MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communica-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.

The announcement in our telegraphic despatches from Washi gion, that the President has commenced to dismiss from the army all officers who are incompetent, absent from their command without leave, and guilty of numerous other irregularities prejudicial to good order and discipline in the army, will be taken as another indication that the President has determined to carry on the war more vigorously than ever, and that all the means at his disposal will be used to crush the rebellion. At this very time hundreds and thousands of officers are scattered all over the North, drawing the bountiful pay of the Government, and returning no recompense. And this, too, at a time when the rebellion is in its last stages, and when our armies, in the North, South, East, and West, and along the seaboard, are making herculean efforts to crush it by a grand movement in all parts. Even if this were not the case, justice to those brave non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted to fight under them, demands that these officers shall stay with their soldiers, protect their interests in the camp and on the march, and, if need be, lead them into the fray. If they are physically disabled or conscious that they are unfit to command, let them resign, and thus give way to those in the ranks worthy of promotion. By doing this will save themselves from disgrace, and really do good, both to their commands and the cause they represent. This action of the President is well-timed, and he deserves the thanks of the whole nation for checking an evil which was not only becoming too prevalent, but perfectly | Few, indeed, are the men who were in favor alarming. THE NEWS.

In the Banks expedition New York will certainly have five regiments, Connecticut five regiments, Maine three regiments, and Massachusetts eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery.

OFFICIAL returns from all but three counties in Illinois give Mr. Starne, the Democratic candidate | soind the proclamation of emancipation. for Tressurer, an aggregate of 136,123 votes, and Mr. Butler, the Republican candidate 117,572-a majority for the former of 18,551.

It is said that the President has expressed his determination, to a friend, to have every officer and man whose name is on the rolls of the regular and volunteer service, and who is not actually disabled or on parole, report for duty, and remain at his THE Conneautville (Pt.) Record says that track-

laying has been commenced on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It forms a junction with the main road at Meadville, and will greatly facilitate the transportation of oil from Venango county. A RIFLED six hundred pounder gun is rapidly

approaching completion at Elswick, England. Its weight, when finished, will be 22½ tons, and its length 14 feet 10 inches. The outer diameter is to be 4 feet 4 inches at the breech, and 1 foot 92 inches at the muzzle. The bore of the gun will be rather more than 13 inches, and the greatest thickness of metal at the breech about 19 inches; at the muzzle 41 inches. Chicago papers notice the fact that, for the first

time since 1855, there is an active movement of real estate in that city. The demand is for the most part confined to business property. In 1860 the number of medical students registered in the London schools amounted to a sand two hundred and twenty eight: the succeeding year (1861) the number fell to one thousand

one hundred and twenty-four; and last October the number had decreased to one thousand and fortyfive, being one hundred and eighty-three less than in 1860. Nine thousand Italian priests have just presenthim, in the name of religion, to abandon the tem-

poral power. THE Lafayette (Indiana) Courrer 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 effects of the poisonous metal, and has been given up to die.

JUDGE SWAYNE has just commenced a term of the United States Supreme Court at Indianapolis. THE Newfoundland fisheries this year have not only proved very unsuccessful as to numbers, but the fish are poor and meagre. This they attribute to the wasteful habits of the French and American fishermen in their wholesale destruction of the fish. On Friday last a party of soldiers started to visit a house of ill repute, kept by a colored man, in Carlisle, in this State. When they arrived at the place, they were refused admittance, when they attempted to break the door open ... No sonner had the door been opened than a pisto was fired from the house, and one of the soldiers instantly killed and another wounded. The colored man was arrested on the charge of firing the fatal shot and

confined in jail. Ir is stated that Brigadier General Robert Anderson will soon be assigned to the military command of the cities of Covington and Newport, Kentucky.

THE German newspaper publishers of Easton, Pennsylvania, have called a meeting to assemble at the Keystone House, Reading, on Wednesday, the "3d of December next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of their business as affected by the recent rise in the price of paper, and printing materials generally. THE national convention of all loyal and patriotic men, which was to have been held at Pittsburg, in this State, on the 25th November (to-morrow) is postponed until 8th of January, the anniversary of

the battle of New Orleans.

The War upon the Administration. The most amusing exhibition of the present

day is the attempt of the Breckinridge Democracy to dictate a policy to the present Administration, and there is no current literature more interesting and attractive than the numerous plans for peace and conciliation that we see in their journals. The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald is unceasingly facetious on this subject. The New York World is forever saving the Union in sounding sentences. According to these writers, we of the North, we of this stubborn hard-hearted generation, we Yankees who have the hardihood to believe in such a thing as liberty, and the audacity to enter into a war for the salvation of the Union, have only to lay down our arms, wipe the blood from our swords, turn them into pruning hooks, and rush into the arms of an affectionate and loving South. How blind and giddy we have been throughout this weary, wasting war! How greatly we have wronged our noble brothers in the Southern States! We have misunderstood them from the beginning. We misunderstood them at Fort Sumpter. After all, we shall probably hear that when Gen. BEAUREGARD opened upon that fort it was only an affectionate piece of artillery practice—that the advance into Maryland was merely a playful visit of pleasure—a picnic—and that if we had only taken time and kept our temper, and listened to reason, and followed the counsels of those pure patriots and far-seeing statesmen, FERNANDO Wood and James Buchanan, we should now be a happy band of brothers. There was no- | sion all day and part of the evening, by John thing in the world more easily settled than this difficulty, had we not been so flerce and fanatical. Mr. REED and Mr. HUGHES would have arranged the whole affair in three days. It was only necessary to set aside the election of Mr. Lincoln, adopt the Montgomery Consti- | gans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold, by catalogue, tution, do away with our flag, and accept Mr. | this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip DAVIS as the President of the Confederacy. Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Had these counsels been adopted two years ago, when so freely and frankly given, we should now be at peace, Europe would be satisfied, and war would not have come.

good men! there was a general superstition Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet throughout the North that we had a country catalogues. -a history-a race- a Constitution-homes -tariffs and all the blessings of liberty and constitutional order. And we were so fixed in this belief that we determined to die for it, and to put to death all who attempted its overthrow. We rather liked Mr. Lincoln, and as we elected him for four years, concluded to try him for four years. We raised armies and went to war. We met disasters. It seemed to be the providence of God that we should be chastened. Slow and doubtful generals were given to us. War was an experiment; and as we could not extem | ker, Major Jones, Major Brownell of Counsetticut, Coporize a NAPOLEON-nor even a HOCHE, a lonel Clits, Colonel Coleman, Inspector General Muir of DESAIX, or a .Wolf-we were compelled to experiment for generals. Some have failed. and others have succeeded. Some have risen | Claneta of Royal Corps of Eugineers of B. the Queen to the surface, and others have gone to the bottom. The Scipio of this war for the Republic may be at the head of a division or an army, or he may be among some of the drafted levies now shivering in their canvas homes. We can only hope and pray, as we have hoped and prayed before-for generalship is not a matter of education, advancement, or official favor, but a gift that God gives to man: We have kept on fighting, in the hope that the end was near. Money has been spint, blood has been shed, the contumely of the European world has poisoned every breeze on Esturday, at the navy yard.

that comes over the broad Atlantic; commerce has been shattered, and the dust has gathered around spindles whose music once brought bread to thousands of men and children. A great party has succeeded in obtaining power in the North. Its leaders propose to undo all that we have been doing, to turn our sufferings into mockery, our sacrifices into ashes, our hopes into bitterness and despair. The issue they make against us is precisely what was made nearly two years

ago-the overthrow of the Administration,

and with it the overthrow of the American Republic. They have declared their purpose, and opened their campaign. They are building batteries around Fort Sumpter. Let us, they say, demand from the President the suspension of his proclamation of Emancipation. On this point the contest is now being waged. A hundred arguments are scattered over the land in support of this demand. "It will conciliate on condition of their not returning again during the war, he people of the South-it will be a practical offer of compromise-it will give us peace." This is what we are told must come from the abrogation of a solemn decree. "It will be a step in the immediate path of peace." Then we may see "the permanent flags of truce" for which Mr. REED is constantly at his devo- and punishment by civil tribunal, or by court-martial

we grant this first demand—what next? If we surrender emancipation, will their demands cease? If we give up the outworks, can we hope to be unmolested in the citadel. We can only sustain our cause by sustaining it from the beginning to the end. If we surrender emancipation, they will demand confiscation, and eventually recognition. And, judging events by events, the temper of men now by their temper before this war came to us, their associations, sympathies, and antecedents, we believe that every follower in this crusade upon emancipation would rejoice in an ultimate recognition of the rebellion. The progress of men in political heresies is as easy and as rapid as that of ÆNEAS to the infernal regions. of the South at the beginning that are not in favor of it now. They have been sympathizers from the first. Time and political success have emboldened them, and now they open their campaign. Their assault is upon

the President of the United States, and the object of that assault is to compel him to re-We think we can assure the country that, from all we know of the President of the United States, he will neither surrender nor amend this mighty weapon against the rebellion. He approached emancipation cautiously -we might say that he was driven to it by the necessities of events and the appalling power of the rebellion-it was no measure of his own choosing. The dread it has inspired in the South shows that it was well timed. It may fail, as a thousand of other schemes have failed since the beginning of the world; but the effort will be made, and, what is more, it will

