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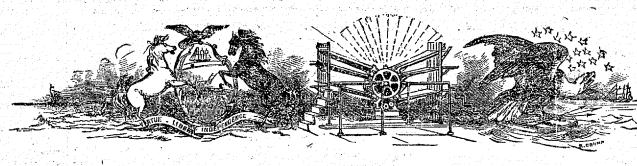
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

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Infant's Armiets,
Do. Neck Chains.
Gents' Vest Chains, different styles,
Do. Sleeve Buttons, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Rings, do. do.
Do. Scarf Rings, do. do.
Do. Finger Bings, do. do.
Do. Finger Bings, do. do.
Do. Pen and Case,
Do. Pencil, revolving.
Do. Tooth Pick, do.
Do. Watch Keys,
Do. Chain Charms,
Do. Ohain Charms,
Do. Pocket Books,
Do. Bill Books, Bill Books,
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ine water proof rubber cloth, stamped with a patriotic levice, and affords a sale and convenient receptacle for he soldiers' bills and private papers. Price according to size and finish; No. 1, \$1,50; No. Sent by mail or express on receipt of the price and cetage, if by mail—On No. 1, 20 cents; No. 2, 15 cents for None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Evans.

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It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Handkerchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very
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N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY. PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR. GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEEDS. SPICES, &c., &c. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling Purposes ALBERT O ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROUERIES, eeff. I was most happy to smooth the way for him, and he came repeatedly after this to see me and express his satisfaction in the oppor-DEALER IN FINE GROOMRIES,

New Works of Fiction.

Making a clean breast of it, we are free to

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

reposes upon it, as a sort of cushion, after hard work, and becomes interested in the very interesting. Few have been published of late. The most recent was Anthony Trollope's "Orley Farm," which is unusually full of incident. Here is a new batch, about which it may be expedient to say something. "Miriam" is by Marion Harland, a Southern young lady who (to prove her loyalty; perhaps?) lately went into the Union, in a matrimonial manner, and now resides, in double blessedness, in the Hispanian territory of New Jersey. All novel readers know that this lady. has written several popular novels, of which Nemesis" was the best: it is so no longer, for " Miriam " surpasses it, in many respects. A young clergyman, whose chief fault is that he is too much of a model-man-one of the faultless monsters whom the world ne'er saw -is the hero, and, after a few troubles, marries Miriam, the heroine. There is not much, we admit, in the plot or incidents of this story, but the characters are ably drawn and clearly individualized. There is a touch of satire, too, in some of the pencillings. For example, that ecclesiastical humbug, the Reverend Doctor Bogus, must have been drawn from life. He stands as a relief to the parson hero of the tale, the Rev. Mr. Thorne, who is at once a gentleman and a Christian. The scene principally lies in a small country town, and the author brings its leading people well before us. American society is here daguerreotyped pretty accurately. The best character is little Mrs. Fry impulsive, noble-minded, liberal, garrulous, and irrepressible. She is a jewel in her way. We promise the reader who may take "Miriam"? in hand that he will not feel disposed soon to put it down. It occupies the mind, and though its lone is religious, the book is free from

York. Gustave Aimard, author of numerous French comences, in which Mexican, Indian, and Border life are rapidly drawn, has been laid hold, in this country, by T. B. Peterson, who has republished several of his more striking tales. We have seen Aimard compared with our own Ucoper; but the two writers have very little in common. Cooper elaborates a few incidents. We have seen Aimard compared with our own common. Cooper elaborates a few incidents, and makes miniatures of one or two favorite characters, while Aimard dashes at the canvas shake their heads, like the Jews at the sight of the with a bold pencil and crowds it with the creations of his brain. Moreover, Cooper never deviates into the wild declivity of the improbable. Whatever he relates reads as if it might have happened—almost as if it must have happened, under the circumstances—but Aimard makes improbable people do things which are almost impossible. His last romance, republished by Peterson, is "The Pirates of the Prairies," a continuation of "The Trail-Hunter." A third volume, entitled "The Trapper's Daughter," will close this series. From the first page to the last, this tale has action and excitement. Aimard never pauses to philosophize, like Cooper, but is always up and stirring. His fictions are very readable. Published by Dick and Fitzgerald, New York, and received by us from T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street, is one more of Alexander Dumas' nearly innumerable romances. It is called "The Castle of Souday," and is mainly occupied with the adventures of the Duchess do-Berri, at Nantes, in 1882, and her apprehension in concealment there, through the treachery of a vagabond named Deutz, called Courtin in the novel. The historical part of the story is pretty accurate, and the career of the inhabitants of the Castle of Souday is not

cant. It is published by Sheldon & Co., New

without interest; still, the story is not to be ranked among Dumas' best tales. Another French novel bears the singular title of "Thirty-nine Men and One Woman," and relates the adventures of forty French people who resided on Sable Island, near Nova Scotia, at the close of the sixteenth century. Let not the suggestive name of this tale deter any one from reading it. . The story has not the slightest impurity of action or thought. It is translated by Mr. E. J. Sears, the accomplished editor of the National Quarterly Review, with equal accuracy and spirit. The only slip that we noticed was his rather formal manner of speaking of Sable Island as "the Island of Sable." He has just cause to complain of errors of the press. On the cover the author's name is given as H. Emille Chevalier, which is a letter too much in the second Christian name. On the title-page the name is correctly given. The translator's preface is signed with the initials S. I. S., instead of E. I. S. In page 1, we have sobre for sober; page 3, a b too little in bragadocia; page 4, "trembling with freight;" page 23, berry instead of bury; and so on. The tale, though French, is delicate in tone and action. The one woman bears herself nobly amid peril, and the sole matter for regret is that M. Chevalier kills her off, at the conclusion, after a single year of happy wedded life. There is not much incident, it is true, but the story is not deficient in interest, and Mr. Sears has translated it so spiritedly that it reads as if composed in English by a master-mind. It is published by J. Bradburn, successor to M. Doolady, New York. If Emile Chevalier has written any

other works like the present, they will be acceptable to the public, in our language.

