, within their several commands, and will be held re sible for the result. Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect will be reported by the Quartermester and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army. Depots will be established at suitable points, under the direction of the commanding General, and properly guarded. No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of the cars as directed by the superintendent of the road. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders. By order of the Secretary of War

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General. Despatches from Admiral Farragut. THE CAPTURE OF CORPUS CHRISTI, GALVESTON

AND SABINE GITY. The Navy Bepartment has received voluminous de spatches from Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, dated Pensacola bay, October 15th. After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine City, and adjacent waters are now in our possession, he says: A short time ago, I sent down the coast of Texas Acting Volunteer Lieutenant KITTRIDGE, with the bark Arthur, the little steam hem, and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi, and the waters adjacent, in which we heard of so many small craft running the blockade to and from Havana. He succeeded very well; took the places, made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels; but on one occasion, venturing on shore with his small boat, he was surrounded, taker prisoner, and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North, and not serve until regularly exchanged.

I next sent the Kensington, Acting Master CROCKER commanding, with the Bachel seamen, and a launch with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. He, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners the Henry James, Acting Master Pennington; commanding, whom he invited to take part with him, which he did, and according to Acting Master CROCKER'S report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with

I next sent Com. PIERSHAW, with the gunboats Owesco, Harriet Lane, Clifton, and Westfield, to take dveston, which he did in the shortest time, and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the Owasco exploded directly over the heads of the menat and around the big gun, their main reliance, and the enemy left. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the proliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst. Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are all still

held by the Sachem and other small vessels The Tax on Advertisements. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last provise of section 88 of the excise law exempts a newspaper whose total circulation does not exceed two thousand copies from all taxes on advertisements, and the last proviso but one of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to one thousand dollars, consequently, they will be assessed only on the excess over one thousand dollars, and then only when their circulation ex-

ceeds two thousand contes

Naval Orders. Acting Lieutenant Volunteer Eaton has been ordered to the Circaesian. Acting Paymaster C. B. HUTOHINSON is ordered to the steamer Commodore Morris. Acting Volunteer Surgeon LORRESILLY is ordered to the Brandywine. Miscellaneous.

Among a number of rebel prisoners arrived here from the front, is a son of the Hon. ALEXANDER DIMITEY, of Louisiana, late United States minister to Nicaragua, and long in public employment here. Also, a son of Professor DANIEL, music teacher, of this city. They were, not long since, captured near Bristow Station, while scout-General McCall is at Willard's, and Governor Gam-BLE, of Missouri, is at the National,

General Banks, and his brother Colonel Banks, went North, at five o'cleck this afterneon, in company with General Augur. Quantities of supplies which were unnecessary to the Army of the Potomac are being returned to this city.

General McOlellan left Warrenton this morning, and this city at five o'clock this afternoon for the

and comes in at the last act to be reclaimed by the gene- | From the Army of the Potomac. Departure of General McClellan-Reconnelssance towards the Blue Ridge-No Rebel Force at Salem.

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VIA WASHINGTON, NOVEMber 11, 188. General McCiellan was escorted to the cars at mor by a large cavalcade of officers, including General Burnside. There was no demonstration on his departure Gen. Augur, recently appointed to a division commun in the 2d Army Corps, has been ordered to reporto The 6th New York Cavalry, Ira Harris Guards, vent esterday on a reconnoissance towards the Plue Rilge. They got near Chester Gap, and returned by way of Saem, meeting no enemy in force. A captured scout stied that Jackson was endeavoring to move towards Cupeper, by- way of Chester Gap, and that a force of600 rebel cavalry were at Sandy Hook. There had been no

rebel force in Salem since the Federal treops passe. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, 1882 - The United Sate ail steamship Rhode Island arrived this morning ron the Gulf, and reports all quiet at New Orleans, Moile, and Hilton Head. She brings a large mail from hose places, but no news. The Monitor came up the loads to-day, noon.

The steamships Atlantic and Ericsson arrived this norning, and lay at anchor in the Boads. The Bichmond Examiner, of November 8th, 862 mesking of the results of the Northern elections, ave : These astounding manifestations from the Northson ey the idea of an emphatic and impressive popularyer dict against the Abolition faction which has rule the Government at Washington. The Northern paper attempt to lessen the value of the results of the electors in the eyes of the South. The value, however, is ster mined by the circumstance that the principal ide on which the recent canvass in the North was condcted was that the Democrats were a peace party in disuise and, with this issue thrust in their faces, the copl of the three most rowerful States in the Northbay given unprecedented majorities to the Demeratic andidates, and a blow to the Abelitionists at the allotboxes that will starger them into the background. The Examiner also says: " The prospects of Europa tervention have dissolved like a snow wreath. But a short time ago there were hopeful indication that Ingland and France were about to take some acon in this war that would be favorable to the South This pinion was reflected, not only in the journals I the

elde the Atlantic. "It is known that, on the strength of the calculation of ur national existence being early recognized b Engand and France, transactions have been made t some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bads at eighty six cents on the doltar. There is, howelr, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the critish ecretary of War, in which he asserts that the South has not as yet accomplished her independence, and nust be regarded as a belligerent, holding an unbrtain position in an undecided war. The British Government will in no way, and at no time during the continuece bis war, recognize the Southern Confederacy aone o he independent Pewers of the earth, or intefere to limit the duration of this war." Twenty-six Union prinoners were received at th Libby orison on Thursday night, via Lynchbur, and even prisoners were received yesterday from

nemy, but in the minds of intelligent foreigners a this

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES. While the soldiers (who enlisted to figh) are engaged at Drury's and Ohapin's Bluffs in felling thes, and ditch ng un to their knees in mud and water Richmond full of free negroes and slaves, the extent d whose occusecuring the markets. The Yarkees set an example to our authorities in their eaployment

Wild turkers are quite plenty on the James river the vicinity at Drury's and Chapin's Bluffs. The officers and soldiers stationed there add to their rations by shoting them. Gold is selling in Bichmond at \$2 20 to \$2.25-a cline of ten cents within the week. FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

It is rumored that General Lee, having decoyed the enemy into a trap at Snickersville, had fallen upon and routed them with great slaughter. We have failed to btain from the War Office confirmation of this pleasa

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Rebel Force Reported Near Munforls ville-The Telegraph Line to Nashville In-Louisville, Nov. 11 -The Journal says that a lebel orce, under General Wheeler, was within fifteen niles of Munfordsville last night, when reinforcements were ordered forward. Gen. Gilbert has sufficient forces to pro tect the river bridge. A rumor prevails that Gen. Loss-crans ordered the trains proceeding from Louisville to-wards Nashville to return. In the absence of any selsgraphic communication from the Reporter of the associated Press at Nashville, we infer that all is quiet. Lieutenant Johnson, of the 17th Begiment Kentucky Union Volunteers, a brother of Adam R. Johnson, the rebel guerilla chief in Green River county, tendered his resignation to Major Gen. Cook, alleging as a reason the publication by the President of his em proclamation, when General Cook ordered him to be en of threen ways commentent, no ob cons. A preferred, General Boyle released him, ordering him Tons. After rejoin his regiment. Johnson again tendered his resignation on the same grounds, when he was placed under strest, dismissed the service in disgrace, and his insigniaof office stripped from him in presence of the whole re-General Rosecrans' order on the subject was read at the head of the regiment, and Johnson was sent back of our lines, to report to General Boyle, and was directed not to re enter our lines.

operation. GEN. ROSECRANS AT NASHVILLE.

