TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862. 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.

THERE is but little of interest just now in the news from our armies operating in the Southwest. owing to the fact that the rebels in that region are entirely unable to do us injury by any powerful demonstration. What troops Bragg, Pemberton, Van Dorn, Price, Hindman, and Holmes, have, are needed in position to occupy the territory and repel the advance of any single Federal column. In addition to this, it is evident that the rebels appreciate the preparations now making along the line of the "Father of Waters" to utterly root them out of the region on the west bank of that river. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that we hear of a constant desire expressed on the part of Bragg and Pemberton to concentrate their forces at some point where a safer stand could be made than at those now held by these leaders. In the advices, to-day, from the Southwest, we see strong evidence that our leading generals are reorganizing and strengthening their armies preparatory to their making a simultaneous advance into the Cotton States, Arkansas, and Texas It would appear that Generals Grant, Rosecrans, and Curtis are very eager to advance, but are detained until General McClernand is ready with his great trans-Mississippi column to move South, and they will assuredly act in concert with him. General McClernand's grand army has been organized into three corps d'armée, now nearly ready to march. Major General Morgan will command the first corps, composing the right wing; Major General Wallace will lead the second corps, being the centre; Major General Gordon Granger will have charge of the third corps, or left wing, of this army. This expedition will be ready to move by the 5th proximo, when we may look for stirring news from every department of the Southwest. By a despatch from St. Louis, we learn that the rebels, in anticipation of important movements of these columns, are strengththe Mississippi river. It may be, however, that these "petty Gibraltars" will not be strong enough to resist Farragut and Porter in front and McClerrand in the rear. While all of these preparations are going on, let us give every moral and physical aid to the Government, and then hope for and demand great results, which ought to follow, if the mears be properly applied to the proper ends. THE NEWS.

IN a conversation between Lieut. General Scott and Major General Banks, a few days ago in this city, (according to a despatch we find in the Boston Journal) the veteran told General Banks that he had watched his military career with great interest, and complimented him in earnest terms on what he had accomplished. "You will not," General Scott said, "expect me to ask your destination, nor is it necessary, for I see that you have already informed your friends that you are going likely to receive an offer of the crown of South. That was a clever answer, General.' General Scott further said : "My infirmities cause me to long for a southern climate, but I cannot find it nearer than Cuba, and I will not live under a foreign flag." General Banks replied : " We hope in a short time, General, that you may have a

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has suffered a relange and but little hope is now entertained of her re. covery. She is able to remove from one place of residence to another—a very few miles—once a year, but she is scarcely able to leave her bed in the intervals, and quite unable to struggle with the flood of correspondence and applications of all kinds, which the report of her partial recovery has brought upon her.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S Cooper Institute speech is having a great run through the South. Nearly all the rebel papers copy it from the Richmond Dispatch, with words of commendation, and the Southern editors regard "Prince John" as altogether one of themselves. Ir is reported in the London Court Journal that

the baton of field marshal will be conferred on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Lords Gough and Clyde, in honor of the Prince of Wales' majority.

JOSEPH KELLERMAN and family, who immigrated from Bedford county to Anderson county, Kansas, about four years ago, were again proceeding further west, recently, when they were overtaken by prairie fires, which consumed him and his wife and two little boys. They had resided in Anderson county until about the 30th of October last, when they started for a point some fifty miles west of their late residence. They were evertaken when they were about ten miles out, and everything on or belonging to their wagon was devoured. Three of the older children were driving the cattle, and succeeded in escaping this horrible end.

A CONVENTION of Western editors and publishers of daily newspapers is to take place at Indianapolis this week, we are informed, to take into considera fon sundry and divers matters pertaining to their interests and that of the West generally. · An unofficial count of the votes in the St. Louis Congressional district elects Blair over Knox by a majority of three only.

GEN. BEN LOAN'S majority over Bruce, for Congress in the St. Joseph district of Missouri, is 995. Con. Tryis, having been tendered the position of quartermaster general of Kentucky, has resigned the command of the 10th Kentucky cavalry. THE Peoria Mail says some hogsheads of sugar came down from Chicago yesterday, on their way to St. Louis. Thus the Vicksburg blockade is

directing trade in a different current from that

which it used to run.

CANAL navigation in New York continues without interruption from ice, though it is probable through shipments will not be made much longer. NAVIGATION on the Upper Mississippi will soon be closed for the season. The ice is so plenty that boats have already ceased running farther up than Pra rie du Chien. COTTON is coming into Memphis in considerable

quantities. It commands 42 to 50 cents a pound.

British Difficulties. Undoubtedly, there are times when coming events cast their shadows before. We should be the last, as a great nation, to feel satisfaction at the misfortunes of England, but there is no sufficient reason why the truth may not be stated, without rendering us liable to the suspicion of being pleased with it, when unfavorable as regards our tormer stepmother. Well, then, the affairs of England are in such a bad way that the meeting of Parliament will probably take place three weeks earlier than usual-namely, on the 13th of January, to which day it has been prorogued, instead of at the usual time, in the first week of February. Although England is not now engaged in any war, great or small, she is compelled, from fear of France, to maintain a large standing army and a great naval establishment. The dread of foreign invasion has been chronic since the time of CHARLES the Second, when France joined Holland against England, and that great four days' sea fight took place off the Downs, in which DE WITT and DE RUYTER defeated the English fleet under Monk and Prince RUPERT, and the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames, and actually enforced a real-Hence, the necessity for vast annual expendi-"Monitor") for an entirely new iron-clad fleet, instead of the now exploded old "wooden walls." Increasing expenditure, with deupon which it is feared that the British ship of state may strike and founder. What Lord CASTLEBEAGH petulantly called the people's "ignorant impatience of taxation" is greater from its curse, and ennobled into an agency now than it was in his time, forty-four years ago. It is not alone that John Bull does not our economy to which there can be no excep-like being so heavily taged as he is, but that tion; and it was in the spirit of this moral he is not so well able to pay as he once was. In Lancashire, Glasgow, and the other districts in England and Scotland where cotton has formed the staple of manufacture, four million of our fellow-creatures wholly depend on that production, nearly helpless when that manufacture intermits. At present, onefourth of this vast multitude—actually nearly a million men, women, and children are subsisted, in Great Britain, upon private charity, scantily doled out, and upon the miserable

sury to keep life in the miserable out-of-work serfs of the rich cotton-lords, who are doubling their fortunes, in the scarcity of the raw material, by selling off their immense manufactured stock at an advance of price, varying from one to two hundred per cent. If Parliament does not give this relief, and speedily, the poor people, in despair and starvation, will probably commence robbing the rich. American affairs, too, are sufficiently pressirg to demand the early attention of the

British Parliament. It is evident that the Palmerston-Ministry are divided on the question of recognition—some wishing that it take place at once, others making it a question of time, a smaller party wholly opposing it. It is believed that the British aristocracy are inimical to the American Union, but that the bulk of the British people, who have been brought up in detestation of negro slavery, and who know that the South is chiefly fighting for its continuance, is with the North. The relations of England with France are very fragile. France owes PALMERSION a grudge for backing out of the expedition against Mexico, and England is alarmed at he prospect of Naroleon's getting a footing on the American continent. The Italian question, too, is one on which the policy of France and England are now opposed, though not yet in a demonstrative manner. France seems inclined to support the temporal authoity of the Pope, and to maintain his occupation of Rome, and England evidently desires to reduce him to a mere ecclesiastic, with supreme spiritual jurisdiction over the Catholic Church, as at present, but without any temporal territorial power.