be sustained by the combined power of the THE SUDDEN DEATH OF General FRANCIS E. Patterson will startle the community, and cause sincere sorrow among many friends and relatives in our city. General PATTERson was a Philadelphian, a brave and accomplished officer, serving his country with zeal and effect, and gaining his promotion by merit. His loss will be severely felt in the Army of the Potomac.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1862. There is a hopeful and a trustful feeling since General Burnside has assumed command of the splendid Army of the Potomac. There is no disposition to load him down with praise, or to ascribe to him qualities which ed a petition to the Pope, in which they entreat of he may not develop, but there is, what is better, a spirit of confidence that he will do his best to strike the rebellion at the earliest moment and in the most effective style; for until we destroy the traitors near this capital there can be no visible end of the war. When the fall of Richmond is announced, the whole fabric of revolt will crush into a mass of ruins. The extremities cannot hold out when the heart is pierced. The desperate and ragged hordes in the further South will only be convinced that they are doomed when they hear that Virginia has been delivered from their fellow-traitors. General Burnside has many advantages, not the least of which is the fact that the people of Virginia are heartily sick of the war, and anxious to see the Federal army win. They have at last come to the conclusion that the Government of the United States have determined to listen to no remedy of compromise, and that their motto is conquest or submission, and that every day only adds to the power of that Government and to their own divisions and troubles. Burnside's army feels this in all its departments, and

every column and corps is eager for the fray and confident of victory. OCCASIONAL. Peterson's Ladies' Magazine. The December number, completing the fortyecond volume, is richly illustrated. The frontispiece, from a picture by W. Sandford Mason, is entitled "Waiting at the Stile," and, as a good design should, tel's its own stery. The title-page, also engraved on steel, exhibits in the centre a vignette of a septinel on duty at night, and all around, intermingled with native wild grasses, are neat vignette portraits of Mr. C. J. Peterson, the editor, and also of Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Denison, L. C. Moulton, F. L. Benedict, V. F. Townsend, and Carry (meant for Caroline?) Stanley. The fashions are here represented in numerous engravings on steel and wood. The literature of this periodical has generally been good. In this Philadelphia magazine, however, in the descriptions of fashions, only New York modistes are named, The proper time for subscribing for Peterson is now, at

the commencement of a volume. It is the cheapest ladies' magazine in the world, and not surpassed by any in literature and art.

Publications Received. Atlantic Monthly, for December, a very good number, from T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street and

Sixth. Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, of November S, from S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut. The first of these gives superb portraits of the Prince of Wales and his future wife, and the other gives a fine portrait, on steel, of Baron Ricasoli, the Tuscan Minister of State. The first and second numbers of the Army and Navy Gazette, published at New York, from W. R. Dyer & Co., proprietors. This is a monthly journal. twelve large pages, well edited and well printed which, after a little time, ought to be a weekly, It is for the Union very strongly. We have found in it a great deal of information on war matters at

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, ETC .-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, German, Italian, and British dry goods, embracing 700 packages and lots of seasonable fancy and staple articles, in silk, wersted, woolen, and cotton, to be peremptorily sold, by calalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock; to be continued without intermis Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

Auction Notice-Sale of Boots and Shoes .-The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases of boots, shoes, bro-Market and 522 Commerce street.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, at the Exchange, to morrow, including handsome residences, plain But, alas for the hopes of these wise and Sales, by order of executors and others. See dwellings, lands, building lots, &c. Peremptory

The Movements of Gen. McClellan. NEW YORK, Nov. 22 - The longer General McClellan remains in this city, the greater seems the rush to visit. him Mrs. McClellan just now seems the great centre of attraction, and the ladies of our most prominent merchants have been calling upon her in large numbers. Some unknown lady sent to Mrs. Mc Renan to day an elegant bonquet composed of the choicest flowers Late on Friday night, Major General Banks and start waited on General Scott, and then called on General McClellan, when a most pleasant interview resulted To-day the General's time has been sorely taxed by a constant stream of visitors. Among the many who have tendered him their regards were Brigadier General Blenthe British army, Mr. Le Roy, Hon Lyman Tremaine. Hon. W. G. Steele, Hon. H S. Owens, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Erq, and Wm. B. Astor, Erq Jose Ramon de of Spain, now in this country for the purpose of inspecting the Monitors now building, also paid his respects to the General. McClellan will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for some time yet, at least until bie private business

has all been transacted. Nothing further has been developed in regard to the public reception, but the General's mind is supposed to have undergone no change in the determination not to accept it. As a soldier, he does not deem it appropriate or proper that he should be publicly exhibiting himself, though entertaining a thorough appreciation of the motives which have prompted the authors.

THE PAWNEE.—The United States guaboat Pawnee was placed upon the stocks for repairs, FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Important Order from the War Department-Prisoners to be Released. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862. Ordered, 1st. That all persons now in military custody, who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer listments, opposing the draft, or for otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy in States where the draft has been made, or the quotas of volunteers and militia have been furnished, shall be discharged from further pilitary restraint.

2d. That persons who, by authority of the military mmander or Governor in rebel States, have been ar ested and sent from such State for disloyalty or hostility to the Government of the United States, and are now in military custody, may also be discharged upon giving their parole to do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies But all anch persons shall remain subject to military surveillance. and liable to arrest on breach of their parole, and if any such persons shall prefer to leave the loyal States, or until special leave for that purpose be obtained from the President, then such person shall, at his option, be released and depart from the United States, or be conveyed beyond the military lines of the United States forces. This order shall not operate to discharge any person who has been in arms against the Government, or by force and arms has resisted, or attempted to resist, the draft, nor relieve any person from liability to trial tions. But can we believe these men? If or military commission, who may be amenable to such tribunals for offences committed. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General Affairs on the Lower Potomac-Persons Captured by our Gunboats The Satellite, which has been doing duty for som months past on the lower river, arrived at the navy yard this morning for repairs. She brings up the following persons, a lot of contraband goods, and a number of centrabands and contraband runners. Joseph Moyengo was taken by the Satellite crossing to Maryland, near Acquia creek. He stated that he was going over after a lew articles of clothing. Custis Grimes and Thomas GRIMES, who live a short distance below Acquia creek, were captured, while crossing the river, by a boat of the Freeborn It is said that these two men have been for a long time

engaged in transporting goods across, and that heretofore they have been very successful in their operations. JOHN H. Brown was taken off the shore, near Mathia; Point, by the Yankee. Brown, when he saw a boat of the Yankee lyingout in the stream, halled it and came down to the shore, being pursued by some guerillas, who fired at him, but without success. Brown was a hand on board of a schooner which was captured near Charleston over s year since, and he, with the crew, was taken prisoner. He has been confined in various prisons at the South, and some months since was released at Richmond, on parole, since which time he has been at work ther About three weeks ago, he effected his escape from Richmond and made his way to the Potomac. The Satellite reports that but few persons now attempt to cross the river, for, with a cavalry force which is stationed on the Maryland shore, and the boas of the flotilia, which are at all hours on the look out for contra-

dandists, &c., they now find it more dangerous than for-The wharf at Acquia Creek is fast progressing to comletion, a large force of engineers being at work day and night, and in the course of a few days it is expected that ressels will be enabled to land their cargoss here. Capture of Rebel Correspondence.

There has been received in this city a package of rebel correspondence, consisting, for the most part, of several letters, of different dates, addressed to his family in Florence, by THOMAS J. PAGE, formerly of the United States navy, and during the years 1853, '54, '55, and '56, emmander of the American expedition for the exploration of the La Plata and its tributaries. Accompanying these several epistles from the father are also two from other members of the family. Something is said in thesa letters concerning the transmission of rebel communications on the persons of females from the French consulate at Bichmond, and by means of the British mails from Tampico.

The letters are not of recent date, and refer to subjects which have ceased to be discussed. The captain expresses the opinion that if England were to send fifteen men-of-war into the Chesapeake Bay, neither Old Point nor Washington city could hold out three weeks. Old Point would be starved out, and the army would be compelled to abandon Washington; because, supplies by navigation through the bay, it cannot poseibly be supplied by the railroads. He has no doubt Europeans sympathize with the North, because nearly all they read and hear comes from the North in their bitterest strains; but he is glad to see that the writers in English papers fully understand the condition of things, and will soon learn that all the civilization does not centre at the North

Captain Page predicted a good many naval victories for the rebels, having very much faith in the turtles and rams. But his anticipations were not realized . The Captain, in a letter to his wife, dated at Richmond tells her of his military experience as the commander of a battery, and says, speaking of the United States soldiers: "We whip them most soundly in almost every engagement when they are not more than three to one, and yet you will read their accounts as 'glorious victories.' This is done by the Government to induce the people to furnish money. The Government, with all its boasted resources, is ten times worse off than this. You must write to Mr. Mason, my dear wife, and Mrs. Slidell, and ask them to forward your letters" In a curt criticism on the Trent affair, he says: " Old Seward, I suspect, is too cunning and satute for Lord The immediate female relatives of the Captain have

very contemptible opinion of "the Yankees," and one of them says: "They find that it is tougher work conquering the South than they at first imagined, and the rebels have shown very unexpected pluck, courage, and The Reported Movement of Jackson on Washington. The report in last night's Star, that "Stonewall' JACKSON is marching on this city, via Leesburg, is not true. His cavalry have appeared in the latter town, but

it is only a feint to cover JACKSON'S retreat to Fredericksburg, via Gordonsville. Affairs at Fredericksburg. A gentleman who left the Army of the Potomac at ten o'clock this morning says that eleven additional hours had been given the authorities of Fredericksburg to sur-