LATER.—The Southern line was working to Nashville

between noon and five o'clock this afternoon. At the

latter hour it gave out, and was probably out by the

guerillas south of Gallatin, to which place it is now in

The Condition of Affairs-No Scarcity of Food. FASHVILLE, Nov. 11 .- [Special to New York Tribune.]-Gen. Rosecrans and staff arrived last night, baving left Bowling Green at aix o'clock that morning on a train to Mitchellville, making the remainder of the trip, forty miles, on horseback, without interruption by the guerillas. The forests are blazing along the greater portlen of the route, and many dwellings are destroyed. The country

looks painfully desolate, the inhabitants, forege, and stock nearly all gone. The reports about the starving situation of liashville were fanciful. About 80,000 bushels of corn and other substantials were in store when General McCook's corps arrived. The recent attack of the enemy was a reconsole

and feint to enable Morgan's guerillas to destroy the railroad bridge. We last about thirty killed and wounded in the attack. General McCook has driven most of the rebelguerillas clear back from the city. The rebels are still in considerable force at Murfreesbero, but are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee river destroyirg everything as they retire. A supply train of 100 wagons arrived from Mitchell ville last night.

General Rosecrans has occupied General Biell's old Interesting from Cairo and Wes Ten-CAIRO, November 7.—Col. Dome, at Fort Herry, tele graphs as follows: "Gen. Bansom has doubtless had a fight win Wood-ward yesterday afternoon. At 3 P M. heavycannon: ading was heard at Fort Henry, evidently between Hop-kinsville and Lafayette. Nothing has been received from Ransom personally." Colonel Dome also telegraphed, about 3 o'clok in the

evening as follows : "At nine o'clock, last night, our cavalry, the th Iowa, from General Ransom's command, were pursuing Woodward. The report now is that there was an engagement yesterday with 1,500 rebels, in which our trops were victorious. It is also reported that the rebels lare been reinforced, and meditate an attack on Fort Hery." The intelligence from Lagrange is centraland, and, although known here yesterday, was not allowed to be

The small pox is raging among the contrelar fearful extent. Fifteen or twenty more were attacked [The "intelligence from Lagrange," referred above may be guessed at from a despatch in the lichmond papers, dated Holly Springs, Miss , Nov 5, which says the Union forces had advanced in force to Linguage, and were reported marching on Holly Springs

Guerillas Repulsed in Kentucky. Indianapolis, Nov. 9 -On Wednesday night last : battalion of Col. Shackelford's regiment, 8th tentucky, commanded by Major Halloway, was attacked by a large force of guerillas, under command of A. Fowie, on Pond river, seven miles from Madisonville, Ky., on he Green ville road. The attack was gallantly met, and he rebels: ompelled to return with a loss of eight killed including Col. Fowler, and a large number wounded and several prisoners. Fowler was one of the men who sent the fig of trace to Henderson on Tussday, and which was streacherously violated by an attempt to carry out integnation of the strength and position of the Union troops. The persen in charge of the flag was named Winstead and was promptly arrested and placed in jail as a spy. Learning the fate of their messenger, they crossed Friday night to West Franklin, Ind., and carried away

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Cardine, off BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- A letter from a efficer on board the flag ship Hariford, da'ed off Penssola, October 18th, says the United States steamer hontgomery came in this morning with a fine side neel prize teemer, loaded with arms and munitions of ar, which she caught fifty miles off Mobile, after a chap of seven

Dr. Ham, a peaceable citizen, whom they nor hold as a

She was originally called the Arizona, but hanged to the Caroline, and was commanded by Captain Forbes, of New Orleans, formerly of Amboy, New Jraey. She bails from Hayana. When about being overhauled, her cre throwing overboard arms, &c., but did not succeed in making way with much of her cargo.

Unfounded Report of Another Rebel Raid in Pennsylvania. HARRISHURG, Nov. 11 .- A report prevalled this afternoon that the rebels were in Morcoraburg, and on their way to Chambersburg, but the report is generally believed to have been caused by squads of Union cavalry in that vicinity purchasing florses.

Departure of Gen. Corcorat's Brigade. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Gen. Corcorar's brigade sailed this morning for Fortress Monroe in the stamers Cahawba, Matanzas, Pocahontas, Connecticut, and United Departure of the Norwegian.

QUEDEC, NOV. 11 — The steamer Notwester sailed at 7 o'clock this morning with 41 cabin and 25 steerage Loss of a Vessel on Barn gat shoal.

New York, Nov. 11.—The bark Jane Arderson, of Boston, went salore on Barnegat Shoul on the night of the 8th instant, and went to pieces before morning. Her crew were all lost. One body was found his morning.

FROM THE FRONT. Gens. Longstreet and Lee both at Culpepper.

Hill's and Jackson's Forces in the Valley. SAFETY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK BRIDGE CONFIRMED.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Nov. 11 - Colonel Wm. Blais ell has reported the railroad in good order from Uatlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Bun bridge, and, indeed, all the way up to Rappahannock Station. Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannoc Station report Longstreet in command of the forces at Culpeper; and that General Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that General A. P. Hill's force continues with Jackson, somewhere in the Valley, and that Longstreet's forces and others, at Culpeper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between he main body of the rebel army and Richmond. On saturday last, they add, Jockson was not moving towards Culpeper. There is no doubt whatever of the entire safety of the Rappahannock Railroad bridge. A train that passed

this point yesterday certainly went out as far as Warrenton Junction .- Washington Star. Brilliant Operations of one Sailing Vessel-Seventeen Prizes taken by the Bark The bark Restless, a sailing craft of our navy, has made no less than seventeen captures of prizes (Eng-

lish and rebel) since the 14th of February last. She is commanded by Lieut, Edward Conroy. Among her recent captures are the British steamer. Scotia and Anglia, which were caught while attempting to break the blockade of Charleston. The following letter from Lieutenant Conroy, giving an account of the capture of these steamers, has been handed us for publi-"ON BOARD BARK RESTLESS, OFF BULL'S BAY,

NEAR CHARLESTON, October 29, 1862.
"On Friday morning last, at daylight, a steamer was discovered trying to get into this—Bull's Bay was discovered trying to get into this—Bull's Bay—channel. I got the ship under way, and sent two armed boats, and with the bark out her off The captain of the steamer finding himself intercepted, preferred running his vessel on shore to being sunk by my guns. We captured her at seven o'clock in the morning. She proved to be the famous steamship Scotia, which has run the blockade many times. We had very hard work getting her off. We were obliged to throw overboard almost all her coals and everything heavy, even her machinery that could be spared. On Sunday morning she was sufficiently lightened to be taken off the coast. She was immediately sent. ened to be taken off the coast. She was immediately sent, with an officer and prize crew, to Port Royal.