Mixed up as England now is with Prussia. in consequence of Queen VICTORIA's eldest daughter being the wife of the Prince Royal, it is impossible that the conduct of the King, and his perilous situation in consequence, can be indifferent to the British Ministry. It is as likely as not, especially after the recent example of bloodless but complete revolution in Greece, that, unless he change his policy, speedily and completely, the sturdy King of Prussia, who breaks the Constitution with extraordinary audacity and nonchalance, may soon be deposed, and sent to join the wandering ex-sovereigns whose "subjects" have discharged them. Spain, Portugal, France, Naples, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Brunswick, and Greece have their rulers or pretenders in ening Vicksburg, and fortifying Port Hudson on this party, and Prussia may follow the lead. The Prince Royal, a man of advanced liberal opinions, wisely betook himself to distant travel when his father committed such a coup d'état as wholesale violation of the Constitution, and, should his father be deposed, would immediately succeed him, with full popular

consent. The affairs of Greece, too, must present some difficulties to the British Government. Отно's expulsion and the sentence against any Bavarian prince ever again ruling in Greece are established facts, recognized by Europe. The three great Powers (England, Russia, and France,) which established Greece as a kingdom after the battle of Navarino, which rescued it from Turkish domination, will cortainly insist on its preserving a monarchical the same. The faculties with which the Al-Government. Among the princes named as Greece, two are prominent-viz: Prince An-FRED of England, and the Duke of LEUCHTEN-BERG, nephew of the Czar, cousin of NAPO. LEON III., and with the advantage of being Greek by religion. As England does not detranquil residence in any part of the South that | sire to place any of her princes in the uncerchance, Lord Russell has addressed a protocol to the leading Powers stating that, by the the great vineyard of the world have been unas King, for six months. Prince AMADEUS, cle of the Greek Constitution requires that France, Austria, and Russia would certainly object to the elevation of an Italian Prince. The Count of FLANDERS, now in his 26th year, and second son of the King of the Belgians, would answer as bank-vaults. well as any other, provided that he changed his religion, as Otho of Bavaria did. Over thirty years ago, his father refused the crown of Greece. The Count, however, would scarce-

> Europe. From what we have said, it must be evident that seldom has the British Parliament had such a budget of really important subjects pressing on it, as will be brought forward at the ensuing session. Increased taxation, or a loan, must be resorted to, should Parliamentary relief be extended to the starving operatives of Lancasbire. Mr. Conden, too, has been gathering around him a compact band of earnest reformers, in and out of Parliament, who will press the Government for the reform and retrenchment which PALMERSTON pledged himself to, when he took office in 1859. The Cobdenites particularly desire to have the cost of the army and navy cut down to what it was thirty years ago-that is, reduced by one-half. The ministry will resist this. On

another question, too, the economists in Parliament will at least have a battle, though with no chance of success, from the universal system in Parliament as well as out of it, of is a fact to be remembered by statesmen toadying to royalty. There will be some smart | in this crisis, that the main elements of debaters on the dotation of the Prince of Wales, on his marriage, on the cost of his outfit, and on the separate allowance to his wife. Though the Prince has as much as \$5,000,000 in hand, out of twenty-one years' savings and accumulations from his Duchy of homesteads and their own slaves. What is Cornwall, the ministry will press for a large income out of the pockets of the tax payers, just as if he was as much a pauper-prince as his

predecessor, George, afterwards the Fourth of that ilk. The Wages of Labor. It requires no elaborate argument to prove that there can be no such thing as a development of wealth, using the term in its widest signification, without a co-operation of labor and capital. Unless these elements work together harmoniously, there can be nei her material prosperity, nor a high degree of intellectual culture attained by any nation; and not only so, but the jarring of their antagonisms, if long continued, must unsettle the foundations of social security, and ultimately | A. McClernand, the brave army of Genesnap asunder the bonds of the most stable goblockade of London for many weeks. To this vernment. It may be accepted as an axiom, hour, British sta'esmen, placing no faith in the | that no government can be secure or benefialliance with France, distrusting Napoleon's | cent that does not shield labor from oppression, professions of amity, have a sickly apprehen- and no legislation just or profitable that sion of his one day endeavoring to avenge has regard simply to the benefit of capital. ments to the slaves. Now for the advance of bootless Waterloo." That civil code, under whose provisions the claims of both interests are equally heeded, ture for national defences—for harbors of re- best harmonizes their differences, and, in its fuge, great forts, Armstrong and Whitworth comprehensive embrace, holds the surest guns, and (since the success of our saucy guarantee for their mutual advancement. sherever the law in its supremacy secures to both the fullest enjoyment of their rights, there we may look to the greatest degree of creasing revenue, constitutes one of the rocks physical prosperity, the highest standard of intellectual progress; and the most thorough appreciation of the blessings of peace and security; there we may look to find toil freed

law that our civil laws were framed, and the preamble to our Constitution written. History, it is true, contains no record of any age or country in which the two elements of human greatness have not been antagonized, at least in sentiment. This antagonistic relation has been transmitted to us, generation by generation, from the day when the curse of toil was imposed upon mankind by the Almighty; and in spite of humanitarianism, agrarianism, and kindred schemes of philanthropy, pittance granted them out of the Poor Law it must continue to the end. So far as it exists rates. What is a weekly allowance of from as a mere diversity of sentiment, it may be twenty to forty cents for the food, clothing. doub'ed whether it is an evil calling for refuel, and lodging of any human being? One formatory effort. It seems more probable of our laborers here would pay the larger sum that a slight infusion of jealousy into the two for a single dinner and not be very extravagant. elements, by rendering them more watchful of Parliament must immediately consider the each other, and of their own interests, tends condition of the starving people in Lancashire. to their mutual advantage, and indeed to their As was done in 1847, when Ireland was more effective combination. It is only when

famine-smitten and fever-struck, a few millions the germs of antipathy are developed into open

sterling must be given out of the public trea- feuds, and class is arrayed against class, that

for human improvement. This is a decree of

tion; and it was in the spirit of this moral

the curse of toil is felt to weigh heavily on humanity, and man's weak and dependent position is made manifest to his own eyes. Our own country, thanks to the wisdom of her leg slators, has now reached an experience like this, from which the refinement and civilization of older nations, however, have not availed them to escape.

Just now, in our great cities, labor and capital cannot, it is true, come to amicable terms. Strikes and rumors of strikes engross the attention of the workingman and the columns of his daily paper. The journeymen stone-cutters, paper-hangers, plumbers, and tailors hold councils of war; and, looking forward gloomily to the prospect of a hard winter. a depreciated currency, and an increased cost of the necessaries of life, conclude to consult their interests, or, rather, their necessities, and these alone, in whatever course of action they may finally adopt. Some of the employés of the Charlestown navy yard, following the example set them by the Philadelphia and Brooklyn navy yards some months ago, refused, on Monday last, to continue at work unless their wages were increased, and were encouraged by their fellow-workmen in other departments, who threatened to do likewise. In New York the journeymen blacksmiths, to evince the state of their feelings, hire a band of music and parade the streets, while several of the other trades are equally demonstrative, not to say disorderly. Strikes are by no means extraordinary affairs. Indeed, they may be taken as an unfailing indication of the approach of winter, at which season the cost of living, of course, becomes highest. But the present strike, resulting from a variety of causes, is of unusual character; and, should it assume fuller proportions and extend through the winter months, it will not only inflict unusual distress upon the laborers themselves, but work an acastrous as a flood, or a vast confligration, or any other great disaster. One of the most marked effects of the war has been to materially lessen the supply of

labor, especially in the cities, without, in the

same degree, diminishing the demand, and, in

consequence, the average rate of remuneration is now as high, perhaps, as it has been at any time within the last twenty years. The value of labor has increased. But, for this very reason, food and clothing have risen in price, and the mechanic, with plenty of employment, still finds it as difficult as ever to gain a livelihood. To add to his embarrassments, the two dollars per day, for instance, which he receives in paper money, actually represents a value of but little more than a dollar and a half. He sees that there is little likelihood of an improvement in his condition; that it must change for a worse when the winter season comes: and that there is no resource left his necessity but to demand an increase of wages straightway. Labor and capital are arrayed against each other-but the pitched battle never comes to pass; there is always a flag of truce from one side or the other, and a compromise is agreed upon, most often to the advantage of the laboring interest. Wnether a man toil with his hands or his head, the result is mighty has endowed him are his capital, and whatever be the issue, they must triumph. When a strike has occurred, it is almost needless to inquire which interest is in the right. Labor never has been, never can be paid too highly. Such a thing must be morally impossible, as long as the principle of supply and demand controls the nice balance of po-

that neither Russia nor France shall profit by the vineyard was dissatisfied with the penny he had bargained for; and, ever since, laborers in Treaty which established the Kingdom of reasonable at times. They could not well be Greece, it was expressly provided that, at no otherwise, being human. But to some extent time, should any member of the regnant we follow Pope's opinion, that "whatever is, houses of England, France, or Russia be is right," and we hold that the quotation is sufeligible for the sceptre of Greece. Prince | ficiently comprehensive to embrace even a strike MAUROCORDATO and Prince YPSILANTI, na- for higher wages. Capital is essentially avaritive Greeks, have been suggested as eligible | cious, and its schemes of self-aggrandizement candidates—but neither could hold his own, at the poor man's expense are as countless as the sands of the seashore. Sometimes they take second son of Victor Emmanuel, and now in the unassuming shape of an increased railway his 19th year, is in the ring, but the 60th arti- | fare. Very often their scope is broader: and under cover of an unsettled state of public the sovereign shall be a Catholic; besides, affairs, attempts are made to depress the value of labor below its natural level. But there is an all-embracing economy that counteracts the wrong, and a power in the people

