The Press

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communic sions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. W Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR. bur correspondent "B. C. T." has just arrived from Nashville, en route for Washington, with important despatches from Governor Johnson for the President. He left Nashville on Sunday evening last, stopped at Tyree Springs over night, and arrived at Mitchelsville, Ky., on Monday, where he took the cars for Louisville. Our correspondent informs us that General McCook and a portion of his corps d'armée arrived at Nashville on Friday, the 7th instant. On the road to Tyree Springs, he met with the advance of a large supply train, protected by four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two sections of artillery; the train was nineteen miles long. Another train, for supplies, started for Mitchelsville, on Menday morning, which extended thirteen miles. Col. Hotchkiss, of the 89th Illinois Regiment, is in command at Tyree Springs, and was formerly on General McClellan's staff. All of the houses belonging to Union families, along another. The bond of friendship and perthe road, were burned by Morgan and his freebooters on Thursday last. Our correspondent informs us that telegraphic communication has been established between Mitchelsville and Gallatin, the latter place being about twentytwo miles from Nashville. The telegraph will be in operation to Nashville in a day or two. Large numbers of men are working upon the bridges and tunnels of the railroad to that city, but it is believed that complete communication cannot be established before the second week in December. General Rosecrans left Mitchelsville Monday morning, and would arrive at Nashville upon the same day. His entire staff, and a large cavalry escort, pro ceeded with him. Gen Jim Stedman, formerly colonel of the 14th Ohio, is in command at Mitchelsville, which is a temporary termination of the railroad, and a depot for quartermaster's stores. It is about forty two miles from Nashville, and twenty-seven from Bowling Green. Capt. Perkins has

charge of the stores. A Union of Public Opinion.

It is a sad thing to see the apathy which is so often manifested by good and loyal men towards the condition of our country. We do not mean to say that these people do not feel the awful crisis into which we have been drifting-that they do not feel an earnest, longing, and prayerful interest in the triumph of our arms and the salvation of our nation -that they would not be willing to give their wealth, their happiness, their lives, to secure the safety of the Republic. Far otherwise. Of all men they are most sensitive as regards their country's honor, but they content themselves with merely believing their faith, while they neglect the means to advance, and strengthen it. It is not enough that a citizen subscribes a hundred or a thousand dollars to a bounty or a relief fund—that he votes a loyal ticket, reads a loyal newspaper, buys his goods from a loyal dealer, and welfollower of the flag. His duty does not end here-we may say that it only begins. He must be a soldier in the army of the Union, not a mere camp-follower. He must do what it is in his power to do to strengthen the great cause and accomplish the great victory. Our contests are not only in the field of battle. Contests less bitter and fatal, but important in their results, are involved in the peaceful relations of life. We should all do faithfully what we can to unite and intensify public sentiment

in favor of the Administration. Every citizen can do his part in this work. The enemy is busy in influencing and chang. them diligently comforting one another,

be more pointed, it is the deceitful denizen on the broad road alluring pilgrims into the by-way that leads to the bottomless pit. The stranger from other cities, but more particularinto these insidious and dangerous, but at great question. the same time attractive, associations. He meets polished and high-bred gentlemen and based mainly upon her manufactures, and preaccomplished women; he participates in the refinements of delightful society; he is pleased is the manufacture of cotton. So vast is her does not hear one word of confidence in the coldness and scorn and contamely; proud lips Republic, and fair lips sneer at the Union as something to be scorned and detest- and then comes the question, What is to be ed. No stranger can pass through associations like these and not imbibe a prejudice against the country. "Surely," he thinks, "these people of the United States have fallen from the proud patriotism of their fathers. Their devotion to their flag is a vain They see their friends and countrymen dying to sustain their country, and yet to them it is | surplus of inhabitants; take away this prinnothing more than the jest of an idle hour. | cipal industry, you take away the only chance found aiding its enemies?" This was the im- sistence and starvation. No wonder that the pression made on Mr. TROLLOPE when he came to Philadelphia a year or two ago, and similar impressions are made upon men like Mr.

TROLLOPE every day in the year.

We can only account for the existence of such influences by the apathy of our loyal men. It would be a shameful slander to say that the intellect, wealth, and social position of Philadelphia represented the active Secession feeling known to be among us. But we are inclined to believe that the small, noisy, vigilant, and aristocratic coteries of Philadelphians, who profess Secession sympathies, are more powerful, because more acute and cunning, than the friends of the Union. They are constantly in counsel. They meet over their wine and card-tables, and intermingle anathemas against the country with the most delicious gossip and small-chat. They mourn over the dear South and its roads, also, as feeders to the railroads, are wrongs, and make merry with the sufferings laid out in every direction. In Western In. and disasters of the Yankees. Wherever we go we find a threwd representative of this treasonable class. He saunters into the club- Barsee and Shelafoor on the southeast, every. house with his distinguished friend from Baltimore, and begs that no allusions be made to politics for fear of injuring his friend's feelings. He enjoys Gottschalk's Berceuse or Respondi Moi, and applauds PATTI in Trovatore or de Ploermel-but if either trolls a stave or a encourage. South America is also induced to stanza to the Union, he leaves in chagrin and wonders that artists can so degrade their profession. He is loud in his denunciations of Gen. China, Mexico, the West Indies; and all the BUTLER, and thinks all ideas about the non- ports of Europe are stimulated by the great intervention of foreign Powers utter folly rise of prices to rummage through the various and ignorance. He hopes there will not be lands with which, by treaty or colonial depentwo Confederacies; indeed, he is sincerely dence, they are connected. anxious about the Union; but if such things | The result is extraordinary in several ecoare to be, why then—give him the South and nomical regards; we find some countries decidismiss New England. He has no hesitation | dedly diminishing, or stopping altogether, their in saying that he thinks the South should be former exports to the United Kingdom; while recognized as a nation, that it is a gallant, others increase their amounts astonishingly. people, and that peace should be at once pro- Comparing the quantities of raw cotton imclaimed. There are different grades of this ported into England for the first six months Secession feeling. Some are mild, and others of 1861 with those imported during the first are extreme. Some believe in the Union, but six months of 1862, we find the Azores send. bope there will be peace; others denounce ing 3,000 cwt. in 1861, and not a pound in the Union and extol JEFFERSON DAVIS: But, 1862; St. Helena drops from 819 cwt. to nohowever they differ in the details of their thing; Natal, from 14 cwt. to nothing; New belief, this sad, certain fact remains that they Brunswick, from 13,000 cwt. to nothing; and are unanimous and bitter against the country. Nova Scotia, from 300 cwt. to nothing. In How are we to neutralize this feeling and strengthen the sentiment of Union that is so tofore been, as it were, stopping-places for

ble skepticism. Here, around you, in the theatre, the church, the marketplace, the exchange, the court-house, the highway, some enemy of his country is tary imbecility. He is your friend, you have known him for years, and you take him by the hand. Accept his invitation and go to his house, and an hour's conversation with other or over a generous glass of wine, will sicken cause we do not wish to see. Let us resolve that in our humble way, wherever our influence can extend, we shall do what we can to counteract the sentiment of sympathy with the South, that we feel around us. Let no man enter our parlor-doors, or enjoy our confieven kneel at the same altar, who is not Union. Whenever we hear any word uttered against the cause—no matter in what place, or amid what associations-although our dearest friend expressed the thought, we should shake the treasonable dust from our shoes. and leave the presence forever. We should, above all, do what we can to bring loyal men together. Libraries, and reading-rooms,

and clubs and leagues, may serve certain purposes, but none of them admit of friendship, and it is as friends that we should meet one sonal intercourse is the strongest and most enduring. Loyal men should know one another, that the despairing may be enconraged, the faint hearted strengthened, and the stranger welcomed with a loyal welcome. Let our people think of these suggestions thrown out thus erudely. They have impressed many whom the whole community feel it a privilege to honor and respect, and we are anxious that the sentiment should be extended. Let us go about the work of strengthening public opinion carnestly, and good will speedily come. So that while our brothers and sons are serving the cause of the Union with their lives on the battle-field, we are strengthening, defending, and uniting that cause at home.

The Past, the Present, and the Future of Cotton.

Undoubtedly the tendency of advancing civilization is to sacrifice personal to general interests, to subordinate the individual and elevate the State, to give expression to units of power only as they appear in aggregates of power; yet this tendency which, if uncontrolled, would make particular characterizations impossible, by merging everything in one undistinguishable mass, bears within itself its own compensation; for the very generalizing process that sinks private advantage in the welfare of a community, does, nevertheless, imply a more intimate union of individuals, a closer connection and a more sensitive interest of each with all, than could possibly be secured by the old and rough civilizations that fostered the prominency of individuals. Thus it happens that, to-day, a blow struck upon any part of the world is felt in every other part, and all the more keenly where civilization is the most matured. All the businesses of life are woven together in a vast politico-economical net; and if some unusual monster burst through the meshes in one portion, innumerable smaller interests rush out through the rent.