"On my return on Sunday to my ship on board the steamer Flag (the Restless had been lying off the bay, where the Scotia was captured) I found that another ateamer had run in on the day we had left, and that she also was in a trap. I manned two boats from my own vessel (the Restless) and two from the Flag, and in command of the first division of the boats we went in and "out her out" also. At 6.30 P. M. we captured her. Steam was up, and she was ready to start for Charleston as soon as the night came on. We brought her out, and anchored her under the guns of the Restless and the Flag, She proved to be the English steamer Anglia, with a very valuable cargo. This, with the cargo of the ened to be taken off the coast. She was immediately sent with a very valuable cargo. This, with the cargo of the Scotia, will be worth half a million of dollars. Both scotts, will be worth and a minton of dollars. Both steamers are very fine vessels.

"The cargoes consist of Sharp's rifles, powder, teas, coffees, brandy, boots and shoes, linen goods, and drugs.
"I am much elated at my success in depriving the rebels of supplies which were so important to them, and this thought gives me much greater satisfaction than any pecuviary interest I may have in the captured vessels. "EDWABD OORBOY, "Lieutenant Commanding United States Sailing Bark Restless."

Highly Important Arrest by Philadelphia Officers—A New York Counterfeiting Establishment Broken up. New York, Nov. 11.—The greatest haul of counter feiting apparatus that has been recorded for years was made by John Jenkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal of Phila-delphia, assisted by Benjamin Franklin, of Unief of the Detective Police, of Philadelphia, and Sergeant Edward Prior, of the Eighteenth ward police, of Philadelphia. They succeeded in arresting a man named George White, fifty rears of age, whose place of residence is at No. 233 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and place of business No. 88-Ceoar street, New York, under the assumed name of T. H. Bently & Co.

White was formerly employed by the American Bank

Note Company. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business were secured. The initiated plates and vignettes, as also those in process of engraving, betray the hand of a master workman. Finished plates on the following banks were secured: Commercial Bank, Glen Falls Bank, \$1s; Bank of Orange County, New York, So: Pocaseet Bank of Falls River, \$2, Liberty Bank, of Providence Bhode Island. \$2s; Waterbury Bank, of Connecticut, \$5s and \$10s; Farmers Bank, of Beading. Pa., \$1s; Ouyler's Bank, of Palmyra, Pennsylvauta, \$5s, and Manufacturer's Bank, of Troy, New York, \$5s. Both establishments were broken up and the prisoner banded over to Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, to await a hearing on Monday.

Death of Hon. James Madison Porter. Easton, Nov. 11 .- Hop. James Madison Porter dies at his residence, in this place, this morning, in the 70th year of his age. He was a son of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolutionary War, and himself served in the War of 1812.

During the war of 1812-14, while Mr. Porter was aw-student in Philadelphia, the city was threatened by the British, and he volunteered and served as a lieute-nant, during that emergency, until discharged by the Government. Judge Porter was one of the framers of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent members of the Convention. In March, 1843, President Tyler appointed him Secretary of War, abby conducted by Judge Orice, and, account only shoute year in the Cabinet, he had so ingratiated himself in the esteem of those connected with that Lepsriment, that up to the heur of his death the old efficers of the army held him in grateful remembrance. Since then he held many prominent positions. Be was President Judge of the Twenty second Judicial Be was President Judge of the Inwenty-second Judicial district, member of the Legislature, and other positions. He was the leading spirit of all the public improvements connected with the borough of his adoption. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, and for twenty-five years president of the Böard of Trustees. He was also, for upwards of forty years, a member of the ancient and honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which hed held numerous responsible positions, and was body he held numerous responsible positions, and was a perfect Ashler in the fraternity. He was truly in himself an institution of his place; a public benefactor. His whole life was marked with a charity as beautiful to old as it was fruitful for happiness in its influences on

The Massachusetts Election — Mr. Rice Elected to Congress. Boston, Nov. 11.—An error in the original count which has just been detected, shows the election of H. Bice to Congress by 12 votes in the Third district.

Trinity Church. NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Rev. Morgan Dix, a son of General Dix, has been chosen Rector of Trinity Church,

Markets. CINCINNATI, November 11 - Flour dull at \$5.50. Wheat dull and two cents lower. Whisky firm at 34%. Mess Pork, \$10.75. Hogs dull at 4% 04%, which the drovers decline accepting. Gold 31. Exchange % dis-

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SER FOURTH PAGE. GENERAL MCCLELLAN IN PHILADEL-PHIA SPEECH TO THE PROPLE. The feeling of curiosity to see the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac, which has obtained in our community since Sunday last, at which time it was announce hat General McClellan had been ordered to report at Trenton, has increased daily. The enthusiastic partiality of the soldiery at present in our city, and their eppreciation of the military abilities of their former General, induced a somewhat general demonstration on the part of both the military and the people. During yesterday and the day previous, the arrival of every train at the Baltimore depot was regularly heralded by a shout and a cheer for McClellan, while the occupants of the cars were repeatedly crossexamined by anxious inquirers as to the whereabouts of the great General. Enthusiasm and curiosity are always contagious; and therefore it is not surprising, that after nearly three days of expectancy the commander of a noble army should be welcomed to his home by the spontaneous plaudits of his fellow-citizens. Preparations were made to receive General McClellan yesterday afternoon, as it was confidently believed he would arrive in the city by the train due from Washington at half past five o'clock. Bands of music were in attendance at the depot; the recruiting sergeants for the regiments in the field were drawn up in line under command of Eergt. Fox, of Rush's Lancers; the people as-

embled in large numbers, and their welcoming outbursts of applause rang through the building as the cars entered the depot. In a few moments, however, it was ascertained that General McClelian was not on the train. though rumor said he would arrive at 11 c'clock P. M. The bands then retired and the crowd slowly dispersed. Before proceeding to the depot the recruiting ser-

geants, having with them Birgfield's band, serenaded Dr. McClelian, a brother of the General, at his residence in Walnut street, and also General Patterson, at Thirsenth and Locust streets. Soon after this a despatch was received from Raisimore stating that General McOlellan had just left that city, and would be in Philadelphia about midnight. As it was generally expected that he would stop over night at the Continental Hotel, a large crowd collected at that place, and cheer after cheer rent the air. When the Washington train came in, it was thought that the Jeneral had taken a private conveyance to the Contiiental, and, upon the arrival of the hotel coach with the Wathington passengers, loud cries were made for Mc.