The Sturgis Rifles. The Sturgis Bifles, heretofore acting as the body guard

f Gen. McClellan, are to be mustered out of service The Assessors of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addresse s letter to each of the assessors, suggesting that when the annual assessment for September, and the returns thereof of their assistants, are complete, they will consider whether the services of a portion of their assistants can not be dispensed with, at least until May, 1863, retaining those best qualified for the duty consequent upon business relating to manufactures If any assessor finds such a

to communicate the circumstances for the consideration The Dismissal of Officers in the Army. The War Department has commenced the publication f dismissed officers, for, among other causes, being absent without leave, intoxication, disrespectful language towards the President and their commanding officer, cowardice, &c. The first printed list comprises eighty one

reduction of his assistants impracticable, he is requested

Another Rebel Vessel Captured. The Navy Department has been informed of the capture. by the schooner Hale, in Nessau river, of the schooner Wave, losded with turpendine and cotton. The Daylight boarded the Racer, of Nassau, off Wilmington. The crew of the latter vessel made their escape, and afterwards ineffectually fired upon the boat's crew of the Daylight. The Racer had to be abandoned in consequence of the gale; but her cargo, which consisted prinipally of salt, was saved.

The Burning of the Alleghanian. It is ascertained, from other despatches, that the ex edition which fired the Alleghanian was led by Lieut. WOOD, formerly of the U. S. Navy. Several of the ince liaries were captured, one of whom confessed that he wa the rebel pilot on the expedition.

The Trial of Gen. Fitz John Porter. The trial of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER is delayed in con equence of the non-arrival of witnesse

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. The preliminaries for the meeting of the court of in quiry into the conduct of Major General McDow. ELL will probably be finally arranged to-day, so that it may be expected to commence its proceedings of Monday next.

Death of Lieut. Hinkle, of Collis' Zouaves. Intelligence has been received of the death of Lieu CHARLES J. HINKLE, of Collis' Zousves. He expired bile being conveyed in an ambulance to Falmouth Virginia, of typhoid fever. His demise is deeply re

gretted by his regiment, with whom he was deservedly The Intervention Rumors Untrue. The sensation batch of rumors of mediation and inte

ention brought by the Persia is spurious. Naval Orders. Lieutenant Commander DE HAVEN has been ordere to the command of the Penobecot Paymaster Washington Inving has been ordered to the 2t. Lawrence. Lies of Officers Dismissed from Service.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 22, 1862.
The officers enumerated in the subjoined list having been efficially reported, and their dismissal recommended by the respective commanders, for the causes stated, it is ordered that they be, and they are hereby, dismissed rom the service of the United States: Absent without leave Dismissed with loss of all pay and allowances that are now or may become de Eugene Fauntleroy, 2d Heutenant, 20th Illinois. J. J. Thompson, captain, 22d Massachuetts. Eugene Fauntieroy, 2d Heutenant, 20th Illinois.

J. J. Thompson, captain, 22d Massachu-etts.

Michael Bessel, captain, 74th Pennsylvania.

Isaac Menrey, 2d. Heutenant, 2d. Pennsylvania Reserve.

Solomon Stearne, 1st lieutenant, 4th Maine.

N. S. Thompson, captain, 9th Indiana Battery.

Job B. Bocton, captain, 1st Kaness.

Henry D. Eggly, 1st Heutenant, 75th Pennsylvania.

H. S. Dygert, captain, 16th Michigan.

John J. Garbutt, captain, 95th New York.

Aug. P. McGraw, captain, 95th New York.

James B. Quick, captain, 95th New York.

G. S. Coyle, lieutenant, 2d Kentucky Volunteers.

Joseph Warman, lieutenant, 2d Kentucky Volunteers.

G. S. Coyle, lieutenant, 2d Kentucky Volunteers.

G. S. Coyle, lieutenant, 17th New York.

Kmorn Purdy, captain, 10th New York Cavalry.

David R. Foley, captain, 19th Pennsylvania.

O. W. Welker, captain, 187th Pansylvania Volunteers.

B. McGlelland, 1st lieutenant, 137th Pa Volunteers.

B. McGlelland, 1st lieutenant, 137th Pa Volunteers.

B. McGlelland, 1st lieutenant, 187th Pa Volunteers.

B. B. Gomier, 2d lieutenant, 187th Par Volunteers.

B. B. McGlelland, 1st lieutenant, 187th Par Volunteers.

B. McGlelland, 1st lieutenant, 187th Par Volunteers.

B. McGlelland, 1st lieutenant, 187th Maryland.

Co. Tressler, lientenant, 5th Maryland.

Christian Bitters, captain, 5th Maryland.

Kawin U. Kirkwood, Henienant, 29th Massachusetts.

B. Gesler, captain, 54th Illnois.

B. Gesler, captain, 54th Illnois. hover around our immediate front, are in any considerable force whatever. Three hundred rebel cavalry.

Bowlin O. Kirwoodi, neudanant, 20th Marsaco Will. B. Carlen, 2d lieutanant, 20th Marsaco Boesler, captain, 54th Ilinois.

G. A. Hevroy, 1st lieutenant. 118th Pennsy F. W. Dros, captain, 45th New York.

Phillip Holner, chaptain, 45th New York.

D. A. Kimball, lieutenant, 103d Ohio

nant. 116th Pennsylvania

William Benson, captain, 69th New York.

Penboel, lieutensat, 193d New York.

M. Mohring, captain, 52d New York.

Paul Reichert, captain, 52d New York.

Paul Reichert, captain. 52d New York.

John Kieler, captain, 20th Indians.

Kretchman, Hentenent colorel, 1034 New

Wm. M. Gwynne, 1st Hentenart, 66th Onto. John Brady, let lieutenant, 86th Ohio.

John Brady, let lieutenant, 38 h New York,

Themas B. Homblin, let lieutenant, 38th New York,

A. M. Sbute, let lieutenant, 22d Massachusetts, received a letter from Fernandiva, Florida, of the 10th,

H. M. House, adjutant, 107th Pennsylvania.

Lying en account of the bombardment of St. Marys Dismissed with loss of all pay and allowances that The gunkast Mohawk.

now or may become due. Charles Feldeneck, captain, 46th N. Y., absent with the Colone) Rich, proceeded to St. Marys on the 9th, leave, and being arrested for intoxication.

Companied by the Mohawk. The troops landed, and George H. Mitchell, assistant surgeon 88th Penna, for fired on by the Mohawk. The troops landed, and senting himself without authority while awai braded. The redels, one being dangerously sentence of court martial.

Paul B. Bradiee, captain, 2d Excelsior Brigade, betwee, with the troops, left the wharf, whereupon the sence without leave under circumstances indicathawk fired with skells for twenty minutes. The firing cowardice. W. Bell. colonel, 13th Illinois Cavalry, deserting a ring a flag of truce. Lieutenent Durand went ashore, command.
Clayton Puddleton, 1st lieutenant, 1st Virginia artilled communicated with her. On his returning, Captain not reporting for dury since muster.

Charles Roseoher, captain, 112th Pennsylvania, desermandina. The rebets then fired a volley of muskerry tion while undergoing trial by court martial.

Smith, lieutenant and acting adjustnt, 105th Nane ship, one of the shots grazing the cap of the captres, neglect of duty and absence without authorits. He instantly returned abreast of the town, and

Jestly, itentenant, 3d Kentucky volunteers, absent up an increase iter on a sites, and almost every without leave and intemperance.

The town was reduced to ashes, and almost every John'J Hooker, let lieutenant 38th Ohio, being taking was more or less injured. Previous to firing the prisoner at his own desire.

John Kendall, let lieutenant, 7th Kansas Cavairy, intemped time, Captain Hughes invited all the women and previous to fire and the state of the sta perance, inefficiency, and absence without leave. Joren on board the ship, but they refused. No gun

J. Murphy, captain, 5th Ohio Volunteers, absent without aimed at the house in which they ensconced them
leave and speaking in an improper manner of the water. H. Judson, 2d lieuwhant, 13th Massachuset

Dimissed the Service. Elijah L. Smith, 1st Hentenart, 2d District of Columbiae Volunteers; causing dissatisfaction among the men of his command. A. W. Marozorvicz, captain 9th New York Battery reterining Government borses for his private use.

Themas Eullivan, lieutenant, 16th New Hampshire, inselling and attempting personal violence upon a woman while his command was on the march.

R. H. Kerr, 2d lieutenant, 7th Kausas Gavalry, intemperate and carelessness in discharge of duty.

H. T. Marshall, captain, 11th Connectiont Volunteers, it through. The train, which consisted of a huncestonic in a managed description of the state of the commanding officer to the commanding of

absent without leave.

resigning in a manner disrespectful to his commanding officer.

Sailor, Reutenant, 107th New York, for being captured when across the Potomac, contrary to orders. S. F. Bigby, captain, 1st Independent Battery, intemperance. N. H. Carroll, 1st lieutenant, 1st Independent Battery, E Jackson, 2d lieutenant, 1st Independent Battery, intemperance.