The Atlantic Monthly. The December number, just received, completes. the tenth semi-annual volume, and is not only the best number yet published, but may be pronounced superior to any single number of any magazine in the language. Not in its palmiest days was any one issue of Blackwood quite so good. Longfellow, Mrs. Howe, and some anonymous writer, contribute all the poetry. Theodore Winthrop's "Life in the Open Air" is completed, and "Mr. Axtel" (the single grain of mediccrity in the number) is not. There is a singularly impressive prose extravaganza, called "One of My Clients," terribly improbable, but remarkably well related. Mr. Higginson discourses of flowers, and Mr. Brace on "The Fossil Man," making out a strong case of affirmative presumption. Three papers here stand out with marked ability. Rose Terry's little story, "A Woman," is a gem in its way—a pure and per-

fect chrysolite, sparkling a diamonds, and having, "With the flash of the gem, its solidity, too." It will bring tears into many a bright eye. Next, Nathaniel Hawthorne, in his paper "About Warwick," describes one of the finest old county towns of England, as he only can describe it. Lastly, Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an article entitled "My Hunt after 'The Captain,' " relates, at conside rable length but so as to make us wish he had written more, his quest in search of his son Captain Holmes, who was wounded in the neck at Antietam. This narrative literally fascina ed us on first perusal,—we have already read it a second time, to

er joy the genial, perfect style. Dr. Holmes has imbued his whole story with a gentle meditative pathos which exactly suits it. He entrances the reader, until at last, when after many mishaps, father and son meet at Harrisburg, we drew a great breath of relief, and presently emiled, when unaccustomed toars dimmed our bar nacles! There is a great deal about Philadelphia in this article. Here is a little bit about one gallant son of hers lately lost, deeply mourced: These are times in which we cannot live solely for selfish joys or griefs. I had not let fall the hand I held, when a sad, calm voice, addressed me by name. I fear that at the moment I was too

much absorbed in my own feelings; for certainly at any other time I should have yielded myself without slint to the sympathy which this meeting with the sympathy which this meeting. might well call forth. You remember my son, Cortland Saunders, whem I brought to see you once in Boston?"
"I do remember him well." "He was killed on Monday, at Shepherdstown.
I am carrying his body back with me on this train.
He was my only child. If you could come to my house—I can hardly call it my home now—it would be a pleasure to me,"

This young man, belonging in Philade! phia, was the author of a "New System of Latin Paradigms," a work showing extraordinary scholarship and capacity. It was this book which first made me acquainted with him, and kept him in my

memory, for there was genius in the youth.

time afterwards he came to me with a modest request to be introduced to President Felton, and one or two others, who would aid him in a course

was a dark, still, slonder person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic dreaminess of manper, such as I never saw in any other youth. Whether he heard with difficulty; or whother his mind reacted slowly on an alien thought, I could not say; but his answer would often be behind time, and then a vague, sweet smile, or a few words spoken under his breath, as if he had been trained in sick men's chambers. For such a youth, seemingly des tined for the inner life of contemplation, to be a sol-dier seemed almost unnatural. Yet he spoke to me of his intention to offer himself to his country, confess a liking for a good novel. The mind and his blood must now be reckoned among th precious sacrifices which will make her soil sacred forever. Had he lived, I doubt not that he would fortunes of, for the most part, a set of improbable characters, very unreal, but sometimes unborn generations may attain the hopes held out to our nation and to mankind."

tunities for study he enjoyed at Cambridge. He

The Doctor thus pleasonily relates his experiences in our city: "At ten that evening we were in Philadelphia, the captain at the house of the friends so often re-ferred to, and I the guest of Charley, my kind companion. The Quaker element gives an irresistible attraction to these benignant Philadelphia house attraction to these benignant knillagelphia nouse-holds. Many things reminded me that I was no longer in the land of the Pilgrims. On the table were Kool Slaa and Schmeer Kase, but the good grandmother who dispensed with such quiet, simple grace, these and more familiar delicacies, was lite-rally ignorant of Baked Beans, and asked if it was the Lima bean which was employed in that marvellous dish of animalized leguminous farisa;

"Charley was pleased with my comparing the
face of the small Ethiop known to his household as
'Tines' to a huckleberry with features. He also
approved my parallel between a certain German
blonde young maiden whom we passed in the street
and the 'Morris white' peach. But he was so
good humored at times that if one scratched a
lucifer he accepted it as an illumination.

"A day in Philadelphia left a very agreeable
impression of the outside of that great city, which the Lima bean which was employed in that marvel. impression of the outside of that great city, which has endeared itself so much of late to all the country by its most noble and generous care of our soldiers

by its most noble and generous care of our soldiers. Measured by its sovereign hotel, the Continental, it would stand at the head of our economic civilization. It provides for the comforts and convoniences, and many of the elegancies of life, more satisfactorily than any American city, perhaps than other city anywhere. It is not a breeding place of ideas, which makes it a more agreeable residence for average people. It is the great neutral centre of the Continent, which the fiery enthusiasms of the South, and the keen fanaticisms of the North meet at their outer keen fanaticisms of the North meet at their outer limits, and result in a compound that turns neither litmus red nor turmeric brown. It lives largely on its traditions, of which, leaving out Franklin and Independence Hall, the most imposing must be considered is famous water works. In my younger days I visited Fairmount, and it was with a pious reverence that I renewed my pilgrimage to that reverence that I renewed my pilgrimage to that perennial fountain. Its watery ventricles were throbbing with the same systole and diastole as when, the blood of twenty years bounding in my own heart, I looked upon their giant mechanism. But in the place of 'Pratt's Garden' was an open park, and the old house where Robert Morris held his court in a former generation was changed to a public restaurant. A suspension bridge cobwebbed itself across the Schuykill where that audacious arch need to lean the river at a that audacious arch used to leap the river at a single bound—an arch of greater span, as they loved to tell us, than was ever before constructed. The Upper Ferry Bridge was to the Schuylkill what the Colossus was to the harbor of Rhodes. It had an air of dash about it which went far towards redeeming the dead level of respectable average

Wernwag have shaped her a new palladium. She The January number will commence a new volume, and new subscribers may now send in their money. It will contain a Christmas Story, by the author of "Margaret Howth;" an Essay, by Gail Hamilton; "The Record of a Giffed Woman," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "In the Half-way House," by J. R. Lowell; Poems by O. W. Holmes and J. G. Whittier; "A Letter to the Women of England," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; a Paper by George William Curtis, and other contributions from always-welcome American authors. We may here add that its publishers, Ticknor &

Fields, Boston, announce a number of new books, among which are "The Cance and the Sadd'e," relating his own youthful adventures in the Northwestern rivers and forests, with a touch of Indian life, by Theodore Winthrop; "The Poet's Journal," the autobiography of his domestic life, told in verse by Bayard Taylor; an English translation. the first ever made, of Jean Paul Richter's romance called "Titan;" Adelaide Procter's Poems, in blue and gold; "The Story of the Guard," a history of Fremont's campaign in Missouri, by Mrs. Fremont; "Grave Thoughts of a Country Parson;" Cabinet Editions of Longfellow and Tennyson; Jane Austin's Novels, and a superb line engraving (the two years work of W. E. Marshall) of Stuart's

portrait of Washington. Fashions for November. The cool breezes of this particularly rough autumn have caused earlier recourse than usual to the employment of warm covering, much to the advantage of the marchands des nouveautés, who have so long complained of the languor of their business. In the exercise of a fortunate spirit of precaution, they had taken time by the forelock for the preparation of a number of new manteaux, which have just been offered to the mode under the names of the Celine, the Canova, the Lalia Rookh (an appellation become very popular in Paris since the production of the lyrical composition of that name at the Opera Comique), the Mindha, the Tyrolien, &c.
The first two mentioned are of black velvet, the Céline especially being richly ornamented with guipure and passementerie. The other three are in cloth, also ornamented with passementerie. Out of respect for the memory of "Tom Moore" we have given the preference to the Lalla Rookh manteau, to be worn during the season of 1862-3. From its graceful proportions we think it, in all respects, worthy of the place d'honneur, as we might

say, the Peri-style.