enthusiasm followed which was of the most intense cha

racter. Oheer after cheer went up, first for Mc Jellan

and then for the Army of the Potomac. These were

reveated time after time. In response to loud calls for

"speech" " speech!" the General appeared upon the

back platform. The crowd pressed around him, every

acquiesced in their desire. The hand-shaking process

continued for about fifteen minutes, when order was

HIS SPEECH.

I have merely to thank you, my fellow-citizens, for

this kindness you have shown me. I left your brothers

omwhat restored; and the General said :

Ciellan Finally an announcement was made from the balcony that the General had not arrived, upon which the disappointed crowd returned to their homes. SCENES AT THE DEPOT. The recruiting sergeants, preceded by their band, arrived at the Baltimore depot about ten o'clock, where a large crowd of citizens was also in waiting. The door of the depot was guarded by policemen, and none were allowed to enter except passengers bound for Washington. The crowd outside whiled away time by alternate cheers for McClellan and the Army of the Potomac. Birgfeld's hard was stationed on Prime street, above the depot. and played a continuous strain of patriotic airs, which kept up he enthusiasm to fever heat. About 11 o'clock the band came inside the depot, and played the " Red, White, and Blue" amid great cheering. A whistle from the locomotive was heard in the distance, and a cry of there he comes' rang through the onilding The tops of the freight cars and the passenger cars were thick with boys and men. The train cid come, but it brought disappointment, for McClellan was not a passenger. Yet there was little disposition shown on the part of the crowd to leave. They again smused themselves with singing and cheering. Dr. McClellan was, during the whole of the even ing inside the ticket office, and was not recognized until ne merged with the conductor, when he proceeded outside the depot, to swalt the coming of the MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAItrain. The knowing ones observed this movement. and large numbers followed. About twenty minutes af. ter 11 the first whistle of the approaching train was heard, the locemetive came rushing along, leaving the cars to be flanked into the depot. Instantly the crowd ontside rushed toward the building, but they had foot in the spring. no tocner got inside than the train in which General McOlellan was reached Broad street. The band then struck up "Hail to the Chief," and a scene of

Lyons arrived in the city last evening and took quarters one determined to shake him by the hand. He willingly at the Continental.

speech to you. [Great cheering] That parting was indeed sad. I have nothing to say to you further, and I don't think you will expect a speech from me. [Cheers.] hese few words were received with intense enthusi asm. The train then moved off and the General took his seat in the car, a number of persons officiating as po-

licemen, in order to prevent too great a rush upon the platform. Several of the windows of the car were utterly nashed, and one or two which were open were made use of to gain an entrance, which operation was accomplished in several instances. SCENES ALONG PRIME STREET. The train moved down Prime street at a brisk rate he crowd following from the depot, keeping up an universal clatter of feet on the sidewalks, while their cheers redoubled in number and volume. The train move micker, and so did the people. Those of them who could secure a foothold on the steps of the car

platforms maintained their elight tenure with despe

rate tenacity. Occasionally some unlucky wight would

elip from his perch, souse into the slush of the street

while the more fortunate chuckled over their

sudden downfall. Once the speed of the cars

slacked, when an impetuous rush was made by the unflagging concourse rapidly approaching in the rear. A medley of cheers and cries arose around the car which contained the General, but the train again reming its increased speed, the enthusiasts found it necessary, in order to get along quicker, to save their wind by keeping their mouths shut. The train at last halted in front of the Refreshmen Salcons, when, in answer to repeated cries for McUlellan, the General appeared at one of the car windows. and, leaning out, extended his right hand to the crowd. It was immediately grasped by the hands of at least a dozen persons. The rush for a "shake would have formed a fine scene for the pencil of the artist. In grateful return for the compliment of his profferred friendship, the mechanic, the laborer—the rich and the poor—all alike joyfully accepted the token of fellowship in the great cause of Right and Justice. The grasp of the General was warm and carnest, not a delicate pressure, but a real heartfelt squeeze. The boat having been reached, Gen.

McClellan alighted from the car and walked, or rather

was carried on the shoulders of the people, on board. A

parting cheer proclaimed his departure. It was two

o'clock this morning when the General left the whari. INTERESTING NEWS BY THE PAW NEE.—The sloop of war Pawnee, which arrived off the pavy yard on Monday, brought a few scraps of news in the shape of incidental observations during her cruise is the direction of the Florida coast. She left Port Royal on the 3d for Philadelphia. During the greater portion of the voyage she experienced squally weather, espe cially when nearing the capes of the Delaware. The performance of her machinery, and the general capabilities of the boat, are described as very creditable. When leaving Port Royal the steam frigate Powhatan are rived from Charleston harbor, for the purpose of taking in cosl. In the vicinity-within a range o fifty miles—the Pawnee spoke the following vessels of war: Wabash, Sabago, Marble Head, Vermont, Powhatan, and Water Witch. A majority of these vessels were on blockade duty off Charlesten harbor. Prepara tions for a combined attack upon Charleston and Savan nah were being gradually matured, the crews of the Powhatan and other vessels being occasionally employed n taking soundings along the coast. The weather off the coast of South Carolina is at present of that unhealthy nature so productive of fevers. The death of General Mitchell is deeply regretted by the officers and men of the entire military and naval forces about Port Boyal. His funeral was the occasion of a heartfelt de monstration in testimony of his many virtues as a ma

and his decided ability as a commander. Among other incidents of recent occurrence, it i stated that a boat's craw from one of the U.S. vessels blocksding Charlesion came very near being captured by the rebels. The men, numbering twenty-four, were in the harbor taking soundings, as usual, and getting further in than prudence would warrant, a Secesi steamer suddenly made her appearance, steaming directly for the boat, the occupants of which, perceiving their danger, immediately plied their cars with the utmost vigor. After an exciting chase of a couple of miles, the venturesome little band reached their ship in

At the time of the capture of Fernandina, Fla , the Pawnee was the flagship of the squadron making the attack, after which she guarded the place for three contas from incursions by the "rebs." From thence he was ordered up Stono Inlet, towards Charleston, and when the U.S. forces retreated from James Island she assisted to cover the retreat. The armament of the ship consists of eight nine inch guns, a one-hundred-pounder rifled gun, a fifty pounder Dabigren, and a twelve-pound howitzer. Her comple ment of officers and men is 230.