J. J. McGowan, surgeon, 25th Reg't, Excelsior Brigade, intemperance and neglect of duty.

C. L. Hosford, captain, 11th Conn. Vols., tendering his resignation in a manner disrespectful to his com mending officer.

John N. Brown, 1st lieutenant, 8d New York Cavalry. Paige, surgeon, 4th Pennsylvania Beserve Corps,

incompetency.

Frank A. Hardy, 2d lieutenant, 94th Ohio, absenting himself from his command without leave during a retreat.

J. W. Taylor, lieutenant colonel, 40th Ohio, represented by the officers of the regiment as troublesome.

J. McKay, 2d lieutenant, 22d Massachusetts, tendering his resignation in a manner disrespectful to his su Derior officers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

By D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mayor Slaughter's Reply to Gen. Sumner. THE REBELS FORTIFYING FREDERICKSBURG

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, VA, Saturday, Nov. 22-Noon. The following is the reply of the mayor of Fredericksburg to the demands of General Burnside, a copy of which, owing to the lateness of the hour, could not be obtained last night:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 21, 1862. Brevet Mojor General E. P. Sumner, Commanding Sin: I have received, at twenty minutes before five Sir: I have received, at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this data. In it, ou state that under cover of the hones of this town, shots have been fired upon the troops of your command—that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed troops in rebellion against the Government of the United States—that our railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops; that this concition of things must terminate; that by command of General Burnside, you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of mand of General Burnside, you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before five o'clock this afternoon, and that failing in an aftirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town of the women and children, the sick and aged, which period having elapsed you will proceed to shall the

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not repty, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the council for its consideration, and furnish a reply by the hour indicated, of clock P. M.) It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the Army of the Confederate States near this town, to whom it was first delivered, by consent of General Patrick, who brought it from you, as I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to constitute the constitution of the Confederate Army to constitute the constitution of the Confederate and the constitution of the Confederate and the confederate and the confederate army the confederate and the confederate and the confederate and the confederate and the confederate are constituted to the confederate and the confederate I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me

In regard to the matters complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces need to the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter the citizens nor civil authorities of this town are respon In regard to the other matters of complaint, I am au-An regard to the coner matters of complaint, I am au-thorized by the latter officer to say that the condition of things therein complained of shall no longer exist; that your troops shall not be fired on from this town; that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any furthe aupplies, previsions, or material for clothing for the Con federate troops, nor will the railroads or other means of transportation here, carry supplies from the towa to the

depot of said troops, outside of the town.

The civil authorities have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate army near here, that nothing will be done by them to infringe upon the conditions herein named, as to matters within the own. But the latter authorities inform us mit yours to do so.

You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sixteen wounded, the women and schildren, and the aged and introduced. ne railroad transportation accessible to the town, because of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town are so limited as to render the removal of the classes of persons spoken of within the time indicated an utter impossibility.

I have convened the Council, which will remain in ses-tion, waiting any further communication you may have

ke.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. SHAUGHTER, Mayor. PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE.

Last night was a busy one in Fredericksburg, the inhabitants being engaged in removing their persons and property. The military authorities were also not idle, andar light this morning revealed to view a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town-the result of last night's labor. Our artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the en which were within range of the enemy's guas, are being noved further back from the river. There are very strong reasons for not opening upon

the city to-day, unless we are forced to do so by the enemy. The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no esponse has been made. SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22 -Nothing of interest has rarspired this afternoon, Owing to some misunderstanding, a train which was

eaving Fredericksburg with a number of women and children was fired into to day, but fortunately no one was hurt. The citizens are fast leaving the city. NO SHELLING UP TO SATURDAY EVENING. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- Up to last evening, though we ave telegraphic communication with Falmouth, Virgi-

nia, nothing had reached Washington leading to the conelusion that at that time General Sumner had commenced to shell Fredericksburg from that point. According to the terms announced in his communication of vesterday to the authorities of the place, he designed beinning that operation at nine o'clock this morning. The fact that he is not known (here) to have commenced this work makes it highly probable that, on second thought, the town was surrendered to him ere the expiration of the sixteen kours allowed in which to remove the women

Possibly he may have extended the time; which we doubt, however. The prompt refusal to surrender the town seems to look as though Longstreet is in force immediately behind it, and proposes seriously to dispute Burnside's passage to the south side of the river. Nevertheless, we hardly think so; conceiving that his present purpose is simply to observe our movements as closely as he is satisfied that Burnside is ready to make the crossing.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac.

ors about Stonewall Jackson-The Dam age to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—A Rise in the Potomac Expected. HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 21 .- We have a rumor that Jackson is still in the vicinity of Winchester, with an army of forty thousand men. The general impression is, however, that he is retiring in the direction of Gordons ville. All is now quiet along the lines, though General Geary is sending out reconnoissances daily to notice the movements of the enemy. A reconnoissance over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail

road by one of the supervisors gives some idea of the extent of the damage to the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad by the rebels. The main track is torn up to the extent of about twenty-two miles, the rais rendered useless by heating, and the ties all burned. There is about an average of seventy rails to the mile only fit fer relaying. The sidings at Martinaburg are all destroyed. The weather has been very disagreeable for several days; but the river has so far only risen about two inches, though the rain of yesterday, when it reaches us 58 Cause a further ris

Important from Washington,

Leesburg in Possession of the Rebels. JACKSON REPORTED TO BE MARCHING ON WASHINGTON.

The Star, of last evening, contains the following: Washington, Nov. 22, 1862 —The impression prevails guite extensively in the front, yesterday and this forenoon, that Early's and Mackali's divisions of Stonewall Jeckson's force are advancing upon Washington, and have arrived in the violnity of Middleburg and Leesburg. We, however, state what we know in saying that if Stonewall comes in this direction, with less than a hun-dred thousand usen, General Beintzleman will hardly let him get back to the mountains again. So there need be little fear that we will hear the report of his artillery in this city.

We are no believers that the rebel troops, who now

by hurrying to and fro around our pickets, may easily persuade the uninitiated, for the time being, that they represent many thousands. FAIRFAR STATION, Nov. 21, 10 P M .- My last information from the front is up to this morning, when, according to the most reliable reports from there, rebel cavalry drove in our pickets to Centreville, capturing two or three of them.

The latest from Leesburg represents (doubtless cor. rectly) that White's guerilla cavalry now hold that town, and the country adjacent, down to Goore creek. . It was

evacuated by us before their entrance into it. Hence no fight over its possession took place. The impression increases here that Jackson is actually on his way down from the mountains, and is now not far from Leesburg, with forty thousand mep, designing to make a deel upon some pertion of the defences on Arlington Heights, with the hope of cetting into them by an unexpected coup, and turning their gans upon your city. Twenty four hours will determine whether he is or is not bent on any such fool's errand,

our Gunboats.

The Town Almost Destroyed by the Gunaving on account of the bombardment of St. Marys

in. He instantly returned abreast of the town, and Barly, tientenant, 3d Kentucky volunteers, absent up an incessant fire for an hour and a half. Half dren on board the ship, but they refused. No guns

THE WAR IN MISSOURK

Town of Lamar Burned-Difficulties with AVENWORTH, Nov. 22 .- A letter from Fort Boot

it through. The train, which consisted of a hunagons, mostly loaded with clothing, started on from General Blunt's command. It had probut a few miles when Major Hemmings received which justified him in ordering it back to the fort ait a larger escort. Livingston and his band o as have twice been in Kansas, on Drywood creek, the last two weeks, murdering and plundering in ately. men arrived here yesterday from below, who rehat a train of two hundred wagons is on the way but it is probable that the party will have to fight ir way, the rebels being in greatly superior numbers is reported that they are rapidly concentrating a bage, and the brush is swarming with bushwhackers

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI. GNATION OF GOVERNOR RECTOR. OF ARKANSAS.

Spring river to Shanghai.

30. Nov. 22 -The Grenada Appeal of the 18th inst. atly exercised about the future of Mississippi. and als to the people to raily en masse around Pemberand in this way the army may be increased to 00 men, thereby virtually acknowledging that it i sent much less than that number. vernor Bector has resigned. Judge Fletcher, of as, is acting until Col. Flannagan, the Governor installed.

The War in the Southwest. onnoissance to Ripley, Miss .- The Re

of Bragg Joining Price untrue—Why the eis Abandoned Holly Springs. o, Illinois, Nov. 22 - A reconnoissance from La to Ripley, Mississippi, returned last night, after occupied that place and Orizaba, which is twenty louth, for twenty-four hours. They captured sixt seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules, and with no loss. Go, Nov. 21.—A member of General Grant's staff, when just arrived direct from Lagrange, says that

Geal Bragg is not in that vicinity, and that the report to effect in the Memphis Bulletin of the 18th is Afer from Abbeville to the Mobile News says that Hollprings was evacuated by consent of all the rebel gene, the position not being considered tenable. The lere preparing for winter quarters at Abbeville. and doot consider it probable that the Federals would attachem at that point. This correspondent affirms that olthird of the rebel army are without blankets. He alsays that the army is half naked. the 5th hich says the Federals have a numerous fleet

Genial Rosecrans' Department.

in the Jes river, in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar

Movemus of Brigadier Generals—Capture of Part i Morgan's and Forrest's Guerillas-The hereabouts of Bragg. NASHLLE, Tenn., Nov. 22 .- Seventy-five of Mor gan's an Forrest's men were brought in to-day. On Thaday we captured a guerilla provision trai near Ciasville and thirty prisoners. GeneraBragg is at Tullahoma.