There is little to announce at the present period of the year with regard to novelty in the way of material or façon. The autumn modes partake so much of those for the winter that the principal firms keep; their intentions as to the grande saison, which commences in earnest towards the end of year, secret. Light woolen stuffs and foulards, varied, but mostly dark in their colors, are very generally worn for morning and prome-As to bornets, the mode for the moment is almost at a standstill: their form remains somewhat elevated, yet without exaggeration; but their styles of trimming are of the most opposite descriptions.

Some are remarkable for the simplicity of their some are remarkable for the simplicity of their ornsmentation, relying upon their general effect and a neat bow or flower for their decoration, with strings of the same color as the chapeau. Others again shine by their richness of velvet, plush (for

the bavolets), and feathers, apropos of which must be mentioned the new feather, most highly patronized, called the locophore, but better deserving the appellation of bird than that of feather, the giving only an inadequate idea of the orna-The locophore is intended to take the place of the old bird of raradise on velvet bonnets, and consists of the head of a bird, to which is attached a long and rich (occasionally variegated) plumage of rare beauty. This new plume oiseau, or oiseau-plume, will not only add greatly to the beauty and distinction of an autumn or winter but also to its cost, for the Parisian chapeaux locophorously ornamented are quoted at exremely high figures.

VISITING DRESS -Robe of plain mauve silk, trimmed with six triple-ringed passementerie orns-ments on the skirt, round the bottom of which is a ruching of dark blue velvet. Attached to each bottom ring of the passementerie is a plaited ornament, likewise in blue velvet, made to fall over the ruching. The entire dress is of the so-called paletot form—that is to say, seamless at the waist, and, consequently, without waistband. The outline of the open sleeve is trimmed with a narrow blue velvet ruching, and ornamented with small passe menterie rings and p'aited velvet, to correspond with the skirt. Blue crape bonnet, with feathers and black aigrette.

WALKING DRESS -Robe of black moire antique. principal feature of this costume is the Lalla Rookh manteau, designed by the Parisian house which carried off the medal at Kensington, and which exhibited that beautiful embroidered maneau de cour since purchased for her Majesty the Queen of Spain. The Lalla Rookh is composed of Vienna cloth, ornamented with three wide guipures placed en blais; the edge of the cloak is ruched narrowly with its own material, but behind the ruching there is a small band of guipure. Brown velvet bonnet, trimmed with large tuft of pansies and lace. - Le Follet.

THE St. Paul Press, of November 14th, learns that Governor Sibley has already reached South Bend, the place designated to rendezvous the troops under his command. He has in his charge the three hundred and three Indians condemned to be hung, the eighteen condemned to imprisonment. besides about fifty squaws, retained to cook for the Indians. As the train passed through New-Ulm, the sight of these miscreants exasperated the people most intensely. They turned out en masse, and pelted them with stones and sticks till they get through the town. One woman, watching her chance, darted between a file of soldiers, and knocked down one of the Indians with a club. Ir has been the habit of the Dead-Latter office to send back only those letters that contained matters of value, but for the past year the experiment has been tried of sending all letters, and the result has been very satisfactory. Not more than sixteen per cent of the letters have been returned to the Department, and the double postage that is charged h s realized a surplus over the expense. Mr. WM. GRAY, of Boston, has received from J. Lothrop Motley, the historian, now Minister to

dent in Shanghae. Both donations have been expended in accordance with the wishes of the generous givers. AT Cape Elizabeth, Me., last week, a boy about thirteen years of age deliberately killed a lad three years of age, by pushing him into the water. Walter forden, the murdered boy, was a son of Scott D. Jordan, keeper of the poor house and town farm The murderer is a boy named Isaac Smith, an inmate of the poor house. Smith confesses the deed, but assigns no reason for it.

Austria, the sum of \$500, for the use of sick and

wounded soldiers; also, \$1.100 from Edward Cun-

ningham, a merchant of Massachusetts, now resi-

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

Geveral Milroy's Expedition to Crab Bottom— Three Hundred Head of Cattle, One Hundred Horses, and One Hundred Prisoners Taken— Small Pox at Staunton—A Distinguished Pri-soner, &c.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WEBELING, VA , Nov., 19, 1862. I have just had a convergation with an officer of Gen. Milroy's division, who arrived in this city from Highland county, Va . yesterday, and I am enabled to give you some account of the operations of Gen. Milroy on his way to Staunton : It appears that on Tuesday of last week, Gen. Milroy

and Col. Latham, having started with a considerable force from Beverly, a few days previous, attacked and surprised a camp of rebels at Orab Bottom, in Highland county, not far from Monterey, capturing about three hundred fine catile, about one hundred horses, and taking over a hundred prisoners. The rebels (about one hundred in number) were guarding the stock in the Bottom, and were completely surrounded before they were aware of it. The expedition returned to Beverly on Saturday last, having been successful beyond all expectation. WHY STAUNTON WAS NOT CAPTURED.

It was the intention of General Milroy to move directly to Staunton, under orders from Major General Cox, but orders to the effect that Burnside would take a new route for Biohmond rendered such an advance unnecessary at present The reports that the roads are getting bad is unfounded, and I hardly think that General Cox will forego a winter campaign. SMALL POX RAGING IN STAUNTON.

The prisoners taken report that the small pox is raging at Staunton, and that the inhabitants are dying at the rate of sixty per day. They all agree that the people are heartily tired of the war, and are just beginning to suffer severely from its effects. NOTED REBEL CAPTURED. Among the prisoners captured by Gen. Milroy was the

his followers, arrived in the city last evening, and were confined in this Athennium STIRRING TIMES AHEAD. You may look for stirring news from Gen. Cox's army in a few days. He is sending out expeditions in every direction, and, it is said, is watching for Jackson in the valley beyond. There are no rebels in force west of the

omewhat famous Col. Harnass, who, with about fifty of

Respectfully, STRAT. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Bine Ridge up to Highland county now.