The Pawnee will shortly be overhauled at the Navy Yard for the purpose of receiving necessary repairs. THE CONFIDENCE GAME-SWINDLING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE -A. M. Densmore and J. H. Stever were before Alderman McCahen yesterday afternoon on the charge of conspiracy and attempt to de fraud. The complainant was Wm. Bowers, of Reading. on the 14th of October, Mr. Sowers' eye lit upon the following advertisement in one of the city dailies, and no doubt his mind at once was filled with visions of future

\$500 WANTED.—This sum or more in an extremely rofitable cash business; it would return \$25 per week or services, and the capital well secured. Inquire of A. I. Densmore, 182% South Third street. Mr. Bowers presented himself at Mr. Densmore's office and inquired the nature of the business in which he was about to support. It was replied that the business was tical stock and insurance concern. He was requested to leave \$200 before he could be allowed to know the secrets of the "institution." It appears that a favorable impression was conveyed to Bowers' mind, and he willingly gave the \$200. In a day or two he de sired the information, and insisted on having it. Mr. Densmore replied that he would be obliged to consult Mr. Stever, his partner. The result of the consultation was that Mr. Bowers was not to be allowed to be posted as to the workings of the concorn without an extra consideration. Bowers then forked over another \$100, and the next day \$200—making the \$500, as required in the advertisement. Last Saturday Mr. Bowers insisted on having a statement, and asked for his share of the profits. He received a check for \$20, and \$10 in cash. On presenting the check at bank he was told there was no money with which te honor it. Bowers sudderly became alive to the fact that he had

been duped, and he consequently applied for relief to

Alderman McCahen, who, after a patient hearing of the testimony, committed both the defendants to answer. A SUIT FOR ADVANCES TO SEAMEN.case was tried in the District Court yesterday which raises a question of some importance. A shipping firm n this city, Messre. Maguire & Shaw, brought suit against Allen McCawley, captain of the British bark Lecman, to recover the sum of \$410, being the amount of advance money to a crew shipped by them for the vessel, and the cost of transportation of the men from New York to this city. The contract was made in January last, when the vessel was about to sail for Liverpool, and the advance paid to each man was \$35. The defence set up was of a two fold character: 1st, that by the plaintiffs' own showing it appeared that the contract was made with the owners of the bark, and not with the aptain, and that, therefore, they were the parties liable; and secondly, that the contract was for able-bodied seamen, whereas the men shipped were mostly entirely unacquainted with their duties, were brought on to the yessel in an intoxicated state, totally unfit for duty, and before the vessel had got to the navy yarl, the captain was obliged to put back on account of their refusal and inability to perform their duties. On reaching the wharf it was found necessary to discharge them and ship an entirely new crew. A point was raised here, that until the vessel left the port the shipping masters were entirely responsible for the conduct of the seamen, and that if they failed to perform their duties, it was their province to compel them to fulfil their contract or else provide a new crew. The case was given to the jury at a late hour, with permission to seal their verdict. Van-

dyke for the plaintiffs; J. E. Gowen for defendants. THE BERRY HOMICIDE CASE-AC-QUITTAL OF FEBTER.—Andrew Ferter, the last of the parties implicated in the murder of Richard M. Berry, at Egglesfield, on the 29th of May last, was put on trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Thompson, and Allison. The circumstances of the murder were of the most brutal character. and Mr. Mann, the district attorney, has been indefallgable in his efforts to bring the parties implicated to justice. Both the Forepaughs were convicted of murder in the second degree. Lawrence and Jeffries were convicted of riot. Tinsman, another of the parties, was put on trial Monday, as our report stated, and was also convicted of murder in the second degree. The only remaining one who was in the slightest degree implicated in the affair, was Ferter, and his case was disposed of yesterday. The district attorney, assisted by Bichard Ludlow, Esq., pressed the case in the strongest manner to the jury. Daniel Daugherty, Esq , very ably seconded by Edward H. Weil, Eq , conducted the case for the prisoner. The case was given to the jury under a very impartial charge from the court, shortly after seven o'clock last evening, and after an absence of but a few ninutes, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Ferter, the wife of the prisoner, fainted in the court room, on the rendition of the verdict. All the other defendants have been convicted. Ferter is the only one who has been fortunate enough to escape from a verdict

IMPORTANT ABREST .- Chief Detec The Cartain The Reference of Southern Services of Southern Rew York last evening, having in their possession a number of bank-note plates, used by a notorious counterfeiter, named George White, formerly of this city. White resided at one time in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Brown streets, and has long been watched by the officers, being known to be engaged in the counterfeiting business. He, a short time since, removed with his family to New York, where he since, removed with his family to New York, where he was followed by the officials named. It seems that White has, for some time, carried on two counterfeiting establishments in New York, a fact which does not reflect great credit on the police of that city. The officers, after reaching New York, hunted up White, took him into custody, and selzed all his plates, which were for the making of notes on the banks of four different States. The prisoner is about fifty years of age, and one of the most expert counterfeiters that ever lived. He, some years since, counterfeited \$100 notes on the Philadelphia Bank, which were so finely executed that, at first, they deceived the officers of the bank. He also counterfeited notes on various other Philadelphia banks, and has always been looked upon as a dangerous character. Strange to say, he never yet has been convicted in any court for these acts. The present charges against him will imprison him for the remainder of his

LOBS —The meeting of the trade at McCulloch's Hall, Locust street, above Eighth, last evening, adjourned without any business being transacted. The reason for this was the lateness of the season, which rendered present action unadvisable. Movements will probably be on ACCIDENT .- Yesterday afternoon.

about one o'clock, a lad named Lawrence had his left arm caught in a belt at a factory in Willow street, near Twelfth, and was se badly injured that it was found neestary to amputate the limb. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL .- Lord