It does not by any means follow, however that strikes, although generally just, may not at times be impolitic or incapodiout. It is frequently more economical to continue at work, even for an inadequate remuneration, ly be acceptable to France, as cousin to Queen VICTORIA and to the Count de Paris, besides | than to lose all remuneration; and such is being nephew of the elder Orleans Princes. His especially the case at the commencement of brother is married to an Austrian archduchess, | a winter season, the hardships of which canso that this connexion might induce the Emnot be wholly foreseen or provided against. peror Francis-Joseph to look favorably on Nor will blind obstinacy in persisting in a the Belgian candidateship. The affairs of course of action, the necessity of which has Greece, small State as she is, are likely to wholly or in part been removed, ever prove prove a great trouble to the other nations of profitable to any class of men. Its only effect can be to produce ill feeling between employers and employed, and derogate from the

greater than any power ever locked away in

simple dignity of honest labor.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1862. Better, and still better news; from the lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The slaveholders in Virginia hear of our conquests in the tropics of our continent, and feel that the day of their doom is near. Now. whether Banks is on his way to Texas, to complete and seal the triumph so well begun by our naval forces, or whether he contemplates an attack upon another rebel frontier nearer home, it is wholly certain that the rebellion will soon be ended in the extreme Cotton States. When I say ended, I mean that there, if any where, a winter campaign can be successfully conducted by our land and naval forces. It the great rebel army in Virginia have been supplied by the Cotton States, and that the leaders in the latter preferred to carry on the war near the national capital, so as to conquer . it, and at the same time to save their own the comment? Louisiana is more than half restored to the Union. Texas, in its seaports. is ours now, and soon the whole territory, will be re-re-annexed, and in a short time under the resolution of the Congress of 1844, which brought Texas into the Union, will give us one, if not two additional free States. In Florida, with a man like Eli Thayer as military Governor, and as the leader of twenty thousand freemen from the free States, who will not have more than two thousand rebels to contend against them there, the fabled waters of a new life, said to be located in that old Spanish colony, will be realized in the creation of an athletic Commonwealth dedicated to human liberty. The fleet of Admiral Dupont, the column of General John ral Hunter, the advancing corps of General Curtis, if they do not dispose of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Arkansas, will at least hold the white population there

the Aimy of the Potomac under command of General Burnside. OCCASIONAL. Correspondence. In another column we publish an interesting correspondence between Governor Cur-TIN and Captain E. SPENCER MILLER, of this city, relative to a reorganization of the militia system of the State. The necessity of such action is acknowledged by the Governor, as it has upon two occasions within the last three months pressed itself home to the attention of the people. It will be incumbent upon the next Legislature to take proper means for the permanent defence of our State, and we are glad to see the subject at last awakening attention.

in check, and offer certain military induce-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, HATS, &c —The early attention of purchasers is requested to the very large assortment of boots, shoes, rogans, felt hats, foraging caps, traveling bags, &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE TO DAY, St 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Son's pamphlet catalogues and advertisements. Bank Robbery.

Providence, Nov. 24.—The Freeman's Bank of Bristol, R I, was robbed between the time of closing the doors on Saturday and opening them this morning, of the rum of \$15,000 in bills on various banks, and a large amount of bonds, notes, and other papers. Some of the recte in the vanits was taken. MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McOLELLAN -General and Mrs. McClellan sitended divine service yester say morning at the Madison avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Adams is pastor.—New York Express

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1882. The Suppression of Insurrection, Treason, and Rebellion-An Important Ex The President has issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1863.

Ordered by the President of the United States: That the Attorney General be charged with the superintendence and direction of the proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebols, and for other purposes," in so far as it may oncern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and eventh sections of the said act of Congress. And the Attorney General is authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such nstructions and directions as he may find needful and consistent touching all such seizures, prosecution, accondemnation, and, moreover, to authorize all such atorneys and marshals, wherever there may be reasonable round to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the ischa ge of their respective duties in this behalf, to all upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and all such commanding officers are required promptly to her such call, and to render the necessary service as ar as may be in their power consistently with their ABRAHAM LINCOLN. other duties. EDWARD BATES. By the President. Attorney General

In accordance with this order, the Attorney General will shortly issue specific instructions, to the United States attorneys and marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference is made. Conditions on which Passes to the South In answer to daily inquiries and informal applications

notice is again given that all applications made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, must be made in writing, and verified by oath previous to the 16th lay of December next, and each applicant must state-First. Her name, age, and residence. Second. The sate when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where

she has since resided. Third. The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof. The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort from Washington to the lines of the United States forces, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass. No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk r package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over

or e hundred pounds, and subject to inspection : and any contraband property will forfeit the same, and subjec the party to imprisonment during the war. Applicants are also notified that immediately after the expiration of the time for making applications, a list of the names of the persons to whom leave is granted will Children, if desired, will be allowed to accomman their mothers and relatives, (who have permits,) and take their usual wearing apparel, but the name and age

> L O. TURNER. Major and Judge Advocate Internal Revenue Decision

The Commissioner of Internal Bevenue has decided that a nerson whose business is simply to collect money due for rent does not thereby become a commercial broken within the meaning of the excise law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction of the act in relation to stamp duties upon leases, &c , (8cheduls B, p. 91, E L.,) will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents be affixed to each lease, or remenant to lease from month to month, no period of years being named, must be construed to mean and be regarded as a lease "for a period of time," &c., and therefore subject to the stamp duty imposed by law upon such instruments. The fifty cent lease stamps are now ready for delivery.

The News from the Army. d the news from the Army of the Potomac l tainty of speedy and decisive results.

Burnside's Communications. A locomotive and cars have been landed, and a train will run to-morrow on the Acquia Creek Bailroad to Potomac Creek. Meanwhile supplies are being forwarded

False Rumors. Rumors of enormous war estimates are unfounded, as those estimates have not yet been handed into the Treasury Department Stafford's Projectile.

This new projectile, which accomplished such wonder ful results in a test at West Point, recently, has to-day, at a trial at the Washington navy yard with a rifled 150 rounder Dahlgren gup, surpassed all former efforts and demonstrating the fact that iron clads are as vulnerable to it as wooden walls are to ordinary shot. Naval Orders.

Assistant Paymaster T. B. CURTIS has been ordered to the Pawnee. Acting Assistant Paymasters J. R. MEEKER and E. R. MORFATT have been ordered to the Mississipp equadron. Acting Assistant Paymasters WILLIAM & SHERWOOD and OWEN Z. BROWNING have been order to the moriar flotilla, in the Western Gulf armadron

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet up to Sunday Evening—The Fnemy Extending their Works, but not Mounting HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Nov. 23 - Evening. The day passed off quietly without anything worthy o note transpiring. The church bells in Fredericksburg were ringing to day, announcing the hour of divine worship, although most of the inhabitants had fled the doomed city. If the passage of the river by the Federal troops should be resisted by the rebels, then the chimes

have been heard for the last time. A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church. During last night the enemy's works were somewha exterded, but no additional guns are visible.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI,

The Rebels strongly Fortifying Port Hudson, 150 miles above New Orleans—They are bringing immense quantities of Cattle and Sr. Louis, Nov. 24 .- The Democrat has information that the rebels are now busy fortifying Port Hudson, 150 miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicks ourg has just completed the plans of the fortifications at Port Hudsen. Ten or twelve guns are now in post tion, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hud son will be as strong as Vickeburg and prove a seriou ar to the ascent of Admiral Farragut's fleet. The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than river, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on the Red river, about fifty miles above its mouth. It is stated that these works produce 10,000 bushels laily, all of which is sent East via Vicksburg. One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to pre-

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

vent the United States forces reaching these salt works.

General Schofield and staff arrived here last nigh

The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapid-

and Obstructions Placed in the Cumberland River-Bragg still in Tennessee. NEW YORK, Nov. 24 -The Tribune has received lespatch from Nashville, dated on the 23d, instant. It contains no news of importance. There is no doubt that Gen. Bragg with his army is in Tennessee. His staff is till at Tulishoma, but Bragg bimself is not there, nor at

ncreased 20,000, and they had sent large bodies of caailway communications. Our scouting parties captured about 200 prisoners last week, and several large foraging parties were successful n obtaining supplies.

