J. T. DELACROIX, civites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in 250 PCS. BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, nedium, and low grade Ingrain, Venetian, Hall, and mair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8.2m A BOH-STREET CARPET WARE-OLDDEN & RIOKNER. TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET, -cre sof resident their FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO CARPETINGS,

ambreolug all the new styles, which they are offering at FOR CASH. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. MADDING! WADDING WADDING TWINES, WICKING,

CABPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, INSTORE. And for SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS, go. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

MARNS, BATTS, AND CARPET CHAIN. The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Linen, and Woolen.

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn—Nos. from 5 to 20. 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 100.000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 cts per lb.

1,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton and Linen. And a congraf assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE. No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Corner of New St.)

At lam moisly in the Yarn business, I am prepared to
sithe above goods lower than any other house in this R. T. WHITE. VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-UHAIN. 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. 500 Ooils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotile, Soverlet Yarn, Bed Oords, Wash Lines, and said so Goods in the above line, for sale by

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FANOY BASKETS, WALL SORUR, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats. Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and OLOTHES PINS, Thour and table oil cloths, 80250L, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS,

Fige Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. Strappers wigiting the city are invited to look through dis Istablishment, which is the largest of the kind in

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LOOKING GLASSES. AMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS, FIRE ENGRAVINGS, PIOTURN AND PORTRAIT WRAMMS. PROTOGRAPH FRAMES, PROTOGRAPH ALBUMB, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND OLOUKS.
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GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON, Ho. 396 CHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

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FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRIOUS.

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VOL. 6.-NO. 91.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

(Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

SHAWLS.

A complete assortment of

WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

Of the following well-known makes:

MIDDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET, PEACE DALE, &c.

BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE;

STELLA: AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE,

To which we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-

N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

FIFTH STREETS,

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.

T. B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G. BOMGARDNER.

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOOK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction,

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

DRESS GOODS in great variety,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

CHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

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RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET;

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS.

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkis.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

JOHNES. BERRY, & Co.,

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537 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTURE AND JOBBERS OF

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Goods will find our Stock large

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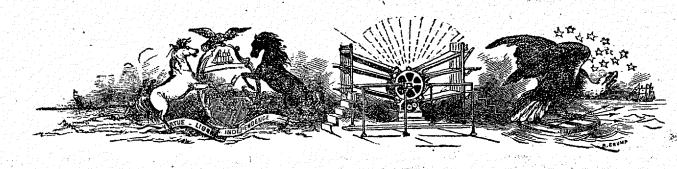
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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

CLARK'S RUSH & KURTZ.

ONE DOLLAR STORE, FORMERLY BUNN, MAIGUEL, & CO. 602 CHESTNUT STREET No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Bilver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EAOH. The same goods are sold at other places from \$2 to \$8 each:

VOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Ladies Sots, new and beautiful styles, Do. Pins,
Do. Ear Bings,
Do. Sleeve Buttons,
Do. Guard Chain,
Do. Neck do
Do. Gold Thimbies,
Do. Finger Bings

Finger Bings,
Pencils,
Pens with case,
Bracelets,
Medallions, Charms, Pearl Port Monnaies, morocco do. Wire do do. Purses, Card Cases. Do. Oard Cases.
Infant's Armlets,
Do. Rock Chaius.
Gents' Vest Chaius.
Gents' Vest Chaius, do. do.
Do. Bleeve Buttons, do. do.
Do. Bluds,
Do. Go. do.
Do. Ping,
Do. Go. do.
Do. Boarf Pina,
Do. Go.
Do. Boarf Rings,
Do. Do.
Do. Finger Bings,
Do. Do.
Penell, revolving,
Do. Tooth Piok,
Do.
Do. Watch Kays,
Do. Chain Hooks,
Do. Ohain Charms,
Do. Pocket Books,
Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnaies, &c.
SILVER PLATED WABE.
YOUR CHOILE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Setts of Table Spoons,
Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,
Do. Naphin Rings,
Knife and Fork,
Goblets,
Cups,

Oream Cups, Syrup Cups, Butter Dishes

Selt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARHOLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTIUE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and all Gold Jewelry, together with an assertment of heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will dely competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not Remember GLARK'S.

ONE DOLLAR STORE, noil 2m 602 CHESTRUT Street. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S

TERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE AND PRICE, Suitable for the season.

OVERUOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS, In great variety.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

> CPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

MINE READY-MADE CLOTHING Low Figures. In certain classes C. SOMERS & SON. No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of

FINE CLOTHING. Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to xamine before purchasing elsewhere. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL OLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET. I am fully prepared for the FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN,

Having just received a complete assortment of TRUE BLUES, Velvet Beavers...... 8 00 to 6.00. Esquimaux Beavers. 3.75 to 8.00.
Tricot Beavers. 2.00 to 5.00.
Fancy Coatings. 1.75 to 6.00. OLOTHS, all colors and prices. Also, a heavy mock of splendid CASSIMERES, PLAIN and FANOY VELVETS, &c.. &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

SWORDS, RIFLES,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS.

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No. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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TABLE CUTLERY;

ARMY KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON

IN THE MARKET.

CAST-STEEL FORKS.

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WE INVITE THE ATTEN-

CARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, at BINGWALT & BEOWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH

Street, below Chestont.

SILK AND FANTLE & Co.,

1025-2m No. 325 MARKET ST.

WORMAN & ELY,

Also, the BEST and CHEAPEST

THE ARMY!

HALL STOCK

FANCY DRY GOODS. Have now opened an entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IM ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS. Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and collect the attention of the Trade. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. " HULLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

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

PIANOS. THE FINEST ASSORTANOS from \$150 to \$400.
Also, PRINGE'S World-renowned MELODEONS and
HARMONIUMS, for cash, at a great reduction, or in
small monthly installments. JAMES BELLAK, 279 and
281 South FIFTH Street, above Spruce.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS E M P O B I U M, No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA! tell-foly CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD, NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Have now open a large new stock of CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE. 350
Deliver of the sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
No. 107 South WATER Street. IQUEURS.-50 cases assorted Liqueurs, just received per ship Vandalla, from Bor deaux, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 & 204 South FRONT Street.

The Press

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

Foreign Summary. Those who are interested in the future of Italy may like to learn that Napoleon's final decision is to continue his support of the Pope, in Rome, without any territorial power save in that city and a small circle around it, and Civita Vecchia as a port. This would recognize the possession, by Victor Emmanuel, of what used to be marked on the map as "States of the Church," but on the condition that Rome shall remain the seat of the Pontificate, and not be claimed as capital of the Kingdom of Italy. Thus, Victor Emmanuel would rule over the whole of Italy, except Rome and Venetia, and, before long, most probably, Austria would be disposed to part with Venetia, for pecuniary and other considerations, and thus Italy would virtually be free from Alps to Appenines. To all appearance, it will be Italy, to satisfy conflicting interests. Rome being out of the question, for the present, the choice would seem to be between Milan, Florence, Turin, and Naples-none of which are

sufficiently central. That, however, is not very important-London, largest of European cities, is situated in the south of England Edinburgh and Dublin are on the east coasts of Scotland and Ireland; Paris and St. Petersburg on the north of France and Russia, and so on with other capitals. It is expected that in a short time, Prince Humbert, the King of Italy's eldest son, will govern Naples as of the son of the postmester. The other two are named Vicercy, provided that the war against the latter the correspondents of the Philadelphia Press and brigands, who are the scourge of what was New York Herald. Besides these defences, the whole city the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, be sucessful. Had the conduct of this war been entrusted to Garibaldi, the brigands would probably have been routed, and destroyed or dispersed long ere this. The health of Garibaldi is stated to be most precarious, and it is doubtful whether amputation of his wounded leg above the ankle will not be necessary to

preserve his life. The King of Sweden, keeping pace with the growing demands of most European peoples, and probably influenced by the liberal example of his neighbor, the Emperor of Russia, announces reduction of the national expenditures, the amelioration of the judicial system, the substitution of conscription for voluntary enlistment in the army, and general though gradual reform in various administrative departments.