Brownw and Maynard addressed an Immense crow ast night The Union-war feeling is increasing. The tegraphing of military intelligence is prohibited THE LATEST

Contralictory Reports about the Movements of the Tebels at Murfreesboro—The Whereabout of Bragg—Jeff Davis wants that Geneal to Fight for Every Inch of Tennessee-Novements of Kirby Smith. NASHVELE Nov 21 - Murfreesbore is said to b evacuated by the rebels, who are retiring to Tallahoma, which they are fortifying. Bragg's army is divided into two corps under Gene Naspon Mardee.
Naspon Nov. 22. Gen. Davis captured forty tone's river. Hervy cannonading was heard this morning in the diection of Lebanon. The cause is unknown. The rebels report Bragg to be moving on Murfrees coro, instead of that place being evacuated. Letters received here say that Jeff Davis required

Bragg to fight for every inch of Tennessee soil. Breckinridge's division has occupied Shelbyville, and the rest of the rebel army is south of Duck river, fortifying Elk Ridge.

Kirby Smith's corps was crossing the Tennessee river, Thursday. The bridge across the Tenzessee river at Bridgeport is nearly finished.

Trial of the Indians in Minnesota. Evidences of their Guilt-The Atrocious Conduct of the Guilty-Numbers of them Identi-fied by the Survivors of the Massacreriends Recognizing the Murderers of their Relatives.

The St. Paul (Minnerota) Pioneer, of the 17th, contains the following letter from a correspondent: CAMP SIBLEY, LOWER AGENCY,

Our ambulatory military campaign, which commenced its sessions at Camp Belease, for the trial of the "mulatto, mixed bloods, and Indians," engaged in the Sionx raids, has closed its labors and been relieved from duty. Four hundred and ninety-eight cases have been disposed of, so you can see the calendar of the commission was a formidable one. posed of, so you can see the calendar of the commission was a formidable one.

At lamp. Release, or Sibley, a tent served for a courtroom, but here more comfortable accommodations were obtained in a log building, formerly occupied by a half-breed named Lia Batte for unromantic kitchen purposes, but henceforth to pass into history and be immortalized. But to return to the commission. The business has been despatched with celetity, as many as forty cases being tried are day in some instances. tried per day in some instances.

The prisoners were brought in, chained together by the feet, in pairs, in some cases eight at a time, and the obarges, which were preferred by General Sibley, read to them through the interpreter. Antoine Frenier, and the after being exhorted to tell the truth, and not equivocate each was asked as to the extent of his participation is the outrages, and, if necessary, witnesses were called

THE BRUTALITY OF THE INDIANS. It was proved on one old cut nosed Indian that, on the occasion, he had shot a white man, and butchered with is knife eleven women and four children; and anothe his knife eleven wemen and four children; and another, that he had killed inteteen.

Many of those engaged in the Patville murder have been tried. Patville started from Jo Reynold's place, just above Red Wood, for New Ulm, on the morning of the cutbreak, with three young ladies and two other men, and on the way were attacked by the Indians. Patville was killed near the wagon, and the other men at the edge of the woods, while trying to escape. One of the girls was wounded, and all three were taken prisoners and brought to Red Wood. Here the three were all abused that night by the Indians; one, a girl of fourteen, by seventeen of the wretches, and the wounded young lady to such an extent that she died that night young lady to such an extent that she died that night. The two other young ladies were reclaimed at Camp Belesse, and sent to their filends, after suffering indignatives worse than death, and at which humanity shudders

A WHOLE VANILY MURDERED. Others have been tried, who belong to a hand of elabe others have been tried, whose tong to a band of eight, that separated themselves from the main body which attacked the fort in the second battle, and went towards St. Peter, burning the church, the Swan Lake House, and other buildings, and murdering and rundering. They attacked one party and killed all the men, and They attacked one party and killed all the men, and then one of them caught hold of a young girl, to take her as his property, when the mother resisted, and endeavored to pull her away. The Indians then shot the mother, dead and wounded the girl, who fell upon the ground, apparently lifeless One Indian thought she was dead, and told her first captor to raise her clothes, which he attempted to do. Modesty, strong in death, revived the girl, and she attempted to prevent it, but as she did so the other Indian raised his tomahawk and dashed out her brains. A BOY REGOGNIZES THE MURDERER OF HIS

MOTHER. An old man, shrivelled to a mummy, one of the criers on the Indian camp, was also tried, and two little boys tertified against him.

These boys belonged to a large party, who came from above Beaver creek to within a few miles of, the fort, whom the Indians met there, and told them if they would go back with them to where they came from, and give up their teams, they should not be harmed. When they got some distance from them they fired into them and killed one man and a number of women, taking the remainder prisoners with the children. The old wretch was made to stand up, looking cold and impassable, and as 'tolid as a zone, the boys likewise standing, placed opposite, gazing at each other for a moment, when one of camp, was also tried, and two little boys opposite, gazing at each other for a moment, when one of the boys said: "I saw that man shoot a man while he was on his knees at prayer," and the other boy said: "I saw him shoot my mother."

HOW THE PRISONERS LOOKED DURING THE EX-AMINATION. The prisoners were generally cold and unimpassioned, and, strange té-say, many averred that they shot from a long distance in the fights, and acknowledged that they were cowards an uncommon admission for an Indiau to

From California, FAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The markets are quiet: 500 cases of Plaginal clive oil were sold at auction as 8408. There is considerable speculative inquiry for foreign brandles, also for coal oil, which is quoted at 66:270c.

The steamer Constitution, which sailed yesterday for Panama, took on consignment to New York 550 bundles of whalebore, 113 bales of wool. \$80,000 went forward for the Ballonal Sanitary Committee, making the total frem this coast \$500 000.

from this coast \$500 000.

Sailed, ship Wm. Weist, for Calais.

BAN FRANCISCO November 22.—There is a spaculative inquir for teas and coal oil. A sale of 20,000 gallons of the latter was made at 75 cents; 9,900 gallons whate oil at 65 cents; butter 25 cents; barley \$1.95; wheat \$1.30.

A preliminary meeting of the wine growers has been recently held here; to consider the condition of the wine interests of the Slate, and urge Congress to repeal or modify the heavy tax on native wines. Officers were nodify the heavy tax on native wines. Officers we elected to mature plans for future action. United States Senator from New Jersey TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22 - Gov. Olden has appointed Richard Field, of Princeton, United States Senator, fill the vacacy caused by the death of Hon John R. Themton. The term will expire on the 4th of March

General Fremont at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Nov. 22 -General Fremont arrived here to night, unaccompanied.

St. Marys, Florida, Bombarded by Gen. Geary's Force Near Harper's Ferry Attacked.

The Rebels Driven off-Several of them Dis-HARPER'S FERRY, Nov 22.-[Special to the New York Herald. |-Our working parties were attacked this norning, near Halitows, by a troop of rebel horse. General Geary ordered a Sattery of six masked gans to De opened upon them. They were driven back at the first round, and shelled as long as they remained within range. Several men and horses were placed hors de combat. We did not lose a man.

From Port Royal. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The United States gunboat Miss. The yollow fever had entirely disappeared from that

Fire at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHEMPSIE. Nov. 23 — The Poughkeepsis Eagle establishment has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000; insu ance \$5,000. Loss on the building and ores, \$15,030, partially insured. Departure of Steamers. QUEBEC, Nov. 22 — The steamer Nova Scotian sailed

or Europe thic morning.

New York, Nov. 22 — The steamers City of Baltimor and New York sailed this morning for Liverpool. Marine Disaster. New York, Nevember 23.—The schooner Louislans, from Baltimore for Demarara, was abandoned, in a sinking condition, on the 10th inst. All hands were saved, and brought here by the sohr Kasbeer.

Ship News:

New York, Nov. 28.—Returned, brig-Belle, hence for New Orleans, having been in collision with the British schooner Tempest, of Nassan, from Matamoros for New York The Belle lost her jib boom and all her head gear. The Tempest was sunk. Sheleft Matamoros, October 28 with 275 bales of cotton 10 tons lead, 100 hides, and 10 bales wool, and had on board 14 passengers. On the 221 she was run into by the brig Belle, striking the Tempest op the port side, forward of the fore-rigging, carrying away both masts, and cutting her fowm to the water's edge. Capt. Gates took the crew and passengers on board the Belle, and returned to New York with them, and to rep'in. rep ir.

The Dutch ship Deligentia, from Batavia for Austerdam, with langur and coffee, was spoken off dombrero, November 3, bound to St. Thomas, having sprung aleak

and had thrown overboard one third of her cargo to preent her from sinking.

The British brig Garland, of Cardiffi bound to Eogland, from Sembrero, with 270 tons guanc, foundered at sea 150 miles B. S. E. of that place. All hands were saved and landed at St. Barts.