Morgan and Forrest have captured about one hunared and fifty of our men since the 9th. They are mostly tragelers.

It is said that the rebel force at Murfreesboro has been

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24 .- A rebel brigade is at Shelbyville under General Johnson. The Union men are making an armed resistance to the conscription in several portions of Middle Tennessee. Ten thousand rebels are at Tulishoms. It is rumored the rebels are bringing siege guns to Murfrees The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesbor is said to be 60,000 men. The rebels are removing their negross and property South. Four Union men have been murdered in Wilson county

Gen. McClellan's Letter Declining the City Hospitalities. New York, Nov. 24 .- In the course of Gen. McClellan's letter, declining the hospitalities of the metropo he says: I feel most decay this action of the municipal ty, which I regard as one of the highest honors which can be paid a citizen of our country. At this particular moment it is especially gratifying to me, to be thus assured of the good feelings and regard of the authorities of our greatest city. I trust they reflect **fi**e sentiment of their constituents. At any other time I would gratefully accept the proffered honor, but I do not feel that it would be right for me to do so while so many of my former comrades are enduring the privations of war, and,

nerhaps, sacrificing their lives for our country. Arrest of an Assistant Surgeon for Issuing Fraudulent Exemption Papers. HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.—Surgeon General King, having

received information which led him to believe that false and fraudulent papers of exemption were being issued by Assistant Surgeon Thomas O. Pollock, reported the matter to Adjutant General Thomas, now in this city, who ordered his immediate arrest. It appears that Dr. Pollock was regularly authorized to examine and reject drafted men previous to the 16th inst, when Surgeon J. P. Wilson, by order of the War Department, was apnoisted to perform this duty exclusively. This, of course, relieved Surgeon Pollock, who, notwithstanding, has ever since been engaged in the issue of these fraudulen certificates of rejection from his room at Herr's Hotel. The names of most of the men thus discharged a e known. and it is hoped that, finding themselves not exempt, they will divulge the names of all concerned in this scheme. Governor Curtin left for Bellefonte, his home, at noon

George Peabody Ashore. NEW YORK, Nov. 24 -The steamer Oriole, from New-There was nothing new at Newbern. The Oriole was obliged to lay three days at Batteras, e steamer Getrge Peal ody went ashore at Hatteras wing to the storm. The steamer George Peal ody went asnores on the 19th, and lies in a dangerous position.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE PROPOSES MEDIATION. ENGLAND OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION. Russia Abides the Action of the Great

Powers. CAPE BACE, Nov. 24 .- The steamer Arabia passed here at 6 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to he 14th inst. The sleamer Bayaria arrived out on the 14th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Government has dissented from the French proposal for mediation.

The London Gazette publishes Earl Bussell's official reply: dated November 18th. It recapitulates the circular of Druyn de l'Huye' proposition of mediation. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, but observes that the concurrence of Russia would be expressly desirable, but up to the present time the Russian Government had not agreed to present time the Russian Government had not agreed to actively co-operate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France. The question for consideration was, whether the end proposed was attainable at the present time. Earl Russell then commends the decision of her Majesty's Government as follows: "After weighing all the information received from the American Covernment, he is led to conclude that there is no ground. erument, he is led to conclude that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Govern ment would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Therefore, he thinks it beser to watch carefully the progressof orinion in America ard if it should appear (as there is reason to hope) it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo, any change, this Government may then avail itself of such change to offer friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the contending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate o the French Government any intellige portant subject.
The Times (ditorially observes of Earl Russell's despatch that his arguments have been anticipated by the public, and this is the best proof of their soundness.

THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Nov 15-Evening.-The steamer Ausalasian arrived at Queenstown this aftern Rarl Russoll's despatch produced no effect commer-The Australasian's news of the American election The Paris Moniteur says the answers of England and Bussia are an adjournment of the American question of mediation. The Moniteur adds: "If our information is correct, the hesitation of England and Bussia nearly reaches its limit. The recent elections test the progress of the peace opinion, which appear likely to command a majority in the next Congress."

INDIA AND CHINA. DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MANDARIN WARD **OALCOTTA, October 20 — Tea has declined; exports to ate, 52,000,000 pounds. Nothing definite has been ascertained respecting the cause of the late conspiracy.

SHANGHAE, Uctober 7 — Tea firm. Silk firm and acve Stock on band, 12,000 bales.
Shanghae is quiet. An engagement had taken place ear Bungpoo between the rebels and the American teneral Ward's contingent; in which Ward was killed.

The rebels had arrived in great force, det JAPAN. A dreadful political murder had been committed in Japan. A lady end three gentlemen were attacked on the high road. Charles Lennox and Mr. Richardson, of hanghae, were murdered and the rest escaped. The ven able indignation. Commercial Intelligence.

I IVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—The Cotton sales for the week have been 15 000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and 2 000 to exporiers. The market closes dull, and East India has declined %d. The sales to day were 2,000 bales, closing dull and unchanged. The authorized

notations are as follows: New Orleans.......27 % d merican. The Manchester markets are somewhat firmer, but the

endency is downward Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Messrs. Wakefield Nash, & Co. report Flour with a downward tendency, and is quoted at 23a22s. Wheat easier; red Western, 98a69 sci, red Fouthern, 98a6a10s; white Western, 10s 6dalls 3d; white Southern 11s 31 Corn has an upward tendency; mixed, 29s 6da29s 9d; white 31sa32s 6d.
PROVISIONS —The market is dull; Messrs. Bigland PROVISIONS—In British Bruth; Messis, Bigiand, Athra & Co report Beef heavy; Bacon declining; Lard Inil at 380 40s; Tallow has declined 6d. PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 32s. 6d 033s. Bosin quiet and steady; Spirits Turpentine inactive; Sugar dull Elox firmer; Linesed has an upward tendency.

Loxnon, Nov. 14 — Wheat is very dull, and has declined 122s; Iron firm; Coffee quies; Sugar declining; Tea steady; Rice declining; Tallow easier at 431 3d.; Linseed advencing; Linseed Cakes firm; Linseed Oil declining; and is quoted 39s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, November 14.—Concols closed at 434. The bullion in the bank has decreased £36,000. American spocks are inactive; Illinois Central 42% o #2 UPCOUNT; BITE BAING 30 42% \$245.

HAVER COTTON MARKET, Rovember 12—Sales of the week 2,750 bales. Quotations are nominal. The for the week 2,750 bales. Quotations are nominal. The stock in port is 54,000 bales.

Parts, November 15.—The Bourge is heavy; Bentes,

the may let closing dull and unchanged
Breadstuffs quiet and steady; Provisions dull.
LONDON, ROY 15.—Consols 89% 2094; for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central 42% 242 disit; Erie Bailroad 42% a43. LATERFROM NORTH CAROLINA. BALTIMORE. Nov. 24 .- The following has been received MOORRHEAD CITY, N. C., Nov. 20 -The United States

Tiverpoor. Nov. 15 -Cotton sales to day, 1,000 bales.

transport steamer Guide leaves this point to-morrow morning with the U.S. mails for Baltimore and the The transport steamer General Burnside, Captain D L. Wilcox, is now at Beaufort, on her way north for repairs, having been disabled on the coast of Georgia, in the gale of the 24th of October. She will depart north-ward through the Sounds and canal, via Norfolk, as pron, as the weather will allow. North Carolina, requesting Governor Stanley to ord forthwith and election for representatives to Congress. Large Union and free labor meetings are being held at Mr. Foster are producing very happy effects. The recent expedition sent out from Newbern was en-

tirely successful. The Federal troops cannot be dis lodged from their positions in the State. Everything is quiet in this Department.

THE REBEL-STATES render of Fredericksburg—The Value of Property Destroyed in that Town—Federal Prisoners Escaped from the Libby Prison— Rebel Reports in Relation to Gen. Grant's Movements—Gunboat Attack on a Georgian

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23 -The flag of-truce steamboat New York arrived this afternoon from City Point, bringing four hundred and twenty exchanged Union prisoners, in charge of Capt. Mulford, of the 3d New York The Bichmond Examiner of Nov. 22d says: A message sent into the Georgia Legislature by Gov. Brown, in reference to the Yankee raid on St. Marys, produced

ane her commotion about conscription, State defeaces, &c. The Senate passed a bill to call out the militia.