The most brilliant illustration of this truth that has yet been given in the financial history of the world appears in the extraordinary convulsions that have been occasioned simply by the partial suppression of a single manufacturing fabric. America throws back their cotton upon the Southern States, and England and Europe are internally deranged, perhaps involved in serious external complications. If any one imagines that the cotton-cry has at all subsided—being only the indignant attenance of a first moment of confusion-he entirely misapprehends practical facts, as well as ing public opinion. In Philadelphia we see economic laws. The cry never was so loud as it is this very day; such strenuous exertions counseling togother, gathering strength, and were never made; inventive ingenuity was quietly combining to undermine and de- never so strained; parliamentarian devices to stroy the nation. All the splendor of bril- pacify a half-mutinous and satisfy a half-starved lant succesty and the fascination of social in- people were never so taxed. Indeed, if the tercourse are combined to accomplish this matter were not so terribly serious as regards the manufacturigand and France to discover a, when her sweet and latal song, or, to cotton; to get along without cotton; to find substitutes for cotton; to force an increased growth of cotton, would be a subject for the highest national merriment. As it is, every man is personally interested, because he may ly from European countries, is quietly charmed be bitterly interested in the solution of the The problem is this: England's wealth is

eminent among these supports of her greatness and flattered. Amidst all this, however, he outlay of power in this direction, that many millions of bales are annually consumed, and country, in compliment of the President or the | much of her purely commercial business is army, or of comfort to a loyal heart. All is dependent on their transportation. It would be no exaggeration to say that four-fifths of curl contemptuously as they speak of the this enormous amount was derived from the Southern States. This is suddenly cut off: done? It is impossible to divert these vast interests into another channel; the mills are erected, the capital is invested, the handswhole towns full of people-are dependent for bread upon this employment, and are accustomed to no other; the country is overboast, an absurd and unmeaning rhapsody. | populated, it has developed this industry in order to dispose of, by some internal means, its What can be hoped for in a nation when its | that the people have of gaining a livelihood intellect and wealth and education are thus it is simply a question of life and death, subwhole world is ransacked, and every resource of science and invention tasked to the utmost. So, then, we find both the theorists and the practical economists of England (and what is true of England is true of France, though in a less degree), turning to quarters of the globe almost unexplored hitherto, and to plants almost unknown. The immense influence which England has over the economic processes of India is wielded now wholly to stimulate the growth of cotton. The British possessions in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Ceylon, are laid under contribution; and even the French possessions in India are entreated for their supply. Local governors have granted to them the utmost discretionary powers that will conduce to this result. Railroads are begun in many new directions, and finished or extended wherever they have been started. Common dia, from Guzerat on the north and Berar on the northeast, to the Nizam's country beyond where are facilities and inducements abundantly spread. Leaving India, Egypt is the next most important country solicited; and to the land of the Nile special Governmental deputations are sent to explore, examine, and increase her culture of cotton; and so are the Western coast of Africa, Queensland, Malacca,

other words, all those places which have hereabundant everywhere? We are not surprised cotton on its route towards England—importthat men should be apathetic on this subject. | ing it, themselves, to export again—have now Their love for the Union is as deep, silent, lost all their business of this kind; trade has intense, and unostentations as the affection | become more direct; second-hand dealing is they bear their children, their brothers, or dispensed with; the consumer goes directly the heart they have pledged in honorable and to the producer; and thus, by a single natural holy love. The Union to them is something impulse, that excellent end is attained which so absorbing and sacred; it brings with it shrewd legislative enactments fail to bring to so many dear memories of the past, and a forced existence. But if these few huckso many traditions, far more dear, that come sters of cotton lose, the actual producers gain from the fathers of a former past; it has done enormously, as do also those nations that have so much to inspire terror and respect for the American name, that they cannot conceive how men should prove false to it, and contemplate its overthrow. They cannot conceive, and they do not believe it. Oh, friends, dismiss this foolish fondness—this charitamiss this foolish fondness-this charita- Norway, Spain, Naples, Sicily, Malta, Greece,

European Turkey, Syria, the Bahamas, and Mexico, come for the first time into the

market. Having done everything that explorative hoping for his country's fall, or listening with industry could do to find and secure cotton, glistening eyes to some tale of defeat or mili- | England next turns her attention to see what tentative ingenuity can do to discover something that may be substituted for cotton. Here there are met two stringent conditionsthe substitute must be so like cotton that it friends in his parlor, around the warbling plano can be manufactured in cotton mills, and that the world will accept it for clothes. That these the heart, and consume any latent disbelief it conditions may be satisfied, the fibre must be may contain. It is folly to close our eyes be- long, fine, and pliable, susceptible to all the

common manipulations, in order that it may be converted into the various fabrics now composed of cotton; it must, also, readily take dye. These requisites being found, and plentiful supply of the new material being secured, there would be no trouble in manufacdence, or buy and sell with us, or turing at once, and as before, cordage, fustians, lawns, gauze, lace, candle-wicks, etc. truly, unalterably, and devotedly for this Also, there would be no veil interposed between England's perception of her moral duty towards America, and her practical relations towards her own concerns. Many articles have been proposed as substi tutes for cotton—some partially approved,

mere wholly rejected, but none unreservedly adopted. All sorts of experiments have been made with flux; or rather, old ideas have been brought to light, for it appears that the natives of India have for ages been in the habit of converting flax into cotton by steeping the fibre in a solution of soda and citric acid. It has long been practised in Germany, and even in England as early as 1775. The French chemists have also made numerous experiments, partially successful-Guy Lussac, Berthollet. Giobert, obtaining fine cotton even from refuse

But all exertions in the flax direction have not answered, and inquiring minds have turned elsewhere. Hemp has been subjected to manifold processes, as China grass, pine-apple fibre, aloe fibre, even the common nettle fibre. plaintain-leaf, sea-weed, jute, and horse-radish. As we have said, some of these have had many of the cotton qualities; nettles have been made into good cloth, the China grass seems to have no objection but its scarcity, jute is only a partial failure, and sea-wrack has gratified many whose expectations were high.

The result of the whole commotion may be briefly stated as, first, an enlarged insight into the useful qualities of many plants heretofore unknown, but destined, presently, to add materially to the sum total of the world's wealth; secondly, an increased activity throughout all lands to obtain the coveted article, a great rise of prices, a consequent growth of business. and thus the heightened welfare of the world, though it may be secured only by merging in the grand result the particular interests of Ergland and France: what is lost in one respect is more than gained in all other respects. So are the universal laws of political economy asserted, developed, and maintained.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1862. Not many years ago, when the Southerners held sway in Washington, controlling the social and the political world, I happened, one evening to drop into a household, and found congregated there the elite of the slaveholding aristocracy. They were listening, with astonishment and delight, to the humorous expressions and contagious harmonies of a Phiadelphian, in whom I recognized our departed. friend Charles Oakford. I read of his death in THE PRESS of Wednesday, and this scene was instantly recalled to my mind. He had an electric enthusiasm when he spoke or surg, an infinite variety of jest, an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, an unfailing recollection of the public men he had met, and a warm and constant love for his own species. One of the incidents of that evening I must always remember, and that was the manner in which he chaunted Drake's great ode to the American flag. Only a few moments before, he had related with unrivalled comic talent an incident in negro life which fairly convulsed his audience with laughter, but when he came to repeat the glorious stauzas of this noble poem, he dropped the mimic and became inspired, thrilling all hearts by his magnificent personation of the great idea of the poet, and by the patriotic fire that ran of Arkansas; William H. Polk, of Tennessee; Sampson W. Harris, of Alabama, and Howeli Cobb, of Georgia, and it was difficult to tell whether they or the few Northera men present most enjoyed this rare rendition of the greatest published tribute to the flag of our country. Harris died eight years ago; and of the remainder only Col. Polk lives to obey the injunction, and respond to the appeal of the illustrious Drake. The rest are in the ranks of the enemies of the Republic. How much heart do you think such men can have in a rebellion dedicated to a cause which, to succeed, must annihilate their sweetest memories? How long can a cause last, not only infamous in itself, but doubly so in the fact that, if triumphant, it must obliterate recollections of a character so sacred as to have awakened all individual affections, and to have consecrated all individual sacrifices? But if they live to destroy the Republic, the genial gentleman, the true friend, the kind father, the excellent citizen, the honest business man, who loved his own country so well

his character in the columns of any of your newspapers, and it may seem somewhat out of place to discuss him in this somewhat political correspondence, I cannot refrain paying this humble tribute upon his honored tomb. ST. Andrew's Society.—The annual dinner of this ancient national charitable society will be held at the Continental Hotel, under the presidency of David Milne, Esq. As the Saint's day this year falls on a Sunday, the festival will be held on Saturday, the 29th November, or Monday, the 1st of

as to send his own children forth in her de-

fence, and was never ashamed to speak a

stout, strong word in her behalf, is gone.

Although I have seen no elaborate eulogy of

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .- On and after Monday, November 17, 1862, the trains on this road will leave the depot, at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows: Mail train at 8 A. M.; fast line at 11730 A. M ; through express at 10 45 P. M.; Parkesburg train at 12 30 P. M.; Harrisburg accommodation at 2.30 P. M.; Lancaster train at 4 P. M.; for Westchester at 8 A. M., 12.30 P. M.

December-most probably on the latter day, for

ELEGANT CHESTNUT-STREET MANSION, NEAT MODERN DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, &c. Thomas & Sons' twelfth fall sale, Tuesday next, will comprise valuable property, to be sold peremptorily, by order of Orphans' Court, executors trustees, and others. The large lot, Commerce street, is a desirable business location. Also stocks, loans, etc. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued to day.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, palmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, on Monday norning, November 17th, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their stores, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

Destructive Fire in New York-A Go.