The King of Prussia pursues the uneven tenor of his way. Like Louis the Fourteenth, of France, he is occupied by the idea that he is the State—that his personal will ought to be superior to Law and Constitution. He sets | that the road can be put in running order in ninety aside the decision of his Parliament with a easy coolness which would do credit to the nonchalance of Robert Macaire, and, while he sets the law at defiance, and treats the Constitution as mere waste paper, evidently thinks himself a very ill-used man. It is his boast that he "reigns by the grace of God," and that he is to be tried only by his own conscience. He stands almost alone. His own son, and probable successor, has deserted him, and he remains the King opposed to the whole Prussian nation. It is about time for the people whom he misgoverns to send him to keep company with Otho of Greece, Francis of Austria, and the deposed rulers of

Tuscany, Modens, and Parma.

The French Government has given the strongest assurance to Spain that it has no in-____ion of making Mexico a French colony, It is stated, metale barngen e Globe and other semi-official organs of Lord Palmerston, that Lord Lyons took no special instructions to Washington, and that there is not the slightest prospect or intention of interfering, in any way, in the American contest. Mr. Spence, the Liverpool pamphleteer and polite letter-writer extraordinary of the Times. has started a new idea, viz.: that "the State of Virginia was acknowledged by England as an independent sovereign community before the great majority of the Northern States had any existence; that when the independence of the Colonies was acknowledged, of which she was the oldest and the chief, they were not acknowledged as provinces of a Union, but each of them severally and distinctly as independent communities," and that Virginia never lost this independence, never was conquered, and never abdicated "that sovereignty of her people and lapsed into a province." Against these startling assertions that the independence of the thirteen United States, as a body, and not as distinct provinces, was acknowledged by England in the treaty of 1782-'S, and that England took a strange way of acknowledging the independent sovereign community of Virginia, inasmuch as with scarcely any interregnum, from the first set-

tlement, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, until the flight of Lord Dunmore, in the summer of 1776, that province was always ruled by an English governor. The distress among the Lancashire operatives had so much increased that, by Christmas, 1,000,000 of them will be supported wholly out of the poor-rates. The Interrational Exhibition, which was scarcely equal to its predecessor, the World's Fair of 1841. has closed, and will be reopened for one day in January, when the Prince of Wales, immeliately before his marriage, is to distribute the prizes. His mother had returned to England from Germany, in comparatively good health and spirits, and the rumor of her intending to abdicate in favor of her son is treated as a palpable canard. She is just as likely to mary again as to abandon her sceptre. Those who knew Sheridan Knowles in

this country, in 1834-5, may regret to learn that he is suffering from severe and, it is apprehended, dangerous illness. He was staring for some time at Matlack, in Derbyshire; but, on account of increasing debility, was removed to Torquay, in Devonshire, a marine seclusion which, from its genial climate, is considered the Montpelier of England. Mr. Knowles is in his seventy-ninth year, and having been horn on May 12th, 1784, is five months older having been granted him in 1847, and the nightly fees for performing his plays yielding him a considerably larger income. Soon after he was pensioned, he became a Dissenting Minister, in which capacity he preached strongly against the stage, though, with palpable inconsistency, he contiqued to receive large annual emoluments

from his owa plays-so difficult is it, at times, to make theory and practice assimilate. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of the public to cur large and very superior stock of
STOVES, HEATERS, AND RANGES,
which are put at prices to suit all. We have the Large Oven Cooking Stoves, Boyal and Prince Royal; together with the Wellington, a new cook stove, with large fire-box and spacions oven. The Fuel-Saver Cook, with warm closet, tin roaster, and a reservoir for hot water. Cook Stoves with water backs, affording an ample supply of hot water for the bath room and other purposes, both for city and country use. The Amazon Cook, with capacity for cooking for one hundred persons; Parlor Cook, for wood or coal. A great variety of improved and beautiful patterns of Parlor Stoves, for both wood and coal; among which will be found the Fiery Star, Silver's Air-Tight, Gas-Burning Bases, (all sizes, from 9 to 16 inches,) Vesper, Violet, open and close front; Frankin Stoves, Portable Grates, for anthracite and bituminous coal, New Egg, Golden Egg. In addition to these will be found, Thomson's London Kitchener, or European Range; Philadelphia and Fire-Side Ranges; Locunotive, Torrid and Egg Heaters; Low-Down Grates, Fire-Board and Illuminating Stoves, by which the parlors are made pleasant and cheerful.

NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH,

COARD PRINTING Neat and Cheap. to fulfil their foolish contract with snit,

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Special Correspondence of The Press. NASHVILLE, Nov. 11, 1862.

The forts in Nashville are the most complete of the king in the country. "Fort Negley," situated on St. Cloud Hill, is the nasterpiece, and was constructed almost entirely by egroes, under the engineership of Captain Morton, a Philadelphian. The work covers nearly twelve acres subterranean passages from one portion of the fort o another. In the centre is a fine stockade, capable of garrisoning a full regiment. The fort mans four thirty two pounder steel guns, called the Rodman, and said to be the best pattern in existence; four very heavy guns, which our troops took at Donelson, two of them large enough to throw a sixty-four solid shot, and a battery of field pieces, making fourteen gans in all. The Rodmans are protected by a bomb-proof arrangement, invented and built by Captain Morton. The hill is a most commanding eminence, and would successfully stand a most severe shock. An artesian well is being made, the boring having already descended nearly a hundred feet. Parallel rifle pits encircle the bill, while, still extended, are obstructions to delay a cavalry charge. Although Chief Engineer Morton planned and personally superintended the work, Gen Negley deserves great credit for many valuable additions and improvements Fort Confiscation Dais inferior in beauty and gene-

ral appearance, but superior in point of eminence and situation. It is erected on Jones' Hill, upon the Franklin pike, embraces a fine stockade and earthworks, and difficult, in selecting the future capital of is surrounded by breastworks of cotton bales, which extend to "Fort Casino," situated in the rear, and i fortified, not so much for offensive as defensive operations. Both bills mount six rifled steel guns called the Wiard," and garrison one regiment of infantry. Fort Andy Johnson" is the name of the splendid works upon Capitol Hill. The stockade completely surounds the structure, and is held by the 1st Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The fort proper mounts four thirtytwo-pounders and two howltzers.