The tobacco destroyed at Fredericksburg was worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The tobacco was seized because it was believed it had been brought to Fredericksburg for the purpose of bartering it off to Northern men in the event of the town being again occupied by the Union army. Union army.

The recent incursion of the Yankees into the interior of North Carolina makes it apparent that but little has been done to defend this country, and the families of Eastern North Carolina are moving with their negroes to Rattern North Carolina are moving with their negroes to a safer locality.

It is improper for us to state what measures are now being taken to obstruct the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers; but we may state that the whole summer was permitted to pass away without an effort to obstruct these rivers. The most fertile districts of the South are passing from us one by one, and the Government will have reason to regret the blind and negligent policy of have-reason to regret the blied and negligent policy of surrenderivg those rivers.

At a late hour last night a despatch was received here stating that General Patrick, of the Union army, came over to General Lee's headquarters (near Fredericks, burg), with a flog of truce, and informed General Lee that unless he surrendered or evacuated the town by nine o'dick this morning it would be shelled and burnt. General Lee refused to treat with General Patrick, and ordered all women, children, and non-combatants out of town. It is understood that the city is to be held by our forces. While no just cause can be given for shelling the town, yet the impression is strongly entertained that town. It is understood that the city is to be held by our forces. While no just cause can be given for shelling the town, yet the impression is strongly entertained that the enemy will do so, in hopes that the place will be evacuated, and thus the Rappahannock may be crossed by them. The Potomac river is covered with vessels, and it is not improbable that General Burnside is at this

time embarking his army at points along the Potomao, Acquia Creek, and Potomao Creek, for the real point of attack on Richmond.

The main column for this attack will, it is supposed, On Thursday night, several of the Yankee prisoner on thursusy hight, several to the tankee prisoners confined in the prison, corner of Twentieth and Carey streets, escaped from prison by lowering themselves from one of the windows. They were missed at "roll call" next morning, and no satisfactory evidence being given by the guard Captain Turner ordered them under arrest. They were confined in Castle Thunder to await the examination. None of the escaped prisoners have been heard from

The negro market has shown considerable activity the pretent, week. A mother and seven children were sold for five thousand one hundred dollars.

Mostle, Nov. 20.—The army has been on the qui vive for a week past, anticipating an attack from the enemy. From their movements, it is difficult to decide whether they meditate an attack on Pemberton's army or not It is certain that they have advanced their forces from ackson, Bolivar, and a portion of Corinth, to Lagrange At the latter place Gen. Grant has established his head Our army occupy a position of great natural strength or well fortified, and manifest much impatience to advance usen the invading force. It is not thought probable that the enemy will hazard an engagement.

The Savannah, Ga, papers of the 20th say that two Abolition gunboats and one, mortar boat attacked Fort McAllister, Genises Point, on Ogeoche river yesterday. After a fierce engagement the enemy retired.

The works are still in perfect order. Our loss three Nassau dates to the 19th have been received in Charles. ton. They bring accounts of steamer Kelsie being run into and sunk fifty miles from the coast. She was one of the steamers built expressly, on the Clyde, to run the blockade. One, the Jiona, was sunk in the Olyde. The other, having not been heard from, is supposed to be

New York Bank Statement. Election at Norwalk. Conn.

day resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic licket by a large majority. Markets.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 24 - The Charter election to

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Flour is in good demand, at \$5.20a5 25. Whisky firm, at 34%. Hogs active; 6,000 sold at 4244%; receipts, 8,000. Green Hams in good demand, at 5%. All other articles dull, and not much doirg. Gold 49; demand notes 22; Philadelphia exhange dull at par.

change dull at par.

Change dull at par.

BOW THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.—Least week Secretary Chase was actived by the
Secretary of War that a large sum would soon be required to meet certain urgent wants of the department,
and was asked how much could be relied on, and how
soon? Mr. Chase replied, 'I can give you twelve millions in three days." On Saturday he was notified that
the money would be wanted immediately. He wrote at
the money would be wanted immediately. He wrote at
the money would be wanted immediately. He wrote at
the money would be wanted immediately. He wrote at
the money would be wanted in McIntyre, Assistant
Treasurers, in New, York, Boston, and Philadelphia,
asking that the money might be secured before Tuesday
night. A leading bank president of New York was in
Washington on Monday; he promised his cordial cooperation, and left for New York on Monday night. On
Tuesday Mr. Cisco telegraphed, that the whole amount
was secured, and might be drawn for at once, six mitlions
tteral,

Eaving been alread, paid in. This was the work of one
business day! Has it any parallel in financial history,
atteras

for promptitude, or for the confidence which it svinces?

Philadelphia Inquirer. Later from Newbern, N C .- The Steamer

From San Francisco. BAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 -Arrived-steamer Bier Nevada, from the Northern coast, bringing 230 passen gers, and \$200,000 in treasure from British Columbia

and \$166,000 from Oregon. Salled-ship Regulator, for Boston, carrying 8,000 hides, 17,(00 bales wool, 6,500 sacks of copper ore. Also, ship C. Atwater, for Liverpool, with 25,000 sacks of From Central and South America.

New York, Nov 24 — The steamer Ariel has arrived rom Aspinwall with \$942,000 in specie, consigned from tigua is confirmed. The lives and property of all citizens who had been in arms were guarantied, and passports given to those who wish to leave. The civil war was Quite a large number of vessels had been wrecked on the South American coast. The United States brig Bainbridge had arrived at As-pinwall. The Perry had sailed for Key West. The Revolution in Bolivia.

A letter from Pansma says: Among the passengers in the Ariel for New York, is Mr. Mackie, of the Department of State, who brings later intelligence from Bolivia. Mr. Mackie reached La Paz on the evening of the 15th of October, when President Acha had opened his batof October, when resolute Land had opened in bac-teries upon the city. On the next day, after a severe fight of six hours his troops carried the town by storm, with the loss of 300 killed and mortally wounded. Mr. Mackie entered the city with the conquering troops, and found Mr. Carter, the United States Minister, in the palace, administering to the comfort of the wounded and dying. He kad been so engaged during the fight.

General Farez and the other leaders of the rebellion scaped on the night of the 16th.

The President displayed much moderation after cap-\$10 000 for an infinential gentleman who desired to leave

THECITY

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

The feeling against foreigne already suffered in property.

st foreigners is intense, and they had

CITY IMPROVEMENTS-NEW BUILD-INGS, &c.—The number of new buildings now in the course of completion throughout the city, and those in contemplation, is greater than at any previous season. tructures of all kinds are going up in every direction and labor is greatly in demand, and it is the oninion mong builders that soon the number of mechanics will classes constitute the greater part of these erections, but many are large and substantial works like the new theatre, the post office, the Burd marble block, the new college of physicians and surgeons, Lippincott's book house, the new Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets, the sugar refinery at the foot of Christian street, and nume. rous ethers. The building permits issued this year number already 2,192, and will reach 2,400, while last year there were but 1,825. Numbers of rows of dwellings are slowly going up in all parts of the city, and will be nearly completed before the operations of the work. The improvements in contemplation are quite numerous. The Arch-street Theatre is to be entirely reconstructed in the interior, so as to alter its plan of arrange ments from the old style to the new one which has atterly sprung up. One object in view is to increase the amount of space in the auditorium, and get rid of the four successive rows of places, one above the other, in which to stow away an audience. The present portico, ascent, and indeed the whole front will be removed, and a pressed-brick front substituted, with the entrances of the street level, so as to avoid the slipperiness of the marble ascent in winter. By thus bringing the wall forward to the regular house line of the street, the builder will be able to increase the depth of the auditorius twenty five feet.