Destructive Fire in New York—A Goverbment Bakery in Ruins.
The extensive bakery at the corner of Morris and
Greenwich streets, which was employed in the Government service, took fire yesterday morning and was entitiely destroyed. It comprised two brick buildings, each
four exries in height; but the confisgration was so rapid
that in less than one heur from the time it commenced
the walls and partitions had fallen; and both buildings
were in heaps of ruin.
The fire was discovered at seven o'clock. The workmen were entering the bakery; twenty or thirty had men were entering the basery; twenty or thirty had prepared themselves for their labor, when the flames suddenly burst out from the second story, and extended spidenly burst out from the recond story, and extended toward. Several coopers who were in the fourth story escaped with their lives by sliding down a wire rope strached to a dummy in one corner of the building. Seme of the other workmen lost their, clothing; which they feared to remain long enough to remove; but we do not learn that any lives were lost, or that there were any strious casualties. strious casualties.

The buildings had for a long period been used as lard and poik stores; the floors, which were of pine boards, were thoroughly saturated with grease; and the baking operations, which had been conducted there for a few months recently, had effectually dried, if not parched, everything in the buildings. It is said, however, that there was no fire in any part of the bakery, and no heat except that which had been kept in the oyens since Thursday morning. A defect was, the forence of that day, discovered in the boiler, and the fire was put out in order to make repairs. Up to three o'clock yes. day, discovered in the boiler, and the fire was put out in order to make repairs. Up to three o'clock yestriday merning the workmen were employed in completing the repairs; but no fire, it is asserted by the ensineer, had yet been made in the furnaces. The beking, it should be understood, was all performed by steam. It is thought that the fire proceeded fron the ovens, where the heat had been confined; and particularly from the fact that the dampers and doors had been clostd, and the ovens not opened as unal. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the ordinary means of escape for the heat had been provided. The ovens, were three feet thick, and considerable proportions of them, with their tail oblinneys, are yet standing, while all others parts of the building sre quite destroyed.

A large amount of Government baking was done in

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1882 State Agricultural Colleges. Iowa is the first State to send to the General Land Office efficial rotice, which was received yesterday, of her acceptance of the proportion of the lands appropriated, during the late session of Congress, for the benefit of all the States, in the establishment of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Mails to the Gold Mines.

The Post Office Department, to-day, awarded the con tracts for carrying the following named mails, east of the Osecode Mountains, to Louis A MULLAN, of Walls Walla, Washington Territory, namely, the routes from Walla Wella to Colville, from Walla Walla to Bitter Root Velley, and from Wolla Walla via Lewistown to Pierce, Florence, and Elk cities. The amount allowed or those services is \$24,000. The routes pass through rich and ex ensive gold-mining regions. It is estimated that 30.00; miners are now at work in the gold districts in Washington Territory, east of the Cascade range, and they will be accommodated in mail facilities by the con-

tract which has been entered upon. The Cancelling of Revenue Stamps. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties using revenue stamps may cancel the same by stamping upon them their initials, with the date, in u of writing upon them as heretofore.

Our Foreign Relations. Much curiosity is manifested to ascertain the purport of the recent interviews between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward. The desire is not at present likely to be gratified; but enough is known to warrant the statement that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England or any other European Power even indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in conection with the recognition of Southern

The Tax on Life Insurance Policies. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the

following decision : All life insurance policies are subject to stamp duty Where the policy is conditioned that the assured is to pay a certain sum annually, or at other stated periods, the eccipts for such payment are not subject to stamp duty. I the policy has expired by limitation, or by the nonfulfillment of the conditions of the assured, the renewa or the revival of the policy, in whatever form made, will be subject to stamp tax. Permits or agreements, by which he terms of a policy are waived or changed in any renect, are subject to stamp tax, as agreements.

Gen. Banks' Expedition. Generals Augen and GROVER are relieved from duty

From Charleston. Files of Charleston papers of the 31st ultimo to the 4th instant inclusive have been received. They contain nothing of especial interest. HCWELL COBB, with his brigade, has been ordered to report to BEAUREGARD at Charleston A sale of forty six negroes, principally women and children, averaged \$508 each. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to

This morning a hundred and thirty six rebel prison. ers were brought into this city, under charge of Captain W. P. GARBETT and the two companies of the Second District regiment, recently reported captured. Thes risoners have all been taken within the past few days. in and about Warrenton. Included in the number are one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, seven, surgeons, two captains and three second lieutenants. They were all escorted to the Provest Marshal's office, with a wiew of effecting their immediate exchange. Counterfeit \$1's on the Farmers' Bank of Bucks. lounty, Pa., are in circulation Lere. Miscellaneous:

A number of squatters having recently made application to the General Land Office to be allowed pre-emption rights of settlement on Book Island, in the Mississippi river, the Secretary of the Interior referred to the Attorney General the question whether the island was a part of the public lands subject to the pre-emption laws. The Attorney General says it is not subject to pre-emption of ssle under the general land laws of the United States, and hat the alleged relinquishment of the reservation by the War Department, in 1848, was without authority of law. and therefore did not operate to restore the island to the mass of the public lands. Complaints are made of attempts, under cover of au-

thority, to rob free negross of their blankets and carpats. The Mercury says: "The South should not encourage their expectations as to recognition." The Courier diswe permit them to impose upon us again with their falsa professions, the Tankees will do us infinitely greater injury after the war has terminated than they can do us while the conflict is going on." Applications for entry of goods, unaccompanied by

consular certificates, must be made to collectors, and not to the Treatury Department. Direct importers, by pursuing this course, will save several days' delay. The prize money in cases of captured vessels by the ravy is paid by the navy agent at Washington. As soon as the prize list relating to any vessel is propared, and the money ready for distribution, due notice will

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Jackson Reported to be between Winchester and the Ferry. BALFIMORE, NOV. 12 - He operate College of C Harper's Ferry.

Parties from Winchester, as well as our scouts, report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday, and that General Hill followed him on Tuesday. Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been resumed during the last few days, and three of the lat Maryland Cavalry have been captured Gen. Slocum, who is in command at Harper's Ferry, is fully awake to the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force to enable him to resist them. The rebel cavairy scouts are still said to be on this side of the Blue Ridge; but beyond picking up stragglers, and capturing a few sutlers' wagons, they have accomplished nothing. FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS.

DEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, WAR. ENTON, NOV 14 .- A rebel brigade, which has for goverai days been reconnoiting our positions on the Rappahannock, left Jefferson this morning for Culpeper. Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry drove their rear guard from There are indications that the rebels are about eva-

custing Culpeper. Jackson is said to be still hovering about Chester Gap; with not over 40,000 men under his command. We have a force in his front which prevents his comieg down on All is quiet to night.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Active Movements Foreshadowed - Generals Blair, Davidson, and Schofield to Take the

i T. Louis, Nov. 14.—It is rumored that General Blair will take the field, in a few days, at the head of his brigade. General Carr bas been ordered to assume command in this district, in place of General Davidson, who will im mediately take the field at the head of the troops in the scutheastern portion of the State Advices received from headquarters state that General Schoffe d is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. and it is probable that he will immediately assume command in person of his troops. Active movements are indicated.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 2 o'clock A. M -The Herald

has received the following despatch: NASHVILLE, Nov. 12 - Major General Crittenden and taff have arrived in this city. A part of Crittenden's corps, under Matthews, and Wood's division, entered Lebanon on the 10th instant, riving Morgan's cavalry out, and capturing a large smount of flour, bacon, wheat, boots, shoes, mules, and some prisoners. On the next morning, Morgan made a dash on Wood's camp, eight miles from Lebanon, and captured thirty of

On the morning of the 9th, Parker's brigade entered Fallatin, and encountered 800 of Morgan's men. He captured twenty of them and one piece of artillery. All of Morgan's cavalry joined Breckinridge at Murreesboro', and it is supposed had left for Chattanooga, whither a large rebel fore was going. It is reported that an immense amount of rebel arms and supplies have been collected opposite Chattanoga without facilities for transportation across the river. Reports place Breckinridge's force at 20,000. Cheatam's force is reported to be at Tallahoma. NASHVILLE, TENN, Nov. 13.—A great Union meeting will be held at the capitol to-morrow. The Union refugees met in secret to-night. Their resolve is to follow the Union army, and establish an organization preparatory to the holding of the Congresssional elections in this State. The guerrilas continue to attack the trains, but undue importance is given to their raids. Communication between Nashville and Louisville is

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

now comparatively unrestricted.

Louisville, Nov. 14 - The bridge at Frankfort has een completed, and the trains are running over it. The deaths in the twenty eight hospitals of this city ard vicinity, during the past week, number sixty. Unanthenticated rumors prevail that a considerable force of rebels are at Big Hill, sixteen miles southeast of Richmond, Ky.

From New Mexico. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10 -The Santa Fe mail, with dates o the 3d inst., has arrived.

Gen. Carleton has ordered the establishment of a military post, to be garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and one of infantry, on Pecces river, at the Busquedondo This location is said to be one of the finest agricultural districts in the Torritory, and if protected from the In-dians, will seen become thickly populated. The new post is to be called Fort Summer, in honor of General

It is reported on good authority that Lieutenant Darmer, of the 1st New Mexican Volunteers, in charge of the express at Santa Fe, has extracted from c-rtain letters drafts to the amount of \$50,000 and left for parts urknown Governor Connelly, who came to the State for his health some days since, will shortly start for the East. Members of McClellan's Staff, Under Ar-TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Lieutenant A. V. Collun

and J. C. Duane, of the engineer corps, both belonging to General McClellan's staff, were sent to Washington, this morning, under arrest. It is said that the order was received by an officer of the United States Army in this city, and that the persons mentioned repaired at once to Washington, to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities. A rumor prevails that other members of the staff will pe put under arrest. I he charges are unknown.