Arrived, schr Etta, from Nassau, with fruit. Left ship Hester, from Philadelphia, for New Orleans, discharging, having been ashore on the Bahama banks, and was got off by the wreckers. The brig Black Hawk, hence for Cardenas, went ashore on the night of the 3th instant, on Orenge Key, and became a total wreck. Part of her cargo was saved and taken into Nassau.

Arrived, bark S. W. Holbrook from Havana, brig Conflict from St. Kitts and Nevis, British bark Allescore from St. Thomas, British schooner Durvis from Ponce, P. B., Danish brig Undine from St. Thomas, brig Setha from St. Thomas, schooner Phebe from Havana, Swedish brig Ady Unitek from Sombrero, schooner Kasbeck from Arroya, P. B.

Public Entertainments.

THE WALNUT-STREET THEATRE -Mr. Davenport ha ecovered from his indisposition, and will appear this vening as Richelieu. We shall be rejoiced to see this great actor in a character which will give him the opporunity of displaying his fine genius. It is always a mat er of regret with us to see an artist as eminent as Mr. Davenport clothing himself in blue fire and smoke, and abasing the intellect which can render Hamlet, and lago, and Richard as only few living actors can render them, to the representation of Black Doctors and Wizards of the Wave Richelieu is a great play, and Mr. Davenport is one of the greatest reepresentatives of Richelieu. Always excepting Mr. Forrest (whose Cardinal Duke will be remembered long after his name has passed into the glory of Roscius,) and it may be Mr. Booth, who has won high commendation for his recent performances in New York, we do not know an actor who seems to realize the true idea of Mr. Bulwer as fully as Mr. Davenport. He has an impressive, earnest, and sympathetic style. He enters into the spirit of his part, giving it life, and power, and reality. We have the great prime minister who ruled the destinies of France, and the great carcinal who silenced kings with the thunder of Rome. And the many beauties of language, thought, conception, and imagery, with which the play abounds, are delivered by Mr. Davenport with exquisite and graceful declamation. Those of our readers who wish to see this noble drams nobly performed should spend the evening with Mr. Davenport. We are glad to see that his engagement has proved so successful. He is a versatile, accomplished and elegant actor, and we shall always be people of Philadelphia.

THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mrs. John Drew i meeting with a very gratifying and remarkable success at per theatre, and the engagement of Mr Clarke has proved one of the most brilliant ever performed in this city. Much of this success is due to the fine management of Mrs. Drew-to her excellent orchestra, stage appointments, scenery, and good company. In many of these respects Mrs. Drew's theatre is one of the best in the country; and while there might be some improvements which do not require suggestion, still she is doing all in her power to deserve success, and we are glad to see her so abundantly rewarded.

On Friday evening Mrs. Drew presented a new playwhich might be very justly called a specimen of eccentric comedy-entitled "Peter Waxem, or The Gentleman of Nature." This play, we are informed, was written by Mr. De Walden for Mr. Clerke, who appeared in the principal part. We shall say for Mr. De Walden that his comedy is one of the most original that has ever been written. It resembles nothing else in the English language, nor, we believe, in any other language, living or dead. Peter Waxem, the hero, is, of course, a shoemaker. He appears in the first act as a shoemaker and a Yankee, who wanders around the country singing a ditty about old shoes to mend, and the desirability of possessing as much money as it was in his power to spend. The time is shortly after the Revo-Intion, and a certain captain, who is condemned as a trailed, where he meets his wife and ching, and is the formed that he must never again meet them. Of course, they part in tears. The child is given in charge of a faithful cottager, who likewise receives a small bundle of papers, supposed to contain an immerse sum of money, to be given to the child when eighteen years of age. A villain named Jacob Krookley overhears the interview. and when the captain departs rushes from his concealment, tries to steal the papers, and, on resistance being made, stabs the faithful cottager, but is compelled to fly before obtaining his prize. Waxem appears, hears the

dying woman's last words, and becomes a father to the child amid slow music, a descending curtain, and the loud cheers of the boys in the gallery. Fifteen years pass away. In the meantime Mr. D.d. worth plays a merry piece of music, and the curtain rises on the second act. Waxem is still a shoemaker, and has taken good care of his musical education, for he still sings his ditty about old shoes to mend. Krookley has improved his appearance, and allowed his hair to grow, asseming a feigned name, and altogether looking very respectable, if we except a large black cloak and a multitudinous cravat, which of course stamp him to be the villain that he is, The child has grown to be a woman, and falls in love with Dr. Gray, a young physician, who in the end turns cut to be no better than he ought to be In conjunction with a most disagreeable old for, who wears an extraordinary garment of incomprehensible embroidery, Krookley has made up his mind to steal the child away, and obtain half of her fortune, although how does not very clearly appear. In the meantime the child's mother is found. We then learn that her former husband, the proscribed captain, departed this life ten years before, and that she, like an affectionate wife, had immediately

married a judge, who does not appear in the play, much

to his own peace of mind, for it shields him from a know

particularly as he does not reappear. Waxem return

iome, meets Krookley, locks the door, takes out an im-

mense knife, and threatens immediate death to that long-

haired villain unless he admits his crimes. Krookley

ledge of the painful fact that his spouse was a widow, and a mother, and not the spinster she professed to be. Krookley threatens to expose her former marriage, and nothing but the ingenuity of Waxem prevents the domestic catastrophe. This ingenious affair comes in the last act. Before it takes place Waxem thinks he will make love to his ward, notwithstanding the disparity of their ages. The wooing scene, which is the only good scene in the whole contrivance, gives us a very delicious bit of serious acting on the part of Mr. Clarke. The ward still professes to love the young doctor, and Waxem in mediately sets about reforming that gentleman. This beloved physician has been borrowing money to buy York, whose morals appear to be sadly out of repair, and for whom he has formed an unfortunate attachment. In the meantime, by the generosity of a stock broker, and the ignorance of one of his apprentices, Waxem becomes very rich. We will do Mr. De Walden the justice to say that he makes his extraordinary shoen sker affluent in a most remarkable and original manner. Wax:m then buys a suit of good clothes visits the Dutch countess, and after a very vulgar exhibition of himse f, as if he had never worn good before, intimidates that lady into rejecting Dr. Gray, who leaves the house in such a state of distraction that we naturally suspect he died shortly afterwards from one of the most violent poisons in his pharmacopæia, more

writes a confession, wherenpon Waxem calls in two olicemen, who take the scoundrel to the nearest station. house, amidst the most tremendous cheering from the afore sid boys in the upper gallery, who seem disposed to administer summary justice. Then the ward appears, slong with her mother, and informs her fosier father, Waxem, that in consequence of his noble conduct, and so cn, she had concluded to marry him. And with this matrimonial declaration the drama ends. We will say for Mr. De Walden, that he has suc in writing a very stupid and improbable play. From the seginning to the end it is unuatural and extravagant and although well placed upon the stage and well played. it makes a most tedious, dreary, and unpleasant performance. That Mr. Clarke should play such a part to full houses, is a sign of his great power and popularity. He, of all men, however, should remember that there is nothing more easily lost than the very popularity which now brings to his feet immense and constant! audiences. Mr. Clarke is still a young man, and has much to learn. His power is remarkable, but it is the power of an imitative and not an original mind. Like the picture copyists in the Italian galleries, he gives us fair copies of the

old masters, without exhibiting any of their genius. But if this power is to be spent in gratifying false, volgar, and vitiated tastes—if he is to do nothing but swagger tover the stage in melodramas, whose only qualities are exaggeration and blue-fire—if he is to demean himself in his profession merely to create an uproar among unthinking and giddy boys, he will find the true and genuine dramatic taste of the people that of an accomplished and educated public-gradually pass away. There is no study more delightful and difficult than that of true and natural humor. There is no art more earnestly prized and patronized. Mr. Clarke has shown us what he can do, and therefore we are paintd to see him do what he is doing, for it is a sad thing to see an actor who has few, if any, equals as Bob Pyks, Bob Acres, Waddilone, Toualitone, and Tony Lump. kin blaying hight after hight in such parts as Nipcheese, Cyrus Bloom, Coolsies, and Peter Waxem OAPTAIN WILLIAMS - We are gled to have Captain Williams with us again. There are few entertainments in the city more agreeable than his Whaling Voyage The Captain bimself is a bright, genial, manly sailor, full cf intelligence and animation, who has followed the leviathans into their most distant and dangerous homes, and whose cheeks are tanned by the hot and changing weathers of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. To sit at

his feet and listen to his narrative is a very delightful

way of spending an bour. He is so trank, simple, and

true hearted, and in many spenes becomes so graphic

and intense, that we feel ourselves carried away, and for

an arxicus) catman, with the coean around us, and the dying whate whirling through the eddles of the sea in a

vain and mad endeavor to escape from the weapon that

the time imagine ourselves a harpooner, at the bow, or

an entertsinment so full of interest and truth, and for this reason we earnestly commend Captain Williams to

the kind consideration of our people. GARDRER & BEMMING'S NEW AMPHITHESTER. The commedious building, known as National Hell, Market street, will be opened this evening, under the nanagement of Gardner & Heraming—both experienced and encoresful showmen as an amphitheatre. If 500 perly supported, as it will be if the programmes are alwoys as attractive as that for to night, it will be made # ermoment institution. There is room in the city for an duty it will be to send for these mezetallishment of this kind.

THE CITY.