At present the boxes of the first tier all have an ascen from the floor of the lobby, which is abrupt and awk ward, and, in case of alarm, very perilous This will be obviated by the proposed alterations. The private boxes will be abolished, and, with two tiers only, the aspect of the place will be very different from what it now is There will be other novel features, which will make this reconstruction of the Arch a matter of unusual interest New public schoolhouses are to be erected at Twentieth and Catharine streets, First ward; Venango and Wyoming streets. Twenty-fourth ward, and at various other points. Univerts are to be built in Chestnut street from Fortieth to Forty-second streets, on Twenty second treet from Vine to Summer, on Shamokin street near Twenty-third, on Tenth street between Market and Filbert, on Hunter street from Tenth to Eleventh, on Front and Coral streets to Diamond, and on Beaver street from through the whole of next season, and employ a large nut-street horse railway will be extended from its presen

and at Twenty-second and Chestant streets, out Chestnut, over the bridge, and through West Philadelphia This improvement will also employ a great many workmen in its construction, and will necessitate the erection of a large station house at the western extremity. It is also stated that the charter of the Lombard and Southstreets city horse railway has been purchased by some apitalists, who intend building the road next season. The charter of the Broad-street passenger railway, we earn, has also been purchased, and that the road will be built next season, in order to form a through line for reight and passengers from New York to Baltimore. Extensive improvements are also taking place in the outskirts of the city. Germantown, as a place of private Uniting, as it does, country and town, with many of the conveniences and privileges of the city proper, and so easy of access to the various marts of business, any forrural fetreat might well be deemed superfluous. Although the manufacturing districts of Manayunk, Conshohocker and Norristown have suffered extensively from the effects f the rebellion, yet the travel to and from those towns, notwithstanding the large number of men enlisted for the war, has been nearly equal to that of last year; while the freight, which is the surest indication of the business of these places, has increased. This seems to appur well to the future, as, in the event of manufacturing interests to be maintained anywhere, these points must derive their share of benefit. If there were more mechanics in the city, we have no doubt but that the improve nents of the past season would have been conducted on a much larger scale. The prospect before us is a bright one, and, should success attend the arms of our brave soldiers in the field, of which there can be no doubt, our prosperity will know

SKATING.—In a few weeks an opportunity will be given, for those who like it, to indulge in the most exhibitating and healthful of out-of-door sports. Philadelphia presents many advantages for the exercise of the skater's art. The placid waters of the Schuylkill, the associations and the surroundings, are admirably calculated to foster that desire, the exercise of which, in all cold latitudes, contributes so much to the general health and hardihood of the people. The Schuylkill water above the dem freezes early in the cold season, for it is unruffled by plying steamers, and undisturbed by heavy blows. Its distance from the busy portions of the city, the scenery along the banks of the river, and the ready means of access, render it Skating itself is an enjoyment that cannot be too highly commended. Those who are the masters of the skating art in its minutia, as well as those who have bu slightly experienced its pleasures, agree in their estimation of its salubrious effects upon the boilly system. It invigorates the frame in all its parts and renders a nervous man strong and powerful. It is to be hoped that the coming season will give an impetuato this sport, which will finally become a Phila delphia institution. Already we have in our city a num-ber of men whose proficioncy in skating has been heralded excelled the best skaters of Boston, far-famed for its skating propensity. It is gratifying to observe that the art is gradually growing into greater and more substantial favor here, as elsewhere. For the last two years our skating clubs have exhibited a praise worthy zeal in encouraging the study of the art to which they devote so much of their time. There are only two clubs in the city-the "Philadelphia" and the "Weaver," the first of which is the oldest organization The Weaver Skating Club is named in honor of Peter Council, and a gentleman of great skating proficiency and personal popularity. In the first article of the constitution of this club we observe this paragraph: "Its object shall be for the advancement in the art and science of skating, and the preservation of lives." The initiation fee is set down at one dollar, and the yearly dues at two dollars altogether. These funds "shall be appropriated only for defraying the necessary expensesthe club may make special appropriations for the relief clubs are thus distinctly stated to have a higher and more humane end than what would appear in the midst of the enjoyments upon the ice. Every member of the skating club is required to wear a badge, and to carry with him a cord and reel, that they be used at a moment's notice to save an endargered life. We commend these clubs, at this early stage of winter, to the attention of all who wish to combine a real pleasure with a substan tial sport.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. The meeting of the Board of Trade last night was very elimly attended, there being but six members present, including the president and secretary. Mr. 8 C. Martin was president, and Mr. L. Blodget, secretary. A commuication from the New York Chamber of Commerce was read, in which reference was made to the different Trade Reports throughout the country. A communication from the Department of the Interior, requesting statistical information in regard to Pennsylvania manufactures previous to the assembling of Congress. Some diwas carried on by Messrs. A. B. Cooley and A. S. Bob erts, and George L. Buzby, in regard to the defences of the city, and Mr. Cocley present d the plan of a floating battery capable of sustaining guns of any weight, and of being moved in a rotary n anner in deep or shallow water Mr. G. L. Buzby submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted: Whereas, It is the natural and proper desire of our citizens that our city and harbor should be at once placed in a condition of defence against present or future hostile attacks: therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade requests of City Councils to adopt such measures as may most promp and effectually provide the means of defence for repelli and overcoming any force which shall now or hereafte reads our bat bor.

Resolved, Trut the secretary communicate the fore-

The meeting then adjourned. A MAGNIFICENT FLAG FOR THE NEW JERSEY FOURTH.—We were yesterday admitted to an advance glimpse of a splendid regimental firg made by Mesers, Evans & Hassall, the large military forcishers of this city, for the 4th Regiment New Jersey-Volunteers. The flag is a compliment to this gallant regiment, from Governor Olden, for praiseworthy conduct at Crampton Pais, where, it will be remembered by our resilers, they cantured seven rebel flags after a desperate and victorious fight. The flag now about to be presented to them, (which we are authorized to say will be on exhibition at the warercoms of Messrs. Evaus & Hassall, No. 418 Arch street, during to day,) was ordered through Quartermaster Perrine, whose jealous solicitude for the honor and co nfort of the New Jersey troops is most commendable. The manner in which the gift has been executed is highly creditable to all concerned. The flag is made of rich blue silk, mounted with gold colored silk fringe, and contains on one side the New Jersey Coat of Arm, with the inscription, " Presented by New Jersey to her 4th Begiment for gallant conduct at Grampton Pass, September 14, 1862," whilst underneath, in medallion, is a finely executed scene of the engagement. The reverse contains the United States Coat of Arms, with the same inscription and battle scene, the painting of the flag in all its details being the finished work of one of our most skilful ertists.

going to Councils, at the earliest practicable period.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1862. There was nothing new or exciting took place on the street to-day, and prices are comparatively unchanged. tolo was rather pressed for sale, and a slight decline ook place, 1300130 % being the best bids made for large mounts. The market was weak at the close. Old deands were steady at 124 % 0124 %, with a lively trade. Certificates of indebtedness were very active, and a slight improvement was noticeable in the price. Sevenhirties and Government sixes were very firmly held, and nt few transactions were not I. Upwards of \$210,000 was subscribed to the new na onal 6 4 cent. 5-20 year loan, at the office of Jay Cooks

t Co. The deep interest taken by the people in this loan s both commendable and sensible, and worthy of imita ion, for if the United States is not good for her indebt dness it will be because other securities and corporaions are not good for theirs—the United States having the first claim on their profits to secure her own. The stock market was active and firm to-day, more ttention being given to fancy securities than ordinary. lovernments were firm ; State 5s and city 6s also ; Le high Valley Bailroad 6s sold at 108 %, a considerable advence; Elmira 7s brought 98 %; Susquehanna Canal 6s avenue 7s sold at 96; Schuylkill Navigation improve 🐰 ; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mortgages, rose 1 ; Reading 63 were steady; Susquehanna Canal shares were active at 5; Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, was steady at 13%; Lehigh Navigation was firm, the scrip sold at 31, an advance of %; Morris Canel was steady at 53, the preferred at 126.

Reading Bailroad shares opened at 38%, and rose to 38%; closing at 38%, after considerable sales. Little Echuylkill rose %, wi h a lively market. Nerristown sold at 54%. Catawissa sold at 4%; the preferred at 15%. Pennsylvania rose &. Minehill %. Long Island fell off 4. North Pennsylvania was steady, 152 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 63 for Lehigh Valley Passenger railways generally improved: Fifth and Sixt sold at 52; West Philadelphia at 60, an advance of X Arch-street at 26 %, an advance of & : Thirteenth and Fifteenth improved %; Obestaut and Walnut %; Green and Coates & Frankford and Southwark 1. Girard Bank sold at 41%; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 52%. The market closed firm, \$22,000 in bonds and 3,800

shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote: old..... Wesser M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street. quote foreign exchange for the steamer Europa, from Boston, as follows: " 3 days 3f.85 m8f.90"
intwerp, 60 days sight. 3f 90 m
is remen, 60 days sight. 3f. 104 y o104 y
is mburg, 60 days sight. 37 48 x o48 x ologne. 60 days sight.....