A large number of people are paying their respects to

A deputation is expected from Philadelphia

thronged.

Murder in Princeton, N. J. [Special Despatch to The Press.]
PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—JAMES BOWAN, an hones adustrious jeweller, of this city, was murdered last nigh or early this morning, and it is believed by a man answering the following description: Very stout, mu oular, fully six feet high, well proportioned, whiskers at around his face, dark hair elightly curied, prominen forehead, Roman nose, mouth and lips small. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$100 for his arrest. The lifeless body of Mr. Rowan was found in the cemetery, a short listance from his own house, this morning. His valis near him was broken open. The murderer, having found

Violation of a Patent-Prosecutions Commenced. Special despatch to The Press NEW YORK, Nov. 14 -B. FRANK PALMER, the Gocomment surgeon artist, has caused the arrest of a Mr. JEWETT, of New Hampshire, for an alleged violation o

named Hudson, upon the same charge.

perfectly inexhaustible.

the keys of Mr Rowan's store, proceeded to it, but was

and, notwithstanding his fearful crime, did not obtain a

his patent. JEWETT has been placed under heavy bonds

Proceedings have also been commenced against a party,

annhia to enter the safe, where the valuables were kept,

The Nevada Gold Mines. BAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The markets continue aulei The Legislature of the Territory of Nevada was organized on the 12th inst. The Governor's mesrecommends that the Territorial Government shall take half a million of stock in the Geniral Pacific Bailroad Company, which proposes to construct a railroad from Sacramento to Washoe. I gays that, during the past four months, the people have paid nearly a million dollars for the transportation of merchardise from California, while railroad communication would reduce the tax on freight three fourths, and canar such developments of industry that the road would by from the increased business it would receive. From the pest information attainable, the estimated monthly pro luce of the Nevada mines is a million. It will hereafter produce as many millions as we can procure machiner: and labor to reduce, being , in the Governor's opinio

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

LONDON TIMES ON OUR NAVY HALIFAX, Nov. 14 -The steamship Europa, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2d lest., arrived at this port at half-past eleven o'clock last night. Her dates are

two days later than those already received. The Europa has seventy-two passengers and £1,000 The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st ultime, and a Liverpool at ten ninutes to 10 o'clock on the morning The ship Jupiter, from New York for Antwerp, reports

ENGLAND. The English papers have very little to say on Ameri The London Times draws attention to the immense increase of the American navy, and says that nobody car refuse the Unionists the credit of resolution and con-stency in spite of their defeats and discouragements, in fighting out the game which they are engaged in game which everybody sees must be a losing one. It then diasects the naval efforts which have been made, and says that, upon the whole, the new Union navy his been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object, that

is hardly safe to draw any general lessons as an examble.

The Northerners wanted a fleet not to encounter the fleet of the enemy, but to take, on the instant, and keep preserved in a uncontested sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of the rivers, and fleillas to coperate with the army. These necessities of position operate with the army. These necessities of position then not only discerned, but accepted without an hour's delay; and the result certainly does them credit, as it has indeed done them gervice. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other particular and area than the content of ations have expended upon their navies a large am of uperfluous pains. We can do in twelve months not call, what the Americans have done, but five times a much, by pressing into the service every species of craft, and aetting every building-yard to work without stint or crutiny. We could very soon multiply, by a conside able figure, the number of ships we have in commission are at present esor Osirnes had been lecturing at Dublin on the present American revolution. He holds that the success of the North means, if not immediate emancipation, at tate arrest and ultimate extinction least the immediate arrest and ultimate extinction of slavery; while the success of the South means the

ablishment of slavery on a The Lord Lieutensnt of Ireland was present. Earl Carliele was present, and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He deeply deplored the civil war raging in America, and endorsed the neutrality of the British Go-The celebrated Debating Club of the Cambridge University, "The Union," had been engaged for two evenings in discussing the American question. The question but was in effect as follows: "That the cause of the North is the cause of human progress." The proposition was negatived by a vote of one hundred and seven-teen to thirty three. It was noticed that the eldest son

of Earl Russell spoke against the proposition.

Mr. Bentinck, member of Parliament, in a speech at a public bonquet, had denounced American Democracy, a public bordeet, has tendenced and the Deinsteady and the Northern States, as its exponent.

Earl Bussell, in reply to the City of London Garibaldi Committee, had stated that the only means he could properly nee to obtain the withdrawal of the French troops from Borne consisted in making friendly representations to the Government of the French Empire. He added that such representations had not been wanting on the part of the British Government, and that similar reprentations should be made whenever it might seem neces ary or expedient to make them. The Duke of Newcastle was suffering from rather an

The distai, but the great chorus of the Sacred Day on its Sciety would size the national of the Sacred Harmothe Queen in 170,000. The lotal number of visitors who have visited this exhibition exceeds slightly the number of these who visited the exhibition of 1851—bing over six millions. It is reported that the guaranotrs will have to derray but a very trifling deficiency. The Queen commenced holding a privy Council on the The Army and Navy Gazette says that no brevet will be bestowed upon the Prince of Wales on his attaining

FRANCE pressed to Drough de l'Buys the regret felt by the Turin Cabinet at the circular of General Duraugo having been Oabinot at the circular of General Durango naving been addressed to France, and that the explanation was well received by the France, construing the transce will formally reply to the circular.

The Paris Bourse closed firm, with an advancing tending the construint of the circular and the construint of the circular o ency, on the 31st of October. The Re

At a consultation at Spezzia touching the wound of Garibaldi, seventeen surgeons were present. An examination of the wound was made with the finger and probe, which caused much suffering to the patient, who bore it resolutely. The surgeons found it impossible to find the ball, but came to the opinion that it was still in the wound. A repetition of the examination will be requisite to establish the position of the projectile, and to allow of its extraction, if possible, without serious in jury. The general state of Garibaldi's health is satisfactory, and it is believed that no important surgical operation will be required.

he meeting of the Corter has been fixed for the 1st of The Marquis of Duoro is the Government candidate for he Presidency of the Sepate. RUSSIA. The Government has discovered a central revolu-

tionary committee at Waysaw, under the presidency of General Mirroslawski. The principal aim of the committee appeared to be to collect regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes. Riections in Greece were fixed for the 10th of Novem

ber.

La France says that an inderstanding between France, England, and Russia, has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance for Europe, and that each Power wishes to respect the Treaty of 1856.

La Presse says that the departure of the French fleet for Greece has been cleaved by reason of the understanding come to by the three year Powers, who come to by the three great Powers, who have re-ved to apply the principle of non-intervention to Greece.

The Provisional Government of Greece, formed under the Presidency of Senator Bulgars, and other members of it, have given assurances to the representatives of the three great Powers, that the revolution is confined to

2) he British Minister in Ohina formally reports the steppage of its by the Chinese authorities, until the increased transit duty should be paid to release the teas so A gunboat was sent to Tan-Kan, which seized all the mandarin and war junks, and the custom-house officials, releasing at the same time all the teas detained. COMMERCIAL PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOON, Nov. 1.—Cotton.—The regular weekly coport was rwarded by the Nova Scotian, (intercepted off Osp Race)
STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market i
heavy, and prices still declining
Breadstuffs have a downward ten
Blebardeau Spance & Co. Highard. Athya. BRRADSTUFFS.—Breadstulls nave a downward tendency. Bichardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and Wakefield & Co., report: Flour quiet but steady. Wreat dull, and 1021 lower; red Western, 92010111, red Southern, 1020103 4d; white Wes'ern, 103 810113 3d; white Southern, 11201213d. Corn easier; mixed, 29s 3d 29s 9d; white, 30s 6d 28s.
PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef quiet but steady; Fork inactive and nominal. Bacon still decliping; and 6d 21s lower. Land firmer, and 1s higher. Tallow very dull, and 6d 21s lower; quoted 44 28.
PRODUCE—The Brokers: Circular reports Ashes quiet but steady; Pots 32s 9d, Pearls 33s 6d. Rosin firmer; common 27s 6d 28s. Spirits of Turpentine flat and nominal. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Bice quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Bice quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Bice quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Collessier; sake at 41s 28.
LONDON MARKETS—Barings' Circular reports. Breadstuffs first but quiet. Iron firm. Sugar quiet but 298 3d @ 29a 9d; white, 30a 6d m32s LONDON MARKETS.—Barings' Circular reports Breadstuffs flight but quiet. Iron firm. Sugar quiet but steady. Tea irmer; common Congou Is 1d. Coffee steady. Tea irmer; common Congou Is 1d. Coffee steady and unchanged. Bice inactive and drooping; Tallow dull at 47s 247s 3d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 125s. Rosin lisetive at 22s for common. If inseed heavy and Is lower. Lineaed cakes tending to advance. Lipseed Oil quiet at 41s o 41s o 31.

Groves & Todd report Beef inactive. Pork quiet.
Land quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES —Baring's Circular reports the market for American securities, very dull, but rallway

stocks and bonds are firm. If quotes Eric shares 37 % 0. 38 %; Illinois Centrals, 44 % 043 % discount; U.S. fives, 66 065; Massachusetts fives, 89; Maryland fives, 70; Prinsylvania fives, 80ak, 85a.67; do. bonds, 70. Consols closed on Friday at 93 % 093 % for money. Consols closed on Friday at 93% 693% for money.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, NOV.1, EVENING — Cotton.—The sales of cotton to day were 7,090, bales.—The market closed buoyant; and prices have advanced 2d for American over the late depressed quotations, and % 0% d for Surats. Special ators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

Receiving standy.—Provisions duil. Speculators and exporters took 4 too dates.