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES OF STOCKS, LOANS, AND REAL ESTATE, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See Thomas & Son's advertisements and your sons too recently to justify me in making a and pamphlet catalogues.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. Business on the street was rather quiet to-day. Gold was steady at 132 until near the close, when it fell one per cent., and closed on a weak market at 131 bid. Old demands fell to 125%, and so continued, with but moderate transactions. Government securities still remain weak. There has been a lull in the subscription to the five-twenty sixes during the last day or two, which is to be exceedingly regretted. A loan bearing six per cent. nterest, payable in gold, making it at present nearly equal to an eight per cent. security, and which, besides, s one of the main stays of the financial credit of our great nationality, and on which the future success of our cause so much depends, is daily neglected, while bonds bearing only six per cent. interest, on which there is a Sovernment tax of three per cent., are eagerly bought at prices ranging from 3 to 10 per cent. above par. Comion sagacity ought to point out to a man the fitness of the five twenty loan, if merely an investment is desired. and when it comes to the question of the security of the vestment, a simple look into the following facts ought to convince any one, however timid, of the pre-eminence of the five-twenties. 1st. These bonds are first mortgages on the first mortgage bonds of any and every corporation of any State now under the Federal control. 2d. It is estimated that the erormous stamp revenue will reach an amount double that of the interest on the whole debt of the United States, this secures the simple payment of the interest 3d. The exhaustion of the old demand-notes as a customhouse medium will soon require the payment in gold of mport duties, which will far exceed the amount required; the Government thereby is safe in her promises of paying gold on these bonds. 4th. In the event of the war ceasing within a year a limit will be placed upon Government issues, and they cannot fall to reach a figure equal to the highest market price of any security on the list of the hree cities. To the business man and to the patriot these bonds commend themselves with equal address, and it is to be hoped that the removal of an able, but somewhat my storious army officer, will no longer cause a deinquency in the bosoms of true Americans. The Goernment agent in this city, Mr. Jay Cooke, No. 114 South Third street, is prepared to receive subscriptions to any amount, interest to commence from date of sub-The stock market was much more active and prices

show a firmer feeling, with the exception of Gavernments, which are strangely weak, the seven-thirties falling off %, the sixes %. City sixes, new, were firm at 106%, the old at 103. Long Island sixes were steady at par; Lehigh Valley sixes at 108. State fives were firm at 96, the coupons at 98%. Tioga Railroad sevens and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes ware without change. Delaware Bailroad mortgage bonds sold at par. Schuylkill Navigation common stock was steady at 5, the preferred at 14%. Delaware Division Canal brought 39; Lehigh Navigation 56. Reading Railroad shares opened at 38%, closing % lower. the latter was, however, an advance of & on yesterday's figure.- Little Schuylkill was firm at 21, an advance of %. For Eimira 18% was paid—same figure bid for more—an advance of %. Pennsylvania Railroad ranged between 55% and 55%, closing at the former. Minehill sold at 48 %; Long Island at 22 %; Camden and Amboy at 152; Norristown at 53%; Beaver Meadow at 57%; Oatawisea preferred at 14%. The only important change in passenger rallways was in Green and Coates, which advanced 1% per share. The market closed steady after \$63,000 in bonds and 1,700 shares had changed hands. Drezel & Co. quete:

Joseph W. H. Watson, Esq , has been elected cashier of the Bcal Estate Bank of Delaware, in place of Thomas

W. Bobinson. Esq , resigned. The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, November 8, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of November 1:

the Clearing House, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year:

Nov. 9, '61. Nov. 8, '62. Nov. 1, '62. ..\$69,050,000 \$69,123,000 \$69,128,00 Exchanged 19 442,753 35,715,803 35,41,000 Undrawn 113.425,895 165.959.654 167,435,267 In Sub-Treasury ... 7,852,948 7,474,929 5,948,696 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 11. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.] FIRST BOARD.

150 Sch Nav ... SECOND BOARD.

50 Beading B..... 38.31
2 do..... 38
35 Girard Bank 41 50 Beading B. ... 38. 3115000 City 68, new. ... 106 ½
2 do. ... 38 115000 City 68, new. ... 106 ½
35 Girard Beath ... 41 1000 Peoma coup 58. ... 98 ½
5 do. ... 41 5000 Leh Val 68. 3dys. 108
6 do. ... 41 5000 Li Isiand R 68. ... 169
7 Norristown B. ... 53 ½ 2 deaver Meadow ... 57 5000 Tioga R 78. ... 103
220 Lit Bch R. ... 21 AFTER BEARDS.

J. S. 6s cpns '81 103 x 103 x Catawissa B. US 7 80 D blk. 103 × 104 American Gold .132 132 × Fbila 6s. old. .103 103 × Do prfd. 14% Beaver Mead B. 57% Do new. 106% 108% Minehill B. 48% Alleg co 68 R. 47 Wilmington R. . . Lehigh Nav 6s. . . 10g R.... 37 ½ 37 ½ Lehigh Nay 6s. 11g R... 37 ½ 37 ½ Do shares... 56 bds '80.110 110 ½ Do Scrip... 30 ½ bds '70.194 104 ½ Oam & Amb B...150 '86.... 100 101 Phila & Erie 6s. ... 55 ½ 55 ½ Sunh & Erie 7a 55 % Sunb & Erie 78 Do lsi m 6s. 113 114 Do 2d m 6s. 106 x 107 Long Island R. 22 De bonds...100 Delaware Div... Do bonds. Spruce-street B 16 X Chestnut st B. 48 X Arch-street B. 26 X 00 2d mtg.... Tenth-street R. 33 prid...14% 15 6s '82.. 69 69 Elmira B..... 18% 19 Do prid.... 32 Do 7s 1st m. 99% 100 Green-street B. 36% 38 Do bonds Do 10s ... 45 50
N Penna B... 10 10%
Do 6s ... 85 86
Do 10s ... 104½ 106
Phil Ger & Nor. 51
Lehigh Val R... 68 64
Lehich Val Rd. 68 64

Girard Col. R. 25 26 % Seventeenth-si. 10 % 10 % Lehigh Val bds. . 108% New York Stocks-Second Board. 1000 Tern St 6s '90... 54 | 300 Beading B 52 | 350 Mich Cen R

Philadelphia Markets.