Advance of the Army-Occupation of Fredericksburg—Attack on Gen. Sturgis' Am-monition Train—Death of a Pennsylvania Officer—Status of our Generals—Burnside and Hooker, &c. THE OCCUPATION OF FREDERICKSBURG.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Nov. 17.—A gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday from Aquia creek, which piace he left that morning, says that the rebel force at fredericks-burg (six companies of cavalry) was completely taken by surprise at our rapid advance upon Falmouth, and barely succeeded in making their escape from our cavalry, under Gen. Bayerd. The greatest joy was manifested by the Union people of Fredericksburg and vicinity when they heard of the advance of the Union army in that direction. Most of the negroes in the country around Fredericks. Most of the negroes in the country around Fredericks-burg had been sent to Biohmond and other points further While Bayard's Cavalry was at Falmouth, on Satur-

while Bayard's Cavairy was at falmouth, on Saturday, the rebels opened fire from four pieces of artillery stationed on a bill in the rear of Fredericksburg. It was replied to by Pettit's New York battery, which soon silenced it. Our battery was fired from the side of the road, in the rear of Falmouth, and nothing but the early evacuation of the rebels saved their town from destruction. Our correspondent heard an engine whisking in the town, and it has ere this reached Bichmond, with word that the troops were there. Contrabands say the railroad is in good order all the way to Richmond, a three hours' ride. POSITION OF THE REPER ARMY Latest intelligence, believed to be reliable, states that the main body of the rebel army has succeeded in reachand Etuart are said to be between Culpepor and War

THE ARMY MARCHING ON. The army is marching through this place en route for Richmond, while the sick and wounded are being trans-ferred by cars to Washington. The road from Warrenton lies through a region made desolate by the rude destruc-tion and havoo of war. Many of the plantations are totally uninabited, save by the aged and decrepid ne-gross who have been left behind. ATTACK UPON STURGIS' AMMUNITION TRAIN.

In the attack on Sturgis' emmunition train, near Sul-pbur Springs, on Friday evening, Lieutenant John H. McIlvaine, of Durell's Battery, was killed, and one private belonging to the same had an arm blown off. A ser east in the 35th Massachusetts was killed, and two teamsters belonging to the wagon train wounded. Three ladies present to administer to the wants of the slok and wounded, acted most heroically under the hot are. DEATH OF LIEUTENANT M'ILVAIN. Captain Durell's Battery, occupying an exceedingly exposed position, withstood for something like an hour the fire from the heavy twenty-pound gues. Early in the fight Lieutenant Howard McLivain was struck by a shell, which carried away his arm, side, thigh, and hip, laying open his entrails and causing one of the most fearful wounds ever recorded.

The brave and unfortunate young man lay in mos

The brave and unfortunate young man lay in most horzible agony, raving from pain a great portion of the time, from the moment of receiving his wound till eight o'clock this morning, when he was relieved from his sufferings by death. He said to a friend, as he lay writhing in agony, that he was not afraid to die; he only wished that death might come soon to rid him of the dreadful pain he suffered.

The deceased was from Beading, Pennsylvania, and had been in service since the opening of the war, having had been in service since the opening of the war, having served with Captain Durell in the three months' volunserved with Captain Durell in the three months' volunteers. In September, 1861, the present Durell's battery was swern into the service of the United States, and has since been constantly employed. All who have come in contact with Lieutenant McIlvain pronounce him a joung man of remarkable promise and most excellent qualities, social and otherwise, and one who would have made a noteworthy mark in the world had he been spared. He is universally lamented in this corps, with which he had been connected since the 11th of last August, and Captain Durell mourns in him his best and meet trustworthy officer, which is saying nothing derogatory to the other brave men in his command. gatory to the other brave men in his co [Captain Durell's Battery is from Beading, Pa., and is one of the best in the service. It was formerly Company

about nine months since and ordered to military duty, or the Potomac.—ED. PRESS.] THE CASUALTIES. Below are the casualties in the fight of Saturday, Killed—Junior First Lieutenant Howard McIlvaine Killed—Junier first Lieutenant Howard meitvame, Durell's Battery A, 104th Ponnsylvania Artillery. Wounded—Private Henry Ives of the same battery, arm badly shistored, amputated on the field; Private——Amidon, same battery, contusion of face by plece of shell; Private Charles K. Darling, 6th New Hampshire Volunteers, wagoner, leg fractured below the knee by chall

A, of the 104th P. V., Colonel Davis, but was detached

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, WEAVERVILLE, Va., Nov. 17. STATUS OF GENERALS. General Franklin, instead of having resigned upon the emoval of McClellan, now has the place of honor next o General Burnside. Day before yesterday he was asto General Burnside. Day before yesterday he was assigned to the command of two corps—his own original one and that of General Reynolds. General William F. Smith, who commanded a division under General Franklin, has the command of the Sixth corps, and General Howe, who commanded a brigade in the division of General Newton, has command of General Smith's old division. These promotions seem to meet the approval of all the officers, and give the lie to all those who said the above named generals had tendered their resignations, and would not serve their country unless some agr. tions, and would not serve their country unless some par-

icular man led them to battle. CAPACITY OF OUR MEN. CAPACITY OF OUR MEN.

Our soldiers stand from tweive to fourteen miles a day, with nearly fifty pounds of baggage upon their backs, much more cheerfully than they thought they would. I passed along the entire line this morning, and found them all in a joyous mood. To-day being the Sabbath, many of them were singing the old, familiar psalms and by must hey were wont to hear in their village churches among the hills of New-England; others were chanting of Old John Brown' and "Marching On" to the inspiration of its music. Still, others, whose early life was spent in the streets and by-lanes of New York, were humming tunes more appropriate to another day were humming tunes more appropriate to another day of the week than the one upon which we were compelled

BURNSIDE AND HOOKER. As Gen. Burnside passed along the line this morning, and rode to the front, the soldiers gave him six of the heartiest cheers I have ever heard. His superb figure and splendid horsemanship alone would elicit applause from almost any one. There is not an army in the world that can

Hocker .- N. Y. Tribune. THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army-Occupation of Holly Springs-Incidents of the Movement-Rebel Officers Captured, &c. HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. GRANT'S ADVANCE, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., NOV. 15. THE HOT-BED OF SECESSION OCCUPIED.

It was decided to move early upon Holly Springs, and Col. Lee ordered the reveille to be sounded at 4 o'clock the next morning. We cast ourselves upon the floor of the parlor, and wrapping our blankets about us, were soon in the embrace of the sleepy god.