Breadstuffs teady. Provisions dull.

London, Nov. 1—The Stock Exchange has been closed to day, in consequence of the usual half-yearly balance of accounts at the Bank.

BAURE, October 30.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 1,000 bales. Market nominal. Stock, 45,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds, on the Slat of October, were firmer, having recovered from the depressing effect of the unexpected large advance of one per cent in the Bank's minimum of discount. There are rumors of a new losn, amounting to £2,000,000, being asked for by the Ottoman Government. The demand for discount is rather lighter. LATEST INTELLIGENCE, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
LISDON, October 27.—The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived here on the 25th instant from the Azores.
LONDON, NOW 22.—The Paris Bourse was closed on the lat instant.

There was no political news of importance to day.

The Globe mays that the English Cabinet will probably give expression to its views shortly, concerning the proceedings of the Alabama Extensive Defalcation in the New York Custom House. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—An extensive defalcation has been discovered in the custom house, and sixteen of the clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended on suspicion. The amount of the defalcation is variously stated at from a hundred and fifty thousand to a quarter of a million: It has been carried on by means of wrong entries, after which the books of record were destroyed to prevent a discovery of the frand.

The Alabama Seen. New York, Nov. 14—The bark Mary Bentley, from New Orleans, reports that on the 6th inst., in longitude 71.40, latitude 30.40, she saw a three masted steamor, psinted black, with a red bottom. She supposed her to be the Alabama. A gale was blowing, and both bark at deteamer were hove to. They parted at sunest. The stramer carried no flag or alguals to indicate her na. General McCleilan this morning. The hotel is quite

the Eries. The old stock rallied to 60; the preferred to General McCiellan in Trenton. HE IS SERENADED, AND DELIVERS A SPEECH. [Correspondence of the New York Heraid.] TERNTON, N. J., Nov. 18—Midnight.—The demonstra-tion in honor of General McClellan by the citizens of Trenten, postponed yesterday on account of the weather, Trenten, postgoned yesterday on account of the weather, took place last evening.

The General, with the exception of a drive this morning, kept him off entirely within doors. He has seen but few persons, not only on account of desiring rest and quiet after the fatigues of the past few days, but from attending to matters that would not admit of delay.

Last evening large crowds collected in and around the hotel, in hopes of seeing the General, notwithstanding it roined hard and the night was very disagreeable; but when they heard it was his wish to have the aff sir postgoned, they dispersed without a murmur, evidently not

poned, they dispersed without a murmur, evidently not wishing to force upon him anything that would prove annoying or uncomfortable. shnoying or uncomfortable.

As early as six c'clock the crowd began to assemble, and by seven the street in front of the State-street House was a perfect ism. Every window was occupied by the fair daughters of Trenton and the su rounding country. Oheers were called for and given over and over again with a hearty good will for Gen. McCliclian. All felt the inspiration of the moment, and that they were showing him their app colation of his great military talents, his unswerving patriotism, and his conduct as a man. During the afternoon a deputation of the citizens of Newark waited upon and were received by the General. A tody of one thousand were coming this evening with a band of music; but from some cause they gave up th At hine o'clock the Trenton Cornet Band arrived in

At zine o'clock the Trenton Ustraet bata service in front of the hotel, and opened the archads by performing most admirably, first, pot pourri from the opens of "Puriton," second, pot-pourri of national airs.

After the performance of the second piece, to the satisfaction of all present, Andrew Dutcher, Eq., ex. Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, came forward to introduce Ges. McClellan to the assembled multitude. As soon as the General appeared at the front of the hotel he was greeted with the most tumultuous applause. Obser followed cheer throughout the entire square, lades waved their handkerchiefs and joined in the applause. It was with the greatest difficulty toat any kind of order could be restored. When the cheering was but partially checked, Mr. Dutcher addressed the enthusiastic throng

SPEECH OF MR. DUTCHER.

MY FELLOW- CITIZENS :-- We have met to show ou respect for the late Commander of the Army of the Potemac. No words of mine can heighten your enthusi-aem or increaseour confidence and our admiration of Gea. McOlellan. Supersaced in the important and responsi-ble command he lately held, we still have the same confidence in the here of so many hard-fought battles we ever had. I cannot recount his services, and mention his many hard-fought battles; yet you will pardon me for alluding to at least two occasions upon which he saved our National Capital. In July, 1881, when, by the defeat our Nations Capital. In July 1001, when by the desiral and demoralization of our army, the capital was in danger, the President called him to command the Army of the Potomac. By his ability, skill, and indefatigability he reorganized the army and saved Washingt n and enabled the President to remain at the seat of Government. Again, in 1862, the same occurred. We shall also the control of the president of of the presiden ways feel that be has thus far saved our National Cap tal and preserved the Government. I now have the honor of introducing to you Major General George B. McClellen. lociellen. Mr. Dutcher was frequently interrupted by the chaers of the crowd for Gan. McClellan, and when his ntroduc-tion was over the noise became desfening, and it as sear-ed impossible to restore order. At last the General was

SPERCH OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN. My Friends—for I feel that you are all my friends—I stand before you, not as a maker of speeches, not as a stand before you, not as a maker of speeches, not as a politician, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose, and from the moment of my arrival I have received nothing but kindness. Although I appear before you as a strangor, I am not. I am not altogether unacquainted with your history. Your galiant soldiers were with me in every battle from the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Antistam; and here I bear witness to their devotion to the cause for which we are fighting. [Here the pproar compelled the General to cease for a few moments] I also have to speak of the ever faithful, ever true Taylor: the dashing and intropid Kearnymen who have given their lives for the mantenance of our Government. And thefore bidding you good night. I have this piece of advice to give you: Whils the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the verr is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality, and your rights as stitution, for your nationality, and your rights a

It was almost impossible for the General, after concluding his short and most appropriate speech, to return o the interior of the hotel. Every avenue was crowded o the interior of the notes, when a work a volume has contract to sufficiation, even the stairways.

After reaching his room the band performed a chorus from the opera of "Ernani," and the "McClellan Polka," composed by the leader of the band and dedicated to the General. Here the crowd called agits for the General in the most vociferous manner, when h appeared at his window and reiterated his former words. No such demonstration, political or otherwise was ever before witnessed in Trenton. It was a tribute to a true man, and one worthy of the gallant State of New Jersey and her citizens.

Here the ceremonics ended, and the crowd disperses. without noise or confusion, with three times three and stiger for General McClellan. There has been no more disfactory evidence to the General of respect and esteen

work of a few hours only, and not being the preparation of many days. He was evidently pleased. TORONTO C. W., Nov. 14.—The Bossia House, the argest hotel in Canada, was burned this morning. Several lives were lest, but the guests of the hotel were all saved. The loss was very heavy. The building was

The Specie Shipments by the Orizaba SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 — The treasure shipped by the steamer Orizatia was \$737,000 for New York, and \$462,000 for England. It was so stated in the despated to the Associated Press, as placed in the office here. A blunder occurred in the amounts during its transmission over the Pacific line.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 - Flour steady. Ohto extra, \$7.50. Wheat quiet at a decline of 2c. Corn steady. Whisky firm at 41c. Provisions dull. where here is the control of the con Exchange on New

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1862. There was no fluctuation in the price of gold 1314 being the ruling figure for buyers all day. The market was moderately active. Old demands were steady at 125. with no special movement. Seven-thirty treasury notes yesterday. Other Government securities were in fair demand.

Subscriptions to the national loan continue to improve

and the eagerness evinced by many of those who subscribe is a cheering "sign of the times" that the qualifications of the loan are being understood. From the in terior of the State, also, the progress is notably hand. some, and if the present state of affairs continues. Secretary Chase will have cause to praise the people of the loyal States for the substantial manner in which they are comir g forward to the relief of the General Government. Movements at the Stock Exchange were more lively to day, and with one or two exceptions, there was a slight improvement in prices. The better class of securities are very firmly held, and the general feeling is one of confidence. United States sixes sold % higher than yesterday's bid; a small lot of seven-thirties brought 104 M. 104 being bid for more; State fives were steady at 6; old city sixes were rather firm at 103%, the new fell off & ; Reading securities were weaker, 1836, falling off %; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold at 93%; North Pennsylvania Bailroad mortgage scrip at 78; blds for the tens of this company fell off 1% : Pennsylvania Bailroad first mortgages fell off 1/4; second mortgages rose 🔏 ; Flmira sevens, Schuylkill Mavigation sixes, and Lehigh Valley sixes were steady; Morris Canal preferred

rose %; Schuylkill Navigation and Susquehanna Canal inactive. Reading shares continue to decline, the lowest figure reached to day being 37%, a decline of %; they closed & better. Catawissa preferred sold at 14; the common vas active at 4. Little Schuylkill was steady, at 21%. Beaver Meadow at 53%. Elmira preferred at 32. Mine. bill at 48%. Camden & Amboy at 152. Norristown at 53. North Pennsylvania at 9%. Long Island failing off X. Passenger railways were rather dull; Fifth & Sixthstreet sold at 51%. Seventeenth & Nineteenth at 10%. Spruce & Pine fell off X. Girard College declined X. A. amall lot of Kensington Bank brought 66. Farmers' & Mechanics' 52. Corn Exchange sold at 30. Western at 63. Bank of Commerce at 61. The market closed steady.