NOVEMBER 11-Evening There is a moderate business doing in the Produce parkets, and prices of most of the leading articles ar nnchanged. Bark is quiet. Breadstuffs are firm and nnchanged. Bark is quiet. Breadstuffs are firm and prices rather better. Cotton is firmer, but the transactions are very light. Coin is in demand, and prices are well maintained. Sugar and Molasses are unchanged. Fish are in demand at the advance. Fruit.—There is more doing in both foreign and domestic. The Iron market continues very firm and prices are unchanged. For Lumber prices are unchanged. Naval Stores are firm at the advance. Oils of all kinds are held firmly, and prices are tending upward. Provisions—There is very little doing in any description, and prices are unchanged. Salt is rather better. Seeds are in steady demand at previous quotations. Freights to foreign ports. changed. Salt is rather better. Seeds are in steady demand at previous quotations. Freights to foreign ports are dull, but coastwise there is a fair business doing. Wool is in demand, and prices are tenting upward. FLOUR—Holders are rather firmer in their views, but prices are unchanged; sales comprise about 3,000 bbls, at \$6 25 06 50 for superfine; \$6 75 07.25 for extra: \$7.25 07.75 for family. The sales to the retailers and bakers are within the above range of prices, and fancy brands at \$8 50 29 \$4 bbl, according to quality. The receipts and socks continue light for the season. Bye Flour is scarce, and selling at \$5 50 \$4 bbl. Corn Meal comes in slowly, and Pennsylvania is held at \$3 50 \$4 bbl. Brandy. slowly, and Pennsylvania is held at \$3 50 \$\P\$ bbl; Brandy ine meal is worth \$4.
WHEAT —The offerings are light, and some holders

this port to-day:

at \$11.50e12 \$\Psi\$ bbl. Bacon—There is very little doing, and prices of Sides and Shoulders are unchanged—the former at \$6.6%c and the latter 5% \$6.6\$ \$7\$ b. Some county Sices sold at 5%c. Hams sell in a small way at \$6.00 for plain, and \$6.12 for canvassed. Lard—The receipts are light, the stock small, and the demand of a limited character; sales of bbls at 10% \$610%c, and kegs at 11.611%c. Country is selling at 10.610%c for mixed packages. Butter continues in demand, and prices are tending unward; sales of 300 packages Glads at 21.624c, roll at 18.624c. solid packad at 15.618c. Cheese is selling freely at 10% \$611%c \$\Prices \$P\$ for New York. Eggs have advanced, and sell at 19.20c \$\Prices \$P\$ dozen.

BETALS—The Iron market continues very firm for Pig Metal; sales of 100 tons No. 1 Anthracite at \$30, four months; some holders are asking more; 250 tons Scotch Pig, just arrived, also soli on terms kept private. Manufactured Iron is in demand at full rates; Lead is held at \$% \$% \$7\$ sash, but no further sales of Pig have come under our notice. Copper—Prices of Sheathing are unchanged. American Yellow Metal is worth 27c, 6 mos. 2,500 pigs Galena sold at \$% \$% \$P\$ b, cash.

BARK—There is very light, with sales of first No. 1 at \$37 \$P\$ ton. Tanners' Bark is scarce; Chestaut Oak selling at \$15 \$P\$ cord.

BEESWAX is held firmly, with sales of yellow in lots at 40.41c \$P\$ h. CANDLES are firmly held. We quote Sperm at 37c 4 CANDLES are firmly held. We quote Sperm at 37c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b, usual terms Ofty and Western-made Adamantine range from 18022c, cash and four moeths Tallow Osndels are unchanged, and selling at 12% 218% 0 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b. COAL—There is increased activity in the trade, with large sales at Bichmond at \$5 2505.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, free on board. The shipments, both to the East and for the supply of the Southern fiotilla, are large, and the receipts hadly adequate to the demand. The cold weather has caused more demand for city consumption, and free sales are making at \$5 7506 25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, cash.

Coffer.—The upward tendency noted still continues

are making at \$5 75 08 25 \$\mathcal{P}\$ ton, cash.

COFFEE.—The upward tendency noted still continues for all descriptions. The stock here in first hands is about exhausted; sales of 300 bags, including Rio, at 28 080c; Laguayra at 29 080c; and Triage at 24c, cash and time. COTTON.—The market is firmer, but without much change since the late foreign advices. There is very little deing, and but little stock here; sales of 150 bales, chiefly middlings, at 61 062c \$\mathcal{P}\$ ib, cash.

FISH.—There is a good demand for the supply of the West, and price at the advance; sales of No. 1 No. 2 at \$8, and No. 8 at \$5.9 \$6.25 for large. There are very few scription here. Fickled Herring ran \$2.50 \$\psi\$ bbl; about 2.50 bbls sold yate terms. Dry God are held at \$40 FRUIT.—The stock of Reisins has the arrival of a cargo of new-crop are held firmly at the late advance not much doing. Green Apples out are held firmly at the late advance. In 150 not much doing. Green Apples sell at \$1001 sylvania and Jersey, and \$203.50 for Receipts of new Dried Apples thus far hat falses of new Peaches, mixed quarters, 54264c. Oranberries sell at \$9010 to 15126. quality.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are duli, and to nominal at 33 3d for flour; 19 m12d for gain for heavy goods. 30 hhds of tallow were to west India freights are duli, and vessely. Two ongagements were made to north vate terms. We quote to Havana at To ton for machinery. Coal freights are stong boston, \$2.25 to Bhede Liland, and York, via canal. ork, via canal.

Lumber —There is more activity in the bange in prices. A cargo of Laths sold Molasses.—The market continued are unchanged. Eales of Cuba at 20c are unchanged. Eales of Outa at 30% for the 40% of gallon for Muscovido.

NAVAL STORES—Boan continues very small sales at \$3.16 for common, and \$17.50 for the year of No. 1. Tar is unfaiged at \$3.6 like at \$2.65 at 70 \pm gallon.

OILS—Linseed Oil has advanced, with at \$1.20 \pm gallon. Lard Oil is firmer, with at \$1.50 \pm years of the year of year of the year of are firm. Petroleum is unsettled, with crude at 19@20c; 1,500 bbls reficed private, for export.

BIGE.—There is very little stock in Semall sales of East India at 7% of 7% private, for export no saies of Liverpoot. A cur30 of The private terms.

EEDS —There is less activity in the verseed, and prices have fallen off each of at \$5.7526 25 for common and prime ing in more freely, and selling at \$1.75 EED-mark rolls on arrival at \$2.50 Plaxeed sells on arrival at \$2 50 x2 69 = SUGAR.—The market is very firm, kinds are very much request

MARINE INTELLIES BO BEE FOURTH PAGE

auction at 10% all % c 4P lb, het cath
Spirits.—Brandy and Gin and that
selling more freely. New England from
550 4P gallon. Whisky is firmly belt
39240c, hads at 38c, and Gradge
Wool.—The demand for this aloph
and prices favor the sellers. The sale
80,000 lba, at 60265c for fine and

and prices favor the sellers. The sale 80,000 lbs, at 60265c for fine, and

Ship Grescent City, Elwell, 40 deys from Lor mdze to Workman & Oo. Bark O Heddle, Groeby, 7 days from Bark ballast to J. E. Bazley & Oo. Bark N Boynton, Mitchell, 7 days from New 7, ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Ones Miller, Brewer, 5 days from Falls, ballast to J E Bazley & Co. Brig Moses Day, Lond, 4 days from Alexabellast to E A Souder & Co. Brig Orozimbo, Tracey, 7 days from Bo lee to Twells & Co. ndee to Twens & Co.