Frankfort, 60 days sight......54% 255 Market steady. The editor of Peterson's Detector sends descriptions of new counterfeits : Bhode Island Union Bank, Newport, B. I.—10s, counterfeit, vig., in upper left, Vulcan sitting on various implements; right end, farmer, hay, &c.
Ouyler's Bank, Palmyrs, N. Y.—5s, counterfeit; vig,
5 on die, surrounded by medaltion and scroll work; Martha Washington and 5 on right; State arms in centre at

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT. WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA PAWER

BANKS. Nov. 17. | Nov. 24. Nov. 17. Nov. 24. 94 877 000 94 827 000 9856 000 9856 000 4,261,422 4,211,613 562,440 562,124 5,349,535 5,461,166 1,082 372 1,081,461 2,065 000 2,144,000 258,000 253,000 2,173,128 2,188,998 672,688 76,963 76,963 830,000 113,000 118,000 871,000 929,000 69,000 36,737,071 37,479,366 5,511,954 5,521,468 DEPOSITS. GIRGULATION. BANKS. Nov. 17. | Nov. 24 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 24. 92 022 000 82 793 000 9316 00 9225 000 1,553,000 1,888,000 118,000 117,000 15,17,000 1,217,778 1,206,299 42,775 41,710 980,162 986,375 273,716 275,156 891.888 872 226 162,475 159.363 1,824.002 1.433.000 outhwark.... Kensington Penn Township 989.275 421 040 423.775 297,179 460.804 377.679 hty..... 302,130 292,717 164,000 160,000 310,000 308,000

457,000 653,000 482,000 Total 27,368,122 26,826,342 4 655,775 4,565.886 " (Tlearings . 3,765,145 58 381,552 86 286,470 56 22..... 3,462,194 69

\$22,102 636 02 \$2,123,460 94 The following statement shows the condition of the panks of Philadelphia at various times during the last

1862. 1.cans. Specic. Oircul'n. Deposits.
Jun. 6. 31,046,387 | 5,688,7281 2,145,219 121,396,018
Feb. 3. 30,385,119 5,884,011 2,144,398 120,068,893
Mar. 3. 29,393,356 | 5,881,108 | 2,343,493 | 18,541,11028.037.691 | 5.886.424 | 3.378.970 | 16.636.538 May 5......29 324,432 6,049,635 3,769,592 21,316,614
June 2......81,747,070 6,583,482 4,335,012 24,384,644
July 7.....33,206,661 5,545,007 4,749,220 24,367,782 . 33.517.900 5.660.187 5.026.070 24.658.28 11.33,556,578 5,652,730 4,997,935 24 217,855 18.33,626,039 5,552,605 5,006,351 24,047,810 25.83 731,575 5,488,051 6,002,418 24,237,662 33,899,851 5,543,160 5,071,855 24,597,596 34,631,850 5,546,857 5,192,935 25,062,171 35,015,676 [5,516,044 5],177,587 24,780,163 34,871,535 [5,449,027],6,174,550 24,194,214 . 34,689,387 | 5,440,140 | 5,111,474 | 24,997,926 | 34,826,163 | 5,453,748 | 5,095,704 | 25,419,340 35,978,123 5,524,621 4,768,487 27,396,678 36.737.071 5.511.954 4 655.775 27.368.125

The following are the official tables of the foreign trade of the port of New York for the week and year, to Nov. For the week. Dry goods......\$1,235,684 \$283,382 \$1,078,149 General merchandise.. 1,698,287 1,308,163 2,171,889

Total for the week. . . . 2 931,921 1,591,495 3 250,038 Previously reported 206,893 052 112 895,928 155,983,990 Since January 1....209,824,973 114,487,413 119,213,126 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE. 1860. 1861. 1862. For the week......\$3,254.892 \$3,982,986 \$3,780,451 Previously reported...\$488,968 114,669,702 131,548,405

Since January 1... 88,144,860 116,552,683 135,328.856 EXPORTS OF SPECIE. Since January 1....\$44,987,823 6,405,225 55,059,331 The Cincinnati Ggzette, of Saturday, saye: The demand for money continues fair, but is freely met by lenders, and the market remains easy at 8@10 per cent., lenders, and the market remains easy at opin yer count, the latter the prevailing figure. Exchange was in good request, with corresponding receipts, and the market rules steady at % discount buying and par selling. Gold was bought at 28.029 and sold at 31.032 premium. No change in silver or demand-notes. We quote:

BUYING.

Boston..... discount 28029 prem. 31031 % prem. 18022 prem. 25 prem. There is a further improvement in Southern money. Hentucky is quoted at 1%, and Missouri in good credit, 1% premium; the leading Tennessee banks 5 discount; North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama 40 The State Bank of Ohio will furnish the State with the gold required to pay the interest on the foreign debt, in

Philadelphia Stock Eschange Sales, Nov. 24. [Reported by S. E. BLAYMAKER, Phile. Exchange.] FIEST BOARD.

2.	1000 Ridge-avenue 7s. 96	20 Minehill B	. 4
	1000 5th & 6th at B 7s. 107 %		
r	100 Dending D ouch 381/	20 do	8 14
۴,	100 Reading R. cash 38 X	20 dobi 80 Penna R	6
		67 do	. K
1	1(0 do	200 Spec Claus	
	. 50	TAN do	•
1	100 docash 38%	100 Colomban D	P
9	100 do b60 38%	20 Catawissa It	
	50 docash 88 44	2700 Oity 09New	.10
1	7 docash 38% 100 dob5 38%	100 Lehigh Scripbl	53
-1	100 dob5 38%	100 do	. 3
. 1	10 5th & 6:h. ata B 52	1500 N Penna 6s	. 8
1	10 do 52	50 Girard Bt	. 4
1	100 Little Echl B 23 %	2000 Elmira B 7s b	5 9
1	195 do 23 %	1000 Spec Canal 6s . b	5.3
1	5 do 24	300 Panna 51	. g
- [5 West Phila B 60	500 Lehioh 6s	10
-1	BRTWEEN		
1	35 Catawiera B 4%	195 Archat R	9
- 1	5 Mechanics' Bk 25%	AU ALOM-BU 18.1	• •
-	o medianics dr 20%	BOARD.	
1			
.	12 Far & Mechs' Bk 52 14	DU LII II B BUIL I	-
1	50 Suri Canal 5	180 00	- 2
٠	6 Girard Bk 41%	1000 N Penna 08	. 8
	4000 Perpa 5s 95 %	400 City 6s	; 10
	675 do2 ctfs 95%	500 doNew	,10

Do bds '86, 99% 100
Penna B..... 54% 55
Do ls' m 6s..109 112
Do 2d m 6s..105 106
Bhorris Canal... 53 54
gh Do prid 19s..126 127
Do bonds..... Do bonds....
Do 6s '76..... 106% Spruce-street B. 15% 16% Ossmid Canal..... Spruce-street B. 26% 26% Race-street B. 3 9
Tenth-street B. 38 37
Tenth-street B. 24% 7 Do 2d mtg....
Susq Canal...
Do 6s....
Sohuyi Nav... 4%
Do prid... 13%
Do 6s '82... 69

There is very little inquiry for Flour ment or home use, and the market is duli being chiefly to supply the trade at \$6.19 euper; \$6.50@7 for extras; \$1.2501.75 family, and \$808.50 for famor brands quality, and the receipts and stocks m guality, and since a small way at \$6 \$\times bbi. is not much inquired for Pennsylvania, and Brandywine at \$4 \$ bbl. WHEAT is dull and unestited. 627,050 bronning of at \$1.4361.46 for \$600 to been disposed of at \$1.4361.46 for \$600 to been and Pennsylvania reds, mostly at \$1.450.00 to be white, in a small way, at \$1.650.17 by the control of the c Corn is in steady demand at 95036c for CORN IS in Steady demand, and not so shels Pennsylvania sold at 73c affoat OATS are dull at 40a41c for Panne BARK is unchanged. 1st No 1 Quercitron; at \$37 \$\psi\$ ton.

Corrow is dull and the sales limited at the d
quote middling at 66267c \$\psi\$ ib, which is: Gine
GROCERIES continue firm with very light the
Trate in; small sales of Bio Coffee at 19632. 29
Sugar at 10 % 2010 % c, and New Orleans at 11e1 ger as a caree and firm.