2,500 shares changed hands, and \$66,000 in bonds. Drexel & Co. quote: Mesers. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, quote foreign exchange for the steamer Glasgow, from New York, as follows: ogne, 60 days sight......97 The exports of treasure from San Francisco, this year,

tober 1 to 17th..... .\$32,230,106 71 ... 32,761,887 72 Falling off this year \$531,279 01 Peterson's Detector for the 15th is out with a list of lity-five new counterfeits, a glance at which will save of the Detector. The statements of the banks of the three principalcities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the

privious ones, and the corresponding time of 1861, as

in to October 17th, were as follows:

follows: New York. November 8 ... \$176 700.517 \$165.459,654 31,092,770 27,396,678 Total.....\$286,959,020 \$225,349,112 225,871,282 157,810,439 New York, November 8.... \$38 791,768 Boston, November 10...... 7,978,850 Philadelphia, November 10... 5,524 621 8.124,125 4.768,487 Total \$52,299,239 ompares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1861, as follows: Nov. 3, 1862. Nov. 10, 1862. Nov. 11, 1961.

Losns.....\$73,218.552 \$14,280,389 \$63 319,343 \$9acie.... 7,863 817 7.978 850 7,812 939 Deposits.... 31 497.251 \$1.992 770 24.351 931 Giroulation... 7,816,743 8,124,125 6,572,711 The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, November 12, 1862, and since January 1: Week. Tons. fons. 8 562 269 830 278 392 224,763 1861..... 2,027 45,067 51,692 Increase..... 6,535 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia,

furing the week ending November 13, 1862, were as

 Fine.
 69

 Middlings
 7

 Rye.
 28

 Cer.demned
 266

 Total......13,928 The New York Evening Post of to-day says : The New York Exering Post of to-day says:

The stock market is unsettled and feverish to-day. The sgitating rumors from Washington, together with the stringency in money, depresses prices. The business in the speculative chartes was large, and towards the close there is a rally of 1 or cent. from the low points touched early in the day. The weakest of the reliways is Eric old stock, which fell to 59.

The market after the board was better, aspecially on

ticularly Michigan Central and Michigan guarantied.

Pacific Mail rose to 117%, against 116% last evening.

The list of railroad bonds shows a decline of 100 per cent. Eric bonds fell off 100 per cent. Unicago and Northwestern seconds declined 1%; Terre Haute bonds Northwestern seconds declined 14; Terre Haute come 24 284; Toledo and Wabach firsts 1; Fort Wayne 23 638; Toleco and Waban nests 1; both ward-bonds were firm at an advance of g per cent. Govern-nents are lower but not press d for sale; the seven-thity notes fell off to 103%; the coupon sixes of 1891 are quite steady at 103% 605%; The money market continues active at full legal rates. The raing figure for loans on call is 7 per cent, though in some quarters money may be had at 6. The banks re generally demanding 7 per cent., and lend in modeare generally demanding? per cent, and tend in mode-rate sums on y at that figure. Gold is dull at \$1 32 of 182%. Early in the day \$1.32% was paid, but the activity induced speculators to sell. The exchange market is extremely quiet at \$1.46 of 1.48% for first-class bills on London. Frances are quoted

The Western stocks have a steady appearance, par-

stock in store to well reduced, but the receipts continue for the season. Our city tauners are sulfar

PHILAOELPHIA HIDE MARKET—The Sace Leader Reporter, Nov. 12, says: The market to Oaracas and Busdos Ayres hides in first hands. 700 Porto Osbello, from a recent importation, have sold to New York parties at prices not made public, hide dealers are buying dry hides in other market.

we near sales of steer much as a on on the per page and calers are asking 0% of The association a ing as fast as received at the last maned figure inquiry is the best-fer light steer and cow bids.

CITYITEMS

A CAPITAL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, W.

invite the attention of our readers this morning to the

advertisements of Mr. Granville B. Halues, No. 1013

Markat atreet, above Tenth. The two leading apaciality

Market afreet, above rental.

advertised by him, Fiannels and Muslins, are step of the party of the step of the st

oniversal consumption, and we are satisfied that the

schedule of prices which he publishes is unusasing in

for the times. This is partly owing to the last in

for the times. This is presented before the presentality

prices were attained, and in a great measure, and prices were attained, and in a great measure, and only colors and only colors.

the system of " small profits and quick cales" to Tales

Mr. Raines has steadily adhered. No one chould in a

A FINE PHOTOGRAPHIC GROP OF Con-

picture referred to is a carte de visite, take a bab la

plain and vignette styles, and contains in placed by

deceased divine, formerly of this city. Enlarged and

powerful magnifying glass, the several figure and

ty to life the portraits of five children a velice

estures are seen to be absolutel; faultiens.

whole, it is a wonderful success in this difficult

artistic skill of this celebrated firm.

ladies of taste and inshion

of Photography, and reflects additional creations.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF BONNEYS, - Nostra

Wood & Cary's elegant display of Milling 1 her

one of the most attractive features of that splendill say

ness ayenue, and the novelties in it, in the day of the

con French Felton Bonnets, beautiful Misses II at

styles of Beaver Bonnets, and a hundred ciber butterly

things, are now a standing topic of conversation among

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIN.

GUTEKUNST -Mr. F. Gutekuast, proprietor of the bette

tiful ground-floor Photographic Galtery, Not 194 and

706 Arch street, has this week taken a large analysis

Photographs in the splendid "Imperial" 3(27) 30 mg

which we observed some of the finest untenched plate.

that we have ever seen. One of the chief secrets of m

Q.'s great success, in producing the fluest sictors to

rectly from the negative, consists in his being the wayn.

acturer of all his own materials, being a thorough

chemist, and having made a number of valuable tin

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHIS

The most attractive stock of fine ready made Clothic.

of fashionable garments now offered by Married

Somers & Son, Fo. 625 Chestnut street, under Ligge

Hall. This is one of the oldest and most successful dis-

houses in this city, and the addition of this ready made

overies not known to the profession generally.

capacious show windows, No. 725 Chesteut stros-

DREN. We were resterday shown the flored from the

ture of children, at the Photographic Galleries of the

Broadbent & Co., that we have ever examined

of purchasing those articles without first stamme

dock in store is wen request, our city fauners are sufficient for the ceason. Our city fauners are sufficiently prishly at quoted rates

PHILADELPHIA HIDE MARKET—The Note 446

PHILADELPHIA HIDE MARKET The Market fauners.

Nov. 12. 8838: The market fauners.

aide deal rs are buying dry hides in other markets, and many of them are putting them out on their own account to be tanned. Tanners are coming forward, and by liberally to stock their yards.

The demand for green salted hides has been large. We hear sales of steer hides at 8% of % c per plant.

The desired are asking 9% c The Association are said.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 14 [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.] | Reported by B. S. SLAXMAKER, FRIIA. Exchange.]
| FIRST BOARD. | 100 Catawissa R cash 4 | 50 Reading R ... 53 37 ½
| 250 do ... 37 ½
| 250 do ... 37 ½
| 250 do ... cash 37 ½
| 28 Norristown R ... 53 | 100 do ... cash 37 ½
| 4 Cam & Amb R ... 152 | 100 do ... 37 3.18 16 100 do ... 37 3.18 16 160 do ... 152 | 100 do ... 37 3.18 16 160 do ... 152 | 100 do ... 37 3.18 16 160 do ... 152 | 100 do ... 37 3.18 16 160 do ... 152 | 100 do ... 37 3.18 16 160 do ... 152 | 100 do ... 152 | 4 Cam & Amb R ... 152 100 do ... 37 8-16 10 do ... 152 400 U S 7-30 I N Ed 102 1000 Perna 58 ... 96 1000 do ... End 103 8000 do ... 96 15000 Reading 68, 761 ... 99 2000 Usy 68, new ... 106 22 Cate viss B Pref. 14 2000 City 68, new ... 106 22 Cate viss B Pref. 14 2000 U S 7-30 U S 1 Fort Mos Bt 24 56 50 1000 U S 1 Fort Mos Bt 24 50 1000 U S 1 Fort Mos Bt 24 do K 8 0 ... 103% 51 Far & Mec Bk.24s 57 4 Morris Canal efd. 125 % 25 17th & 19th R... 10 1/2 5 17th & 19th R.. 9 Far & Mech Bt. 62

2 do...... 52 50 Catawissa R..... 4 COO Penna 5s...... 96 | BECOND BOARD. GLOSING PRIORS—SIMADY.

Bid. Asked | Bid. Asked | Bid. Asked | U. B. 68 cpns '81 103 \(\) 103 \(\) Catawissa B... 8\(\) 0. 97d. 14

American Gold .131 \(\) 103 \(\) Beaver Mead R. 57

Phila 68. old .103 \(\) 103 \(\) Minchill R... 49

Do new .106 106 \(\) Harrisburg B...

Alleg co 68 B... 47

Carre 58 C. 24

U. Labteh Nay 68 Long Island B. 21% 22
De bonds..... Do bonds.... Spruce-street B 15 x 16 Chestnut et B. 48 49 Do prid 10s.125 Do 6s'76.... Arch-street B., 26 V Schuyl Nav.... 43 Do prid.... 14 Do 6s '82... 69 a E..... 18 k pr/d... 32 7e 1st m. 99

n arrival at \$5 50 4 bbl. Corn Meal o

prices unchanged. A lot of short-weight Adamanting sold for shipment at 20c per lb.