Brig Continental (Br), Bess, 14 days from v
N S, with plaster to Van Horn, Woodworth C.

Brig F Nelson, Wiley, 8 days from Bond to captain.
Sohr Liberator (Br). Portor, 12 days from Far.
N S, with fish to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Baker, "days from British mose to Crowell & Collins.
mose to Crowell & Collins. Schr Charm, Crowell, 5 days from Barton . to Urowell & Collins. o Orowell & Collins.
Schr G J Jones, Crowell, S days from Box adse to Grewell & Collins.

Echr A Tirvell, Higgins, 7 days from By mose to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Luther Childs, Kelley, 5 days from Proving Mose to Crowell & Oollins.

Schr Luther Childs, Kelley, 5 days from Proving With mose to Go B Kerfoot. Bohr Prize Banner, Atkins, 4 days from Prov

CITY ITE

with mase to Geo B Kerfoot.

SUBSTITUTES .- We invite attention advertisement of Lieutenant J Albert Egg appears in another column of our paper ofor one bundred substitutes, to whom 3 p will be given when mustered into tervice, of \$165 besides. Applications to Living 533 Chestant street, should be made early man is the recruiting officer for Compone H of Trade Rifle Regiment, 156th P. V . 197 Islington lane, opposite Odd Feilows Com NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUTERO F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch even brought out a number of superb new ricons traits, of "Imperial" size, finished in va this inicitable art. His applications in pictures of this beautiful size are becoming ous, and his execution of them is the per-He has just published superb cartes de Professor McIlvaine, D. D., of Princeton fessor Reche, of Pa , U. S. Goost Sarray G. Totten, U. S. A., and Adjt. Gen. Ton WOOD & CARY'S NEW STILLS Bonners,-We perceive that this sell to firm have just announced, in an evening their latest "Bulletin of Styles," which interest the ledies. Prominent acons superb French Felton Bonne's, here stamped W. & O., Philada., made by the styles misses' trimmed flate: the lat. frames; slik ninsh caps for boys: infants' lat bounet, all very choice at desirable.

CHOICE CONFECTIONS TOR THE Mr. A. L. Vancant, the celebrated Philitioner, southeast corner of Chestaut at: has now open a magnificent stock of the fections, made of the finest lost sugars. cost flavors. His delicious ben-bons or Sweet Jordan rossted almonds, caystalind and American mixtures (at 25 and 19 a fine grapes, pears, and other chairtempting.

A GEM OF ART .- Among the lection of specimen-pictures display Messrs. Broadbent & Co.'s lamous Pa leries, Nos. 912 and 914 Chestnut c resterday a splendid, large Ivorytype per that is one of the most exquisite works have ever examined. This picture is fee to view it, although free to the ing .

FASHIONABLY WINTER CLOTH RATE PRICES -Messrs, C Somers & S.A. nut street, under Jayne's Hall, have all most attractive stock of restyluids the city, and their sales, both wholesie and retail, porular appreciation of this feet. Their stock of goods, in the piece, from which to sthat but to order is, also, exceedingly rich, and hardsin mainly before the advance in prices, their rate usually moderate. ELEGANT FURS FOR LADIES AND -Charles Oakford & Sor, Nos. 834 and S

atreet, under the Continental Hotel, have: elegant assortment of ladies' Furs, made c eirable qualities, and in the best style, to will? the attention of our readers. FINE GROCERIES.—The best stock Groceries can always be found at the well ber tablishment of Mr. G. H. Mattson, southwest Tenth and Arch streets. All goods bought st are delivered in any part of the city, or carefal

and sent to any of the railroad depots, free of

Great care is also had in forwarding goods to the in camp to insure their reaching the proper partiout fail. His business in this branch has of 18 quite large, on account of his superior facilities tem in this particular. OAKFORD & SON'S NEW STYLE H. Cars for Gentlemen and Boys, under the C Hotel, are worthy the attention of all personal A BLUE SKY .- Everybody loves: at the clear blue sky, and let the mind wants its szure depths. There is a charm in the def of the ocean, that never fails to awaken post and so with the blue sky of the soulist obliging temper, which makes home happy.

clouds, and allows no rude storm to rage the "soft answer," which "turneth and utters that kind word which is sweeter to the honeycomb; and, gently persuasive, lealist chase their clothing at the colebrated offer. of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestaut cheapest garments manufactu: ed are sold. FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESSof the Associated Press, we see by the Dif the following from the State Department. the consultations between Mr. Seward and 2 were imaginary; the reported proposition cier apocryphal, and the alleged Cabinetlous." We would also inform that latitude

Associated Press that the report of the clothing store on Pennsylvania avenue of Charles Stokes', under the Continental s mythological. There may, indeed, be s clothing store there, but that it is in and rected with the celebrated house in Philadelphia byperbole. GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TOTS -General Burnside, on assuming the county Army of the Potomac, made an address which as follows: "With diffidence for myself, prond confidence in the unswerving love of mination of the gallant army now entrusied I accept its control with the steadfest assurant

just cause must prevail " He might have siled army in the world was ever better equipped, for majority of the soldiers and officers wear units were procured at the Brown-Stone Clothirs Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Unestant above Sixth. HOTEL AT BERMUDA .- A very seriou noyance has been experienced by invalid, in barriers raised by the present war upon traff. Southern States, which has led to an enterprise lorg been desired; but which a due consider the interests of our own countrymen has slore any one from heretofore carrying out. We alle establishment on the Island of Bermuds of a held invalids, and persons whose health is delica cannot withstand the severe weather of the his

find all the benefits a mild climate can yiel winter's sejeurn, which, until lat-ly, they obtained by a residence in Florida. The ment is presided over by Mr. David A. gentleman well known to the travelling as the popular landlord of several of our hotels. Philadelphians especially remen having for many years been the proprietor of House, and Belment Hall, at Schools New Jersey, where many of them have do his ability " to keep a hotel." The cuisiat and the comfort of the guests, therefore, 33 all knowledge, are in the hands of a carett courteons host. Hamilton, on the Island of the nearest point of land lying in the waters to any of the loys! States, and is more at Onba or Nassau, which have heretofore drag borders many of our invelled citizens. For man this Island is preferable to Cuba, which is li the winter season, to that horrible scours fever; but from which Hamilton is entirely is its climate as debilitating, but is highly i and bracing. Its temperature is excee is rarely liable to any great fluctuation. it greatly resembles Florida, and its attract regards scenery and sport, are much its seper. new enterprise will doubtless meet with the p

descives.