Out of the most tantalizing dreams of those far away I was rudely awakened by an orderly, and requested to mount for Holly Springs. Hastily swallowing a cup of coffee, we started and rode rapidly along in the gray twilight through a country beautiful to the eye, and, but for this n ost unpatural war, most productive. Now blanfor this n est unnatural war, most productive. Now wis tations are going to waste, fences are destroyed, and it is marked with utter desolation. THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The advance guard of the column, consisting of com-panies A and F, of the 3d Michigan, was in command of Capt. Dik man of company A, and this was followed by Col. Hatch, commanding the first brigade of the division, consisting of the 2d Iows cavalry and the 3d Michigan cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Herrick, of the 7th Kansas cavalry, led the 2d brigade. IMPEDIMENTS TO OUR PROCRESS.

cavairy, led the 2d brigade.

IMPEDIMENTS TO OUR PROCRESS.

We were not obstructed until we arrived within a short distance of the rebel breastworks, just outside of the town, and not a mile distant. Here a dozen rough looking butternuts with sorry steeds saddled and bridled, had been standing picket all night long, and wearied, had fallen seleep by the wayside, where they had built their camp fire. So soundly did they slumber that they heard not the noise of the advancing column until the advance guard was within 200 yards.

They sprang to their horses, but before they could meant Captain Dikeman came rapidly forward at a charge, and ordered them to surrender. One brave fellow drew his revolver and shouted "never!" but a shot from one of the soldiers soon laid him low, and another killed his horse. Three others were killed, and all the others wounded and taken prisoners, except one, who escaped somewhere to the left of the column, beyond the town. When I rode in directly after, one poor fellow, the one who bravely refused to surrender, was lying by the road-side, dead. The others killed were brought in shortly after, and the three were unceremoniously tumbled into a common grave, where they sleep the sleep that knows no waking. They have fought their last battle.

From this point we experienced no difficulty, but marched directly on up the ascent leading to the village, and, drawing our forces in front of the court house, took formal postession of the cify.

Every avenue of approach to Holly Springs was first taken persession of by the cavairy, and patrols were sent out to arrest all persons endeavoring to leave the city. This duty ended, a domiciliary visit was made to the several distinguished prisoners, among whom were several officers who had taken advantege of the proximity of the rebel cavairy to visit their families in Holly Springs. They did not dream of Federal attack and capture.

NOTED REBELS CAPTURED.

The following officers were taken prisoners:

TWO CENTS.

and presently horses and mules, led by enthusiastic sol-diers, were brought to the public square, in the centre of which the court house, an ancient edifice of considerable architectural pretentions, is nituated. Here Lieut. Badd, of Company G. 2d Lowa, was installed as provost mar-shal, and began to dispense the gospel according to Abra-hem.

His court was quickly besieged by citizens, from whom horses and mules were taken, asking redress. Lieut. Budd referred them to Colonel Lee, who would coolly ask the applicant for relief if the horses were valuable and the mules serviceable. If an affirmative answer was given, Colonel Lee would, with the utmost nonchalance, say, "Those are just the animals the Government needs. You have furnished the rebeis with material aid, and now you must sid us. One Stuart once made a raid into Pennsylvanie, and took a quantity of animals, and now we propose to pay you in your own coin." The consequence is that we have a large number of valuable horses, and our men have an excellent remount.

When Col. Lee started to meet the enemy, he sent Col. Hatch by the Salem road, running nearly parallel with the road upon which Col. Lee was posted, with the intention of attacking them in the rear. On the enemy's left was a track of timber, and who one on his right. Col. Lee desployed seven companies, dismounted, armed with Colt's revolving riftes, and, supported by two companies of sabres, advanced to attack their right, where they seemed in great force. At the same time he deployed a battelion, dismounted and armed in the same manner, to attack their left, with two mounted battelions in the centre. The enemy, observing this disposition of our forces, PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

batterion, dismonnted and armed in the same manner, to attack their left, with two mounted battallons in the centre. The enemy, observing this disposition of our forces, marched his division one half to the timber on the right and the other to the timber on the left. The former half reached the desired position, with the evident intention of making a deteur and turning our left flank, attacking us in our rear.

Fortunately Col. Lee, by a happy inspiration, had prevented this movement by sending Col. Hatch on the Salem road. He arrived at the timber just as the rebels reached it, and drove them back with the utmost precipitation. The rebels fired a volley or two and ded across the brow of the hill and joined their left wing. It was during this flight that a shot from one of the revolving rifles, in the hands of our boys, killed a rebel iteutonant. Col. Hatch followed closely, and succeeded in killing four or five more and wounding others. Of course there was no more work for our boys in front of the rebel right and centre, and reports coming in from our right wing that the snemy were attempting to turn our flauk and make a similar demonstration, our forces were shifted in that direction.

The enemy, from the brow of the hill where our forces.

The enemy, from the brow of the hill where our forces were stationed, were distinctly seen, and occasional shots made his position more manifest. Two companies were deployed as skirmithers, and thrown out each side of the road, and a battalien of cavairy, under Captain Quales, with drawn sabres, rode slowly along the road, prepared to make a charge if necessary. The rebels were driven as before, with almost similar results. When the mounted men had gone a mile or two further, and had received a shot or two of grape and canister, which fortunately did no harm, Colonel Lee deemed it prudont to fall back upon the town, and give up further pursuit. This was accordingly done, and at five we arrived at headquarters. An orderly had stood guard over our dinner, but, somehow, butter and milk had disappeared, and we were glad to break our fast upon hard bisonit, "sheep," and coffee. Our "intelligent contraband" is supposed to be responsible for the extraordinary exodus of eatables. WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

This evening an orderly came in with the intelligence that the rebels are hovering on our front; but we are strongly picketed, and have taken every precaution to guard against surprise, and expect to sleep soundly. DESCRIPTION OF HOLLY SPRINGS. A word as to Holly Springs. This is a town of 3 000 inhabitants, or was in its palmy days; now its inhabitants number scarcely 1,500. They are mostly rebels. I did see two Union families, to one of whom I was able to do a substantial service; but the vast majority are rebel to the core.

rebel to the core.

I find they have the most extravagant notions as to the manner in which the rebel prisoners were treated at Camp Dougles. Our landlady assured me, with the ulmost gravity, that the Tankee soldiers and citizens thought no more of shooting a rebel prisoner than if they were hogs. "Why," the says, "the citizens shoot them for pastime." I tried to disabuse her of this opinion, and told her I was living in Chicago at the time she mentioned, and reports of that nature were positively untrue, but she would not believe it.