Besides the grand work, there are four redans, mounting a 12 pound howltzer each. The redans serve as impertant auxiliary forts, and resemble, in outward appearance, huge prows. One is named "Fort Browning," after Mr. Wm. A. Browning, the Governor's private secretary. A second is named "Fort Lindsley," in honor is encircled with parallel rifle pits and breastworks of cotton bales. During the last three months the prices of provisions

have been enormous. Until the arrival of the army, eggs have sold as high as one dollar a dozen; butter a dollar and fifty cents a pound; potatoes a dollar and twenty-five cents a peck, and all kinds of vegetables at fabulous rates. Wood has brought, on several occasions. twenty dollars a cord, and coal a much higher price per ton. But the arrival of the sutlers has brought down everything in the way of provisions, and the chances are that a poor man may once more purchase the necessaries

The reader, by referring to Lloyd's map, will find, in the State of Tennessee, a road called the Nashville and Northwestern railway. This road, however, has never been constructed; but the iron and sleepers have all been ready for the engineer for more than two years. The entire road, with the exception of two miles, has been graded. The importance of immediately putting this road in running order, in the present crisis, is incalculale. The entire length of the route, from Nashville to the Tennessee river, is but seventy-two miles, extending through an unfavorable country for guerillas, and crossing but six small streams. The sum of two millions of dollars has been spent upon the enterprise by its proectors, and, with the aid of contrabands, seventy thousand dollars, at most, is deemed a sufficient amount to complete the work. Ohief Engineer Morton believes hera would be willing to contract to finish it in sixty-five days for sixty thousand dollars. The importance of the work should attract the attention of the

The quartermaster's department at Nashville, for several months past, has been, and is now, in many respects, a foul institution. Some time ago, through the influence of Major Anderson, a young man, named Richard Stevenson, hailing from Indianapolis, with a reputation of being extraordinarily fast upon a small ealary, was appointed quartermaster at this post, with the rank of captain. He at once made and cultivated the acquaintance of Scoessionists, to the great annoyance of Union citizens and soldiers. Captain Stevenson appointed as clerks several members of the 19th Illipois, and the crowd of thieves was complete. They all " own," and are continually driving about the city; blooded horses. Stevenson drove an eighteen hundred dollar team, gave suppors, and indulged in many other evils, which need not be mentioned. Upon several occasions he turned poor Union people out of their homes, which had been provided for them by Gov. Johnson, and delivered up the houses to rebel owners, treating, at all times, the letters of censure sent him by the Governor with silence. Above two months ago he was taken of diseases at once propos request he was removed by dissipation request he was remove the house of a notorious relei, and shortly afterward died. His rousias were accompanied to Indianapolis by one Billy Craig, an excontractor for the Confederate army. Bumors of stupendous frauds are being confirmed by the fact that Stevenson's accounts fell short some sixty thousand dollars. To give an idea of the complexion of the establishment at present, let me state that a few weeks ago one of the clerks fired his pistol into a serenading party who were playing "Yankee Doodle." He was immediately arrested by Mayor Smith, who was one of the party, and taken before the proves marshal, and the eccundrel informed that official that it "grieved him to see the ladies in his neighborhood insulted."

Since the occupation of Nashville by our forces, nothing has so much encouraged the Confederate cause as the successful smuggling which has been carried on, and mostly, too, by foreigners. The two articles mostly taken beyond our lines are quinine and firearms, especially the former, and several Jews have been taken with the abovementioned things on their persons. The removal of General Buell gives universal satisfaction throughout the Army of the West. At his court martial, it is hinted that he will be sided by Kentuckians, and will endeavor to prove that his failure in

Kentucky was the result of following the suggestions of Administration politicians, who deemed it imprudent for him to bring on a battle with Bragg until after Great confidence, however, is placed in Gen. Rosecrans. That General, after massing supplies in this city, will immediately move towards East Tennessee, in at least two directions-by way of Kingston and Chattanooga. He will travel fast after once the march begins,

and has arready established a pack-mule system for conveying atores over the mountains. Colonel Bruce, the gallant Kentuckian, who has been in command at Bowling Green for the past five months, has been relieved, and ordered to Russelville, and from thence "to any place in Southern Kentucky where he may choose to go." The Colonel has in his new command his old cavalry, about three thousand in number. four regiments of infantry, and two sections of artillery. I think he will make Morgan very uncomfortable, if he

does not succeed in capturing him. General Granger will take command at Bowling Green. The decrease of discipline in Buell's army of late is nainful. The men are falling into one very bad habit, that of straggling; and unless stringent measure are at once adopted to prevent such things, the whole condition of the army will be affected by it. Stragglers will steal. Therefore, if our army is to occupy an honorable position, let these irregular soldiers be attended to, and punished if they persist in breaking one of the strictest of military rules. The most in tense suffering has prevailed among a class known as Union refugees since Buell's retrograde movement. Not wishing to share the worst, these poor people, who had made themselves obnoxious to their rebel neighbors throughout the State of Tennessee and Northern Alabama, bundled what they could, left houses and lands, and followed the army as far as Nashville. Here they have remained in awful suspense, but are now making preparations to return to their homes. The entrance of McCook's corps d'armée into this city caused great rejoicing; and as the mass of Union troops, with the brave Boseorans, moved down the Gallatin pike towards the city, on Tuesday last, many an

earnest prayer ascended to Heaven that the ground again joy even eclipsed that of the Bubb lost. The solidity of joy even eclipsed that or the given the circles as our troops, regiment by regiment, brigade by gust last.

THE ATTACK ON NASHVILLE. General Negley's Account. HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, CAMP NASHVILLE Tenn., Nov. 5, 1882.

Sir: This morning, at two o'clock, Forrest's rebel cavalry, numbering about 3,000, made an attack on our picket line on the south, between the Franklin and Lebanon pikes. The picket line on the Muffreesboro road gravually witherew with the purpose of bringing the enemy under the guns of Fort Negley, two of which were opened upon the enemy, and speedily drove him to make theory and practice assimilate.

A novelty in Railwayism has occurred in Ireland. On it proposal to connect Londonderry with Logh Swilly, by a railway of fifteen miles, the rearter portion of the requisite land was ben to the company by the estate holders of he district, who were confident that the increased facilities for travelling and freight to be the created would materially increase the variet with conduct of landowners generally, in heir circumstances. For instance, when the East Counties' Railway, [England,) was planned was necessary to ristance, when the East Counties' Railway, [England,) was planned was necessary to run a few miles of it the states of the owner received 5,000. The value of both estates was very in increased the commoner received 5,000. The value of both estates was very hin creased out of the railway passing through in Lord Petre retained the money which increased the railway passing through in Lord Petre retained the money which increased to dividing a stand of the first he money which increased to devance on the Murfreesboro road while I took the 69th Ohio infantry, with parts of the 78th Pennsylvand two sections of artillery, numbering in all about one thousand four hundred, and prasued that portions of the enemy on the sound of the enemy and two executions of artillery, numbering in all about one thousand four hundred, and prusued that portions of the enemy on the franklin pike. They were specify driven from every position by our artillery until we reached a distance of seven miles from the city. Colonel Stokes' cavalry was here ordered to charge upon the enemy appeared in considerable of the fifth their foolish contract with y suit, to furfill their foolish contract with y suit, for furfil treat.