OOAL.—There is a good demand lot shipment and

for Tisce, cash and time.

COTTON —The market is nearly bare of stock, and it is held firmly. Sales of 280 bales Uplands at 61% 663% for middlings and 64.665 for good middling quality cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—All kinds are held with increased frames.

cressed firmness. Scda Ash sells at 363%c. Optim is scarce, and held at \$2 5 cash. The last sale of Jamaica Logwood was at \$22 \$2 to . Quinine is selling at \$2 50, and Indigo at from \$1.500.275, the latter for Bengal. 137 tons Sal. Soda are reported at 3c cash.

FEATHERS are firm, with sales of good Western at

13页450 学 的。 FISH.—There is a good demand for Mackerel, and the advance in prices has been well maintained, with sales of

prices have advanced; sales of Bunch at \$4.04 10, and Lisyers at \$4.15 per box. Half and quarter boxes sell in proportion. An invoice of Oranges sold at \$4.50 Lemons are held at \$3.50 per box, and 1,000 boxes Figs sold on private terms. Domestic Fruit.—There is rather more

private terms. Domestic Fruit—There is rather more doing. Green Apples sell at \$1.25@3 per bbl for Pennsylvania and choice New York. There are but few Dried Apples or Peaches coming forward. Oranberries se.l at

Apples or Peaches coming forward. Oranberries se.1 at \$8.010 per bbl.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are very dull. We quote Flour at 3s 3d; Grain at 10.012d; and heavy goods at 36.040s. There is no vessel on the berth for London Two barks were taken at 9s for Petroleum, but shippers now recuse this rate. To New Orleans a brig of 275 tons was chartered out and back at \$4.400, and Reavon packets.

now reluse this rate. To New Orleans a brig of 275 tons was chartered out and back at \$4,400, and Boscon packets are taking goods at previous rates. Coal freights are steady at \$2.40 to Boston; \$2.15.02.25 to Providence; and \$1.600.1.70 to New York.

GINSEAG is scarce; 2,000 lbs crude sold on private forms.

terms.
GUANO.—The season is over and the sales limited.
HEMP is very quiet, owing to the high views c

iolder. HIDE's are firm. An import of 5,000 Laguarra and

Porto Cabello, just arrived, runsin unsold.
HOPS are held with increased firmings, and there is a letter demand, for the first-sort Eastern and Western at

HAT is firmer, and selling at 602085c the 100 lbs, as in

quality.
LUMBER —There is a fair business doing for the season, with sales of white and yellow Pine Boards at \$14017 \$\pi\$ M. Laths sell as last quoted.
MOLASSES.—The market is quiet, there being yearly with hearing which to grow to a price of the pricess are steady.

MOLASSES.—The market is quiet, there being very little stock here in which to operate. Prices are steady. Seles by auction of a lot of New Orleans at 36c cash. NAVAL STOEES are held with more firmness, and there is very little deing Sales of common and low grade No. 1 Rosin at \$16020 \$P bil. Pricess of Tar and Pitch remain as last quoted. Spirits Turpentine is scarce, and sales in lots at \$2.70 \$P\$ gallon cach.

OILS—There is a good demand for Linseed Oil, and pitces have advanced 2030 \$P\$ gallon, with sales at \$1.220 1,25 \$P\$ gallon cash. Lard Oil is also firmer; sales of \$100 \$P\$. Prices of Fish Oils are very firm, with a steady store demand. The excitement in Petroleum still; continues, and prices rule ir regulariy. Sales of crude at 250220, and refined at

regularly. Sales of crude at 25@280, and refined at

PLASTER is firmly held; a cargo of soft sold at \$3 \$

BIOE —There is but little stock here; sales of Baugoon

t 7% 07% cash.

BALT—Prices are very firm, and there have been no

and holders are rather firmer; sales comprise 2 800 bushs in lots, at \$6.06 25, including some uncleaned for export on private terms. Timothy ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.25. The demand for Flaxesed is rather better, with sales at

would,—There is a good demand out this staple; and prices of all descriptions are tending supward. Sales comprise about 180,000 lbs., including common to quarter blood, at 70,072c; the at 74,076c, and fine at 05c comprise below the comprise about 180,000 lbs., including common to quarter blood, at 70,072c; the at 74,076c, and fine at 05c comprise the comprise the common tending tending the common tending tending

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—
The Shoe and Leather Reporter, November 13, says: A satisfactory business has been realized in the shoe market since our last review. The near-by trade is gradually lelling off, although many buyers are still in twus to claim the attention of dealers. Orders from the western part of the State, Ohio, and Kentucky, are numerous, and the call for all descriptions of heavy ren and boys' wear is in excess of the supply.

There has been an active demand for city made work, all the manufacturer buying extern a diverge.

all the manufacturers having orders in advance. A considerable number of establishments, who have been largely engaged in army work, have returned to the resular trade, and find a ready sale for all the shoes which they can make.

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER MARKET .- The Shoe

are also taken quite freely at mastly the same prices; the

Fifth et B..... 51
Do bonds....
Girard Col B... 25 Do 68.....85 Do 10s....102 in this city, in our judgment, is the epleaded assortional Weekly Review of the Markets.

clothing feature has rendered their establishment stars. PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1862. tially different from any other in the Gty. Geogle The business of the past week has been light, and for can either be accommodated with sain really make. nost of the articles of produce prices are without much if they prefer it, they can select the materials and har change. Bark is steady. Breadstuffs are held firmly, them made up to order, in the best style, and a but without much activity in the demand to note. Ootton is somewhat unsettled. Coffee is firmer, and prices CHOICE NEW CONFECTIONS FOR THE S. on the advance. In Drugs and Dyes there is very little -Mr. A. L. Vansant has now fresh and templing Julie doing, and prices are unchanged. Fish are in better demand, and for Mackerel prices are tending upward. counters a rich display of all the finest Friches American Confections—delicions bombons, (254) The stock of foreign Fruit is light, and prices firm; do vanilla chocolates, rich and rarely-assorted Milliand nestic is dull. Hemp and Hides are nuchanged. Iron is 25 and 50 cents per pound), taffies of all flavore to prettled and high. Lead is scarce and high. Lumber is served fruits, French Nauget, Portuguess heath, and anchaeged. Naval Stores are scarce and high Oils of all kinds are tending upward, and Linseed has advanced 20 fine sweet foreign and domestic grapes and posterio 3c W gall. Provisions are very quiet, and prices unsettled. THE SEASON AND ITS WANTS .- The Rice and Salt are unchanged, the latter continues very high. Cloverseed is firmer, and there is more doing reason of all others when good, thick Weder total Flaxseed is wanted. Tallow is steady, and prices about Flannel and Cassimere Over-shirts, and all kinds of the the same as last quoted. The stock of Tobacco is very class Gents ' Furnishing Goods, are to deman, 1: light, and prices well maintained. Wool is advancing. largest and most select stock of these descable and to and in demand. In Dry Goods there is a fair busines readers will find at the popular old shad of if I. doing for the season, and prices steadily on the advance. Arrison, Nos 1 and 3 North Sixth street, first decades The FLOUB market is firmer, and rather more active, with a reduced stock on sale, mostly mixed lots, which are not much inquired for, and the transactions only reach Market, (formerly J. Burr Moore's.) In add days general stock of these goods, be has now in size a6.600 bbls at \$6.18% a6 50 for superfine, \$ extras \$7 2507 75 for extra family, and \$8 2508.75 for

Dressing Gowns in this city His new pathon of ancy brands, chiefly Ohio, as in quality. The receipts continue light, and the demand both for shipment and home use good at the above figures. By Flour is selling also, are coming much in vogue. LADIES' FANCY FURS .- The largest a most desirable stock to select from, of Lice to at \$8.50 \$ bbl, and Brandywine at \$1 \$ bbl, and but Furs, offered in this city, is that of Messra, Charles on ittle offering.

WHEAT.—There is more demand, and prices are rather better, with sales of 50,000 bus good and prime
Pennsylvania and Western red in store at 145.09 1483. ford & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Chestnet stead nate to Continental Hotel. Their preparations to meet a wants of the public in this department were made at h Pennsylvania do affoat 147@149c: amber a: 153: most magnificent scale. Their prices, also, at the life life and Southern at 150\(\pi\)152c; white ranges at 150\(\pi\)175c.

By e is less active, with rmail sales of Pennsylvanta at 96
\[
\pi\)98c, and Southern at 90\(\pi\)90\(\pi\)07 bu. Oorn is quiet,
with sales of 20,0.0 bus yellow at 73\(\pi\)74c afloat and in below the usual rates. MESSRS. E. G. WHITMAN & Co. . Costs with sales of 20.0.0 bits 7-thow is 1000/18. In the store, and inferior at 700722. Oats are steady; 18 000 bits sold at 42c for heavy Delaware, and 41043c for Pennsylvania. 12.000 bits Barley sold to arrive at 1400150c By bit, morthy at the latter rate for prime.