The entire tewn and country is destitute of everything but corn. I append the prices of a few leading articles, Confecterate scrip being the standard of value: Tobacco, small plugs, \$1 each; quinine, \$75 an ounce; salt, \$125 small plugs, \$1 each; quinine, \$75 an ounce; salt, \$125 a barrel; domestics. \$1 50 a yard; a pair of boots, \$3; a pair of new fusset brogans, \$12. Tea is beyond price, and coffee cannot be had for money. LOTS OF MONEY.

amiss. They laid stege to a tobacco store, and bought out the entire stock in trade at: a dollar a plug. One soldier looked grotesque enough coming along the streets with as much as he could carry of gingerbroad, which cost him, he said, \$2,500, or \$5 a quarter section. GOV. PETTUS' WORK. I had neglected to state in its proper order in the narrative, that on faking possession of the court house, a large number of commissions in the Confederate army, signed by Governor Pettns, of this State, were discovered.

signed by Governor retus, or this state, were discovered. Should Colonel Lee endorse and send them to the lucky owners, he would give them authority to draw from the overflowing treasury of the "Confederate States of America," an abundance of that, the inordinate love of which the Scriptures declare to be the root of all evil. According to the rebel interpretation of Scripture, this means Confederate bonds.—Chicago Tribune. FROM KEY WEST AND THE GULF. Sanitary Condition of Key West-War Vessels

—Arrival of Prizes—From Apalachicola— Friendly Feeling of the Bermuda Legisla-ture Towards Us, &c. HEALTH OF THE ISLAND. HEAITH OF THE ISLAND.

KEY WEST, Nov. 14—We are slowly recovering from the effects of the past epidemic. The season has been a severe cue, the most revere ever known, as the number of new-made graves will testify, but we hope that it is now all over, and think, with the northerly winds which have prevailed for some time past, that the place is again safe for strangers. It all reports are true, Key West will be more lively this winter than at any time stace the war. We expect many atrangers from the North.

WAR-VESSELS AT KEY WEST.

Annexed is a list of United States ships of war in the arbor of Key West:
Frigate St. Lawrence, Captain Schenck.
Steamer Megnolia, Captain Spotts.
Steamer Stars and Stripes, Captain Cole.
Steamer Huntsville, Captain Rogers.
Bark James L. Dayls. Bark James L. Davis. Berk Amanda. comer Santiago de Cuba, Captain Ridgley, left on Steamer Sagamore, Captain Bigelow, left on the 11th. The English war-steamer Petrel came into our harbor in the 7th, and remained a few day. Her captain says

ve do not make half enough prizes out of English block ARRIVAL OF PRIZES AT KEY WEST. Nov. 8 - English brig Hermosa, from Cardenas, Only with an assorted cargo, captured off cabine Pass by the United States Steamer Connecticut, Captain Huxton, and sent to this port for adjudication, in charge of Acting Master Charles W. Lee. Cargo cost \$12 000.

Nov. 11.—Schooner Adventure. Cargo, rope and bagging. Captured by the steamer Kensington, Captain Chrockett off Sabine Pass. Orockett, off Sabine Pass There are two more prizes on the way, also captured by the Kensington. NAVAL OPERATIONS AT APALACHICOLA.

U. S. STEAMER FORT HENRY, off Apalachicals, Oct 10.—The Fort Henry, assisted by the Sagamore, in our aunches, captured a sloop laden with sixty-two bales of calcable cotton, above the town of Apalachicola, on the lath inst. The expedition was commanded by Mr. R. B., Smith, first lieutenant of the Fort Henry, and had it not been for his coolness and excellent judgment, all the boats crews would have been killed by gueri laslying in ambush for us. As it was, the ressel was captured without the loss of a man on our side, although several vol. out the loss of a man on our side, although several vol-leys were fired upon us from the town as we passed, which were returned by us with musketry and howitzers. The balls flew around our heads like hallstones, piercing our clothes and grazing the skin, but with no effect. The next day Eurgeons Stevens and Draper were sent for ashore, under a flag of trace, to perform an amputation on a hoy's arm, shot near the shoulder, the physician in town not being competent for the operation. The mother of our pilot was removed up the river from town for giving us valuable information. Accordingly we landed, captured and now hold two of the most prominent citi-zens as hostages for her return. There is a strong Union zens as hostages for her return. There is a strong Union feeling in Apalachicole, and the citizens all say the firing was made by a Scorsh company from above, who had come down to bury a comrade, and in opposition to the ceme down to bury a comract treaties of the town people.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 12 .- The Colonial Legislature has adjourned. The following order was adopted by it on the 4th inst,: it on the 4th inst.:

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Trimingham, That a message be sent to his Excellency the Governor, requesting his Excellency would be pleased to communicate with the Cunard Mail Steam-packet Company, acquainting them of the passing of an act by the Legislature to encourage sleam communication between New York and Bermuda, and to ascertain if it would be compatible with any of their arrangements to carry out such a scheme as contemplated by the Legislature, and in accordance with the provisions of that act. Also, to procure any information on the subject from any other source that his Excellency may think it would be important to have. important to have [From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Oct. 14].

COTTON TRADE WITH THE CONFEDERATE PORTS.

The British steamer Peterhoff, from Nasanu, N. P., bound to Liverpool, England, with 1,250 bales cotton, arrived at Haifax on the 29th ult., for coal, and left on

OUR FRIENDS IN BERMUDA.

the following day.

The steamer Gladistor, with cotton, &c., left Bermuda on Tuesday last, for England; the Wachita on Wednesday, and the Minho on Saturday.

Signals thrown out to decoy the blockaders on the departure of the Minho had the desired effect. From the Bermuda Boyal Gazette, Oct. 21] The steamer Herald. Capt. Coxetter, four days from Charleston, S. C. laden with cotton, arrived here on Thursday last. The Herald has made several successful trips to Charleston, but on one occasion had a very narrow escape of being captured by the late United States ahip Mirondack; when nearly into the harbor of Nassau, N. P., that vessel having fired a broadside at her when close under her guns, but without doing any material damage. The Herald did not meet with either Admiral damage. The Hersid did not meet, what samer Admiral Wilkes or his fleet on his passage here from Charleston.

Admiral Wilkes' ship has not been seen in this neighborhood, that we can learn, for some days, and the gunborats Tiogs and Sonoma have not been seen since the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th losts, and it is generally believed that they went in pursuit of the steamer Minho, believed that they went in pursuit of the steamer Minho, which vessel left here, through the North-Rock passage, on the previous evening, supposed for Charleston.

Pennsylvania Items. OAMBRIA COUNTY.—Wood, Morrell, & Co.'s (Cambria Iron Works) first instalment of tax amounted to \$2,318,98.

Willism Allen, of Cambria, was run over and shockingly mangled, last Suiday, by the fast line—On the subject of increasing rates, the Tribune says: "The subject is being discussed in other cities, and must, from the same necessity, extend to the country press. We of the country can no more afford to furnish our papers and space in our columns at the old rates then our city co. space in our columns at the old rates then our city co ()N A STRIKE _The miners at the Broad. Ton mine ON A STRIKE—The miners at the Broad-top mines have been on a strike for two weeks past. They receive fifty cents per ton and demand ten cents advance. The miners begin to think that they have a right to share the immense profits which the dealers in coal are making by the extravogantly high prices which that article is now bringing in the markets of the country. EHOCKING DEATH.—Mr. Herry Davis, an old resident of Greene county, jumped from a carriage, a few days since, while the horses were runsing eff, and bring a very heavy men, his leg was boken entirely off, at or near the able joint, the bone protruding and entering the ground. He suffered the most intense pain, and died in one weak effer the accident.