The infantry and artillery were immediately moved

to fulfil their foolish contract with sure, to fulfil their foolish contract with head of our cavalry, which was more reference and bastened forward a mile to the support of our cavalry, which was ordered to rejoin the column immediately.

The infantry and artillery were immediately moved forward a mile to the support of our cavalry, which was ordered to rejoin the column immediately.

Upon receiving intelligence from my videttes that the senemy were in force a mile to our rear, masking a battery close to the road, the head of our column was immediately stately seed to the rear and hastened forward to the position accepted by the enemy, fortunately getting our artillery into position and a cition, forcing the enemy to retire, which hedd in great confusion and with considerable loss; after which he succeeded in getting his artillery into position and a brisk firing ersued for about half an hour, during, which time our forces had to be freezes, and were aiming to make a charge on both our ks. the troops were slowly retired upon favorable to two months' imprisonment and a fine of fifteeness, and were aiming to make a charge on both our ks. the troops were slowly retired upon favorable disposed as to divert the coming charge of the

enemy on our rear, and lead them upon the 14th Mi-chigan infantry; the object succeeded admirably; an entire regiment of cavalry making the charge, receiving a fire so destructive as to drive them back in great disor-der. The enemy then planted several guns on the turn-pike, which were driven off before they could load their nices. Our forces were retired in good order towards the city. the enemy making one more attempt to get in our rear nearer the city, but were immediately driven off by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery which had been ordered forward as a reserve

been ordered forward as a reserve.

The concerted plans of the enemy, who had Hanson's brigade of four Kentucky regiments and two Tennessee regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, were defeated, and our troops enabled to give additional proof of their efficiency and valor.

As we did not reoccupy the field of action, the enemy's total loss is unknown, but is represented by prisoners to have been large. Twenty-three prisoners were captured, including two captains of Morgan's artillery. Our casualties of the day were — killed, twenty-six wounded, and nineteen missing. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,

Brigadier General Commanding.

To Lieut. Col. Dugar, Chief of Staff.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Unicago, Nov. 15 .- A special despatch, from Lagrange, Tennessee, dated yesterday, says that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced last evening from Lawkin's Mills to within ten miles of Holly Springs. Skirenced, and continued for some time. The enemy lost six killed. Seven commissioned officers were The rebel General Villipique died at Port Helena a few

days ago, of pneumonia.

The Advance to Lagrange, Mississippi—The Situation in the Southwest. As a great deal of the attention of the public is now directed to the advance of Gen. Grant's army in Mississippi, the following extracts from the letters of correspondents of Western journals will be found to be interesting, as giving an insight into the movements of Gen. Grant and the rebel forces opposed to him. A correspondent of he Cincinnati Commercial says:

I have no change to note in the situation since the date of my last letter. General Hamilton's command is still at Grand Junction, and General McPherson's at Lagrange. Hamilton's army forms the left wing, and Mo-Pherson's the right, at present; but if sherman's column arrives in time to participate in the impending contest, McPherson's will form the centre and Sherman's the right Price and Van Dorn are reported still at Cold-Water, five miles this side of Holly Springs. They have fortified to rome extent, as if in determination to make a stand there. Secessionists in this neighborhood tell us that a portion of Bragg's army is marching to reinforce Van Dorn, but this is not believed at headquarters. To bey nothing of the fact that Bragg's army cannot possibly be in a condition te make rapid marches, after its long tramps through Tennessee and Kentucky, it is very doubtful whether the wary Braxton would consider it safe to reduce his force, which, by his recent action, he confessed was inadequate to the task of meeting the Army of the Ohio. Roseorans has certainly too much respect safe to reduce his force, which, by his recent action, he confessed was inadequate to the task of meeting the Army of the Ohio. Resecrans has certainly too much respect for his recently-acquired laurels to permit such a thing, while he has a great and powerful army to prevent it. As matters now lock, it is fair to presume there will be a battle at Cold Water within two weeks. The rebels, if defeated, will fall back to Granada, perhaps to Jackson, Mississippi. A few prisoners, taken yesterday, state that the rebels expect to fight General Grant at Cold Water, and that they feel confident of victory. But they have always been confident, and we have now become pretty well accustomed to their confidence games. The correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, from La Grange, November 9th, says:

Couriers in from the front this morning bring despatohes from General McPherson to General Grant, saying that there was a skirmish yesterday near Lamar, on the Central Mississippi Railroad, between Gen. Lanmen's column and a robel force, which resulted in a less to the rebels of fifteen killed, fourteen or fifteen wounded, and a hundred and fourteen taken prisoners. I was unable to get the particulars of the affair, but judge from the fact that only two of our men are ported to be wounded and none reported killed, that it was some small body of the rebels that we: surprised, and probably only fired a volley before they were overpowered and candured. Some of the brisoners were in Holly Springs

only fired a volley before they were overpowered and captured. Some of the prisoners were in Holly Springs on yesterday morning. They corroborate the statements of the prisoners who came in yesterday morning, mas-much as that orders had been given for the evacuation of Holly Springs, as long ago as Wednesday, and that Gen. Price, who was in command on Wednesday and Thursday (Van Dorn having gone away a day or two before), was preparing to leave, and had, indeed, already sent away a portion of the troops, when General Pemberton, coming up from the South with reinforcements, met them on the way, turned them all back, and assumed command as thells Savines.

at Holly Springs.

It is very little use to ask prisoners about the force of the esemy; from anything that they may say, one can arrive at no approximate figures. But the very fact of Springs shows that they were weaker than they were supposed to have been. We have no knowledge yet of what reinforcements Pemberton brought with him. They may have been light, and he have ordered the return for the same reasons that he once before, in Virginia, opposed a retreat, viz: that there was as good a place to posed a retion, the fight as any.

The despatches from General McPherson state that General Quimby's column had not arrived at Lamar, which is only six or seven miles from here, at half past which is only six or seven miles from here, at half past eight o'clock this morning. They should have reached there by room yesterday. Both last night and this morning, couriers were sent out by General McPherson in every threation, but could see not hear nothing of the column. No firing, however, has been heard, and they must undoubtedly be semewhere in the great basin of which we have such a commanding view from this point. Ecouls nor couriers could be able to see nor hear no trace of them, though constantly on the search for fifteen of them, though constantly on the search for fifteen hours. It is supposed, however, that they may have taken the wrong road, and that to-day will reveal their Considered the signal vorced here to day that if General to where he is located; and probably at once upin it may only Springs. The break is the railroad is repaired, and the locanolive reached this place from Doi var this morning. Another correspondent says: CORINTH, Miss., Nov. 10 — Whatever the facts are that

Construe Miss., Nov. 10—Whatever the facts are that caused the change, sufficient is it to know that one has taken place, and instead of the "masterly inactivity" which pervaded this army previous to the battle of luck, we have now some hopes that a vigorous and decisive campaign has been decided on, and will be carried out. The first intimation we had that the incoming winter was likely to be devoted to active movements was on the left inst, when the three divisions lately belonging to the "Army of the Mississiple" under Generals Hamilton. "Army of the Mississippl," under Generals Hamilton Stanley, and Quimby, left this point for Grand Juco Stanley, and Quimby, left this point for Grand Jucotion, which place was reported to be evacuated
by the rebels. Simultaneous with this movement,
General Grant, with the sub-divisions of Generals Ord, Hutlburt, and MoPherson, left Jackson and Bolivar, while General Sherman left Memphis with a respectable force, all four of these divisions being evidently bound for the same destination as
the force that left here. On Tuesday, the 4th instant,
the advance of General Ord's division entered Grand
Junction, driving out some cavalry, who had just re-Junction, driving out some cavalry, who had just returned from a scout from toward Bipley, and captured eleven of their number. In the evening, General Hamilton's column passed through the Junction, and that night General Grant had his line formed about three miles south of the town, his own column occupying the centre, that of General Hamiltonian south of the town, his own column occupying the centre, that of General Sherman the right, and General Hamilton's veterans occupied the left, the whole army being designated as the Army of West Tennessee, and the different divisions as the right wing, left wing, and centre. The army remained in this position up to the 8th instant, awaiting their supply and baggage trains, which had been left behind, to expedite the march to the Junction. been lest behind, to expecte the march to the Junction. Bre this, they have probably reached them, and then they move forward to Holly Springs, where the rebels are reported to be awaiting our arrival. Whether they will wait long enough to give us battle, however, remains to be seen. To morrow morning I go forward to rejoin the column. I will thus be able to keep you more punctually

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Savannah to be Defended to the Last-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Still Digging—Counter-feiting in the "Empire State of the South"— Address of Gen. Mercer to the Planters, etc. The Savannah Republican of the 5th says: " It has generally been resolved on, both by the army and our generally been resolved on, both by the army and our citizens, to defend this city, and to yield possession to the invader only when its walls shall have been battered down and nobedy left to dispute his entrance."

Two men were brought to Savannah from Columbus, Georgia, charged with uitering and passing counterfelt money of the Confederate States. money of the Confederate States.

H. M. Mercer, brigadier genoral commanding, issues an address to the planters of Georgia, saying that he has received from several counties in the State requests and demands that he should return their negroes now working upon the fortifications of Savannah. It is his sincere and earnest desire to do so; but he thinks it an injustice to those who have sent their negroes, at his first call, that they should be compelled to bear the whole burden and heat of the day, while others who are among the wealthiest of the land look calmly on the danger of the city and State, without contributing a single laborer from their hundreds or their thousands for their defence. Let those citizens whose vital interests are at take, and who have done their share towards the common west, rise up and compel these backeliders, and especially the rich among them, to do their part. As soon as those who have not contributed send him a sufficient number who have not contributed send him a suiticient number to fill their places, he pledges himself to send back to their masters the negroes who are now at work. Until this is done, necessity compels him to retain them. Governor Brown renews the call for negroes to com-plete the for lifications around Sayannah. If they are not furnished promptly, they will be impressed.

The supposed meatan Arrest of PRINCETON (N. J.), Nov. 15— Yesterday, the citizens are village were threwn into a state of extraordinary excitement, from the fact that one of our most respectable in habitants, Mr. James Rowand, a jeweller, had been murdered, on Thursday evening, and his body thrown over the cemetery well, into the burying ground, where it was found in the morting. It appears that Mr. Rowand closed bis store at 9 o'clock. On Thursday evening, and was proceeding homeward, when he was followed by a strange man. who had been prowling about Princeton and Kingston for the past week; and upon Mr. R. reaching the cemetery, the stranger assailed him with a heavy club, which had been previously secreted by the wall, laying him dead, probably at the first blow, then throwing both body and club over the wall. A fracture, five inches long, was found on the head of the deceased.

The corpeibag which Mr. R. was accustomed to use for carrying valuables between the store and his house PRINCETON (N. J.), Nov. 15 - Yesterday, the citizens for carrying valuables between the store and his house was found beside the body, the murderer having taken the key of the store out of it, and afterwards entered the store in search of property. At a late hour of the night the family of Mr. R. becoming concerned about his unusual abtence, his son went to the stere and found it open, but his father was not there. Yesterday morning the body was found about thirty rods distant from the centre of the town. in the cemetery, face downward, in a pool of blood. Beside it lay the club, the carpet-bag, and the key of the safe in the store, which the murderer had missed. for carrying valuables between the store and his missed.

It appears that the stranger suspected of this cold-blooded transaction was first seen in Princeton about a week ago, when he put up at the Central Hotel. He was well-dressed, and said he had come from Washington, was a native of Boston, but did not give his name. He was intelligent, and disposed to cenverse only with men of his own calibre. He was anxious to know the wealthlest and most prominent citizens. He was tall and heavy, had a small mouth and large feet.

Deceased had resided in Princeton for twenty years, belonged to the Methodist Church, and had an unblemished character. The city authorities of Princeton have offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderer. LATER-ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—A person who has been arrested upon suspicion of being the murderer of James Rowand, of Frinceton, was brought to this place togeth, and committed to prison. It is said that circumstances are strong against him.

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE BIG GUN An interesting experimental practice with the immense 5-inch gun took place a day or two ago at the Washis-inch gun took place a day or two ago at the Washngton nayy yard. There were present to witness the operations, Secretary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fox, Commodore Harwood, and Captain Dahlgren. The gun was loaded with a shell weighing 375 pounds, which was fired at a target, set at right angles, about three hundred yerds distant. The target was built out of solid oak timber, eighteen inches thick, and constructed in such a manner as to resemble the side of a ship. The oakplark is also covered with a solid wrought-iron plate ten inches in thickness. The shell, striking the formidable picee of work, broke into innumerable fragments, some of them tebounding to the battery from which the ponderous gun was fired. derous gun was fired. A GOOD WORD FOR THE ANAUONDA.—The Albany Journal thinks that General Scott's "Anaconda" plan is a much abused institution and that all our nisfertunes may be traced to its abandonment, and that we shall ultimately be obliged to adopt it.

TWO CENTS. The Draft Troubles in Wisconsin The Outbreak in Ozaukee County—How the Draft was Enforced.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 13th instant contains The resistance of the draft in Ozaukee county has assumed quite a serious aspect. Early on Monday morning, the day on which the draft was to take place, processions came into the village of Ozaukee, and paraded cessions came into the village of Ozaukee, and paraded the streets with banners on which were inscribed "No Draft." At a preconcerted signal, the firing of two cannen, they marched to the court bouse, where they found the commissioner, Mr. Pors, had just commenced operations. The mob immediately attacked the court house, the commissioner fled, a part of the multitude pursuing him with assaulting him with stones, brick-bate, and other missiles, until he took refuge in the post office. The other part continued their assault on the court house, and distroyed the papers and other machinery connected with the draft. The commissioner having escaped from the hands of the rioters, they turned rount and wreaked their vengeance upon eminent citizens who had been their rengeance upon eminent citizens who had been counseling obedience to the laws. Among those assaulted and beaten were S. A. White, the county judge; Li. Towsley, the district attorney; Judge Downs, register of ceeds, and A. M. Blair, a leading lawyer. All these

gentlemen were severely injured, and narrowly escaped with their lives. It is reported that Judge Downs had

his leg broken.

The rioters then commenced destroying private property. The houses of Mr. Pors, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Blair, Dr. Stillman, and H. Hunt, were sacked. The Ozaukee Stone Mills were levelled to the ground. They pursued the proprietor with the purpose of taking his life, but he managed to secrete himself, and afterwards escaped to this city. Previous to this they had obtained all the sheriff's papers in connection with the draft, and destroyed them. The house of Commissioner Pors was also visited with particular vengeance. The furniture also visited with particular vengeance. The furniture was smashed up and dumped out on the street. Jellies, jams, and preserves were poured over the Brussels carpets, and ladies' personal apparel torn into shreds. The mob continued in their bigh handed career, and every person who was known to be a peaceful, law abiding. person who was known to be a peaceful, law-abiding, and law-obeying citizen was threatened with violence to his person and property. In many cases these threats were carried out with fearful exactness.

The provost marshal of the State, W. D. McIndoe, arrived here last night, and accompanied by eight companies of the 28th regiment, about 600 strong, under command of Col. Liewis, left for the scene of the disturbances in Ozaukee county. The teamers Comet and Simbeom had previously been chartered by the Governor, and at 3% o'clock Wednesday morning took their departure for Port Washington, with the provest marshal general and troops on board. The propeller Kenceha, which arrived here at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, brought information that the mob at Ozaukee had three pieces of artillery, one of which was planted on the pier, and two on an elevation commanding the pier, and that they threatened to prevent the landing of troops. To avoid a cellision at the pier, it was understood the troops would be landed at Port Ulso, five miles this side, and march into Port Washington before daylight this morning. Washington before daylight this morning.

The Comet has just returned—2 o'clock. The troops landed at Port Ulao, and proceeded by land to Port. Washington, arriving about 7 o'clock in the morning. The rioters were completely taken by surprise, not one of them expecting that anything would be done by the State or United States authorities. Seventy of the rioters have been carlined and are in the eventual of Persons. State or United States authorities. Seventy of the rioters have been captured, and are in the custody of Provost Marshal McIndoe. Some prominent citizens of Port Washington are among the prisoners. The destruction is represented as much greater than at first reported, six houses having been gutted—clothing, furniture, and planos were piled up in promisonous rain.

The troops marched to the rear of the town on the west side. Colonel Lewis immediately sent out scouts and extended his lines so as to completely surround the town. Advancing in this manner, the scouts came in contact with some of the ricters, who appeared frightened out of their wits, having become aware of the presence out of their wits, having become aware of the presence of troops. They rushed from one end of the town to the other, endeavoring to make their escape: But it was ne-ues. The lines of the soldiers gradually closed up; and the rioters were completely bagged; caught amid the ruin and destruction they had made. In a very short time the coldiers had arrested about seventy, including several women. The prisoners were taken and confined in the court-house under guard.

We can only surprise what will be the fate of these
men. The law provides that all who resist or counsel
resistance to the draft shall be sentenced to serve in the

The Anglo-Rebel Iron Navy.

Preparations to Break the Blockade. just from England, somewhat folier information concerning the rebel navy building abroad than has been communicated by Minister Cameron. Its character is such that, while it may tend to quiet whatever alarm is felt to lessen any efforts the Navy Department may happen

to be making.

According to Mr Cameron, three immense iron steamrams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building for the rebels. According to this informant, it is not certain that the statement is true. Two were on the stocks at Liverpool, in the hands of James Laird, M. P., ho built the pirate Alabama, and is push who built the pirate Alabama, and is pushing them rapidly to completion. The third is building, if anywhere, on the Olyde, at Glasgow. In the great shipyard of that port, three iron clads are building. One of them, the Hector, just launched, is for the British Government; another for Denmark, both in the yard of Messrs. Napler another for Denmark, both in the yard of Messrs. Napler & Sons. The third is a screw steamer. under contract by Messrs. George & James Thompson, of 3,500 tons and 800 horse power, of a model so flat that the is calculated to draw but fifteen feet of water; built wholly of fron, her frame included; and with a plating twenty-two inches thick, of which four inches and a half are iron and the rest solid teak. This vessel is said to be for some foreign Government not named, though, if for any recognizing Government, there is no reason why there should be any mystery about her. But, although, and the latter is generally known of this one, and information like that we give was obtained with difficulty. A man-of war is commonly named when her keel is laid. This has no name, but is contract frollifers transmit the yard. Her frame is contract frollifers transmitted and one along. The named when her goet is also.

Line yard. Her frame is contract requires many on slowly. The from last July. If any vessel is now bulung recently rebels on the Clyde, it is this. But it is quite obvious, from the rate at which work on her progresses, and the period fixed by the contract, that she is not relie

he Liverpool rams, our Government is and has constantly Whatever doubt there may be about this iron-cladthere is none at all that other steamers for different service are bought and built for the renels at Glasgow. The Columbia, Adela, and Lecard, all sailed last summer from this port—the Columbia to Hamburg for a mer from this port—the Cottamons to familing for a cargo, the Adela to Liverpool, the Leopard to Cardiff. The two former were captured endeavoring to run the blockade; the Leopard got through.

The rebels are preparing, apparently, not to break the blockade this winter by force, but to evade it by vessels of unusual speed. With this view they have bought or unusual speed. With this view they have bought and are fitting out seemmers at Glasgow, which port seems to share with Liverpool the honor of being a rondezvous for pirates. ? bare is great activity in all they ards, especially in that of Messrs. George and James Thompson, above mentioned, in which six iron, but not iron-olad, vessels are on the ways for construction or repair, all owned by rebels or in rebel interest. The Ions, Fearl, Ragle, and Buby, were selected especially for the work of carrying arms and ammunition into blocksded robel ports. The Iona was the first to attempt the voyage, and was sunk by collision six weeks ago. The other three, like the Iona, are long narrow, switt, smooth-water, side, wheel steemers, built to run fifteen miles an hour on the Olyde, and from 150 to 200 tons burden. The Pearl me upde, and from 150 to 200 tons burden. The Pearl was I ing at Queen stown, taking in powder, when the City of Baltimore, on her last voyage out, touched at that port. It is proposed to send her and the rest, all of them being unfit for an Atlantic voyage, by way of Madeira to Nassau, there to load, and thence to attempt the

deira to Nassau, there to load, and thence to attempt the blockade. There are immense stores at Nassau waiting the opportunity to find entrance into rebel ports, and the rebel necessities are so great that they will leave no means untiled to obtain them.

Besides these there are steamers of another class—the Thistie, Giraffe, and Columbia—three screws built for sea voy ages, destined for similar service, but of much larger tonnage. The Giraffe cost £28,000, the Thistie larger tonnage. The Giraffe cost £28,000, the Thistle £12,000, and the seven together not less than £100,000. It appears from an examination of their custom-house register that all, except the Giraffe, are owned in the name of George Wigg, a Liverpool merchant, active in the rebel cause, and were buight by Henry Latone, agent. Both Wigg and Lafene bave been in Glasgow on business connected with the vessels. Messrs. Begby & Oo., of London, who were concerned in fitting out the Chediston of recent potoristy, have also these iron Oo., of London, who were concerned in fitting out the Gladiator, of recent notoriety, have also three iron stramer, of 500 or 500 tons, building on the Clyde, probably intended to run the blockede. From the fact that Capt Reasons, who went to Glasgow to take charge of the Columbia, was transferred to the superintendence of the whole rebel ficet, it is supposed that this firm may also be interested in the Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WHAT RUMOR SAID .- They had all kinds of re ports in Chicago, on Monday last, upon the receipt of the news of General McClellan's removal. One story had it hat a riot was raging in the capital; that the office of the Republican newspaper there was being gutted by a mob, and that the President and his Uabinet were sentually threatened. Another report said that the office of the New York Tribune had just been levelled to the ground, and that everywhere in the large Eastern cities the popular fury was mainly directed against the journals that had been urging the deposition of the "Young THE GAPS IN THE BLUE RIDGE.—The gaps in

the Blue Bidge, though which an army can pass, are seven in number, v.z.: Vestall's, eight miles from Harper's Ferry; Snicker's, twenty-four miles from the ferry, through which passes the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry through which passes the Alexandria and Larper's Ferry turnpike; Achby's, thirty-eight miles from Hacper's. Ferry, through which passes a branch pike from the Alexandria to Winchester. Fourteen miles halow-road, 'e. is Manessas Gap, through which runs the rall-travelled passes through it would make a read not much down is Thornton's Gap, through which the wappies for Lee's army were hauled in wagons from Gordonsville and Oulneper.

THE ALABAMA.—A fact concerning the Alabama deserves to be stated. The American consul at Liverpool seems to have made every effort to persuade the British authorities to prevent her from leaving port on a cruise which all men knew was to be piratical. The Go-vernment at last consented to interfere, and the day after the Alabama had salled issued an order restraining her rom going to sea. MARTIN VAN BUREN'S WILL—The will of Pre-sident Van Buren has been somitted to probate at Hud-son. It is dated January 18, 1860, and commences as

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook, county of Columbia, and State of New York, heretofore Governor of the State, and more recently President of the United States, but for the last and happiest year of my life a farmer in my native town, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament," &c. A VOTE was taken on Tuesday in Newport, R. I., to decide whether the city would offer to cede Coaster's Island to the United States Government, provided the Naval Academy should be established on the island. The vote stood in favor of ceding it, 379; against ceding it, 164. Majority in favor of tendering it to Government,

AGGBEGATE VOTE OF INDIANA.—The aggregate vote for Governor of Indiana in 1860 was 263 693; the Secretary of State in 1862, 246,363. It was divided In 1860—Lowe, 136,725; Hendricks, 126,968.
In 1862—Peele, 118,386; Athon, 127,977.
The "butternut" vote has licreared a thousand in two years, while the Union vote has diminished 18,339. OAPTURED AGAIN.—The following paragraph from the Quincy Whig shows that General Prentiss was only released from one captivity to fall a victim to another: Married—November 11, by Rev. James Leaton, at the residence of the bride's parents. In this city, Brigadier General Benjamin M. Prentiss to Miss Marry W. Whitney.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—W. Whitney.
UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, is proposed as a successor to Mr. Browning in the Senate of the United States. Mesars. Sargent and Lent are contending for the succession; to Mr. Latham in California. Alexander Ramsey will probably be chosen in Minnesota as successor to General Henry THE REBEL STATE GOVERNMENTS .- John Hutchins, member of the House of Representatives from the Ashtabula district of Ohio, is drafting a bill which he contemplates introducing at an early stage of the next esseion of Congress, to provide for the abrogation of the State Governments of all States introbellion on the 1st cay of January next. Ist day of January next.

On the evening of a recent Sunday, a congregation in the neighborhood of Whiteby were suddenly, and as if by magic, plunged into total darkness. The cause was that criteolise had just entered; a lady's diese caught in the key of the gas meter, the lady dragged the crinoline, the crincline dragged the key, and the light was locked out.

A PHILOSOPHER — A soldter to consider the crinoline dragged the key, and the light was locked out. orincline dragged the key, and the light was locked out.

A PHILOSOPHER.—A soldier in one of the hospitals, who had lest one of his arres, was rajoicing over the fact. Said he, "My grandfather lost a leg in the Barolutionary war, and our family have been bragging over it ever since. The atory is an old one, and now I am soing to be the hero of the family."

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(Correspondence of Tim Prem.) NEW YORK, November 12, 1982 PEN AND'SWOED.

If it be true, as Bulwer's Bichelieu says, that "Be-

neath the rais of men entirely great, the Pen is mightist han the Sword," there are expus grounds for believing that our present national rulers are not entirely great. In short, their greatness must be taken cum grane salis for the Federal sword lies succeeded in putting the pen at a manifest pecuniary disadvantage. That is to say, the tax upon white paper necessitated by the war compels the journalistic pen either to raise the price of its daily lucubrations, or retire ingloriously from the race with Mars. Printing paper has risen from 10% to 16 cents per pound—an advance of fifty per cent.—and each morning paper now issued costs its publisher e cent. and five sighths. It order to keep its retail price at the usual two cents, said publisher must sell it to the news agents and news boys for a cent. and a half; thus losing an eighth of a cent. on every paper printed.' Of course, this state of things must compel a rise in the price charged for all our daily papers, and the question among the editors in this city has been, "which paper will inaugurate the necessitated change?" The Herald holds out obstinately, at a loss that cannot be less than three thousand dollars a week, hoping that its rivals, the Tribune, Times, and World, will "give in,". and perhaps collapse. To night, the Express is sold for three cents, instead of two, and it is announced that the Sunday Mercury will hereafter cost six cents, instead of four. All the other principal dailles and weeklies must come to this at last, and those which have not sufficient intrinsic vitality to hold their own under the increase of price, will, of course, go by the board. The proprietor of or Times extinguished before his anticipated monopoly of the field enables him to charge any price he pleases for his sheet; but his is a desperate game, and he may be

and omely checkmated in the end. Thus the sword raises the michiel with the pen, and we are forced to the conviction that we are not living beneath the rule of men entirely great,"

A CUSTOM HOUSE " SENSATION" Is the latest wrinkle in metropolitan life. A great fraud on Uncle Sam, to the tune of upwards of a million of dollars, has been discovered in the custom house of this city. By collusion between certain heavy importing merchants and a score of Uncle Sam's entry clerks, imported goods, worth hundreds of thousands, have been essed at tens of thousands, the Government losing the luties proportionately to the difference of appraised and actual value. Nineteen clerks have been suspended, and he investigation now going on threatens to involve the probity of several noted commercial houses. Some time ago, a clerk in the liquidating department was caught in the act of destroying valuable records. His arrest, and onsequent examination, brought to light the cue by which this immense fraud has been traced out.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS With us have assumed the old, hackneyed aspect of barroom engineering and cliqueism, and respectable people care very little how the charter election goes. The great ight is over, and no new excitement is craved just ret. On Monday afternoon the executive committees of Tammany and Mozart will meet, for the purpose of effecting en silience for the local spoils. As there is a possibility that both may be handsomely defeated if they run opposition "machines," a refined sort of brute instinct ma ead them to join hands.