PROVISIONS.—There has been very little doing in TIONS -There is nothing more universal; initial to the palates of sensible people, nor more healthful same made of pure materials, than properly-made emissions, such as are manufactured and sold by Mosers E. 9. PROVISIONS.—There has been very little doing in Pork, and only some 300 barrels were disposed of at \$13.26 \$\pm\$ bbl. There is a steady demand for Mess Beef for army stores. City-packed is selling at \$13.015, and country at \$12 cash; 3 000 tierces, Alburger's, sold on private terms. Bacon.—There is very little doing; sales of Hems at \$2 11c for plain and fancy cured; Sives 6 ac \$2, and Shoulders at \$4.25 \$0.54 \$0.000. Lard.—The short-bere-Whitman & Co. Chestnut street, below Funth act door to Adams & Co.'s Express. They have recently sided a number of choice new things, in the Pay of an

sorted sugar-plums, sweet roasted almonds, rich show late preparations, and cream candies coverties, which we should like to see liberally introduced in every we mend continues good, and prices are firm at the advance; sales of colid-packed at 14 \(\pi_20\)c; roli 16 \(\pi_20\)c, and Ohio at 18 \(\pi_20\)c \(\phi_1\) ib. Cheese is firm at 10 \(\pi_10\)c \(\phi_1\) ib. Eggs are scarce, and worth 200 per dozen.

METALS.—The advance in Pig Iron has been well PURE OLD PORT FOR MEDICINAL PUREGES. Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, int and Tenth streets, has now in store a perfect our genuine old article of Port Wine, expressly simplific predicinal purposes, to which we invite the streets of

maintained, with sales of 2000 tons, mostly No. 1, at \$30 of \$31 \$\pi\$ ton, and No. 2 \$29, cash and time. In Socted Pig we hear of no sales. A sale of old R iliroad bars was made at \$33, cash, now held higher. Lead 3 602, pigs Galena sold, part last week, at 3 \$20, cash. Copper is steady, and yellow motal is in fair demand at 270, 6 mos. In English Sheathing nothing doing. our readers. This wine is highly recommended by an first physiciang. n English Sheathing nothing Going.

BABK —The receipts and stocks are very light, but LIGHT FOR THE MILLION. We have already as demand is good, with further sales of 60 hids. Ist No. at 836.60037 IP ton. Tenners' Bark is stoady at had occasion to speak in approving terms of the lateltable lamps manufactured and sold by Messes Willen Co . No. 15 North Eighth street, corner of Frank BEESWAX is steady, with small sales of yellow at 40 being the best, safest, most ornamental, and a man CANDLES—Sperm and Tallow Cardles are firm, and portable light in use. In addition to these now in store a capital assortment of Pritarial unusually mederate prices.

home use, and the miners and dealers cannot supply the orders that are coming in. The inquiry for home consumption is better, and prices are tending unward.

COFFEE—There is very little arriving, and the stock in first hands is nearly exhausted; sales of 900 bags at 20% o 32c for Rio; 30 w31c for Laguayra; and 26 o 27% c for Triace, cash and time. MESSES. CHARLES OAKFORD & Son. the Continental Hotel, have, in adeision to hatter did stocks of Lacies' Furs and Gents Hats and S splendid assortment of Military Furnishing Good ficers in the Army and Navy. Persons pesiring to obtain beautiful. tographs, Cartes de Visite, &c., faltitul se o hiet and handsome in execution, should sall at The GALLERY, 820 Arch street. At this establishment tool are spared the trouble of ascending several fights

stairs, as the skylight is on the first foor. MATERIALS FOR PAPER MAKING.-The carcity of cotton is putting up the price of paper element ly, and the question of finding substitutes for racialist ly discussed. Paper can be made of very in the advance in prices has been well maintained, with sales of 2,500 bbls from the wherf on terms kept private; the store quotations are \$12,013 for No. 1, \$8,09 for No. 2, \$5.50 for medium, and \$6,06 50 for large \$2. Codfish are scarce, and held at 42,04%; 700 quintals sold at the former figure. Pickled Herring range from \$1,50 to 250 \$2 bbl. An invoice of Eastport sold on terms kept private. FEUIT.—There is a good demand for Raisins, and prices have advanced; calcs of Bunch at \$4,04 and lavers at \$4 15 per hox. Half and onarter boxes sell in stances. The soft, velvety rice paper on which the 's' nese paintings of flowers, birds, insects, and club-insi female beauties are made, is produced from the seas? a hardy leguminous plant which grows abundand in the marehy plains of Bengal and about the lakes of Cacuita. The Japanese use the inner back of four or his species of trees, and make paper of all qualities, from the hinnest and finest to the heavier sorts which are used in clothing, and can hardly be told from silken or walks stuffs. This material looks tolerably well; but it would cut a sorry figure, either in respect to wear or appearance, along side of the substantial woolen goods used in miking the elegant garments that are sold at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Reckhill & Wilson, Nos. 303 and 806

Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE MYSTERY OF ADVERTISING.-TO DU uncophisticated self the placards and signs that meet our eyes in cities are somewhat bewildering; for example 5 captain advertises to-day for "men to fill up a compar intended for the Bay defences; will have store and ball to sleep upon." Now, it strikes us this is to same even for this climate. In the days of the logt sities "? know persons were put upon stoves to sleep, but we have see the inducement now. Another part; puts up a last transparency in his window to this effect-" Faring Supplied." Startling in the extreme! We thought in ginia monopolized that business. In Charles Stakes last Clothing Store, under the "Continental," we not be card with these words: "Gentlemen's Farnishies " partment." Now, are gentlemen furnished here ul could I, a military man, get 100 men for my ample. and all gentlemen? or do I bring the recruits in the rise

and he, by putting the furniture on them make them all tlemen? These things need explanation. MANY WHO SEE THE WORD VATICAN 10: understand its import. It is a pile of buildings a space 1,200 feet in length and 1,000 in breakth of 19 of barbarous Nero Early in the 16th century the Bell of Bome erected there a humble dwelling. This halfest added to by one Pope after another, until it is now, of the most spacious and magnificent palaces, stocked Fit paintings, statues, books, and antiquities of the rare kind. It bears no resemblance, however, to the 1152 moth Clothing Hall of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Caestal street. Philadelphia.

McClellan's Safeguard. - A beautiful SALT.—Prices are very many continues good, or the arrivals or sales this week.
SEEDS — The demand for Oloverseed continues good, see the firmer: sales comprise 2 800 bush. specimen of the Soldier's Medicated Safeguard, intent on exhibition, in the window of Mr. W. F. Warburton 4:0 Chestnut street. It is gotten up in an slegant an THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS CADETS. WE

The demand for Flaxesed is rather better, with sales at \$2.60.275 \$\psi\$ bushel SUGAR —The market continues very firm, and the stocks light; sales of 500 bhds Ouba and New Orleans at 10% \$011% c, on time; 225 hhds of the latter sold by auction at 10% \$011% c, cash.

SPIBITS continue firm and on the advance, with small sales of Brandy and Gin. N. E. Burn is selling at 526 \$50, generally held higher. Whisky is firm, and the offerings are light. Sales of Ohio bhs at 39040c, and drudge at 38c \$\psi\$ gallon.

TALLOW, is unchanged. Sales of city-rendered at 11% c, and country, 10% o \$\psi\$ h. sincerely unite with the Cadets whose card so justly, 325 with so much tenderness, deplores the fall of a pairist at dear to us as he was well known; whose deep singleand flowing com tesy, benevolence, and force of charawe can never forget. Captain Courtland Sanuders ? most admired, as well as loved, by those who knew him We, "The Saunders Oadets," unanimously resulted TALLOW, is unchanged: Bales of city-rendered at 11%c, and country, 10%c of h.

TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in any kind, and the stock of Kentucky Leaf is nearly exhausted. Prices of manufactured continue high, with sales at from 250000 of h.

WOOL.—There is a good demand for this staple, and

adopting the entire name of our founder, henceforth take as our title, "The Courtland Saunders Cadets." Admiration, gratitude, and cherished memories, of one "loved and lamented," suggest this change.

Courtland Saunders. A. M., author of the New System of the New System. of Latin Paradigms, was a profound scholar, an affic disciplinarian, and an impressive lecturer. He was ! his varied intercourse, pre-eminently s gentleman, fined in his tastes, graceful, kind, attentive. He was a true type of the American patriot, loving his vernmen tmore than life; and as the Captain, in Corn Exchange Regiment, of a brave company col posed of his neighbors, and raised by himself, fell m tally wounded in an advance upon the enemy after battle of Antietam. Above all, he was a sincere Christiel of very remarkable faith, charity, and truth, one who whole life, indeed, had been as beautiful as his death f glorious, whom none knew but to love, none name but praise. Two years before his death, in suticipati the war, he introduced military instruction into our stitute, and organized our battalion, which has alrest sent ten thoroughly disciplined cadets to the field, which is now larger than at any previous time: So the being dead yet speaketh." We are amazed at what he accomplished, under twenty two years of age, in

half of literature, of his country, of religion, and of our In grateful commemoration of our accomplished be selves in particular. PHILADELPHIA LEATHER MARKET.—The shoes and Leather Reporter. Nov. 13th, says: There has been an active business done in leather during the week; the home trade have operated freely and we notice a large request from other markets. Prices in all cases have been firmly maintained with an advancing tendency.

SLAUGHTER—SOLE.—A constant demand has been realized for the middle and lighter weights of rough country; strictly prime lots are selling readily at 33c and as it runs at 220324 c for the best. The heavy weights really at the runs at runs at 220324 c for the best. factor, and in order to advance ourselves in mil knowledge, we resolve to have a public drill of our b talion, conducted on his own plan, at 4 o'clock k of every Thursday, at Saunders Institute, Market and Thirty-ninth streets, Philadelphia. ALFRED DRIVER, Captain Communication (Attest,) N. B. BBOWNE, Jr., Acting Adicted