Provisions — There is little or nothing delay

Mess Pork is held at \$13 25 at 2. quotations. Mess form is neid at \$13 25 at 1. Lard is selling at 9% of 10% of to bils and through the EERDS —Cloverseed is firm, and 60 769 \$6 25 of 6.40 \$P\$ bu. Timothy is selling at \$1 bu, and Flaxseed scarce and in demand states.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Philadelphia Cattle Market, Nor 9 The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Ap. Yard are moderate this week, reaching about Prices of good cattle are rather better, ta \$808.75 for extra, \$708 for ordinary to is 5865.73 an early to condition and quelity Alexander Common, according to condition and quelity Alexander County steers sold at 89 \$ 18 h. The market opened this morning with my and good Ohester county and Western steer at our above quotations. Common Wester and at the close sold at 323%c gross. 8 stock cattle were on sale to day, and sold at gross. 32400 head of Western steers, which pected here on Saturday evening, 614 here road being unable to supply transportation. Cows and Calves are unchanged; the term ight, and prices about the same as last to at from \$18 to \$40 \$ head, as to quality. In Sheep there is less doing; prices remissame, with seles of 2 800 head a 505 % a g There is rather more doing in Hogs, as well maintained, ranging at from \$5 500 c.

bu.
Whisay is firmer; 600 bbis prime 0bloss

net The Cattle on sale to day are from the 800 head from Pennsylvania. The following are the particulars of the sales
Alexander Kennedy, 40 Ohester county Sters
t from \$808.50 for good to extra quality,
J. and E. S. McFillen, 105 Chester county

J. and E. S. RICKHIER, 100 Chester County and St. Steers, selling at from \$528 75 for 200d for R. Hathoway, 55 Chester County Steers, editing \$828 75 for good to extra.

State & Brother, 108 Western Steers, selling: \$8a8 50 for fair to good.

Barclay O. Baldwin, 56 Chester county \$3.50a4 gross for common, and SS Cochran & McCall, 54 New Jersey for fair to good; and 37 Ohio Steers at s for fair to good; and so one Steers at the mon to fair quality.

P. McFillen, 32 Obester county Steers for Young, \$5a8 75 for extra; and 60 New Jones \$8a8 50 for good quality.

Jones McCless, 24 New Jones Steers for \$5.50a8 50 for fair to good quality

Mooney & Smith, 110 Western Steers and \$6.86 for good to extra. \$8.09 for good to extra.

E. Scott, 55 Maryland Steers, sciling 2 for for fair to good.

Bice & Smith, 100 Western Steers, selling at a8.50 for fair to good quality.

E Christy, 32 Western Steers, selling at its for fair to good quality.

OOWS AND CALVES The arrivals and sales of Cows at Property of the Arrivals and sales of Cows at Property of the Arrivals of th and calf. Lean cows are selling at Slack OALVES .- There is rather more unchanged, with sales of short a To for first quality, and 3% atc for seco cording to weight and cond THE SHEEP MARKE The arrivals and sales of Sheep, at Po Drove Yard, are moderate this week, re 2,800 head, and selling at from 505% c good to extra, and 404%c for

\$2 50 03 \$\P\$ head, according to quality T rather more active this week on account ceipts, and the stock sold very freely at THE HOG MARKET The arrivals and sales of Hogs at H. G. J. \$5 50 m6 50 de 100 the net The Hog yerds attached to Public's and Yard, have been opened by a new from M reach 600 head; lat quality cora-built \$606 75 # 100 lbs net, accorden

New York Stocks-Second Reard. 40000 U S 63 '81 reg...104 | 900 Earlem EB... 5000 U S 68 '81 coup..104 x 1200 do...... 2000 U S Demald Nts.121% 250 do.... 10000 U S 6s.1 yr cert 98 450 Har E2 26 10000 Tr 7 3-10 pc No.104 550 dc.... 3600 Alt & T H In bds 57 450 dc.... 10000 Ch & N W 24 m 34 10000 do.... 530, 34x 200 do... 8000 Clev & Ts Fo. 10s 2 800 Clev & Tol 2 8000 Hod Btv R Sdm 101 h 3000 Oh & N WAsbde 61 105 Reading 52. do. 130 \ 150 \ Mich (\$\frac{150}{25} \) do 130 \ \ do 150 \ \ do

.. 130 % | LOO M S & N 1 23. 200 do. 92 15 4 2 P 100 Hud Biv B. 630. 74x 23 M 2 P 2 New York Markets-Yestel ASHES are quiet, with sales of 2 Pots and \$9 for Pearls. BREADSTUFFS.—The merket for 5 %

State \$5.9546 05 for extra State: 55 fine Michigan, Indiana. Iowa Chio, &c. = extra do, including shipping brands of reac at \$6.80a6.85, and trade brands do at \$100. Southern Flour is more active and active; as bbla at \$6 60a6 90 for superdue Daltimore, and Canadian Flour is a little better, and in me Bye Flour is quiet and firm at \$4,5005 5000 of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet and prices are well. note Jersey at \$3.75; Brandywine \$4.56; heers \$18.50.

Wheat is a shade firmer, with a fair input.

are 80,000 buchels at \$1 18al 25 for the \$1.52al 32 for Milwaukee club, \$1 33al Iowa, \$1 38a1 43 for winter red western. amber Michigan, and \$1.62% for prime alle.

Bye is quiet, at 80 for Western and \$2.82% for
Barley is quiet, at \$1 40a1.55.

The Corn market is I cent better, with a farfa-The sales are to 000 bus at 71a72% for shipment western; 66a70 for Eastern, and 56a65 for damped Oats are quiet at 65 a68 for common to prime. HAY.—The demand is good and the minket it 66.070 for shipping, and 75.255 for retail to 3. Hope are 18. form and in moderate request; sales 18.26. WHISKY is active and firm, sales of 1,000 bbls ales at 18**a24**.

CHICAGO BREADSTUFFS MARKE transactions were moderate and mosti-fales were: 180 bbls "Bomine" at 5 nivate terms. Some choice brands unit orders, are selling at ful prices the color of the color o bbls "Nashville Superior" at \$6.50 100 bbls "Pfenning's Mills," and 200 at \$4.50; 300 bbls at \$4.40; 200 bbls 130. Superfines—15 buls 15 at \$4; 200 bbls another brend; Market firmer, but without decided bu, at 90c (in Flint & Thompson's bu. at 90c (in Films & Thompson at 97%; 40c bu si 92%; 6 6000 bu si 92%; C Rejected Red—5,000 bu at 56%; 7.8 Ro. 1 Spring—4,000 bu at 56%; 7.8 2 Spring—380 bu (in Northwestern) 7,000 bu. at 77c; 5,000 bu at 76%; CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, the various yards, and the range of

of unusual inactivity. There were but ceived to day of a quality suitable for ping, consequently packers and shippe little, the bulk of the sales being contact. chers and Government contractors dium to good, and \$1.2501.75 for MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SER FOURTH PAGE. Schr Sir Colin Campbell, (Br) Collint, Coronge Bay, Ja, with hides, logwood, &c. logical Lar & Co. Orange Bay, Ja, with hides, logwood, lar & Co.

Schr Planter, Furber, 1 day from Leipsic, 19
Schr Lady of the Lake, Morrison, 1 day from St.
Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Pangassett, Waples, 5 days from Notes Cold from to navy yard.
Schr Henry Wolfe, Atkins, 1 day from Leipsic March 19 day from Julia Cold Translated Co. with grain to Christian & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours for with mose to W P Clyde.

OLEARED.
Ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Acapulo Brig Delaware, (Br) Ross, Louden, Borets Schr Coernine, Burgess Areelbo, John Mass Schr Mery H Banks. Cannon, Halterst Ich Stone & Co.
I cbr E L B Wales, Hoffman, Fortres E
B cbr E Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, J
B cbr L Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, J
Stir Farmer, McCue, Baltimore, A Grow
Str Alida, Bobinson, New York, W P G MEMORANDA. Schr Dashaway, (Br) for Philade st inst.

Echrs C A Heckscher Stubbs, William P. and T J Hill, Whelden, hence, strived at B. Schr D L Sturgis, Nerris, cleared at B. for Philadelphia Schr Charter Oak, Buller, cleared at Gipst

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORL WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S colebr. produces a color not to be distinguishe warranted not to injure the Hair in the the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigo ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR in splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair Mitul. Sold by all Druggists, &c. LOR, on the four sides of each bost.

FACTORY Rb. 81 BABOLAT (Late 238 Broadway and 18 Bond I)