GENERAL BANKS AND LADY re to have a grand "reception" at the Astor House on Wednesday next, the day set for it by the General himself. The honored pair have consented to it at the request of a committee of citizens, and the great dining-hell of the Astor is named as the scene of the fite. Grafula's band and a variety of elegant decorations will address themselves to the ears and eyes of admiring Mrs. Grundy.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE, About whose temporary imprisonment by the police, as still attracts considerable attention. The lady's friends are very bitter against Deputy Superintendent Kennedy. who has gone to Washington to explain the matter, and will push him hard in the courts. The truth of the case appears to be that the arrest was one of those quick exertions of authority which may be often unjust, but are evertheless necessitated by a stringent war policy. If he police waited for documentary or formal proof, before naking any arrest, the worst of home-traitors could ascomplish their schemes with impunity.

ARCHRISHOP HUGHES Is recovering from his illness, which is only one of the ordinary results of a cold. SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE LIBRARY,

eized by the Government at Beaufort, and condemnat to be sold here by auction yesterday, has been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Wm. H. Fry, musical critic and general bibliomaniac of the Tribune, wrote a letter to President, praying that the library mich the war, and for the South Carolina (""Barkis was willin"." So the ollection is in trust and intact.

THE DRAFT Is still kept in terrorem. General Anthon remains at his post-wheel, and the books, and blind man are ready; but still that convenient 'misunderstanding' prevents the final consummation. The farce goes on. THE OPERA

Has had a successful at it. both in the Italian and German branches. Manager Grau, of the tormen, smalles complacently, and anticipates great things from Dineval ordier next week. The latter studies fifteen hours a day, and is the most thoroughly scientific female musician of the day. Guerrabella, Morenoi, and Lorini, the three debutantes of the week, have all been successful. A cut down version of Mozart's "Zauberflote" has been the card at the German opera all the week, and will be succeeded by Fidelio. You will probably see and hear both troupes in Phila-

THE THEATRES Offer nothing particularly new. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence at the Winter Garden. The Bayels are at Niblo's. The following are the sales of stocks at the Become

Board to-day 14500 U S 68'81 Op....103% 1600 Erie pref....... 89; 2000 N Y Cent 68. 105 x 150 do ... 880. 74 x 15000 P Ft W & C 2d. 91 1000 Mich 80 Skg F. 104 x 500 Hi Cen bd ... 106 2000 do ... 107 300 M 8 & N I G ... 83 2000 do ... 131 x 100 Mich 8 & N I ... 39 x 200 Hi Cen bd ... 132 2000 do ... 131 x 100 Mich 8 & N I ... 39 x 200 Hi Cen bd ... 133 100 Mich 8 & N I ... 39 x 200 Hi Cen Sorip ... 76 x 100000 do ... 131 x 100 do ... 130. 76 x 200 Mich 8 & N I ... 39 x 2

THE MARKETS. Asnes are quiet and steady, with small sales at \$3 37% for pots and \$9 for pearls.

BreadStuffes.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, heavy, and five to ten cents lower.

The sales are 16,000 bbls, at \$5.65.55.75 for superfine State; \$5.90 m6.15 for extra State; \$5.65 m5 75 for super-fine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c; \$5.95 m7.30 for extra do, Including shipping brands of round boop Ohio at \$6.70 m6.85, and trade brands do at \$6.90 m8.25. Southern Flour is without material change; sales 800 bbls at \$6 5006 80 for superfine Baltimore, and \$709 for extra 66.
Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 300 bbls, at \$5.09 n.6.15 for common extra, and \$6.20 n.8 for good to

price.

Wheat is duli and heavy, and prices have again declined; sales 80.000 bushels at \$1.1701 23 for Chicago Spring; \$1.2201 50 for Milwaukee Unb; \$1 3101,34 for unber lowa; \$1.380141 for winter red Western; \$1.420145 for amber Michigan. Bye is quiet at 80c for Western, and 90c for State.

Bye is quiet at 80c for Western, and 90c for State.

Berley is firm at \$1.4501 60.

Corn is heavy and 1c lower; sales 60,000 bushels at 69271c for shipping mixed Western; 84067c for Eastern, and 18268c for demaged and heated

Rye Flour is quiet and steady, at \$4 75@5.50.

ern, and 186050 for definated and neared
Oats are firm; sales at 67670c for inferior to prime old
And new.
FROVISIONS—The Pork market is quiet; sales 200 bbls at \$12.37% for mess, and \$11.50 for prime. Beef is un-changed; sales 150 bbis at previous prices. Prime mess Beef is dull and nominal. Boef hams are quiet and unchanged. Out meats are quiet, with small sales at 3% & 4% o for shoulders, and 7% o for hums. Bacon sides are quiet and nominally inchanged. Lard is lower; as as 800 bbls at 9% \$10% o. Butter and Cheese are in good denend, and the market rules very strong.

Whisky is without material change; sales 350 bbls at STUNYESANT. 36% **o** 37c.

Drafted Men and their Substitutes-1m portant Decision by the War Depart-GUTHRIEVILLE, Pa., November 10, 1862.

SIR: The following correspondence will explain itself. It carries at least the merit of brevity. It is offered for publication in your paper, in the persuasion that its appearance there will solve the doubts and satisfy the minds of great numbers. Yours, &c , SILAS LIVERMORE.

LETTER TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Guthbleville, Chester county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Bir: In behalf of many citizens, who have a practical interest in the matter of the draft. I respectfully solicit, from the Department over which you preside, answers to the two following questions:

1st When a substitute, presented by a drafted man, has been duly examined, accepted, and sworn in, is the principal exonerated from tarther responsibility, and restored to the status of undrafted men?

2. In case of a fresh draft, is the substitute, while in service as such, liable to the draft? If so, and he be drafted, must his principal, as in the first instance, either meet the draft personally exprecure a fresh substitute?

Year respectfully,

SILAS LIVERMORE. GUTHRIEVILLE, Chester county, Pa, Oct. 27, 1862.

THE ANSWER. WAL DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1882. Rev. Silat Livermore, Guthrieville, Pa.:

Six: In reply to yours of the 27th nlt, desiring to be informed on certain questions appertaining to the draft, the Secretary of War directs me to say that, when a drafted man furnishes a substitute that is accepted, the two change places. The principal is liable to another draft, if made, just as he would be if he had not been drafted at first, and the substitute is bound by the first draft of the principal, just as if he had been drafted kimself.

Very respectfully.

O. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier General and A.A. G.

DANGER TO NEW YORK BARBOR —Governor Morgan, Hiram Barney, and others, from New York, strived this morning, and otheried interviews with the President and Secretaries of War, the Treasury, and the Navy, relative to the fleet of iron clads now on their way from England to rebel ports. From private advices, they represent New York harbor as in danger of a visitation, and demand that two of our iron clads he stationed off or within the Natiows for protection.— Washington Despatch