FOR AUDITIONAL SCCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. NNE...NE...NNE. HW...... 3W.... W by N ED S....NE....WNW W....WNW...WNW The last week was an unusually disagreeable one. The mean temperature of the thermometer up to Friday eve-

ning was 48, while that for the same period in 1861 was

0 6 Last week 3 25 Inches of rain fell, making 88,481 25

DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON-ARRIVAL OF THIS BODY .- The reains of Brigadier General Francis E: Patterson arrived in this city, from Washington, Saturday midnight, and were quietly conveyed to the residence of his father, Thirteenth and Locust streets, about ten o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased is supposed to have accilentally shot himself, while in camp, about seven inste from Fairfax Court House. Upon the removal of the repains from the Baltimore depot, yesterday, there was no xcitement whatever attending. The remains were in charge of some of the officers attached to the same brigade as the deceased.

General Patterson at an early day dicolayed great nilitary genius. When the Mexican war broke out, he was appointed to the regular army as a second lieutenant n the 1st Artillery, on the 24th of June, 1847. He was romoted to a first lieutenancy in 1848. He a terwards aw considerable service in the West. Some years ago he resigned. Whilst here he was alled upon by the officers of the 1st Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers to serve as colonel. He held that commission at the breaking out of the rebellion. His regiment was composed of the crack artillery corps, Washington Grays, Philadelphia Grays, Cadwalader Grays, Independent Grays, and others. After the regiment was mustered out of service Col. Frank Patterson returned to Philadelphia, and shortly

after was elected brigadier general of the Reserva Bri-He was subsequently nominated as a brigadier genera by the President He went into service shortly before the movement of McClellan to the Peninsula, and was assigned to the command of a brigade, principally com-At the time of his death his brigade was near Fairfax Court House. The General was much beloved by his

command, and was a good and brave soldier. TRADE UNIONS .- One of the signs of the times may be observed in the great number of tradesmen's meetings now being held. Printers and pap r-hang ers, horse-shoers and plumbers, barbers and sail-makers, draymen, riggers, garment-cutters and cigar- makers, have all been represented. Among mechanics a general move i on foot, and although no serious difficulty need ne anticipated from their demand of an advance in wages, yet he earnestness displayed at their meetings, and the action taken, are sufficient guarantees that something will soon be done.

On Saturday evening, the

LITHOGRAHH PRINTERS f this city held a meeting, at No. 431 Callowhill street. The chairman was Mr. Francis Mitchell; the secretary J. F. Finnagan. After ample discussion, a resolution to appoint a committee to wait upon and obtain the concurrence of all the shops was negatived, and a resolution to appoint a committee of three-to draft rules for permanent organization was agreed to. Mesers. Conklin, Zabineki, and Finnagan were appointed the committee, and e meeting adjourned. A MEETING OF RARBERS

was held last night, at No. 428 Coates street. All barbers residing in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirieenth Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nine end. Mr. Ernst File was president, and Mr. Thomas Spechts secretary. On April 18th, 1862, the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards adopted resolution raising the scale of prices to that which had attained in the middle sections of the city. The prices in these first four wards had been, up to that date, five cents for shaving and ten cents for hair cutting. By the resolutions passed the prices were raised to six cents for shaving and twelve cents for hair cutting. The meeting of last night was to harmonize the scale f prices in the wards then represented with the scale

of prices prevailing in the lower and middle sections o the city. The resolutions adopted by the first for wards went into operation on the first of May, 1862. At a future meeting of the wards represented last evening, to be held next Tuesday night, at 327 Girard avenue, some decisive action will probably be taken. Last night nothing was transacted but the appointment of a committee to wait upon the different wards and promote unanimity of action. In Bichmond and Germantown some of the shops have prices as low as fou cents. The colored members of the profession are in cluded in the action at present under consideration? PERSONAL ITEMS .- Gov. Curtin has ust issued a commission as captain of Company K, of the 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Lieutenart William Swain Small, son of the colonel of the re-

Voung Small joined the regiment as a private before he was seventeen years old—passive out of size alone—and he rices, as more alone, through all the intermediate ranks to his present position. Lieutens Jos. Penrose Ash, 5th U.S. Regular Cavalry, the galla young officer who led the brilliant charge upon the rebel cavalry at Warrenton, Virginia, two weeks since, has reached this city in charge of his friends. Lieut. Ash was badly wounded in the encounter, having two sabre cuts on his head, a bullet ploughed through his scalp, one in the left shoulder, and another through his right thumb. All these wounds are painful and severe, bu not dangerous. It will be a month or two, though before he can possibly join his command. Rieut, Ash is a native of this city, the son of the late Caleb L. Ash Eg., has been in the army ever since the com ment of the civil war, is an accomplished officer, and on of the best horsemen in the country.

FUNERAL OF REAR ADMIRAL LAVAL-LETTE.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Lavallette took place on Saturday from the residence of the son-in-lay of the deceased. No. 1624 Wallace street. A number of the officers of the army and navy were present and took part in the ceremonies. Among them were Commodore Stribling, the new commandant at the navy yard, and Brigadier General Montgomery. The body of the deceased was placed in a handsome coffin, which was covered with black cloth and mounted with silver. I was wrapped in the American flag after being placed in the hearse. The funeral procession proceeded to the Church of the Intercessor, on Spring Garden street, below Broad, in the following order Police under Lieutenant Loyaire

Marines from the Navy Yard. Band. Hearse containing remains of deceased, with eight sa<u>il</u>ors acting as guard of honor.

Army and Navy Officers. Carriages containing family and friends of deceased. At the church appropriate religious services were per formed by the Rev. B. A. Carden, assisted by several other clergymen; after which the line of march was gain taken up, and the funeral proceeded to Laure Hill, where the interment took place. The usual honor were naid to the deceased Admiral at the grave by a de achment of marines.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.— On Saturlay, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Thompson, a habeas corpus case was heard, in which he discharge of Wm R. Mertland, a private in the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was prayed, on the ground of et his age down at twenty-one, but the boy's parents had n court the family record, showing him to be under eighteen years of age. Their testimony was also to the ame effect, and the court ordered a discharge. Mertland was enlisted in January last, and has been away with his egiment until quite recently, when he was ordered home recruiting service. His parents then took out this writ. Nothing else of importance transpired. Channeev Johnson, the noted bank robber, was up on a writ of abous corpus. Johnson, it will be resollected, is held o answer's charge of robbing the Girard Bank of \$2.000 ov a trick familiar to him-hooking with a piece of wire. On Saturday, the hearing on the writ was refused, on the ground that the proper notice had not been given to the listrict attorney. Had Johnson succeeded in getting his release he would have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, as officers from Washington, New York, and loston were present to take him.

DONATIONS TO THE HOMEOBATHIC HOS-PITAL -The following donations to the Homeopathic Hospital, No. 1118 Outhbert street, are acknowledged by corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. N. Guernssy:-Mrs. Wallace-Liver puddings, vegetables, 3 shirts, bandages, lint, books. Mrs. Rusche-Basket of rusks. Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Cady, Mrs. Shoemaker-Large donations of meat, vegetables, apples, and pears. Mrs. Thomas Frying pan. Mrs. Cousty-Iron stand. Dr. Evans-1 box of wine. Mrs. Homer-1 tes pot, 1 strainer. Mrs. Wallace-Marketing. Mr. Wannamacher-Eggs. Miss Pesoa-2 combs, 1 hairbrush, 2 bottles of wine. Mrs. Paschall-2 packages corn starch. Mrs. Scott-I bottle of wine, I hettle whicky. Mrs. Garnett Darby_12 nil. lows, onions, 12 pillow slips. Mrs. J. W. Scott, 2 pairs of weelen socks, I pound butter. Mrs. M. E Smith-1 jar current jelly. Mrs. Wallace-Besisteak, 2 fish. Mcs. Dr. Raue-Beelsteak. Jane Smith-2 smoked shad, 8 pourds sugar. Mr. Thomas Webb-2% pounds of coffee. Mrs. Bichardson-Basket of rusks. Mrs. Pierpont Denation of \$10, 3 pounds seas crackers. Mrs. W. Williamson-Beefsteak, Mr. Acher-Paper, envelopes, and Rens. Spring Garden Market 2 basket sweet potato 38, 1 white, 1 basket of apples, pear, onlone, pumpkins, K beef, mutton, and a lot of vegetables. Mrs. Kelly-Carlety of jellies. Mrs E. Greble-1 basket of potatoes,

I basket of apples. DON'T READ THE NEWSPAPERS .- A lew days since, a man from Fl cenixville, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city for the purpose of purchas ing a bureau. They wers into a furniture stere, picked out a handsome bureau, and inquired the price, which they were told was \$28. This they thought was too much and told the proprietor of the establishment that they would be willing to give \$20, which he refused to take. Our Phoenix gantleman then ressed a \$20 gold piece over to his wife, telling her at the same time to go to another establishment and purchase one. The sharp Philadelphian seeing the \$20 gold riece, anxiously inquired if he intended to pay that money for it, whereupon Phenix remarked, " Certainly." "Then, you can have the bureau," says the storekeeper, who took the gold piece, and no doubt realized a handsome premium on it. We can hardly believe a story of this kind, but it certainly goes to prove that it is not safe to be without a good newspaper.