CONVICTED —William McKeever, a youth, has been convicted, at York, Pa, of manslaughter, in killing F. Pentz, and sentenced to the House of Refuge.

REVENUE COMMISSIONEE — Thomas J. Bigham, Esq., has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to re-present this Judicial District in the next Board of Bayenistioners.—Ibid. several officers who had taken advantage of the proximity of the tabel cavalry to visit their families in Holly Springs. They did not dream of Federal attack and capture.

NOTED REBELS CAPTURED.

The following officers were taken prisoners:
Capt. Clark, commissary Van Dorn's staff.
Capt. Harris, A. A. General on Col. Orr's staff.
Lieut. Beynolds, lat Tennessee cavalry.
Elieut. Bryan, 1st Tennessee cavalry.
Surgeon Marable, Medical Director of Jackson's division.
Assistant Surgeon Bullock, Jackson's division.
Lieut. J. H. Maury, A. D' U. of Gen Maury.
While these prisoners were being brought in, other quads of cavalry were sent to visit the stables in town,

in one week after the accident.

lices onstitute a square.

This WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 8.0B Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus;

THE WAR PRESS,

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1861 Everything about the capital betokens the near approach of the Congressional session. If rumor is to be trusted, it will be one fraught with intense excitement. Absorbing political questions will be discussed. The recent action of the Administration; the change in its palicy and the commanders of its armies, the removal of McClellan and Buell; the result of the elections, and the wast expenditure of the public money consequent upon a state of war, will all raise in both houses the most earnest debates. Ardent friends and rackless foes will keenly battle over the momentous events of the present wonderul month. Fessenden will bring his ability, and Wade is experience to bear against the attacks of Bayard and Saulabury, and Garrett Davis. Thaddens Stevens and Owen Lovejoy will mass sarcasm and inspiration against Pendleton's sophistry and Vallandigham's foolishness. Senate and House will both witness many intellectual combats, and the anniversary of Lincoln's inauguration, though it will bring the dissolution of Congress, will not

The Capitol resounds with the hum of preparation Painters inside and masons without, decorate the building. The carpets are down in the Senate chamber and Representatives hall, and in the former the little dealer and massive arm chairs are all in place. Members are beginning to flock around, and the corridors even now oreshadow the session by the presence in them of a few f the great men of the land. The famed suite of rooms in the Senate extension, do-

his magisterial functions. The Senate retiring and reception rooms vie with the ther in splendor. Their colonnades of native marbletheir mantels and uncovered floors are all as perfect as art can make them. They, too, are prepared, and the hairs and centre tables are as plain and rich as their aristocratic brethren of the President's room. This suite is one of the curiosities of Washington. In the city the preparation is as great as in the Oaxitol. New vigor has seized the hotel-keepers, and their omestics are scrubbing and scouring with praiseworthy zeal. The proprietor of the National has had a ceat of whitewash put upon his out-buildings. The Metropolitan is redolent with cheap white paint, and lazy negroes

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1862 A DINNER TO M'CLELLAN. s," it is as well to keep the

COUNTERFEITING THE NEW POSTAL CURRENCE has become one of the new war trades. Night before last a citizen picked up the proof-sheet of one of the counterfeit dies in the street, and conveyed it to the office of the United States Treesurer. There is no clue to the rogues yet; but this lucky finding blocks their game. The counterfeits are tolerably well executed, save the figures in the data which was leadered. The counterfeits are tolerably well executed, save the figures in the date, which are larger than those of the

"GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN."

AT THE OPERA, Signora Guerrabeila appeared last night as the military heroine of "La Figlia," Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and Cordier's debût being deferred to next Monday evening. Rumor offirms that the trained goat. which acts such a pictureque part in the latter opera, is in a forward state of lyrical asgacity, and will be ready to cross the stage alone, and "leap from rock to rock," punctually on the evening mentioned. This goat's debût is expected to call forth oil the deepest science of the critics, and his famous bell treatto will take plano forte circles by atormal the hill endeavor to record duly for The Press the Swet

ction, he was urbane and deferential to ho ture. The qualities that made up the man adorned the soldier, they were one and inseparable; in that, his greatness consisted. He carried his manbood ever with him, and lived out the honest promptings of his heart. No one could be in daily intercourse with him and not fetl his worth. Frank, cordid, genial, and unpretending, where he trusted he confided. A clore observer of men and events, a concise reasoner, possessed of a wonderful memory, and an analytical mind, his conclusions were carefully and accurately drawn. In council, as in the field, he was ever the same fearless, independent man, conscious of the right, and steadfast in its maintenance. His character was unarked by strong contrasts, but the same generous impulses

others, so did he die.

Very respectfully yours,

A HUSKING FROLIC—The Nantucket Mirror gives an account of a jelly husking frolic at a large farm there, and a dance on the green by moonlight, after 250 bushels of ears were husked out. FOOLHARDY PROPOSITION .- An extraordinary balloon ascension is gravely proposed in England. Mr. Glaisher, who has already accended six miles, has been challenged by a Mr. Simons to ascend with him to a height of eleven miles. neight of eleven miles.

SiNGULAB TASTE.—In Cincinnati, last week, a respectable young man, named Kendail, married a mulatto girl, Moria Burnett, from New Orleans, whose father, a planter, left her a considerable estate.

A STBANGER ON A STBANGE BUSINES3.—On Marked was fine lacking scalars.

Wednesday a fine-looking gentleman, with a turban upon his head, was passing on State street. Upon inquiry we learned that he was an Arab, a native of Morocco, and a follower of the "Great Prophet." He was sel ing booka and amulets. The "Amulet," he says, "is a berry that grows upon a tree in a botanic garden, on Mount Lebanco, near Jerusalem, and has been used in the four quarters of the globe as a preventive of cholera scarlet fover, and other contagious diseases." Mr. Edrebi has this advertisement gratis. He appeared every way a gentleman, of manly form, socd intellect, and considerable culture. — Newbuvyport Her & ...

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. The Congressional Session.

by any means see the end of the terrible quarrels this war has produced among ourselves.

voted to the comfort of the members, are almost ready for those who frequent them. The President's room, coon. pled about four hours in the year, and as expansively decorated, perhaps, as any other of its size in Christendom, is prepared for the session. From its walls Washington and his first Cabinet look down upon the visitors. The beautiful mosaic floor is covered with carpet, and the plain though rich furniture is uncovered and stands out emid the mirrors and frescoes, emblematic of the nation. Thousands of dollars have been spent adorning this chamber, that the President when, at the end of the session, he comes to the Capitel to approve the bills passed in its last moments, may have a fit place in which to exercise

are renovating Willard's with water and soap. All the town is agog for the session.

Correspondence of The Press.

In anticipation of a business-visit of the "Young Maeon" to New York some time this week, or next, the Aldermanic Committee on National Affairs are making frantic efforts to arrange a dinner for the retired chieftain, and propose other fertive offerings calculated to make him forget his Waterloo. Of course these wouldbe amply trions have an interested purpose in their hospitable scheme; they meditate the dinner as a "rebuke to the Administration." Should McClelian follow the laudable example of Banks, and refuse to "do" the civic feast, he would lose no friends by it, and might galin a few. As brigadiers are ophemeral military "sensathey last with as much buncombs flourish as possible; The Kansas boys had somehow obtained a large amount of Confederate scrip from prisoners and others, and drove some heavy bargains in exchanging it for commodities, ornamental and useful. Nothing came amiss. They loid stege to a tobacco store, and bought COUNTERFEITING THE NEW POSTAL GURRENGE. generals the honors they are entitled to. Only the pell-

> genuine notes.
>
> The continued scarcity of the simon-pure currency encourages some of the brokers to sell it at ten per cent, premium; but the United States District Attorney has expressed a determination to stop this unpatriotio, it not unlawful, speculation, and will hereafter prosecute any broker or other party found engaged in it. For my own part, though the business is unquestionably a virtual fraud upon the public, I cannot ree what great difference there is between charging a premium for the postal currency and for the demand notes. Both are factitious Greaters and the contraction of the contracti vernment issues, and the fact that one bears interest does

"GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN,"
otherwise known as Mr. Mason Jones, who won quite a remedic notoriety in Europe as the follower of Garibaldi through the latter's Sicilian campaign, is delivering Garibaldian and miscellaneous lectures at Irving Half this week. He speaks without notes, and achieves sirong dramatic effects by artistic management of a sympathetic, powerful voice and great animation of gesture. In other words, he is a capital oratorical actor, like Gough, and handles his subject exhaustively without exhausting the

I shall endeavor to record duly for The Press the first American experiences of Dinorah and Capricornus.

THE DESTINATION OF GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION

has been discovered by the Herald, and made public. It seems that the General himself has been imprudent shough to divulge the secret: he says that he is going

The Late General Richardson. To the Editor of The Press: Sir. Among the many cul gies to the memory of the late Mejor General Bichardson, few, if any, have paid tribute to his sterling qualities as a man. The world acknowledges the hero, and history will do honor to his fame, but only those who knew him as a man, and had learted to love him, can appreciate his noble character. He possessed the kindest heart and the most unselfish nature. He possessed the kindest heart and the most unselfish nature, ever careful and considerate where others were concerned, yet as guileless as a child. His intellect was clear, vigorous, and comprehensive, and his perceptions so intuitive as almost to appear prophetic.

Possessing a firgleness of purpose in the consolentious discharge of every duty, he despised sophistry and duplicity in all their forms, and went straight to his work with a firm and honest heart. He was carnest in all he undertock, and integrity was so strongly marked in his every act, that faith in the man was irresistible. Impartial and just in his conclusions, lenient in his judgments, firm in the right, and unswerving in his duty, he impressed his manhood upon you. The most humbla could approach him, sure of an attentive hearing and a since a interest in their wants; and the affectionate respect with which he was regarded by every soldier in his

spect with which he was regarded by every soldier in his division is an evidence of his considerate care for their welfare.

They all felt and appreciated the true nobility and grandeur of his character. Despising all vain pretensions, pomp, and show, he recognized greatness only by by its worth. With manly independence of thought and action, he was prhase and determined to be action. action; he was urbane and deferential to honest difference of opinion, but learlies in the expression of his own. His innate kindness of heart made him tolerant and charitable. He looked at the world through his own unselfish nature, and trusted to that integrity in others. which was but a counterpart of himself.

Life to him was earnest, and he felt as though it must be so to all; thus his trust and confidence in human nature. The qualities that made up the man adorned the

steadast in its maintenance. His character was marked by strong contrasts, but the same generous impulses prompted every 1ct, whether by the family hearth or on the tented field. It is in accordance with perfect manhood that it should be so.

Forgetfulness of self pervaded his life. At home, the dutiful som the devoted husband, the affectionate brother, and kind friend; thoughtful and ever mindful of those be loved, guarding them with jealous care and tender solicitied. But as he was kind and gentle in retirement, so was h

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. NEWFOUNDLAND FLEET.—Several of our fishing MEMOUNDIAND FILEST.—Several of our fishing wasels are about fitting out for a trip to Newfoundiand to procure herring, and will start the last of the present month. This branch of our fisheries proved very successful last season, and it will be quite extensively engaged in the present year. It is rather a hazardous business at best. Two vessels were lost last year, and previous years have witnessed a great sacrifice of His and property. We have the present season full he present and property. We hope the present season will be more fortunate in this respect, and that our brave fishermen who engage in this vocation may reap a handsome profit as a reward for their labors.—Cape Ann (Mass) Advertiser, Nov. 14. OFFICERS OF THE C. S. STEAMER ATLANTA. OFFICERS OF THE C. S. STEAMER ATLANTA.

The Charleston Mircury gives the following list of officers of the new C. S. steamer Atlanta, formerly Fingal: Wm. McBlair, Md., commander; Wm. A. Webb, Va., lieutenant, Samuel W. Averett, Va., lieutenant, Thomas Arnold, Ky., lieutenant; Wm. R. Dalton, Miss., passed midshipman; D. M. Scales, Miss., passed midshipman; B. S. Lee, Jr., Va., acting master; J. A. G. Williamson, Va., midshipman; Frank Bevil, Ga., master's mate; E. Johnson acting chief engineer; Wm. T. Morrell, Va., 2d assistant engineer; G. W. Tennent, Ga., 2d assistant engineer; J. J. West, Va., 3d assistant engineer.

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A RUMOBED PROPOSITION FRO MIJEFF DAVIS.

It is rumored that Jeff Davis has offered a million bales of cotton for sale at 7% cents a peund, payable in gold. He agrees to give permission for its shipment, the buyers to arrange with the United States Government as to exemption from seizure on the high seas. SWALLOWED A BRASS THIMBLE .- The Laforeste (Indiana) Courier says that a little girl near that city swallowed a brass thimble in the early part of last month, and is now gradually sinking under the ef-fects of the poisonous metal, and has been given up to