WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous comm tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts 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.

THAT Gen. Burnside has changed his front in the face of the enemy creates no little surprise. Some weeks ago we observed in this column that the campaign inaugurated by Gen. McClellan with the intention of seizing the Blue Ridge gaps, and marching upon the enemy's communication and lines of retreat between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, was ended, for the hoped-for result was not obtained—General Lee and his army having reached Gordonsville in safety before our advanced cavalry had reached a point within twenty miles of it, and it became optional with Lee to fight a battle with our superior forces, at the foot of the mountain, or fall back slowly and securely to kis fortified base at Richmond. As it was most impolitic in the rebel commander to risk a heavy engagement with little hope of success, he has retreated to his capital, leaving a force in the Shenandoah Valley as an army of observation and occupation for foraging and obtaining information. The advantages of moving to Fredericksburg are very evident. It may be no better or safer point from which to operate against Richmond than Calpeper, because the former position may be as easily turned or flanked as the latter. But Frede. ricksburg is an excellent point for a supply depot, because we can use the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers for the transportation of supplies all atrocious rebellion. the winter through, assisted by the railroad from Acquia Creek. Again, the difficulty of waging war in Virginia renders it necessary that a large army in active operation should be instantly connected with its supply depot by a railroad, and this will be found leading from Fredericksburg all the way to Richmond. Two days' march along this road will bring our army to a point where it can obtain supplies from points on the Ware, York, James, and Rappahannock rivers. Three or four days' march from Fredericksburg will bring us in front of Richmond again, and give the Army of the Potomac a reinforcement of 50,000 men, besides wooden and iron-clad gunboats in abundance This route is the short one also, and by taking it we force the rebels immediately from the Shenandoah valley and open the road to Staunton for General Cox. THE NEWS.

THE formidable iron-clad steamer Roanoke, now finishing at the Brooklyn navy yard, and which is to be ready for service within a short time, has been definitely assigned by the Government to the defence of the harbor of New York. Her officers will act under the direction of Commodore Paulding. In connection with this important movement Collector Barney has been authorized to employ two or three of the revenue cutters in guarding the entrances to the harbor for the special purpose of giving timely notice of the approach of any hostile fleet Of course this is only a precautionary measure, and by no means implies an immediate or even remote danger.

THE result of the election in Illinois, with only four small coupties to hear from, is a Democratic majority of 16,567. The Congressional delegation will stand nine Democrats to four Republicans. The Republican majority in 1860 was a little over A remarkable fact in this election is that while." Egypt," the old Democratic stronghold, does better than usual for the Republicans, the central counties have given way and cast large De-

mocratic majorities. THE graveyard at the southwest of the town of Warrenton, Virginia, attests how fearful has been the mortality among the Confederates. In this cemetery there are over a thousand newmade graves, the most of them being men from the the rough head-boards, seem to be in the majority. How the soldiers from this State have suffered since the war broke out! The mass of the rebel troops at Antietam were from Georgia. Fresh garlands of flowers are placed daily on many of these graves, by the ladies afflicted with Secesh proclivities. BRIG, GEN. SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, has offered to Capt Thomas Wentworth pson the coloneloy of the 1st Regiment of Carolina Volunteers. The appointment, it is

od, will be accepted. ARTY of bushwhackers having run off seven-"teen negroes near Lexington, Missouri, Gen. Ben. In e gave notice that the men must be returned in ten days, or he would seize every negro in the county belonging to Secessionists. BEFORE Gen. Mitchel went to Port Royal he had

a presentiment that he would not live long. Just it was not likely he should see him again, as he felt a strong conviction that he should fall a victim either to the climate or the bullots of the rebels. The conviction proved but too true. HON. WM. JAYNE, Governor of Dakotah and delegate (elect) to Congress from that Territory, arrived in Springfield (Ill.) on Friday last, having come by way of St. Paul. Governor Jayne states that the extent of the Indian massacres in Minnesota and Dakotah have never yet been fully esticres extended over the country between Fort Abercrombie and the northern line of Iowa, a distance of not less than two hundred miles. The dead bodies of the victims of the massacre are still be-

ing found in the region desolated by the savages. The feeling among the citizens of Minnesota and Dakotah against the savage murderers is intense, the infliction of the fullest punishment required by To Richmond.

The Army of the Potomac has again changed its base of operations. It requires no very profound acquaintance with military science to account for this important movement. The reasons influencing General Burnside may readily be understood, and, indeed, were foreseen some days since, both in the North and South, by those who scanned closely the developments of the campaign. It might even be said, with truth, that the route now decided on was advocated months ago as the most practicable and promising; and certainly it cannot prove less favorable to our operations than the others that have been tested and have miserably failed. From the present auspicious aspect of the situation, we might speak with more hopeful enthusiasm; but military affairs are, of all human efforts, the most incalculable in result, and, admonished by experience, our prosy caution prefers to let the future speak in its achievements.

Practically, Washington is still the base from which General BURNSIDE operates. How shall the army be moved forward from this base to the rebel capital? Military strategy has thrice attempted to answer this question to the satisfaction of the Northern people, but 'in vain. Mathematical strategy suggests, abstractedly, that a straight line ever has been, and ever will be, the shortest distance between two points. General Burnside, not the less a soldier that he understands the first lesson of mathematics, accepts the suggestion in a kindly spirit. He glances at his map, and sees that from Washington to Richmond it is almost a straight line via Fredericksburg. The line is not absolutely, rigidly, fanatically straight, but is just sufficiently bow-shaped to give it a graceful, tolerant, and easy look. people of this Commonwealth." In other Therefore, selecting this route to Richmond, their desperate followers, shall assemble at Fortress Monroe, or an acute angle via Gordonsville.

The advantages likely to result from this predilection of General BURNSIDE are many and important. The army is now at least sixty miles nearer its destination, its line of communication is secured beyond the possibility of interference from the rebel General Jackson, it cannot possibly be delayed for want of supplies, and it is no longer crippled in its movements by the necessity of defending Washington. These are the more apparent advantages, and highly significant as they are, there are others of much greater value, which may be reasonably anticipated. Gen. BURNSIDE has flanked the rebel position at Gordonsville. which may already be abandoned by General LEE, or must be speedily. LEE can reach Richmond sooner than our army, but STONE-WALL JACKSON cannot. All his movements are now being closely watched by General Sigit, on whom the defence of Washington immediately devolves; and it is not at all improbable that the fate of "the doomed city" will now be decided, without the wilv rebel general who is now penned up in the Shenandoah, miles away, being consulted on the momentous subject. After all the boasts, which the rebels have indulged in, that they by the influence of example, to the morale could always avail themselves of the policy of concentration, by virtue of their interior lines, late, and so utterly beyond the reach of adthe present situation of their armies is as novel as it is assuring to ourselves. The only two has wisely determined to use more effectual commands on which they can rely for the do. means for its suppression. Notwithstanding tence of their capital, are one hundred and the recent order of General Halleon, requiring

The policy of rapid concentration is doubtless a very excellent one, but it is slightly inconvenient of execution when a mountain range beautifies or embarrasses the topography. We are nearer Richmond by sixty miles-" a degree," in scientific language. Unless all

the signs should fail, we are in truth a degree

nearer the accomplishment of the work we have set our hearts and willing hands upon. We have gained more than sixty miles of distance; we have shortened the campaign, by more than a three-days' march, perhaps. It is almost impossible that the final struggle for the possession of the rebel capital can be much. longer averted, however desperate the condition of our enemies, or able the minds which control their movements. That struggle may come before the present week has ended; it must come speedily, or Jackson, with his accustomed celerity, will succeed in making a junction with LEE, in which case a bloody, but indecisive, battle would probably result. To avoid such fruitless waste of life, which embitters without shortening the war, we have confidence that General Burnside will continue his rapid advance. The winter will speedily lock the "situation" in a rigid embrace, and clog the grand opportunity that now invites our army. At any moment the route that curves so gently southward from Acquia Creek may be crossed at right angles by LEE's battle array, or wholly veiled from view in the dust of his trampling legions. And because this may be so, because the grand trial of strength must take place, north of Richmond, before many days shall pass, we hall the change of base as a sure precursor of the final victory. LEE has allowed himself to be outgeneraled, and we have now some assurance that to our celebration of the coming Christmas season, we can unite a jubilee of Richmond's downfall, and with it, the fall of this

A Love-Feast at Reading.
We have been honored with a full report of recent demonstration at Reading on the part of the Democracy of that noble city. It seems to have been a jubilee on a smaller scale than the recent affair in Philadelphia, at which JAMES BUCHANAN did not attend. Mr. GETZ makes mention of the fact that there was a "bountiful supper," and that over four hundred persons partook of the good cheer, which is a great deal more than many reliable Democrats find it in their power to say. Mr. ANCONA presided, while Mr. GETZ was permitted to act as secretary. We should judge that this distinguished journalist was the author of the toasts that were offered on the occasion. They have an editorial look about them, and seem to have done service in larger type than that in which we read them. We are told, for instance, that the Democracy now "presents to the world an unbroken phalanx of kindred souls, that can never be enslaved," and the habeas corpus is compelled to do duty as "the sheetanchor of our hopes." Pennsylvania is of course "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." The Democratic party is represented as a ship, while our soldiers are said to be fighting only "in patient submission to the inexorable law which drags them from their homes." As this latter remark can only refer to the draft in Berks, and the necessity for filling a large quota by conscription, we take it to be in very bad taste on the part of Mr. Gerz, and an unjust aspersion upon the courage and loyalty of his fellow-Democrats plished teacher. to make such an ungenerous insinuation. The gay and festive party were favored with

a number of letters from distinguished Democrats, all of which were read at a late hour in the evening. Among them epistles from Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, Mr. WM. B. REED, (of course), and R. EMMETT MONAGHAN, Esq. These letters are duly printed. Mr. Ingensonl's letter characteristically recommends that the Democratic successes be celebrated "with Cotton States. Georgians, from the inscriptions on | tears of joy," and proceeds to denounce the Government in bitter terms. Mr. Lincoln came into power with "heathen oaths," which is only a gentle hint that our worthy President is in the habit of appealing to Jupiter instead of a Christian deity; and not only this-and here we beg attention to the purity of Mr. INGERSOLL'S rhetoric-"but his Administration has become a tyrant to individuals and a nightmare to his country." In order to get rid of this horrible "tyrant and nightmare," Mr. INGERSOLL proposes a Convention. "We have called Conventions," he says, in an outburst of felicitous indignation, sto tinker our institutions; let us call one to renew our liberties." "What I would fain urge upon you," he goes on to say, "is that we ought to have, as he was leaving Albany, he said to a friend that | and as soon as possible, call a Convention of the people of Pennsylvania; a Convention for the reintegration of our individual freedom, and our State rights, and in some hope of restoring the Union; of which there is not the remotest chance by any other means, than that of Conventions of the people of the States, to be followed, I trust, by an assembly of the same kind of the whole North." Mr. REED is more diplomatic than his companion. He does not acmated. He believes the number of persons killed | cuse Mr. Lincoln of worshipping Jupiter, will not fall far short of one thousand. The massa- | nor does he even call him "a tyrant and a nightmare," but is extremely plaintive and sad. The North, he says, which is "weary of debt and taxation, of the tax collector and the recruiting sergeant-weary of the ambulance of the wounded and the hearse of the dead-will hail with ecstasy beyond control the hour when and they will be satisfied with nothing less than flags of permanent truce shall be displayed at Washington and Richmond. I am old enough to remember the peace of 1815, and the joy it excited; but it was as nothing in comparison with what ours will be when this brothers' war is over." After speaking of this war for the Union as a "dreary conflict," he tells the Democratic party that its duty will be to hold the Administration to a stern account, and proposes that the next Legislature shall become "the Grand Inquest" for indicting all who have dared to exhibit any enthusiasm in this war. R. EMMETT MONAGHAN, who writes from "West Chester, 2 P. M.," and could not come on account of the snow, said the Democratic party had saved us from "demoralized, abandoned, and infidel New England." Our readers will not be surprised to hear that the meeting which heard the sentiments of Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. REED with favor, cheered James Buchanan. "The cheers for James Buchanan were given with unbounded enthusiasm!"

> We only allude to this happy gathering to direct attention to the doctrines propounded by Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. REED, the leaders of the Democracy in Pennsylvania. These men mean mischief. Intoxicated by a success which the absence of the soldiers from the polls enabled them to obtain, they contemplate high-handed and daring measures. Mr. INGERSOLL's proposition means revolution, and when he talks about Conventions of the Democracy meeting to dictate the government of this State or this Administration, he proposes the rule of the mob-an armed resistance to the Government-to be plain, he proposes treason. "Let us," he says, " put ourselves, for the immunity of our persons, into the most available and formidable position of which we are capable—that of a Convention representing with unlimited powers the Harrisburg, put themselves "in a formidable position," by proclaiming martial law, assume "unlimited powers," by arresting the Governor and overthrowing the Government, and, under the plea of protecting Staterights, precipitate a quarrel with the Administration, and call upon the Southern army to come over the border and defend State-rights in the valley of the Cumberland, as they are defending them in the valley of the Shenandoah. This is what Mr. INCERSOLL means, and in this suggestion Mr. REED acquiesces. Let us be frank with these gentlemen, and say that it is about time these doctrines were hushed. When they propose Conventions with "unlimited powers," let them look closely to all the results that may come. While they are plotting to overthrow the Government, let them consider their own fate and fortunes. When the pillars of the temple fell, the author of their fall was crushed in the ruins. Frankenstein may be summoned from his infernal home, but who can pronounce the spell that

power? Desertion to be Punished Hereafter. Desertion, a practice wholly unjustifiable and disgraceful, and at all times pernicious. of an army, has become so frequent of monitory general orders, that the Government fifty miles apart, with the peaks of the Blue | all officers of the Army of the Potomac to re-Ridge interposed between them as a barrier. join their commands within twenty-four hours

shall release us from the monster's fearful

under penalty of dismissal, which was an intimation that active operations might be speedily expected, numbers of the shoulder-strapped gentry have failed to respond with any marked enthusiasm to the call. Under the regulations hereafter to be enforced, they are liable to be arrested, and held accountable, whenever absent from their regiments without permission. In the rebel army, straggling is said to be punishable with death. If the publishment for desertion were equally severe in our own army, and as rigorously dispensed, the offence would be less common and the discipline of the various organizations exalted to a higher standard of effectiveness.

Reason Returning. We are glad to see the passenger railway corporations returning to reason. The action of the Board of Presidents in adding twenty per cent. to the rate of fare, when no other reason was assigned than that one or two small roads were not earning the twelve and fifteen per cent. dividends earned by other roads, caused universal indignation, and is being repudiated by many of the leading roads. The presidents of the roads on Fourth and Eighth, Chestnut and Walnut, Market, and Tenth and Eleventh streets, have declared they will not assent to the arrangement of the Board of Presidents. This will of course end the matter, and we shall have no such scandalous tax as that originally intended. The determination of these presidents, in repudiating this outrage, deserves the thanks of the community.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- The December number, concluding the 65th half-yearly volume, is quite superb in the quality and quantity of its distractions. "Found in the Snow," at all events, is a seasonable frontispiece. Noxt is a superb titlepage, also well engraved on steel, on which six mall vignettes are arranged around a larger one. showing a family group at Christmas. Then follows a double fashion-plate, principally showing bridal costumes. After this, wood-cuts of all va rieties, music, and a fierce-looking pattern, printed in colors, representing "The Royal Tiger Slipper." In the January number, Marion Harland, the popular novelist, is to commence a new storywriting for no periodical but Godey's. The litera-

ture is unequal, but usually readable. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We are pleased to chronicle another step in the progress of this great work. On Monday last, the second instalment of track completed since the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened for public use. Trains now run to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning river, 266 miles northwestwardly from Philadel phia, and 105 miles from Sunbury. Two additional instalments of the line will b opened before this year closes—one on the eastern,

the other on the western end. As early next year as means and labor can force the work forward the entire road from Philadelphia to Lake Erie will be in full operation. We notice that cars are now run through without change from Philadelphia to Lock Haven on both trains, leaving Eleventh and Market streets at

WE would direct attention to the advertisement of Caleb S. Hallowell, A. M., who is about opening a school for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, to whose improvement he will devote his personal efforts. Mr. Hallowell has long been engaged as a successful teacher of youth in Alexandria, Virginia. His flourishing institution of learn ing was broken up in consequence of the military occupation of that city, and he has now removed to Philadelphia. We bespeak for him the favorable consideration of those who desire their sons to be thoroughly instructed by an intelligent and accom-

G. F. TRAIN ON THE PLATFORM -On next Friday evening, at Musical Fund Hall, Mr. Train will give a lecture-subject, "All Round the World " Few men of his age have travelled more extensively, and his descriptions of what he saw, heard, and thought, can scarcely be deficient in interest.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, November 18, 1862. Stringent Measures Against Delinquent

Officers. General HALLECK has resolved to adopt the most stringent measures for compelling officers to pay that attention to their duties which natural pride and sense of duty would seem, in too many cases, unable to an. force. Delinquent commissioned officers are to be taught, by prompt and inexorable punishment, that their superior rank, and the higher intelligence it should arane, will only be regarded as aggravations of every fool: they commit, it being resolved that the soldiers and non-c mmissioned officers of our armies shall have no reason to complain of being held accountable for offences which are committed with impunity by those who should set them examples of strict subordination and discipline. .

officers specially detailed for the purpose, are now being sent to all the principal cities, and over all the lines of railroads throughout the country, to collect the names of officers absent from the armies in the field and in garrison; and all officers so found absent, without the proper and specific authority prescribed in the general orders of the War Department, will be either immediately and ignominiously dismissed the service, or will be placed on trial for desertion while in presence of the enemy. Ligis been already prepared, and that numerous dismissals for cause will be made in a few days. Indeed, the rumon prevails, and there is reason to believe that more than a thousand commissioned officers are now absent without leave, and so reported, all of whom will be dismissed under circumstances attaching disgrace to their names and leaving them no possibility for a return to the ser.

vice, or any other employment under the National One of the favorite subterfuges practised by officers anxions to skulk from their duties has been to quit their commands on a surgeon's certificate, or on a pretended leave of absence, signed by some subordinate officer, colonel, or brigadier, who had no power to give it, and then, if discovered, urge the ples of ignorance of the orders and regulations on this subject. But all leaves of absence, to be of avail, must emanate from the very highest source prescribed in general orders, and all offi ners absent on medical certificates must be sure that their certificate is issued by competent authority, and that they do not remain absent one day after being sufficiently physically re established to join their commands, eyen though not re-established enough for a full return

While these steps are being taken with regard to the officers, measures of an equally stringent and effective character are in progress to arrest the immense number hold them to the severest penalties prescribed by military law for their offences. It is the determination of the anthorities to make examples which will cause every solchance of an infamous death, as the penalty for deserting his standard. Many of the men now absent are deserted from the army in the field, and not a few of them, lured by the bounty, have colleted in the new organizations. But their re-enlistment, as they will be taught, i. no excus for their desertion, and all officers of the recently raised regiments, knowled such deserters to be in their ranks, and not sending them back under guard to their old commands, will be held strictly responsible. Others of those row absent are men who were discharged from hospitals to return to their regiments, but who have skulked to their homes. All of the above classes are deseriers, and will be punished as such. But there is yet another class, and one to which no mercy will be shown viz : those who joined new regiments recently recruited received the enormous bounties given, and then deserted before the regiments had been placed in the field. The country has suffered most deeply from the latter class. various States having paid boun les for their full quotas.

while their effective force reported at headquarters of the army is still short by many thousands of the required It is said on high authority that the President, on haing shown recently by the Secretary of War and generalin-chief the immense lists of deserters and rollcalls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that by executions, dismissals, ball and chain labor for the whole term of their enlia and other of the several penalties, he is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the means necessary to preserve discipline, and prevent the crimes of straggling, absentesism. and desertion. In view of these facts the hone is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police to expose and shame back to duty all offiwords, that Mr. INGERSOLL, Mr. REED, and | cers and men who cannot prove incontestably that they have the authority required by army orders and regula-

Diplomatic Affairs. Much speculation has recently been indulged in concriping alleged protests or earnest representations in r. lation to the seizure of vessels while attempting to run the blockade, and of property belonging to or in the care of foreign subjects. There is no opportunity for obtaining information of the particulars of what in such cases has occurred, diplomatic prudence and courtesy being understood to forbid premature disclosures of debated positions. It is true that fereign ministers have, in their usual respectful terms, called the attention of one Government to complaints on these subjects, and it is equally certain they are receiving the attention to which their importance is entitled. They are complex in point of fact, for the reason they involve minciples of international law. But this is always going on, especially in a time of war or blookade. Old cases are disposed of and new ones come up daily. The sending of a commissioner to New Orleans, and the appreciation of his impartial report upon the subjects which he examined according to the strictest principles

of law, is regarded here as an earnest of the Administra tion to act with circumspection and justice regarding all matters in which diplomatic relations are involved. Probably the public will soon know that our own Government has in turn complained about the Alabama, and in other cases of violation. The meeting of Congress will, as usual, bring out the correspondence, which cannot fail to fully acquaint the country with the true condition of our diplomatic relations.

Presents for Denmark and Sweden. Our Ministers at the Courts of Denmark and Sweden having recently observed in the possession of the sovereigns of these countries presents from the European and other Governments, but none from the United States suggested that some appropriate marks of respect be for, warded to them. Accordingly the President has procured two beautifully manufactured resewood boxes mounted with silver, each containing two of the armypattern Colt's revolvers, the stocks ornamented with silver, and the barrels elaborately chased with gold, and bearing figures of sgriculture, commerce, and the arts. They will at once be sent to our ministers for presentation to the severeigns for whom they are intended. Each case and contents cost about \$500.

Latest from the Front. It is understood here that our army has complet Fredericksburg, and will move South without delay. In confradiction of reports to the contrary, in the New York papers, I believe that this movement must have taken the rebels by surprise, as they undoubtedly expect ed a direct approach to Gordonsville, which they had repared to defend desperately at the Rapidan. According to what they must now take BURNSIDE's programme to be, they must hasten to meet him—at the rossing of the two railroads—the Fredericksburg and ond and the Central Railroad, in Hanover county,

resches that point. Gen BURNSIDE will move directly upon Richmond, and sigen's army will move off shortly in a direction where his general can bring his great abilities to bear in behalf of his country once more. There is a great buoyancy of spifits here to night, and the sanguine folks are speculating upon the proba-bilities of taking Richmond in a few weeks. We shall certainly accomplish the tack, if the weather remains tolerable for a month longer.

about twenty miles from Richmond, if not before he

Postal Affairs. Postmaster General BLAIR has made an important and long-desired improvement in the route agents' service between Washington city and New York. Instead of the agents stopping at Philadelphia, as heretofore, they now accompany the mails directly through from the Washington city post-office to the post office in New York city and back, forming one continuous line each way. This renders the service more direct, and lessens he probability of delay along the line. POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. At Enterprise, Lancaster county, Pa., E. LAMBORN is appointed postmaster, vice

JOHN DUNLAP removed. At Spring Hill Furnace, Fayette county, Pa., John OLIPHANT is appointed postmaster, vice E. R. GRIPPER

Naval Orders. Captain J. P. McKINSTRY has been detached from th command of the United States eteam sleep Dacotah, and Captain B. F. SANDS is ordered to the command of that ressel. Captain S. C. Rowan has been ordered to superintend the outfit of the iron clad steam frigate Roanoke at New York. Lieutenant Commander MILTON HOX ANTIN is detached from the command of the Connecticut and ordered to command the Penobscot. Lieut. B. W. COTT has been ordered to the command of the gunboat Marbieberd. Commander T. H. PATTERSON is ordered o the command of the steamer James Adger. Lieutenan Commander C. C. CARPENTER is detached from the

The Internal Revenue Receipts. It having been variously stated that the Commission f Internal Revenue had estimated the receipts for re verue during the present year at \$360,000,000, there i authority for saying that no such estimate has been nade, and in no instance, it is thought, will the receipt exceed \$150,000,000 or \$175,000,000 PHILIP SPEED, of Louisville, has been appointed tax cilector for the third collection district of Kentucky, omprising the present Fifth and Ninth Congressions Promotions in the Army.

Colonel BUTTERFIELD has been promoted to the com nend of that portion of General BOOKER's grand division ecently known as Gen. Firz John Porter's army corps and Gen. GRIFFIN to the command of the divisi ately commanded by General MORRELL, who has been ussigned to other duty. Naval Promotions The following officers have been promoted, to fill va-

ancies, viz: Saptains B. D. Hitchcock and Joseph Lau man to be commodores; Commanders B: F. Sands and H. S. Stellwagon to be captains; Lieutenant comnanders Percy Crosby and J. B. Oreighton to be com nancers, and Lieutenants Rush R. Wallace and Chester Hatfield to be lieutenant commanders. Disgraceful Affair.

Last night, the 170th New York regiment, becomin uraged at the captain of the Connecticut, lying at the Arsenal wharf, took possession of the boat and arrested the captain and crew, and refused to leave. This morn ing, the Provost Marshal precessed, with three compa nies of the 10th New Jersey, to the wharf, arrested seven officers, restored the captain to his vessel, which sailed o-day with the 170th to join Burnston Good for Tennessee. It is reported, here that a change of affairs will take

given to Governor Andrew Johnson in the exercise of President's Message. The President is at work on his annual message, bu ne is holding open room in anticipation of favorable

place shortly in Tennessee, and a wider margin will be

news from all quarters. Stragglers Sent Back. Four hundred stragglers and deserters will be sent from Weshington o day to the convalescent camp and

Capture of a Prize. The Navy Department this morning received information of the capture of the rebel schooner Ella, off-Velasce, Texas, loaded with 121 bales cotton, and bound for Jamaica. She was taken by the armed boats of the U. S. schooner Kittatiny.

Senstor TRUMBULL and Governor YATES, of Illinois Rumors of a Battle. There are rumors of fights, but they are not believe Miscellaneous. Assistant Surgeon WM Gibson died on board the

The Awards of the 7.30 Bonds. Twelve millions of the \$13,613,450 of the 7-30, to t awarded under restorday's bidding, will be rolmbursed to the parties in New York, who, several days ago, premptly advanced that sum to the treasury at Secretary CHASE'S request.

From the calculations made to day, at the Treasnry Department, it is ascertained that \$9,505,050 will be awarded to those who bid above 103 05. The amount bid at this rate is \$6'910,000, of which \$4.108.400 (making the rate is \$6'910,000, of which \$4.108.400 was accepted, and will be divided prograta among the bid at that figure. Several bids a mounting aggregate to over \$200,000, were received to day, but were, of course, toe late. The awards to Philadelphian

	The awards to Philadelphians wer	e as tollows:	ب.
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	Jeremiah Pangborn	5,000	3.70
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9	Drexel & Co1	50.000	3.38
	E. W. Clarke & Co	50.000	3 06
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FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC. STONEWALL JACKSON INACTIVE.

He is Between Winchester and Marinsburg

THE RIVER RISING. BALTIMORE, Nov. 18 -The rumors that prevailed s New York and Philadelphia, of a reverse in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, were entirely imaginary. Nothing

had occurred there up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the train left. Stonewall Jackson is reported to be falling back to wards Front Royal The copious rain of to-day is swelling the Potomac, so as to effectually prevent any raid into Maryland, if such a rash step had been intended.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18 .- A despatch dated Harper's Ferry, last evening, says: which is a negative proof that he is not making any active novement. As I stated in a postscript in yester-day's letter, it has been pretty definitely ascertained that the main body of his troops are encamped between Winchester and Martinsburg, and that it is only the advance guard that has been seen in the direction of Bath It rained very heavily last night, and at intervals during the day. The river is slowly rising, and when the from the mountains comes down, will be fordable only at the most favorable points. With the river in its present condition, and the likelihood of its soon being much higher, it is hardly probable that Jackson will cross into Maryland, unless he should get possession of the railroad bridge at North Branch, eight miles below Cumberland. It is to be presumed that that point is so well guarded by this time as to render it sale. A small troop of rebel cavalry, under the command of the guerilla White, have established a remiezvous in the

Major Cele's Maryland cavalry is, however, following them up closely. A day or two ago a runad of this ca-valry made a dash into Charlestown. They encountered about fifty rebels, routed them, and brought off several The vacant houses in Harper's Ferry are occupied by a small army of sutlers, whose extortionate charges are greatly arumbled at by the soldiers. The provest marshal endeavors to expel all but the legitimate autiers, but they are irrepressible, and when driven out of one house ccate in another.

mountains near Key's Ferry, on the Bhenandosh, and

display a good deal of enterprise in capturing stragglers,

sutters' wagons, and in making sudden dashes on our

From Port Royal. New York, Nov. 18 -The United States gunboat Wamsutta has arrived from Port Royal with dates to the 12th instant. She has on board the officers and crew of the British prize steamer Ouschita. The Wameutta collided with the tug May Queen, off Cape May, sinking the latter. Personal.

House to-day was Major General Granger and his staff, and Colonel De Coursey. Strike Among the Blacksmiths at the Charlestown Navy Yard. BOSTON, November 18 - The blacksmiths at the Charlestown navy yard, a hundred and twenty in num-ber, marched to the commandant's office yesterday, and requested an advance of wages. The commandant stated that the subject was already under consideration. The blackeniths then agreed to resume work until Satur-day. Four of the preminent men among the strikers

LOUISVILLE, Nov 18 - Among the arrivals at the Gal

Important from Gloucester Point. Virginia.

The Pickets of the 104th Pa. Attacked. Several of them Wounded and Captured

[Special Despatch to The Press.] GLOUCESTER POINT, VA., Nov. 17 .- In consequence a forward movement I have merely time to inform you that an outpost picket guard of ten men, belonging to the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Davis commanding, stationed at this place, were attacked sbout 8 o'clock this morning by fifty rebel cavalrymen. Our pickets heard the rebels coming, but they supposed that it was a party of our own cavalry, who had gone out on a recennoissance, some hours before, returning, and therefore they did not fire upon them. The consequence was, that our men did not see their mistaka until the rebels were fairly upon them and had discharged their pieces at them.

Privates Peter Baltz was killed, and H. Trumbauer George Geary, and N. A. Heller, were wounded, the latter mortally. Sergeants Leatherberry and Levi Rosenberger were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Markley was in command of the guard, which was stationed at a vilage cross road , called the Hook.

An expedition was sent out by Col. Davis to capture the rebels, but they have just returned unsuccessful, They, however, captured 17 mounted men and an import of mail at Gloucester Court House, 17 miles distant from this piece. Despatch to the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17 .- The reconnoiting party sent out from Yorktown, on Saturday morning, emmanded by Col. Davis, returned to Yorktown last vening, after having scouted three miles beyond Glonester Court House. They captured three rebels, who were brought to Fortress Monroe this morning, and report that they neither saw nor heard of any rebsi forces in the vicinity of Gloucester Court House.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

GENERAL BRAGG AGAIN IN COMMAND. REBELS MAKING SHOES AT KNOXVILLE,

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18 .- General Bragg is in command t Tuliahoma The rebels are extensively manufacturing shoes at The leading rebels of East Tennessee are preparing to eave for the South. The rebels are not expected to make a stand this side The tunnels on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are expected to be completed by Sunday.

From Maracaibo. NEW YORK, Nov. 18 .- Advices from Maracaibo, to the 23d ult., state that the revolution there was progressing The town and bar were strongly fortified, and quite a fleet of vessels were in the harbor.

#### et of vessels were in the harbor. The Government of Caracas had five war-schoolers ockading the harbor, but the bark C. R. Sutil got out by the kind efforts of the French consul. THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From Gen. Cox's Army—Condition of Affairs in the Kanawha Valley—Safety of Cumberland-Stonewall Jackson near Winchester-His. Troops in a Desperate Condition, &c.-From the Beautiful Kanawha Valley. We yesterday conversed with a gentleman of this city who has recently made the trip from. Wheeling to Bull-town, Summerville, Gauley, and other points, with a view of finding somebody supposed to be lost and taking some "views afoot." The country traversed by our informant is described as bearing evidence of a recent visit from the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. reck of matter and the crush of worlds." What few natives remain in the country are in ar ute condition. They have nothing to e

out flitch and corn pone . The corn out of which the rind stone, in what the natives call a hand-mill, and he grains are broken in not more than two or three deces. The whole country is infested with horse all of whom seem to be doing a good business. FROM GENERAL COX'S ARMY. It was understood among the soldiers that Gen. Cox's army, or a portion of it, was moving towards Cumber.

WHERE IS STONEWALL JACKSON? We have the best reasons for believing that the hension of a raid by Stonewall Jackson on Cumberlan and New Orcek is without real foundation. A highly in-telligent gentleman, with every facility of obtaining cor-rect information, and who made it a part of his business to do so, has just come through from Baltimore to Han-cock. He has satisfied himself from evidence obtained along the route that Jackson's main army is stationed at in their present situation, even entertain such an enter prise as the movement apprehended. He certainly confe Wheeling (Va ) Intelligencer, Nov. 17

Important Naval Operations. Probability of an Attack upon Charleston-Plans for Capturing Rebel Ports. The New York Post of last evening contains the following from its Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 -It is believed here that an attack upon,Oharleston will not be long postponed. The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and, if they are to be believed, will not. surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our fron-clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rether than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed. The proporations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the control of the co will succeed in approaching the light of the Many Department, would turn aside from its plans of attack upon revel ports because of the slarming reports from England in reference to the rebel iron clad fleet said to be constructing ere, but Mr. Welles will not delay for a single day his projected naval attacks upon rebel towns beo of his projected naval attacks upon rebel towns because of any foreign news recently received. The loyal Atlantic cities will be abundantly defended, but none of the iron-clads destined for Charleston or Mobile, or any other rebel city, will be detained.

The work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions, but it is believed by our naval anthorities here that the results will abundantly instiffs the thorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means, and will compensate for the delays. Those re-

sults are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, and possibly days, will pass away before thrilling news from the Southern coast will startle the country. A Fearful Collision on the Pennsylvania

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS-HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE ENGINEER. From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday evening.] The passenger train due here on Saturday morning on the Pennsylvania Bellroad did not arrive until evening about five o'clock. It left Pittsburg on Friday afternoon nearly an hour after its usual starting time, owing to some detention on the connecting railroads, but everything seemed right until the arrival near Lilly station, some eight miles from Cresson, where the train was brought to a stop by the announcement that a freight train was off the track some two miles ahead. The past senger train was drawn over the mountain by two larg locemetives, and in front of the passenger train was very large freight train standing on the track on a high grade. It was drawn by a very large locomouve in front and another of the same class pushing it in the rear. The front locomotive had been detached from the train in order to aid the freight train ahead on the track, and the rear locomotive was also detached and taken down the grade in order to shift it on the other track. down the grade in order to shift it on the other track. While this process was going on, and when the rear locomotive was nearly down the grade and in front of the two locomotives drawing the passenger train, the engineer on the backing locomotive, Mr. Powell Sharp, discovered that the whole train was in repid motion coming down the steep grade on his locomotive, and the cars filled with passengers. He reversed his engine in an in-stant, and rushed up the grade in order to meet the freight cars, and stop their descent if possible. In this he was pertially successful, but after a slight check of the freight cars the whole train came down on the pas-senger train, demolishing the locomotive with which Mr. Sharp had checked the progress of the train, and also the two locomotives which were drawing the pas-

nger cars. This occurred about twelve c'clock on Friday night in This occurred about twelve o'clock on Friday night in the midst of the mountains, or rather a wilderness, and the scene can be easier imagined than described. The passengers in the train, mostly asleep in the dead hour of the night, were thus suddenly aroused and thrown from their seats violently, and yet wonderful to relate, a few of them were only slightly scratched about the face. These injuries were mostly sustained from the irons which are placed on the back of the seats on which the passenger rests his head.

Passengers in the train relate that the destruction of three locemotives was almost complete, together with a large number of cars. The passengers who were on the train have drawn up a paper asking for subscriptions to present to the engineer, who ricked his life to save theirs some suitable testimotial of their regard. It has not been fully deter-mined what kind of a testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Sharp, but we understand that from five to six hun-dred doll: is have been contributed for that object.

A New Material for Paper. Basswood and hemlock have been used for making paper, and there is in the Smithsonian Institute a copy of a work by Jakob Christian Schaeffer, on experiments in making paper, which is printed on more than sixty varieties of paper, made from as many different materiels. The New York Post says: "There is one material which has been used to some extent, but which should be more generally utilized. It exists in the greafest abundance and has hitherto merely cumbered the earth. We mean the cane, or read, of the Southern States. We have seen beautiful paper made from this substance; we have seen even samples of excellent callcomate of it. It could be easily and cheaply obtained in immense quantities, and by the novel "explosiva" process, which was explained last year in the Eventure Post, its fibre can be quickly and, we ben making paper, which is printed on more than sixty ning Post, its fibre can be quickly and, we be-lieve cheaply separated from the silica which envelopes it in the reed as it grows. The canes, in this process, are shut into an iron cylinder, of great strength, which is made steam-tight, and then filled with steam at a considerable pressure. The steam penetrates the cane, dissolves the silica, and—when the canes are suddenly shot out of the cylinder into the cold air—its explosive power tears the canes to pleces, and leaves the fibrous parts tears the cause to pleces, and leaves the fibrous parts cleared of the others. The white fibre, after a slight cleaning, has the feeling, a d appearance of fine cotton, and can be used for all manufacturing purposes, we have been assured, for which cotton is used. Two years ago a paper mill was going up, at. Wilmington, North Carolina, in which this process was to be applied for the disintegration of cane. There is no reason why it should not be generally introduced; and the parts of the Southern States now in our bands would yield abundant supplies of the cana to work with plies of the cane to work with.

THE DRAFTED MEN - Right companies of the drafted men from Chester county were mustered into the United States service on Tuesday last. A number of the men were absent on furlough, and only 710 men answered to It heing necessary to form the regiment in order to It being necessary to form the regiment in order to keep the men together and make them proficient in drill, two compenies were added from Montgomery county in order to complete the organization. On Wednesday they elected the following regimental officers: Colonel, Francia C. Hooten, West Chester; lieut colonel, Samuel Dyer, Chester, Delaware county; major, Isaac McClure, hester county. The selection of the lieutenant colonel was accorded to the Morigomery county companies, who unanimously elected Mr. Dyer. The health of the men is good, there being but four or five under medical treatment. General patiefaction recents to prevail among them.—Chester County Republican.

Two Boys Killed—I no evening last week a com-pany-of-young men from Newtown and violuity, White-ley, township. Greene county, were out on a hunting expedition. Having freed a raccoon, as they, supposed, they set to work to fell the tree, which, in falling, caught a polar tree, springing it down forcibly, and then sud-denly relinquishing its hold, the poplar reacted with such force as to break its, trunk, and it or sabed down in the midst of the eeger and unsuspecting bors, killing Wm. Obsifant and Franklin Johns, aged nineteen and thir-een years respectively, and wounding Marion Colbert.

FOUNDRY DESTROYED, BY WIRE—The old foundry building, formerly, occupied by Messrs. Nicholson and Payne, and located on the Second street road, caught fire last night, and was totally destroyed. It was a large brick building, but had not been used for several years. If is not known how the fire occurred —Pilippurg Disposition. 

THE CITY.

POR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. Arrival of the Steamer De Soto from Port Royal at this Port. The United States steamer De Soto, 1,600 tons burden and mounting nine guns, commanded by Cant.

W. H. Walker, arrived at this port last evening, having left Port Royal on Saturday last. She brings no news of startling importance. The malaria which prevailed there extensively at the time of the last departure from that port, and which had caused the death of General Mitchell and other officers, had, in a great measure, departed, and the excitemen incident to the breaking out of contagious diseases had almost subsided. Ever since the death of General Mitchell an almost impenetrable gloom has hung over the countenances of our solliers, yet they are making immense preparations for the campaign which they are to take a part in.

General Brannan is in command of all the forces, and he is well liked by the men. The report that General Hunter would be placed again in command of that depariment created great joy, and his arrival was anxiously looked for. Every day reconnoitring expeditions are sent out un-

der command of competent officers, who generally capture rebel scouts and disperse bands of their cavalry, who go roaming around the country. The soldiers have, however, tired of this, and they are anxious to be led forth in force against the Savannah and Charleston Bailroad. What we want is a few mor regiments, and then our soldiers are both ready and willing to be led against Beauregard's army. The report that the latter general had promised the people of Savannah to capture Fort Pulaski about the 17th inst created some merriment in camp. Our forces in that fort and vicinity are plenty large enough to defend themselves against any army Beauregard can bring against it, and they are only wishing that the rebel reperal will attempt to carry out his promise. Contrabands from the interior of the State are arriving at Port Boyal every (ay. They state that the people are in a terrible state of excitement, thinking that our soldiers will advance on them immediately. They have no confidence in their defenders, and they are sending all, their property, negroes included, far away into the interior and to other States, where they will be more score. The towns of Savannah and Charleston, especially the latter, are strongly fortified, both by the land and water, yet the people dread an encounter with our soldiers and Monitors. They state that

The following is a partial list of the officers of the De Soto: Wm. M. Walker, captain commanding: Robert F. B. Lewis, lieutenant commander; G. H. Brooks

they will burn to the ground both cities before they will

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS .- The prowring of substitutes for drafted men has become quite a neiness, and the brokers engaged in it are reaping rich harvests. Many persons engaged in it, however, are dishonest, and use every endeavor to persuade the substitutes to desert, in order that they may again sell them selves, and thus reap a rich harvest. Finally the subsittute deserts for good, and that is the last seen of him. This has been done in a hundred instances. Colonel Segebarth has lost in this way, within the last two weeks, nearly one hundred men, all of whom were substitutes for drafted men; the latter, in these cases, will have to take their old places. Persons buying up substitutes should avoid the brokers, and go to the individual him self. In this care they will not be so apt to be swindled In The Press of yesterday we mentioned the case of a nan who was arrested upon the charge of having de serted after having sold himself as a substitute. He is now at the Central Station awaiting the action of the provest marshal. He was arrested by Wm. Franks at the concert saloon in Library street. When the prisoner found that he was about to be taken into custody, he ran and raised the cry of "stop thief." This attracted more than usual attention, and the fugitive was the nore easily arrested. It is alleged that he has been pretty deep in the subetitute business, having obtained a considerable amount the fact that he received \$200 from a drafted man from

that place, and intends to procure the substitute. Some folks doubt his statement, and say that he has received \$1,500 from several parties, and that recently he went to Cape May county, N. J., where he invested some of his surplus revenue in a farm. He arrived from Cape May a few days since. It is known that he joined Coloner Max Friedman's Cavalry. On being questioned on this point, he says he was discharged from the regiment; but as yet he has not teresting point. There are two or three individuals credulous enough to believe that the "substitute broker" deserted his regiment. It is for this he is now a subject of the tender mercies of the provest marshal. He seems to be decidedly nervous because of his present

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL OOIETY.-The meeting took place at eight o'clock last ening, at the Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut. The reports of committees on fruits, flowers, and vegetables were read, the minutes of the last meeting and reports of standing committees were road and approved. It was moved that a committee be appointed to consider the subject of a grand fall exhibition at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and report to the meeting to be held this day two weeks. This motion was carried. A motion that the commit-

tees heretofore appointed in February, be henceforward appointed in January, was also carried. The noming. tions for membership then ensued, and a letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the Brookl; n Horticultural Society. The meeting then adjourned for the purpose of holding elections for efficers for the ensuing year, Mr. King being chairman and Mr. Hays secretary of the meeting for the time. The elections were as fol-

Presidents—Caleb Cope, Fairman Rogers, M. W. Baldwin, and James Dundas. secretary, A. W. Harrison; treasurer, H. A. Dreer; professor of botany, Thos. P. James; professor of horticultural chemistry, James C. Booth; and professor of entomology, E. S. Rathoon. The action in reference to the Academy of Music as a place of exhibition is very enterprising. This elegant tructure is certainly most admirably adapted for such a purpose, and a display there would recal the displays of like character formerly made in the old Chinese Museum

All Philadelphians will naturally take an interest in the Awards of premiums were made to Wm. Southwood for table design and hanging basket, and to Wm. Joyca gardener to M. W. Baldwin, for basket of cut flowers; o Robert Kilvington, for hand buoquets; to James Eadie, gardener to Dr. Bush, for dwarf specimen chrysanthemums, and a special premium for the same; to C. H. Miller, gardener to D. R. King, for lycopodiums, and a special premium to the same for souerilor margaritaceor superbor; to Adam Graham, gardener to Gen Patterson, and to John McLauchlin, gardener t

THE REAZER HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock. coroner's jury, in the Reszer homicide case, assembled at the Central Station, Fifth and Chestnut streets. The parties arrested, Fieming, Esher, and Chambers were present. A curious crowd assembled outside of the office railing,

T. B. Baxter, for pears; to Saml. W. Noble, for apples

and seemed to evince much interest in the termination o the coroner's investigation. Many of those present were the usual auditors, whose inevitable attendance upon coroner's inquest has become as familiar to that worthy functionary as the routine of his daily business. Some were present, attracted by a feeling of curiosity-one of the too potent incitements in cases of this nature—others there were, in whose countenances could be detected the reflection of a morbid appetite for all that savored of the

bloody and murderous. But two witnesses were examined. John Baugh testified that, in company with a friend, he was passing in the vicinity of the concert saloon at the time the murder took place. His attention was attracted to an unusual excitement near the saloon. He distinctly heard such expressions as "give it to him, hit him, kill him," etc. The witness thought he recognized one of the prisoners as a man who was engaged in the meles, being at the time in his shirt sleeves; he did not see the face of the men, but judged merely from his height. (The witness pointed out Fleming as the person to whom he alluded.] He saw no blow struck. John Russell, policeman, stated that, hearing a cry of "Watch!" when in the neighborhood of Seventh and Filbert streets, he proceeded to the vicinity of the concert saloon; there was a large crowd of people present; he saw no blow struck. After consultation the jury rendered the following verdict : "We find that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received during a riot, which took place in

Seventh street, below Market, on Friday evening, November 14, 1862. The jury also find that Wm. Fleming was present, aiding and assisting in said riot. Fleming was accordingly taken into custody and th other two parties discharged. THE BECENT COUNTERFEITING OF BANK PLATES.-Last night Deputy Marshal Jenhins, in company with Chief Detective Franklin, returned from New York, whither they had gone for the purpose of attending the prosecution of George White, charged with counterfeiting and engraving the plates of evera' well known banks in this and other cities. White is the only engraver who has been arrested on this

charge for upwards of twenty-five years, and his plates

are acknowledged to be the most perfect ever issued by companies. the successful operations of this well-known forger. He has reached the age of fifty-five, the greatest number of which, in the opinion of the police detectives, have been spent in the business for which he is now about to suffer, no doubt, an imprisonment for the remainder of his days. Deputy Marshal Jenkins, who has been on the lookout fer White for a number of years, has succeeded in catching him, much to the chagrin and dismay of the police of the metropolis. In his labors, he was assisted by Chief Detective Franklin, who detailed Sergeant Troyn and Officer Murray to aid in the search. Sixteen plates in all were taken from White, and all display s mechanical and artistic skill which would do honor to the best workmen of the best bank note company in this

TESTIMONY TO WORTH. - The Cooper-Shop Refreshment Seloon has presented to the Governor a handsome engraving of their Saloon. The picture was forwarded a few days ago, and the Governor, in reply, thanks the Ocoper-Shop Committee in a cordial manner, amores them that he has not been "an unmindful spectator of their disinterested and untiring exertions in alleviating the condition of the troops of the Republic, as they pressed forward in support of the banner of our country, or returning sick and wounded from the conflict became doubly the subjects of their kind care and "These exertions exhibit the quiet heroism of those who labor without the inducements of glory, or the glitter of display, and will, be trusts, be remembered while humanity is cherished or Christian benevolence

RAILBOAD MATTERS .- The Hoboken and Newark Bailroad, connecting with the Morris and Essex Bailroad, has been formally opened. The trains of the Morris and Essex road will not run over this route until after the 13 h of October next, at which time their contract will terminate with the New Jersey road. It is also expected that by that time the former road will be exterded to Easton, and cornect with the Pennsylvania road at that place.

and charity continue to adorn our common pature "

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFER-ENGRA OF THE M. E CHURCH FOR THE YEAR 86 We have been favored with an early copy of the gbly interesting work referred to above, and hasten to lay before our readers a few of the most prominent pariculars :

Travelling Preachers .- During the year there were 3 deaths—nine more than last year; preachers ad-nitted on tries, 233. Present Number.—Supernumeraries, 824; effective, i,831. Total, 6,655. Local preschers, 8,216. Churches.—9,940 5-12, at a probable value of \$20.605,-E0; parsonages, 2,792, at probable value, \$2,681,790.

Benevolent Contributions.—Conference claimant Benevolent Contributions.—Conference claimants, \$50,362.35; Missionary Scolety, \$239,349.29; Tract Society, \$11,619.49; American Bible Society, \$36,-187.06; Sunday School Union, \$10,110.03.

Sunday Schools.—Schools, 13,183; officers and teachers, 146,379; scholars, 805,050; volumes in libratics 2448.748 ies, 2,443,748. There are fifty-one Conferences; members, 843,401 probationers, 99,505; total, 942,906 members in Society. Deaths during the year, 19,662. Baptisms—Adults, 24,633; children, 30,959.

FALE OF PRIZE CARGOES .- Yesterday, y order of United States Marshal Millward, the cargoes of the prize schooners Nelly and Defiance, and bark Fanny Laurie, were sold at public auction. The articles were disposed of as follows:

Ex. Schooner Nelly .- 76 sacks salt, at \$1 12%; 10 boxes scap, 7 x c.; 12 bbls. salts, 2 x 2 x c.; 3 bbls. slum, 3c.; 5 bbls. copporas, 1 x c.; 5 bbls. soda ash. 3 x c.; 10 bags coffee, \$22 75; 23 cases claret wine, \$3 62 x; 5 ashes champagne, \$6 62%.

Ex. Bark Fanny Laurie—24 cases champagne pints, at \$9 25 ; 1 turtle shell, 51 conch shells, \$6 ; 1 hide \$1.75 ; 3 bolts canvas and sall cloth, \$20 50. Ex. SCHOONER DEFIANCE — 1 bbl. fron-timed spoons, 10% gross, at \$2; 15 cans meats, 10c; 14 pairs ladies' bcots, \$1.10; 4 bs. black tea, 1 broom, \$1.50; 8 boxes boots, \$4.10; \$40s. black tes, I broom, \$150; \$ boxes lost chees, 75c.; 234 sacks ground sait, \$155; I case, 18 oil coats, \$262%; \$40 boxes tin, \$775\$\tilde{o}10.50; 10 bbls. coal oil, \$60c.; \$3 (carboys muriatic acid, \$332%; \$6 carboys nitric acid, \$975; \$5 carboys sulphuric acid, \$425; \$5 cases matches, \$0 gross, \$55c; \$10 kegs reda ush, \$3c.; \$10 kegs sal sods, \$3c.; \$20 kegs sods ash, \$3c.; \$19 kegs sal sods, \$3(c.; \$9 bottles powdered opium, \$1 be each, \$875; \$98 boxes London soap, \$7.32; \$21 boxes assorted fancy snap, \$1.25; \$15 cercong cases. 21 boxes ascorted fancy soap, \$1.25; 15 cilla bark, \$7 25; 1 case envelopes 6 reams foolscap paper, \$1.90.

ANOTHER TRADE UNION .- Last night, he cutters of Philadelphia held a meeting at Sixth and Minor streets, for the purpose of forming an association for mutual protection. S. C. Perris, Esq., presided. A ociety was formed by the members, and all signed their names to articles of association, the object of which is to biain fair remuneration for labor done, and to exclude all men who are not practical tailors. The steps taken for the furtherance of the objects were merely preliminary in their character.

WILD PIGEONS-This favorite game and already made its appearance in woods and the conntry adjoining town. We are informed that they are very bundant this year, and they will afford fine sport to our

### Railways in Baltimore.

To the Editor of The Press: Pin; In your editorial of a day or two since, n your statement that the fare on passenger railroads n Baltimore was but " five cents," and the corporations pay to the city "one cent" per passenger, reducing the actual receipts of the railway companies to "four cents" per passenger, you omitted to add that, in Baltimore, for the same " five cents," and without additional charge, you get an exchange ticket upon any oress-road, and can ride a distance of five miles for this sum. This being the case, and the Baltimore railway companies make good dividends out of their receipts. how much more profitable must be Philadelphia passenger railway companies, when they charge "five cents" for a single fare and " seven cents" for an exchange ticket? In fact, instead of increasing the rates of fare on our railways, the companies should reduce. I am truly yours. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1862

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. Nevember 18, 1862. very active on the street to day, especially in the gold branch, large quantities being maved at rectorday's figures. Near the close the market became very weak, and the price fell & per cent; at the close 131 % was the rolling bid. Old demands were steady at 125%; Government securities were firmer; and the rates for money remain the same. Philadelphia was moderately successful in her bids for the new seven-thirty treasury notes, about \$2,000,000 being the portion awarded to her. for army stores. Oity The confidence of the people in the Government was evidenced in the eagerness to secure this loan, and hence the monetary skies look brighter than they have for some time past.

The Stock market was decidedly firmer and more active. Seven thirty treasury notes sold at 104%, an advance of W: the sixes, 1881, sold at 103%, an advance of &. State fives sold & lower; sixes, 1879, at 105. New City sixes continued firm at 104%; the old at 103%. Pernsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds fell off &: the second do. were steady at 106. Beading sixes, 1880, were steady; 1870s fell off %; 1888s advanced %. Elmira severs fell & ; the chattel 10s selling at 45. Schuyltill Naviga ion sixes were without change. North Pennsilvania sixes rose %; the tens %. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1870, were in demand at 105; Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 102%, a fall of % on last sales. Second and Third street second mortgage bonds sold at 108. Morris Canal shares sold at 54, an advance of 1% on penterday's bid; the preferred was steady at 125. Le. high Navigation scrip sold at 30; the shares were steady. sonehanna Canal sold at 4%. Beading Bailroad al ares opened at 38, an advance of a, but fell off before the close to yesterday's figures.

ennsylvania continues to fall, 54% being the best figure psid to day, and sales at the close being made at 54%. North Pennsylvania ross & Oatawissa preferred base. Y. Philadelphia and Trenton Ballroad shares brought 150. Minebill fell %. Beaver Mesdow rose %. For orristown 53% was paid. Long Island was without change. Passenger railways improved; Fifth and Sixth sold at 52; Spruce and Pine at 16 %; Girard College improved &; Chestnut and Walnut &; West Philadelphia ( : Second and Third 1 ; Frankford and Southwark &. Bank of North America brought 140; Mechanics' 26: The market closed steady, \$56,000 in bonds and 1,300

shares changing hands. The insurance companies of New York, Boston, and their agents, were in the field today for the new national six per cent. loan, at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq. Including some orders from our wn State, the subscriptions footed up \$200,000. Whether or not the army of Gen. Burnside is successful, these crushing the rebellion out of Virginia, a limit will be placed upon the issue which will render them equal to other securities now a long way above par. If the Army of the Potomac goes into winter quarters, the interest being paid in gold makes them equal to an eight per cent. ecurity. In either case a desirable investment presents Drexel & Co. quote:

The following is the coal tennage of the Shamekin Valley and Pottsville Bailroad Company : Week.

11,216 15 Increase..... The official averages of the banks in the city of New

York, for the week ending Saturday last, November 15, 1862. present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of November 8: 

 Increase of Ioans
 \$2,086,168

 Increase of specie
 554,180

 Increase of circulation
 108,131

 Decrease of undrawn deposits
 1,884,050

 Including the exchanges between the banks through he Clearing House, and including, also, the Sub-Treasu-

y statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year: xchanged ...... 19,590,177 39 082,338 pdrawn......110,214 604 164 086,804 In Sub-Treasury... 7,182,192 16,526,296 7,474,929 The London Economist remarks on the rise of the rate of interest at the Bank of England as follows

As we last week led our readers to anticipate, the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest from two to three per cent. The drain of silver to the East has continued, and its effects have been considerable. The bullion which on Wednesday, the 15th of October, continued at £16,230,260, is now reduced to £15,516,854. The state of the banking department is— Public deposits. £6,091,697
Private deposits. 16 455,548
Beven day bills. 718 742 

The New Orleans Advocate, of the let, has the following monetary remarks:

The exchange market for two or three days past has given signs of a break down. Really, we cannot arrive at any sound conclusions why there should be so great a difference between New York currency and our city. We hold to the proof that the present currency of our city is just as good and safe as that of New York, Roscity is just as good and safe as that of New York, Boston, and other places North. There were more sight bills on the market to-day, and we have to reduce our quotations. The demand for gold fell off, and legal tender notes being in good supply. The rates fell off. In uncurrent money—that is, the issue of distast banks—there is nothing doing, though dealers are buying, when opportunity offers, at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount for Western bank notes, South and North Carolina, Georgia, and Alchem. Missenzi bank notes, or the issue of the

Legal tender notes..... Sight on New York—bank check—over the counter-heavy..... 15 Do. ontride rates..... Sixty days' sight. No sales,
Sterling—bank bills. 1510153

Francz—bank bills. 203 70

There was a gred inquiry for sterling in small sams. France were not so much in request as in some days of

The New York Evening Post, of to-day, says: The stock merket is not so firm as it closed yest The stock market is not so firm as it closed yesterday, though higher than the transactions of Monday atternoon. The railroad shaves are being realized on to some extent by parties who bought on the recent decline.

The Government stocks are firm, and sales of the 7.30 per cents were made at 104 per cent. The domand for Pacific Mail continues large, and the sales are at 1220 122% cash, ex dividend. Wer cent lower Exchange on London 146 K. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 18. [Reported by B. E. SLAVMAKER, Phile. Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

| STEST BOARD. | 138 Oatawissa B. ... 4 | 100 Reading B. ... 87 69 | 100 do. ... 4 | 1000 Penna 6: 79 ... 105 | 100 Oity 6: new ... 106 | 4 | 65 do. ... 30 | 1000 Oity 6: new ... 106 | 4 | 65 do. ... 30 | 1000 Oity 6: new ... 106 | 4 | 48 Beavez Meadow ... 58 | 1000 do. ... 70.105 | 1000 Penna 5: ... 10wn 95 | 1000 do. ... 70.105 | 1000 Penna 5: ... 10wn 95 | 12 Mechanics Br. 52 | 1000 Penna 5: ... 10wn 95 | 12 Mechanics Br. 52 | 100 Beading B. ... 108 | 100 Beading Br. ... 102 | 100 Beading Br. ... 104 | 100 Penna 6: 79 | 105 | 100 Penna 6: 79 | 100 Penna 6 

10 Spruce & Pine B. 16 x 50 Lehigh Sorip... 30 50 1000 U 8 7.30 T N Bik.104 1 12 Phila & Trent B.150 1 OLOSING PRIORS B..... 54½ 1st m 6s..111 2d m 6s..106 Morris Canal... 53 x
Do prid 10s.125
Do 6a'76...
Do 2d mtg...
Susq Canal... 

New York Stocks-Second 25000 U S 6s '81 reg...103 4 400 Eds 1 5000 U S 6s '81 coup 104 250 Eds 1

1000 Eric 4th m bs. ...160 x 500 m s 8000 Eric 5th m bs. ...160 x 500 m s 2000 Hud Biv B let m 115 200 m s 5000 Pit FtW&Ch'm 106 10000 Tol & Wa 2d m. 81 150 23000 American Gold 131 100 23000 American Gold 131 / 100 5000 do ... b30 131 / 300 0 1800 do ... 860 120 / 100 1800 do ... 31 / 100 c 180 Pac M SS Co .. 121 / 200 50 do ... 121 / 200 250 do ... 122 / 50 60 do ... 530 121 / 100 G do......62 2 25 Chi F do......630. 62 50 Mil do..... 62% 100 Tol Wab by Philadelphia Markets The Produce markets are without any markets ration, the wet weather operating unfavoral ness. Bark is unchanged. Breadstuff; are the demand is limited. Colton is very firm have advanced. Coffee js also firm, priors tained. Fish—There is rather more doing, at

are selling at full prices. The stock of p

and prices are very firm. Iron is unsettle Lumber—There is a fair business doing st fo Naval Stores are scarce and high. Oils a vance. Petroleum is excited, and price Provisions of all descriptions are quiet, and pr out change. Cloverseed is firmer, and more doing at full prices. Timothy unchanged. Tallow is steady, and pe Tobacco-The stock of both less 350, very light, and prices high. Wool in the prices are well a sintained. FLOUR.—The demand is of a light prices are unchanged; sales comments at \$6.18% & 6.50 for superfue; \$6.77 \$7 62% @7.75 for extra family, and 57 624 67.75 for extra family, and fancy. The sales to the retailers and the above range of quotations, and this \$8 75.29 \$\psi\$ bbl, according to making scarce and relling at \$5 50.25 75 \$\psi\$ but little inquired for: Pennsylvania is and Brandy wine at \$4 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Wheat — The receipts are list; all limited, with sales of 20 000 bm. Wheat at 148c, and Southern at 150.15 to \$\psi\$ bu. Bye is in standy dense. Pennsylvania, and 90.2016 \$\psi\$ bm. Rye is in standy dense. Pennsylvania, and 90a91c & bu for S. firm, with sales of 14,000 bus prime year sales of white are making at the selling as wanted, at 40x42c pt the Pennsylvania; 15 000 bus sold at the ley is unchanged, and selling at 150 at bus sold, to arrive, on private terms.

Provisions —There has been very ork, and only some 150 bbls were country at \$12, cash; 3 000 Morces, A private terms. Bacon—There is very private terms. Bacon—There is v of Hams at Salle for plain and fi pere is light, with sal Icalic. cash; country is worth called.
The demand continues good, and price advance; sales of solid-packed at least and Onio at 18a20c & lb. Cheese is a b. Eggs are scarce, and w of ton. In Scotch Pig we hear of no mailtean Bailtean Bars was made at \$33, cach. Lead is uncharged; small sales of 8% c, cash. Copper is steady, and and at 27c, 6 mos. In English Sheat BARK.—The receipts and stocks are ver demand is good, with further sales of 50 Cds 1 at \$36.60 @37 \$7 ton. Tanners' Bark issued; at BRESWAX is steady, with small sales of ten 42c P h cash.

CANDLES — Sperm and Tallon Candles prices unchanged. A lot of ebort weight A

old for shipment at 200 db in 19976. Weight Ai COAL.—There is a good demand for ship next use, and the miners and desleve cannot samply that are coming in. The inquiry for his-tion is better, and prices are tending upwal. Coffee — There is very little article of informationals is hearly exhausted; and X 6326 for Rio; 20@31c for Lagnages. AND SEE for Rito; Edwile for Lagrages and Co. Triage, cost and time.

Outron — The market is nearly bar of a label firmly. Prices have advanced 203; F. 100, foles middlings at 65.66% per lib. and of 321, bales was made at 67.668; per lib. and Triages are firm, with seles of good was a financial. 45c per lb.

There is a good demand for U.S.

advance in prices has been well minthed

where on terms kept private. advance in prices has been well usined from the wharf on terms kept private; itins are \$12a13 for No 1, \$8a9 for No 2 ium, and 26g6.59 for large 2s. Colem held at 4%a4%c. Pickled Herring There 82 50 per bbl. An invoice of Eastgort and private.

FRUIT.—There is a good demand for Reit. more doing. Green Apples sell at \$12.2 Pennsylvania and choice New York. The Dried Apples or Peaches coming forward sell at \$8610 \$\psi\$ bbl. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are very dall.
Floor at 38 3d; Grain at 10 0121; addisease

obartered out and back at \$4,400, and R. taking goods at previous rates. Chai Erdelists at \$2 40 to Boston; \$2 15@2 25 to Providence; 2 170 to New York. HAY is firmer, and : elling at 60 2850 the ... LUMBER .- There is a fair business doi: son, with sairs of white and rellow pine table

17 \*\*P M. Lutbs sell as last quoted.

MOLASSES —The market is quiet, there is: little stock here in which to operate. Price Sales by anction of a lot of New Orleans at NAVAL STORES are held with more firmness as is very little doing. Sales of common sed for I Rosin at \$16\times20 \$\psi\$ bbl. Prices of Tar and P sales in lots at \$2.70 P gallon cash Oils.—There is a good dem prices have advanced, with sales at \$1 220 cash. Lard Oil is also firmer: 33 lest of Firm, with a stoady store demand.

Petroleum still continues, and priescrude at 25 or 28c, and refined at 35 or 35. BICE -There is but little stock hare ( 13 13

goon at 7 % of % c, each.
Salt —Prices are very firm; a care of
Liverpool ground has arrived to a dealer.
FEEDs —The demand for Chargesia and holders are rather firmer; sales co in lots, at \$6 06 25, including some nucle in private terms. Timothy ranges are in private terms. The demard for Flaxeed is rather belief EUGAR -The market continues ver and stocks light; sales of 200 bhds Cubs and New sales of Brandy and Gin. N. E Rum

offerings are light. Sales of Ohlo bils at offerings are light. Sales of Ohlo bils at drudge at 38c # gallon

WOOL.—There is a good demand for this prices of all descriptions are tending comprise about 100,000 fbs, including comprise about 100,000 fbs, including comprise about 100,000 fbs. ter blood, at 70072; tub at 74076c, and E The following are the receipts of Flour and this port to-day: Hour......

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET— The receip's have been 5,723 Beoves, 95 CC 10,085 Sheep and Lambs, and 34 438 Smith Between 107 Ctws, 794 Veals, 12,468 Sheep, 44 68 CC 10,000 and 40 662 Swine last week; an increv and 61 Vesis. and a decrease of 14 Cows. 35: Lambs. and 6.174 Swine. At Allerton's, Forty-fourth street, 477 S yarded from the following States: New 1 Ohio, 832; Irdiana, 551; Illinois, 7-5; henced Michigan, 423; and Canada, 42. The Beef Cattle market has not been verifitinue very large, but ra'her more good has srrived than lost week. Common 85 the average of all sales is still about 7%0. ber of prime brought 8% a9c, but a larger and the coand under.

Milch Cows have not come in very feely, are drive as \$3045, and common stock at \$25. Veal Calves are in moderate sarply, and rich of the same stock at \$25. good marketshie stock will sell resoluty are fheep and Lemps have heen rother dult and day or two, when, with a limited supply and demand, a better state of affairs has preference are about 250 He head higher. The storpor, and though an advance has been made treme figures show but little change from last quote sheep, live, for good quality, at 565 cd. do. 5a5 %c.
Seles by Hart, Hill, & Co., of 563 Sheep

Saies by Hart, Hill, & Co.. of 563 2585 for \$2.245 25. averaging \$4 per head; b) Bract, of 629 do, averaging \$3 64 per bert H. Hume, of 1,793 do.. for \$7,649 \$3 93 per head; and by McGraw & 0'B for \$3 602 41. averaging \$3 92 per head. The receipts of Swine were less than 1 the unpleasant weather has hed a bad of the unpleasant weather has had a bad parket and prices are about % clower 3% buying freely. We quote corn fed, live, at 3% corn fed, dressed, at 5% 36% c. No still fed host BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, Nor. notice the arrival of the brig Bed Wing, if 1.760 hags Coffee. Sales reported since our 500 bags, to go to another market, at 31% cash. We now quote or muon to fair Bioand good to prime do at 31% a32c # 156 33c, and Java at Se ₩ lb. BOSTON BRBADSTUTES MARKET, Corn Exchange. The receists since Sature 5,528 bbls Flour. 8,585 bus Oats, and 1.

5.528 bbls Flour. 8,585 bus Oats, and The market for Flour in firm with a monaction of the control of the contr lings at \$25630 per ton. Markets.

MAINTIMORE, November 18.—Flour dall and divided by the state of the st