THE PROCEEDS .- The fair held last week, in Musical Fund Hall, in aid of the Church of the Annur ciation, realized upwards of \$3,500. This large sum is a compliment to the popularity of Father Mo-Anany, the pastor, as it also attents the devotion and has fastened Itself into its life. It is rarely that we see | goal of his copgregation.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED Man. On Saturday, a number of drafted men, who had falled to Saturday, a number of the Camp Pichadelphia, being to report the second by a guard of soldiers. Those men at home who have been draited and who have not reported hemselves at cates, should do so at once, or they will be taken by force. In a very short time the broken draft will be placed in the hands of the superintendent of the rendezvons, when all control of the matter will pass out

of the hands of the Commissioners of Draft, and be placed in the hands of the United States officer, whose MEETING OF NEW JEESEN PUB. LIBRERS -The late extraordinary rise of fifty ber LISH EIS.—In our printing paper and printing parteriols generally, has induced a large number of news paper publishers in New Jersey to request the sometan paper publishers in Association to call expecial maching of the Editorial Association to call expecial maching of of the Editorial absorbance that body to take into consideration the property of that body to test into of newspapers, reducing their

size, or edopting some other practicable resadter to met the necessities of newspaper publishers. The sextism has, therefore, issued a call for a meeting of the can ciation to ye held at Temperance Hall, in the city Trenton, on Thursday, Becember 4th, at 11 & M THE LAST OF AN OLD TREE. Saturday workingmen were sugaged, on the west eide of Fourth street, opposite William's alley, removing the last of the ancient buttonwood trees which stock there That portion of the city which it graced was care the West End of Philadelphia, and its visinity the Lone of West End of Fundadaparty and feeding. What the oldwiee was but a copling, Judgo Shippon resided at this old Tree was but a word and Arnold won there the bells of Philadelphia. Are a time-hoxered convenir, the cient tree deserves at least a passing notice

SWORD PRESENTATIONS:-To morrow. at the camp of paroles prisoners, Annapolis, M1, tes at the camp of parones produced to two worthy and efficient officers, Major James Given, 7th Pernsylvenia cavalry, and Lient. Col. Geo. Sangater, 47th Rew York State militia. The presents are gotten up in a head some man ner, and will be presented through Coptain Reffer, of this city.

RELIGIOUS -The devotion of The Forty Hours" was commerced yesterday, in 31, 706 resa's Church, and will continue till to morrer orening, services being held three times daily. This coronous is peculiarly impressive, and always attracts a serge alter

INTERESTING EXERGISES.—A Martin the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers at Base street Hospital, will be held at No. 815 Race street, com. mencing on Wednesday, and continuing three days Shakspearian readings will take place every ever'ag, by George K. Burr, a soldier connected with the hospital THE UNITED ETATES ENGINE COM. ANY.-A fine pair of bay horses has been propered

new carriage with eight hundred feet of new forcing hose, with the Jones patent coupling, will in the court of two or three weeks be housed by the members. JUMPED OFF THE ROOF. - On gains. day morning a man named Abner Sheppard leared from the roof of a house, No. 118 Poplar street, and was tantaneously killed. At the time he was laboring an der a fit of insanity.

by the United States Engine Company for their steamer.

CORN-HUSKING INTERFERED WITH. The rain and snow of the past fortnight have consider. ably interfered with the business of corn-husking. In Theater county, a considerable quantity of grain is vet garnered. THE UNION AND SCHUYLKILL CA.

NALS.—The present has been a good season for but

ing; and these canals being now in good cordition, the

atmen are making the best use of their time.

NAVY YARD MACHINISTS .- The exp. loyees of the machine shop at the Philadelphia Kary Yard give a grand ball, at Musical Fund Hall, to norrow night. RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Last night Daniel Baker died at St. Joseph's Hospital. He had

been run over on Saturday night, by one of the caused the Tenth and Eleventh streets Passenger Railgay DESERTERS -- Fourteer deserters war sent to their regiments on Saturday by the Provost Mar

LEGALMINTELLIGENCE Saturday is always a dull day in the civil couris, act the last was no exception to the rule. The usual route of business was cone-through with; motions for rate were disposed of, and rules themselves made absolute a discharged. The lists were not as full as usual, and were gotten through with at an early hour in the day. The following sketch of the proceedings is as full as its in portance deserves:

In the District Court in Banc the motion lists were called, and the cases thereon heard or confined A District Court was also held by Judge Hare for the pu pose of rendering judgment in cases where no affiliarity zer vs. Minizer, an action to recover damages for defens ant's alleged interference with plaintiff 's use and entyment of Baltic place as a passage way and water course, before reported, came into court in the merning and desired further instruction on certain points. They had been out all night and were still upsole to agree. Miter an answer from Judge Bharswood to their question, the agreed on a verdict for defendant,

In the Court of Common Pleas the following decision were rendered, none of them of public interest: Brazier vs. Wyant.—Opinion by Alison, J.—In Igne efused; defendant to give bonds in \$500, condition that he shall account to Brazier for his share of the pu ership profits. Chew vs. Chew.—Opinion by Allison, J.—Buls but Side fl. fa's discharged. Tighman's Retate.—Opinion by Allison, J.—Raskat. Tighman exestere.—Opinion by Allison, J.—Errop-tions to report of master substance.

Tighter vs. Bradford.—Opinion by Allison, J.—Errop-tions to report of master substance.

To concey vs.—vointi—opinion.—J.—Allison J.—Bale to useh certiorari absoluta.

Warren vs. Brunton.—Opinion by Lullow, J.—Midna o quaeh service of subposns discharged. Bonssil vs. Comiy.—Opion by Ludlow, J.—Demans o plea spatained.

Cordas vs Scheerer - Opinion by Ludlow, J.-Dem rer to plea su-tained, with leave to amend. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. Philadelphia, Nov. 32,155. The gold market was very steady to-day, and the roling figure for buyers was 131 %, with but a moderate amount of transactions. The tendency seems to be for lower figure, and if a vigorous campaign is organized in The continued favorable aspect of our export trade is having a great deal of weight with many of the large operators, and a feeling of insecurity in gold movements is being engendered, which cannot fail to affect the rate unfavorably to the bull interest. Subscriptions to the new national six per cent. loss

again reached two hundred thousand dollars We are

glad to record this fact, as it shows a widely-extends

and continued confidence in our Governmental prespects

Parties desiring investments need only to be explained the advantages of this loan to appreciate it, and some the most for their money. The plentiful supply of mention n the commercial centres must affect the rate of inerest considerably, and it becomes every prudent min to glance into the future, and decide whether to recife three or four per cent. in a savings bank, or $\epsilon i ght p \pi$ eent. from Government. The Stock market was without much change in prices. and only a moderate business was done. Government sixes and seven-thirties ruled at 194%, State fives at 95%, City sixes, old, at 103%, new at 106%. Second and Third streets Railway second merty-ges sold at 103, Sunbury and Erie sevens at 104%; Beading sixes were without change. Pennsylvania Bailread first and second mortgages and Elmira sevens were shead; Schuykill Navigation sixes were & lower; Lebigh Valley sixes

firm North Pennsylvania sixes were a shale lower, the tens were steady. Lehigh Zinc sold at 5% and vance of X; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 131, -30 advance of %; Morris Canal at 58 an advance of 1; the preferred was steady at 128. Bohemian Mining Company brought 5—an advance of 1 on last sales. Links Navigation stock and scrip were steady. Reading shares opened more cheerfully to day, 50 ande a slight advance on the opening figure 314 st the closing figure. Catawissa was active at 1 01 his preferred improving %. Little Schuslkill Bailross at 25% to-day, an advance of %. Pennsylvanis steady at 54%; Minehill at 48%. North Penns was a shade lower. Long Island was withou Elmira and Lehigh Valley were steady. Pasietie ways moved more freely. West Philadelphia cold st no change; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21, an all of & ; Second and Third at 77; Green and despeproved %; Arch street %; Girard College %. Andia

tion was removed, 130% of being paid for it. Items ket closed steady, 1,600 shares and \$23,000 benis ing hands. Old demands were steady at 104%. Drexel & Co. quete: ders for Certificates of Indebtedness

gold sold at the board for the first time since the reliable

GoldDemand Notes..... The following is a comparative statem ports of foreign dry goods at New York for the ending November 20, and since January I: For the week: 1860. Entered at the port. \$1,235 684 Thrown on market.. 1,003 421 Entered at the port. \$94,073,630 40,524,739 56,665 Thrown on market... 93 821,140 41,015,900 56,665 The following are the latest quotations for design exchange:

Pittsburg, Pa....
Boston, Mass.
Albany, N. Y.
Buffalo, and all places in Central and Louisville, Ky.
Lexington, Ky.
Milwankee, Wis.
St. Louis, Mo
Davenport, Iows.
Dubuque, Iows.
St. Paul, Minn.
The level tandar issues by Mr. The legal-tender issues by Mr. Chase are said by stood as follows a few days since: Total authority by order of July 17, 1861, g. Rebruary 25, and July 11, 1862.

Issued for circula ion. \$200,000,000 Balance unaxhausted anthority... This balance is probably rather over than The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Baile the second week in November were: Total.....

second week in November were: 1882..... second week in November were:

The earnings of the Michigan Central Balls

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad