the Government clearly in the defentive. The light in our cloud is, that by no concessions pussible to honor, to right, upon the part of the North, could this war have Another bright light in this cloud of war is, that a trus altonal feeling is being developed. We are feeling what wicked thing it is for a man not to love his country nto the death.

Another light in this cloud of war is the prospect of our being purified from its cause—the extinction of our great national sin of slavery.

"Our once happy country" has been a common expression since the 12th of Arril, 1361. Newspapers and pamphlets have printed it, platforms, roetrams, and pulpits have uttered it. In conversation it has been accepted as the formula of words most expressive of a pe-

iod auterior to this borrible, wicked war.

I have feared at times that, ignorantly or purposely, I have feared at times that, ignorantly or purposely, these words have been maded to express more than the facts of our history would warrant.

That in the short period of our national history we have grown from a people of three to 30 000,000, is true; that our territorial expension has been wondrously high; that we have developed the resources of this wide. erread territory to a degree commanding the wonder and admiration of the world; all this I admit, and it is cause admiration of the national domain that he has the national domain that he has committed to cur trust. Let us thank Him who led our fathers out from the house of their European bondage, when they were schooled by adversity to such ideas of the committee of their European bondage.

religion and of government as have, in His good pro-vidence, found here a field for their development. Let us thank Him who, presiding over the destinies of na-tions, reserved this land for colonization to the period of tions, reserved this sand for colonization to the before the Reformation and of the printing press, and for men whose love of freedom had been kindled into passion by the struggle of idear, and the shock of arms on the battlefields of the Old World. Let us thank Him who so fields of the Old World. Let us thank Him who so mingled the elements in the composition of this nation at the period of its formation. Let us thank the Providence who wafted to these predestined shores the germs of a great and free people. But that, up to the breaking out of there disturbances, we have been in reality the happy people, with no cause of disturbance that some imagine, is to misrord the facts of our history. Cottages have been built; virerards have been planted whose fruit has ripened; sardets have exhaled their odors on the sides of mountains that have been warning of desolation, by low internal rumblings and mutterings, and at last by low internal rumblings and mutterings, and at last have fulfilled their prophecies by deluges of fire rolling down their sides, burying cottage, and vineyard, and garden in one common ruin. There has been in these tribled States a struggle of ideas, of systems, of which this war is but the motal and legical sequence. No event in history has had its antecedents more clearly de event in history has had its antecedent more thanky defined. We have been steadily approaching it. It might have been avoided; but the period, the happy moment, when a different course would have produced a different result; long since passed by in our history. A trille near its source would have turned the course of the mightiest

The dew drop on the baby plant warps the giant oak Mr. J. then entered into a history of the political and moral senects of the slavery question, showing the growth lion, for which we regret that we have not the room. T. Cloud—that of a national dibt. 1. Cloud—that of a national acts.

The bright light in this cloud was that it would compel
a different class of men to take part in the administration of our public affairs—men whose interest would be

politics, not their trada.

II. Cloud—that of Spiritual December of the church would raffer. On the contrary, the churches have never been so liberal before in their history. After some allusion to the bountiful harvest of the past year as a cause of thankfulness, the discourse was concluded. Mr. J. occupied an hour and a half in its delivery. Its publication in pamphlet form has been

requested by the congregation. The audience was very

large and attentive throughout its delivery.

The Front street Church, Kensington. A large audience greeted the Rev. J. B. McCullough pastor of the Front street M. E. Church, vesterday morning. They were favored with an able and patriotic address. He was in for the abolition of slavery, and contended that it was a mistaken idea that the negroes, it free, would overrun the North; but that, instead, most of the colored people north of the line would emigrate to the South , it being a more congenial climate. He then reviewed the many blessings we have enjoyed during the nast year, and dwelt upon the war which is now devas tating our country.

The "Old Brick Church." Kensington. RAV. Mr. Lightburn, of the Kensington M. E. Church, also preached a very eliquent and patriotic sermon ves terday morning. He quoted extensively from Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Gen. Washington, and a number of our great statesmen. He was for defending the Union at all hazards, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of preserving the legacy bequeathed to them by their

The First Congregational Church. Bev. D L Gear, pastor elect, held appropriate services. A proyer meeting was constituted in the evening, and numerous supplications presented to the throne of grace, on behalf of our soldiers on the tented field, of the sick, wounded, and dying, in the hospitals which now dot our land, and for the preservation of our beloved on, and a speedy restoration to peace. The pastor elect delivered a short, eloquent, and patriotic address, which was listened to with rapt attention. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate singing.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

Union Prayer Meeting at the Union M E In accordance with the custom of former years, Union Prayer Meeting was held yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch. Christians of all denominations were invited to attend, and the body of the building was well filled by an earnest and prayerful congregation. The exercises commenoed with singing, after which the Rev. Dr. Winter made the opening prayer. In this reference was made to our continued prosperity as a country, notwithstanding the great national calamity. Thanks, were given for the countless public and private benefits with which we had been visited. Supplication was made for the Presiden of the United States and all men in public stations, and the help and blessing of God in our present dark struggle with rebellion was earnestly implored:

-After singing osain, the paster of the church. Rev Anthony Atwood, remarked that for fifteen years it had been the custom of Christians to meet in this place for the same purpose they had met for upon this occasion He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Kennard, who led in a most fervent and comprehensive prayer. "Rock of Ages" was then sung by the congregation, and key. Dr. ..... Ho commenced by remark. ing, that if the inhabitants of Heaven look down upon this world, there is no scene in which they take so muc delight as one like what was presented by the assemble to which he spoke. It is the happiness of Heaven that it is a perfect place; that perfection involves the obliteration of those sect-lines which divide Christians here. How pleasant it was for brethren to dwell together in unity! Since the first meeting of the kind, how many had joined the great congregation of the church in another world! How peaceful was the scene around the speaker on the present occasion; how beautifully it contrasted with the dark and bloody pictures and sounds of discord without! The speaker was not there, however, to exhort. He came rather to express thanksgiving, After we have discharged our duties in this life conscientionaly, how aweet will be the recompense of forever singing our thanksgiving in the world to come!

The beautiful hymn, "Oome yo that love the Lord," was then sung. The earnest singing of the whole congregation was selemn and impressive in the extrems. Rev. Mr. Allen was then called upon to lead in prayer He prefaced his prayer with a few remarks having reference to the power and influence of persevering prayer. " Come, thou fount of every blessing," was then sung, ard the Bev. Mr. Reache, of Brooklyn, followed in prayer. He was succeeded by a gentleman rising from among the audience, end making an extempore address. Rev. Mr. Chambers then commenced to speak, his well-known voice and earnestly impressive manner being peculiarly adapted to the nature of his subject. The speaker commenced by remarking that he supposed it was with the audience as it was with himself He had never before appreciated so sweetly the true meaning of the word Jesus. Jesus! the rock, the refuge, the Saviour. St. Paul says if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his. There is but one panacea in the universe, and that is the blood of the atonement. We mourn the ills of the world on this continent and on all continents. There is but one great disease; for the healing of which there is but one appointed remedy, and that is the religion of Jesus. We all agree on this one thing as members of the Church of Christ. The question now was, Whether we would all agree together to live more for Jesus? Should this be the result of the meeting? Should there go out from this meeting a radisting spirit of love to influence the teeming thousands in this great city? Shall we go away thinking about Jesus? The speaker thought that to-day amid his an dience he had seen many a stranger; not a stranger to himself, not a stranger to the pastor, but a stranger to Jesus. Would no stranger to Jesus be introduced to him now, in the next prayer, and taste the tender bliss

of such a friendship ere he slept to night? The exercises closed with singing, the whole congrege tion rising and joining in Every part of the service way impressive to a degree, and as the solemn shades of eyening enveloped that worshiping congregation, the most indifferent could not but have felt that it was good for

Union Gathering at the Church of the New Testament A large and respectable meeting, composed of members of the different Evangelical persuasions, was held last night at the courch corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. The pastor opened the meeting by announcing the lat hymn-" All hall the power of Jesus' name!" which was sung with much spirit, all present joining in

A prayer was thon offered by the Rev. Dr. Miller, after which the Rev. 1 r. Krauth delivered a very eloquent and impressive address, in which he stated that it was the feeling of many that it would have been more becoming to us as a peop'e, if we had kept the day as one of humiliation and prayer rather than that of thanksgiving. It had been said that we have nothing to feel thankful for ; who would have believed, two years since, been? "does it not appear like mockery thus to appear thankful?" The thought that our distracted state would prove a cause of discouragement to other nations now dowr-trodden by oppression, he bathe present struggie, it will be because we took to one bosom the serpent, and have been poisoned by its contact. We can thank God that our experiment, if it fall, will still be a bleising to mankind. After addresses by the at so short a notice, that the production seems like Bev. Drs. Adams, Nevins, and Stockton, the meeting adiourned by singing in a most beautiful manner the Star

## Spangled Banner. THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The day was observed with becoming spirit in the various hospitals about the city. They were yesterday thrown open for public visitors, who embraced the invitation with avidity. The soldiers were a cheerful appearance throughout the cay, and greeted their numerous visitors with a cordisl welcome. The Thanksgiving dinners were sumptuous at all the hospitals, and most of them were the contributions of benevolent ladies, whose services the soldiers hold in lasting regard. In fact, there was, on every hand, an expressed sympathy for our galiant defenders In the churches, and at the firesides, on the sireets, and evenfat the places of amusements, the soldiers fate was thought of, and sympathy was spoken as it was felt, for those near our homes as for those upon the battle fields afar off. The hospitals were dressed in their gayest regelia. The national flag streamed from the roof, and gave an inspiration of patriotism to the scenes within. The Fifth-street Hospital.

The hospital at Fifth and Buitonwood streets presented a most interesting appearance. On the first floor were gathered as many of the wounded as could conveniently leave their couches, who were ranged in front of a platform, occupied by a band of music, and a number of prominent clergymen. The room was also well filled ercises of the occasion. The services opened with the singing of a national hymn, by a large choral society, under the direction of Prof. Edgar Reed, after which Rev. T. J. Shepherd read an appropriate passage of A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. T. De Witt Tal- the city.

mage. In which the welfare of our country and its instiations was devoutly remembered. Rev. A G. Thomas, chaplain, delivered an introductory address, which was received with great satisfaction by he soldiers as well as by the rest of the audience He said that, owing to the patriotic desire of the firemen to join the soldiers in their thanksgiving festivities, and because they had volunteered to take them out it their smbulences, there were fewer of the patients prasent than might have been expected. He hoped, however, they would enjoy themselves as well as he could wish them. It was one of the cheering indications of the present time that, smid all our gloomy periods as well as in our more cheerful moments, there was a disposi tion to look back to the glorious history of the past, to reflect upon the good deeds of our forefathers, and to profit by the example they have given us. He was glad recognize the existence of a high patriotism everywhere exhibited, and growing veneration for our flag, and an increased desire to prolong the blessings our free institutions. We should thank God that the spirit of our Bevolutionary fathers has not deserted us, but that every day the fires of patriotism are brightening, that we still continue to cherish that love of country which will ultimately save us and regenerate us as a nation. Mr. Thomas related a conersaiion which he had with one of the soldiers of the hospital in the morning. He inquired whether he would not like to be at home to enjoy a New England Thanks giving to day. "Yes," said the soldier, "I would like to be home to-day, but I would rather be with my regiment at Fredericksburg." That is a noble sentiment and does honor to our noble volunteer. Mr. Thomas was followed in short addresses by Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, T. Dewitt Talmage, and others, and

the atternoon passed off in the most pleasant manner. The West Philadelphia Hospital. The Ladies' Association for soldiers' relief presented yesterday a turkey and ple dinner to every soldier in each and every ward of libe General Hospital, Fortyfourth and Spruce streets, West Philadelphia. So that that the entire 1,650 soldiers were provided for, by the approval of Dr Hayes, the surgeon in charge. The entire rrangements were perfected by Mrs. Mary A. Brady and Miss Liddle O. Price. This "Ladies' Association for Soldiers' Belief," bought and contributed 175 turkeys, 100 chickens, 850 large

pies, 7 barrels of apples, 10 geese, 20 ducks, 85 baked rice puddings, and a quantity of pickles. At one o'clock yesterday a bakery-oven was engaged to roast the poultry and it was sent in warm in covered wagons. This is the largest hospifal in Philadelphia. Race-street Hospital. A Thanks iving dinner was also given to the inmates of Race-street Hospital. The tables were handsomel arranged, and abundantly supplied with poultry, vega-

tables, sauces, pickles, and pastry. The patients work in excellent spirits, and cheered heartily for Genera Burnside, Dr. Burpie, the surgeon in charge: for Mrs Hammett, and the ladies of the committee, and for Mr. Potter, who collected money to purchase poultry for the dinner. So liberal were the donations for thanksgiving. day, that enough food remains over for a second dinner s was the case at nearly all the hospitals. Master-street Hospital.

The ladies who superintend the affairs at this hospita are deserving of much praise for the noble efforts they are making for the relief of the sick and wounded who have been placed there for medical treatment On Thanksgiving Day the inmases of the hospita were afforded an opportunity of partaking of a first-rate dinner, provided for them by the committee of ladies in charge, which consisted of ninety-five turkeys and an immense number of mince and apple pies, with many other of the good things of this life. The turkeys were all cooked at a neighboring bakery, and were brought from thence by a brigade formed

the convalescents of that institution for the occasion. After being well supplied with turkey the surgeon i charge was presented by Dewett C. Moore, Esq , with an evergreen tree, as a testimony of regard for his kindness towards the men. The tree was accepted by the surgeon in a short but appropriate speech. The forma ior of a turkey brigade is a new era in the military tacics, and shows that Dr. Goddard is not only a good sur geon, but an eminent tactician

George-street Hospital The sick and wounded soldiers at this hospital were reated to a Thanksgiving festival, gotten up by the men bers of the Rev. Dr. Chandler's Church. Everything as gotten up in style, and passed off pleasantly. Cooper-Shop Hospital. The Cooper shop Refreshment Committee bountifully

supplied the patients in their hospital with turkeys

ince pies, and other delicacies. THANKSGIVING DOINGS ALONG THE STATE HOUSE ROW. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the lower part of Chestnut street presented a most animated spectacle. High life and low life was there depicted, and innumerable varieties graced the sidewalks, and enhanced the natural attractions of the curb stone. The State House steps were occupied by a very inoffensive and well-

neaning individual, in a whitish neck-tie. This gentleman was a street preacher. What he said in regard to the sinfulness of the present world, and the eternal nisery of sinners in the next, was very well expressed, but by no means well received by his auditors. Small boys blied penny-whistles, and big ones sarcastica requested him not to "swear in that sort of style." His ongregation grew towards the last quite rude. As we passed up the street he was occupying the top step, and when we came down we discovered him in the immediate vicinity of the ourb-stone. The usual number of chestnut-roasters were on the ock out, and boot blacks were not scarce. In one cor ner a man selling some sort of tooth preparation delighted he crowd by squeezing boys' heads under his arm, and ratuitously cleaning their teeth, with the commenda

ory remark. "Now look at that tooth, gentleman !" A r of ladies were round the stand. Whether I ook their teeth in tow we cannot say. The man who old your weight for so much had two or three in charge, and the man with the machine for testing the strength of the arm had likewise a number about him. The gentleman who sold shaving scap, and held a sort of lottery fo The Egw. to a take and and and rounded by a curious crowd The apple women wer siticularly fortunate; and the showman did a passabl business. Solferino and bronze-colored ribbons were the revailing colors in ladies' bonnets; and more had jake vere made by whiskerandoes than were ever made or any other Thanksgiving day. The sky was bright, the air was balmy, the gas lamps were flickering and th sidewalks dry and cleanly. Individually and collectively, the pleasure-seekers of Philadelphia may be said to have had a high old time.

GENERAL AMUSEMENTS The different theatres were filled by large and en thusiastic audiences, whose love for the drama did not nterfere with their devotions. At the Walnut-street

Theatre Mr. Davenport appeared as " Damon," and gained infinite applause by his patriotism and pathos. Mr. Tilton screamed through "The Nick of the Woods' as the irrepressible Jibbenainosy. At the Arch Ma Clarke pleased his youthful friends in the afternoon and evening, performing five characters, most of which were excellent, and all of them extremely humorous. Captair Williams, with his unique Whaling Voyage, and Mr. Abel, with his wonderful Stereopticon, drew great audi encer, while the circus men at Gardner & Heming's Amphitheatre joked and galloped their horses through the day and evening.

THANKSGIVING. We cannot close our report without introducing Charles Sprague's beautiful poem upon the subject of 'Thanksgiving.". In it we see a perfect picture of our own dear people in this city yesterday:

We are all here, Father, mother, Sister, brother, All who hold each other dear Each chair is filled; we're all at home! To-night lot no cold stranger come. It is not often thus sround Our old familiar hearth we're found. Bless, then, the meeting and the spot; For once be every care forgot:

We're all-all here. We're not all here. Some are away—the dead one; dear, Who througed with us this ancient hearth, And gave the hour to guileless mirth, Fate, with a storn, relentless hand Looked in, and thinned our little band; Some like a night flash passed away, And some sark lingering day by day;

The quiet grave yard—some lie there— And cruel ocean has his share. We're not all here. We are all here! Even they—the dead—though dead so dear— Fond memory, to her duty true, Brings back their faded forms to view. How life like, through the mist of years, Each well remembered face appears! We see them, as in times long past; from each to each kind looks are cast We hear their words: their on

We are all here. We are all here, Falker, mother,
Sister, brother,
Sister, brother,
You that I love, with love so dear.
This may not long of us be said;
Soon must we join the gathered dead;
And by the hearth we now sit round, me other circle will be found Which yields a life of peace below; Bo, in the world to follow this, May each repeat in words of bliss,

AN ESPECIAL MARK OF THANKSGIV-ING EVE -The course of the Receiver of Taxes, Wm. that we would have been torn asunder as we have P. Hamm, Esq , has been such toward his associates in office as to cement strong friendship among all. That presentation, by them, to Mrs. Hamm, of a pair of solid silver pitchers and salver, in workmanship more beautilieved to be erroneous. If we fail to sustain ourselves in ful than any other city than Philadelphia is capable of producing. The artificers of the costly token were Meisrs. William Wilson & Son, S. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. A thousand dollars' worth of bullion magic, were transmuted into this splendid present. The pitchers are twenty-two inches high. They are of classical design, incrusted with the beautifully delicate tracery for which the makers have attained celebrity all over the Union. The notice received by the manufacturers was so brief, that they deserve credit for their promptness. We have good authority for saying that a similar service, made in New York, for presentation to the Emperor of Japan, was no comparison to this elaborately exquisite work of Messrs. Wilson & Son, of Philadelphia. Each piece is inscribed, "Presented to Mrs. Wm. . Hamm, as a token of regard to Wm P. Hamm, Esq by his associates in office, Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1862." At the hospitable mansion of Mr. Hamm, last night, the presentation was made. His amiable lady is nou the possessor of a suite of plate not to be excelled in

the palaces of royalty. A SPLENDID AFFAIR -The Vigilant Fire Company housed, yesterday afternoon, a handsome ambulence for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers to the hospitals on their arrival in this city. The body of the vehicle is black, highly ornamented the running-gear being white, striped with gold. On the front and back are the emblem, number, and date of institution of the company, while on each side is a superb medallion portrait of Washington's head, supported by a Fire Zonave holding two American flags. Some new improvements have been adopted in the construction of the above, it having glass doors at each end, and with ladies, and the utmost interest was taken in the ex- also folding steps. It is well lighted by a lamp in the centre, while on the outside are placed two neat lanterns. The turnout attracted considerable attention on its way home, the hardsome black horses belonging to the company being tricked out in holiday attire. This vehicle is deemed the handsemest and most complete of its kind in

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. W Voluntary correspondence selicited from all parts the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

WE GIVE our columns this morning to the Doctors of Divinity. Thanksgiving Day belongs to the religious profession, and it is proper that we should hear what its teachers have to say. These reverend gentlemen have a yast influence in moulding public opinion. Their ministrations appeal to the hearts of thousands. The exponents of God's holy word, their influence is a source of consolation to the sad, and comfort to the weary and faint-hearted. In despotic countries we too often find the clergy an echo of absolute power, the slave of an arbitrary lawlessness; but in free America, the minister of God speaks from the hearts of all who follow his holy calling. It is a noble thing to see so much union and harmony among these mighty leaders of public opinion. Loyalty to the country is loyalty to God, and we welcome these holy ministers of his will as powerful adjuncts to our mighty cause. It is proper that the pulpit should occasionally speak, even through the press, and we give the pulpit of Philadelphia an undivided audience in our columns this morning.

THE WAR.

ADVICES from the Southwest assure us that in short time we shall have undisputed possession of all the States bordering upon the Mississippi river, with that great channel of commerce and transportation open for our free use, from Cairo to New Orleans. There is but one movement to be made to secure this great end, and we need scarcely say that this will be a simultaneous one throughout the Southwest. The Army ef the Cumberland will move to Knoxville, follow the rebels up, driving them, naked and starving, through the mountain gorges of Tennessee. The Army of the Tennessee will soon make Pemberton wish that poor Price and Van Dorn could bear the disgrace of a disaster which awaits him. Generals Curtis, Blunt, and Schofield will certainly destroy the few thousand disorganized rebel troops in Arkansas under Holmes and Hindman, and with them and his gunboats Gen. McClernand will finish the work. After this, a score may have to be settled with Generals Breckinridge and Jeff. Thompson, but it is probable that General Butler can attend to the urgent necessities of these gentlemen. The campaign in the Southwest, this season, will eclipse that of last winter, in the brilliancy and frequency of successes, and the importance of results. The backbone of the rebellion will be broken in the Southwest and its head will be smashed at Richmond before the new Congress meets. We are moving on to certain victory and sure results everywhere, and now, more than over, we begin to hope that an honorable peace will be conquered before the European Powers have time to arrange the diplo-

macy of mediation or recognition. THE NEWS. that "a dashing steam-yacht" was preparing for sea at a British port, and intimated that she "would scon be heard from in America." She was described as "a splendid little craft, swift as a deer, and trim as a hunter." There is now at the Brooklyn navy yard a vessel which is supposed to be the one alluded to. She is called the Ouchita, and was captured in trying to run the blockade. She is a beautiful model of naval architecture, and will make a serviceable companion for the diminutive man-of-war America, another swift little craft, which has been seen in England—at Cowes. GEN. HEIMAN, of Nashville, in command on the Tennessee river at Fort Henry, died at Jackson, Miss., on Sunday. He was a Prussian by birth,

and a skilful officer. Major Gen. McCook has lately reorganized his staff, a complete list of which is as follows: Major J. A Campbell, A. A. G.; Col. James Barnett Chief of Armiery; Lieut. Col. E. B. Langdon Assistant Inspector General; Capt. Horace N. Fisher, Engineer Officer; Capt. J. T. Boyd, A. Q. M.; Capt. J. D. Williams, A C. S.; Surgeon G. B. Beebe, Medical Director; Capt. G. P. Thruston, Ordnance Officer: Capt. Orris Blake, Provost Marshal; Capt. W. T. Hobbizell, Capt. L. M. Hozea, Capt. Beverly J. Williams, and Major Caleb Bates,

Aids-de-Camp. GENERAL ROSECRANS has issued an order reuesting the attendance at Mass, on every Wednesday, of all Roman Catholics connected with his staff, escort, and attendants. The Catholic bishop of Huntsville, Alabama, is among the guests of General Rosecrans, and proposes remaining with him until he reaches Huntsville. With General Rosecrans, Colonel Moody, of the 74th, and Colonel Stanley, of the 18th, the religious element of Ohio is well re-

IT will be remembered that Major General Mc-Cook lost all his private baggage, clothing, &c., at the battle of Chaplin Hills. It was captured by General Hardee, who has written to McCook, informing him that it will be returned to him in a few days.

THE CAPITOL is now ready for the commencement of the last session of the present Congress. THE Taunton (Mass ) Republican says that Col. Pierce, of the 29th Regiment, is expected soon in Massachusetts, at the head of a recruiting party, while the regiment is "in winter quarters." BRIGADIER GENERAL HERRON, of Iowa, will

command in the Southwest until Schofield recovers. MR. DAVID KINNEAR, the senior proprietor of the Montreal Herald, is dead. THE following-named officers compose the staff of Maj. Gen. McClernand: Maj Warren Stuart, chief of cavalry; Maj. Walter B. Scates, assistant adjutant general; Col. Thos. S. Mather, chief of artillery; Maj. S. Ramsey, aid de-camp; Maj. Hezekiah Williams, medical director; Maj. H. C. Freeman, engineer; Capt. W. Rives, aid-de-camp; Capt. F. Anneke, chief of ordnance; Lieut. S.

Jones, ordnance officer; Lieut. H. P. Christie, aidde camp. Hon. RICHARD S. FIELDS, lately appointed United States Senator from New Jersey, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Thomson, was formerly Attorney General of the State. Bis term of office will expire on the 4th or March next, and sooner if the Legislature see fit to elect. CAPT. CHURCH Howe. Provost Marshal of Harper's Ferry, has been relieved from that duty, and ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, who takes the field in a few days. THE Maine State authorities have decided that

Portland has sent the full quotas required of her under the calls of July and August last, and the order for a draft has been withdrawn. THE New York and New Haven Railroad Company have raised the wages of their conductors fifteen dollars per month, so that they now receive \$900 per year. It is announced that four of the seven Territories will make application for admission into the Union as States at the next session of Congress. Which

Territories are referred to is not stated; probably Utah, Dakotah, Nevada, and Arizona. THE trial of General McKinstry, at St. Louis, will be finished in about two weeks. The impression is that it will result in a verdict of acquittal. Its cost to the Government will be somewhere in the vicinity of a hundred thousand dollars. THE publishers of the Boston newspapers have been compelled, in consequence of the very great increase in the price of white paper, to advance the price of their respective sheets to news agents and dealers, and, consequently, to the public. This

ncrease includes the Herald, Journal, Traveller, and Transcript. The Post, Advertiser, and Courser will, we are informed, continue to sell at three cents per copy, as heretofore, but will reduce MILITARY and naval matters are very active at Cairo. Gunbeats are leaving rapidly, and transports loaded with troops pass down daily. Stirring news is expected from the Lower Mississippi in the course of a few days A FEDERAL force is pushing towards Knoxville,

Tenn., to obtain control, if possible, of the railroad at that point. Accountability.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen, in his recent letter to Mr. Secretary CHASE, was the author of an axiom when he said "accountability should be the watchword-accountability, stern, unrelenting!" If we have erred in anything since we entered into this war, it has been in our forbearance to those who failed in responsible positions. This failure has been natural. We were all new men, in a new work, when we began to fight; and when that fight assumed the proportions we now see, we found ourselves engaged in a task which nothing in history can parallel. It was something stupendous, vast, immeasurable. It encompassed empires and continents, rivers that run from one zone to another, mountains whose summits the foot of man has never reached, deserts, and fertile valleys, and inland seas. The beat of the drum has been heard from ocean to ocean, and the civilized nations surround the arena as eager and interested spectators. How could we, peaceful men that

we were, tillers of the soil, merchants, and

artificers, with no idea of war beyond a skirmish at Bunker Hill and a conflict at Buena Vista, instantly measure the task before us, and adapt ourselves at once to the overwhelming labor? General Scott himself, with the experience of generations forming his judgment, and animated by a sincere desire to save the Union, failed when he attempted to predict the cost of our great undertaking. It will take 300,000 men, said General Scott. General HALLECK's muster-rolls contain near-

If we have failed in exacting a stern and

ly a million.

serve the State, it is because we would not be harsh before we were competent to judge. We are no longer so. We know when to censure and when to applaud; and we shall visit censure and applause where they justly belong. The soldier who deserves well of his country; who has fought with bravery and discretion, will receive a soldier's reward. But hesitating, timid, unreliable men-generals who cannot lead and subalterns who cannot follow-sol diers without the conscience of this cause. who merely obey because disobedience is death—who do not feel that in this holy war the country demands enthusiastic and ceaseless devotion-should be held to an accountability as stern as that visited upon the traitor and the coward. When a soldier says, "I fight merely because I am commanded to fight—because I have taken an oath to obey the articles of war, and because I could not hesitate without dishonor!" he is guilty of moral treason, more effective and vicious than the treason of Jefferson Davis. He is a pretender, a false friend, an eye-servant, whose heart is away in the camp of the enemy, and who is a dishonorable soldier, because he cannot be an honorable traitor. All these things must end. We must be

rigid and stern, as well as magnanimous and generous. We must inspire every one with the true spirit, so that men can no longer sneer at us as mercenaries, and say with scornful truth that in a war for honor we fight like mercenaries, and in a war for liberty we fight like slaves.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1862. There is not an intelligent gentleman who calmly surveys the many fields of this great war, and tries to solve the many problems which must be solved before that war is honorably concluded, who does not frequently say to himself, that the men who administer the Federal Government are entitled to the amplest indulgence, and the most energetic support. The embarrassments suggested to his own mind by these reflections make him tolerant as to those who must know more about the great controversy than himself. I take it for granted that these men are honestly disposed to prosecute the war vigorously, and to bring it to a speedy conclusion; it is impossible that patriotic citizens, clothed with such vast responsibilities, should have any other object in view. To proceed on the adverse theory is to believe that so great a cause, instead of elevating good men into patriots, degrades them into traitors. It is among the possibilities, that however this conflict may end, those who have been prominent on the right side may be forgotten, even in the event of triumph, by their countrymen. When, therefore, I see what I see daily, the toil, the tribulation, the incessant occupation of Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers, and think how I am myself disturbed in my own little sphere, and how frequently disposed to say that they ought to do things which they have not done, and should have left undone things which they have done, I am selfishly rejoiced that these burdens are borne by others, and that I have few of them to carry myself. I called to see the Secretary of War a few days ago, at a fixed hour. He was receiving and listening to a host of citizens who were presenting their respective petitions. One, evidently a man of position and wealth at home, had come to ask for a furlough for his gallant son; another had an extraordinary invention to offer; another desired a pass to visit his dying son, near Fortress Monroe; another, a newspaper man, of was, was auxious to receive the latest information; another, a politician of note, was solicitous to speak on public questions. This scene ran through nearly two long hours. No matter how readily such business may be despatched, and no matter what the good nature of the Secretary, what sort of temper do

discuss the great questions, and to attend to the greater issues involved in this war? What kind of appetite do you think he would have for his dinner? What sort of disposition for sleep? What is true of one Secretary is true of every other Secretary, and what is true of them is ten times true of the President. It is easy for men to say all these details and intermediate matters should be referred to subordinates, but when the subordinates themselves are overtaxed and overworked, and when Congress refuses to add materially to the clerical force in any one of the Departments, the responsibilities and labors of Cabinet ministers may be measurably conceived. It was a habit of former Democratic Presidents to say that no President could faithfully administer his high office unless he was rescued from the constant appeals of the people; and I recollect when Cabinet ministers hid themselves from the politicians and visitors in order to discharge their ordinary duties. If you will look over the Blue Book you will be startled to see how few persons have been added to the official list since the Administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Fillmore Pierce, and Buchanan. And yet, from the time of Van Buren to the time of Lincoln, at least two Presidents have died in the harness, and one, Colonel Polk, worn out by Presidential duties, died shortly after the expiration of his term. Anybedy can draw the contrast. We have a war upon our hands, such as amazes all mankind, and it increases and intensifies the labors, troubles, and responsibilities of the Government. I ask you whether the loyal citizens of the United States, not to speak of those who do not claim to be loyal, should not bear these facts in mind when, in their cosy homes, they criticise and carp at their political representatives and friends? OCCASIONAL.

you suppose any man would carry into a sud-

den Cabinet council after such a trial as this,

and how prepared would he be to sit down to

General McClellan at the Public Schools Mejor General McClellan and lady visited Public School No. 45 in New York, on Tuesiay, and were recelved with much enthusiasm by the pupils. Upon the appearance of the General the boys gave nine cheers, when he spoke to them as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN The General said: My young friends, you will hardly expect much of a speech from me at this time. But I thank you for this reception, and the opportunity of visiting y.u. It does my heart more real good to see your cheerful faces, than all the crowds of grown-up people which surround me. And while the older ones are away on the battle field, to preserve our land, do you so behave and learn, that you may take their places. have and learn, that you may take their places. Let not the present generation excel yours in intelligence and wisdom, but above all, excel them in truth and honor. At the conclusion of the General's speech, he was honored with a round of applause. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung by a veteran of 1812, and th chorus by the school, when the General retired. GENERAL M'CLELLAN AMONG THE YOUNG LADIES General McClellan next visited the Female Department where, also, every available space of room was occupied appropriate speech, when the school sang "The Bear

GENERAL M'CLELLAN' RESPONSE. Young Ladies: I am very glad to have met you in this way, and to see so many of the faces of the young ladies of New York. As I told your companions up stairs, it was for them to take the place of those who are stairs, it was for them to take the place of those who are battling for our common country, so it is yours to take the place of your mothers, and thus preserve the purity of this great city. That you will do it I am cortain, from your faces I am delighted to have seen you. The General had no sooner taken his seat than a pretty little girl advanced and gresented him with a beautiful wreath of flowers. The General shook the ittle Miss by the hand very cordially.

Thankegiving Day. BOSTON, Nov. 27.—"Thanksgiving" was observed to-day in the old fashioned New England style. The absent ones were remembered, both in the church service and at family gatherings. Business was entirely sus-

New York, Nov. 27.—There was a general suspension of business here to-day, and the churches were well Gen. Banks paid a visit of inspection to day to certain transports. The indications of the departure of his expedition multiply. The hospitals in this vicinity were supplied with a Thanksgiving dinner, by the liberality of the citizens. At the rooms of the Soldier's Relief Associatios, on Broadway, some 200 sick soldiers were bountifully regaled with all the substantials and delicacies of the

Sperches, appropriate to the occasion, were made by Col. Howe, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mason Jones, and others. A band of music was also provided, by the subscription of prominent merchants. Thanksgiving in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 —Thanksgiving was generally observed by the soldiers in the hospitals, who were liberally supplied with luxuries. The contrabands at the came were feasted by their colored friends, of whom a large number were in attend-

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1862. Thanksgiving Day Was very generally observed here, and the greatest exuberance of spirits was manifested by the people. Pennsylvenia avenue was througed with promenaders during the entire day. The Morning Chronicle is th only paper that will be published here to-morrow. I will contain full details of the observance of the day in all the public places of meeting in the city. The festival t the contraband camp was a unique affair. Senator POMEROY and Congressmen HUTORINS, of Ohio, made speeches. The poor contrabands seemed almost crazy unrelenting accountability from those who with delight to have the white men notice them so much as to make an address before them.

Return of the President. His Excellency returned from the Army of the Potomac this afternoon in company with Mr. Secretary STANTON. They seemed very much pleased with what they had seen. BURNSIDE and his army will strike a staggering blow to the rebellion shortly. The rebels show but little disposition to fight except upon having the estest advantage Members of Congress in Town.

SENATORS -Trumbull, Illinois; Arnold, Rhode Isand ; Grimes, Iowa ; Johnson, Maryland ; Latham, California; Nesmith, Oregon; Pomeroy, Kansas; Rice. Minnesota; Wilkinson, Minnesota; Wright, Indiana; King, New York. REPRESENTATIVES .- Aldrich. Minnesota; Gurley, Obio : Haight, New York: Hutchins, Ohio : Bennett,

Colorado ; Segar, Virginia ; Crittenden, Kentucky ; Dunap, Kentucky; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Shiel, Oregon; Whaley, Virginia; Casey, Kentucky; Wallace, Wash ington Territory : Porter, Indiana : Dunn, Indiana. The Taxation of Clothing Manufacturers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having heard the arguments of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation, under the excise law, of persons engaged in the anufacture of clothing, has prepared an elaborate statement, deciding that clothing is a manufacture subject to taxation at the rate of 3 per centum ad valorem. he value to be returned by the manufacturers, as estinated by assessors, in the manner pointed out by the Winter Quarters.

Our brave volunteers, stationed along the line of rail-road between Washington and Baltimore, are taking advantage of the pleasant weather to fortify their tents gainst the rigors of the Storm King, and it is interesting wall as amusing to notice the various inventions and contrivances which are resorted to by these gallant, ingenious, and persevering men. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Bebert H. Spottswood, Company A, Seventh Pennsyl-

ania, Trinity Hospital. James Gallagher, Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvaia. Trinity Hospital. Martin Fink, Company I, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Cliffburne Hospital. Appointed. GEORGE E. GLENN, of Urbana, Ohlo, has been ap

pointed assistant paymaster in the volunteer force. General Wool. I regret to learn that General Wool is now confined this room at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, very sick. General Hospital at Falmouth. No more wounded or sick soldiers are to be sent here from the Army of the Potomac. A general hospital i

to be established at or near Fredericksburg immediately Case of General Porter. The investigation in the case of Major General Fir. JOHN PORTER adjourned over to-day in consequence of the absence of important witnesses, among them Gen-BUYUS KING and Senator KING, of New York. Provost Marshals for Pennsylvania. The following is a list of provost marshals recom-

nended by Governor Cuntin, of Pennsylvania, for ap ointment by the Secretary of War: Adams county-SAMUEL S. MCOREARY, Gettysburg. Bedford county-JOHN MAJOR Bedford. Berks county-HENRY S. BUPP, Besding. Risir county-DAVID MCCARHAN, Hollidaysburg, Bradford county-Y. H. PHINNEY, Tonawanda. Bucks county-MARLAN YEARLEY, Doylestown. Cambria county-ABRAHAM KOPELIN, Johnstown. Chester county-JAMES BULL, West Chester. Columbia county—SAMUEL L. BETTLE, Light Sheet. Crawford county-D A. Finney, Meadville. Clearfield county-JOHN MCGAUGHRY, Clearfield Cumberland county-Y. Brown Parker, Carlisle. Delaware county-A. F. Bullard, Media.

Elk county-A. H. HEAD, Ridgway. Fayette county-WILLIAM WALKER, Connelleville. Franklin county-George Eyster, Chambersburg. Fulton county-S. E. DUFFIELD, McConnellsburg. Green county-RUFUS K. CAMPBELL, Waynesburg. Indiana county-OHARLES SLAYSMAN, Indiana. Juniata county—E. Benner, Thompsontown. Lancaster county-James L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster. Lawrence county—George E. Morgan, Newcastle. Lebanon county-John Ulrick. Lebanon. Lycoming county-George Y. Young an Williams

Mercer county-Flauing Smith, Mercer. Monroe county-Samuel S. Deener. Strougsburg. Montgomery county-DR. W. WETHERILL, Norris Montour county-M. C. GRIER. Danville.

Pike county-JACOB KLINEHAUS, Milford. Schuvikill county-Q. Tower, Pottsville. Snyder county-Samuel Allenan, Middleburg. Somerset county - WILLIAM H. KOOKS, Somerset.

Philadelphia county-Benjamin Gerhard and Wa

Washington county-WILLIAM MODONALD, Can Wayne county-Samuel Allen, Honesdale. Westmoreland county-Crrus W. MARRLE, West-TORK COUNTY-EDWARD U. LAUMAN, YORK.

Post Office Affairs. Alexander Hammill has been appointed an additional oute agent between New York and Washington at pay of \$800 per annum. Edmund Hodge has been appointed oute agent between Louisville, Ky, and Nashville, Tenn., in place of William A. Bonald, resigned; salary \$500 per annum. A new post office is established at Buffalo Shoal, Wayne county, Virginia, and Hiram Luther appointed postmaster. The post office at Wellen, Barbour county, Virginia, is

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. froops Anxious to Advance—General Hook-er's Wound—Gen. Griffin's Corps—Burn-side at Acquia—Expected Arrival of Mrs. Burnside—Whereabouts of Jackson and Stu-

art-Position of the Rebels, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 27. The soldiers of this corps are most anxious that the advance across the river should commence, and wonder why the shelling of Fredericksburg does not commence. Those appreciating the nature of the position and that of the enemy, and the difficulties to be overcome on our side, are satisfied with the wisdom of the delay in the In the commissary and quartermaster's departments there is unwonted liveliness Gen. Hooker is almost entirely recovered from his lame ness. He walks without a cane, and can ride with ease

and safety. Brig. Gen. Griffin is now in command of the First di-vision of the Fifth army corps. He is a most indefatigable and hard-working and fighting officer, and i deservedly popular with the men serving under him, who would be pleased to have him retained permanently in his present command.

GENERAL BURNSIDE AT ACQUIA. MOUTH OF ACQUIA CREEK, Nov. 27. General Burnside paid us a visit to-day. He looks vell, but is evidently engrossed in the manifold duties of his ardnous position. The weather has been cloudy to-day, but the evening has cleared up, and we have a prospect of a more favor. able ain capteric condition for military operations. Mrs. Burnside is expected here to-day.

JACKSON AND STUART. FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA., Nov. 26, 1862 - General Sigel has received information this evening, through his sconts, that Stonewall Jackson is at Upperville, near Paris, and General Stuart at Salem, just beyond Thoroughfare Gap, and that they have strong pickets thrown out in every direction. There is a company of Hampton's cavalry at Warrenton, and another at Waterloo bridge, on the Bappahannock. White's cay-

alry, or a portion of it, is at Aldie. POSITION OF THE REBELS. FAIRPAX STATION, Nov. 28, 1862 -T hear from efugee, who came here by the way of Warrenton Junction, that the rebels are lurking in "the pines," northwest of the Junction, in considerable numbers, and that they probably design to gobble up our picket guards in that vicinity, and may have other mischievous ends in view. They are concealed in precisely the same dense growth of pines used by them as a cover prior to their escent upon Pope's baggage train.

Mr. Gorge Jackson, the well-known hotel keeper Dranesville, is dead, having died very suddenly. All Quiet at Fredericksburg---Visit of the President to Gen. Burnside. FALMOUTH, Va., Thursday, Nov. 27. - Fredericksburg is not occupied by the enemy in force. There is merely picket guard en duty in the town. Business i uspended. The only flag visible shows the British colors, and is floating from a private residence The soldiers of both armies are scattered along the

both railroad and turnpike bridges across that stream.

of Salem The column sent by Col Lee in that directio

purchasing cotion, is undoubtedly a prisoner in their

The Passaic and Dacotah.

NEW YORK: Nov. 27 .- The iron clad steamer Passa

Airival of the Steamer Jura.

The Steamer Africa.

sailed to day in company with the Dacotah.

just escaped him.

seession .- Chicago Tribune.

river, and, although they are sometimes within halling distance, no firing by either party has taken place since the first day our soldiers appeared in front of Frede. ricksburg. WASHINGTON. NOV 27 .- The President yesterday went by special steamboat conveyante to Acquia Oreek. where he was met by General Burnside. He returned Government in repressing the late rash enterprise, but states that the Fiench Cabinet does not admit that, as a recompense for the energy and moderation of the Cabinet of Turin, France should be obliged to evacuate Rome. At no period, concludes the Minister, has the French Cabinet given to Piedmont and Italy the hope that it this morning by the same means. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Latest from the Advance of Gen. Grant's Army—Price across the Tallahatchie—A Battle Imminent, &c. would sacrifice to them Rome and tao Papacy. TPALY. HAMILTON'S HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 24 -The Federal army is not at Hudsonville, as indicated by telegram from Cairo. A Union scout just returned from Holly Springs, reports that Gen. Price has located his headparters at Lumpkin's Mills, four miles this side of the Taliahatchie. He also reports that Price has destroyed

his would seem to indicate that he intends to fight at that locality. During the recent reconnoissance toward throne. BUSSIA. Ripley, Price moved his dayslry force within two miles Bobert Wiles, of Indiana, who was in that vicinity the deed had not been discovered. GREECE. bends. Mr. Wiles had a large amount of money in his

It is stated that the principal members of the mon-archical party in Greece are all agreed to offer the crown; to the Archduke Maximillian, brother of the Emperor of The Greek National Assembly will mee; on the 22d of WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

PORTBAND, Nov. 27.—The steamer Jara arrived at his port to-day. She brought no news. HALIFAX, Nov 27—The steamer Africa sailed at 10 Colock last night, and is due at Boston early to morrow (Friday) morning. Dahomey was thortly expected.

EUROPE.

News by the Steamer City of Washington— More of the Pirate "Alabama;" She Chases the Ship "Granite State"—An Anglo-Rebel Steamer held back by order of the English Steamer held back by order of the English Government-Majority of the Prince of Wales-London "Times" on Mediation-News from Italy, Belgium, Groece, Russia, NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- The steamer City of Washing-

Lord Bussell's reply to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, relative to the pirate Alabama's doings, says that the matter is under consideration by the Government. The Alabama was seen by the ship Granite State, October 28, and gave chase for a short time, but squalls and darkness of the night caused her to desist. The London Times shows that the destruction of the British steamer Blanche was a most flagrant outrage and doubts not that Earl Russell has taken the proper steps to obtain satisfaction.

It is reported that the British steamer Antona has been stopped, by the Government, from loading arms, &c., for the rebels, at Cork.

ton has arrived. Her advices have been mainly antici-

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved memorialize the Government in favor of the abolition of commercial blockades. Lord Stanly has been speaking in opposition to Mr. Cobden's views. The Lord Mayor's banquet passed off without any political significance. Lord Palmerston merely deplored the American war, and pointed to India for cotton relief. Lord Brougham deeply ismented the strife, and put in a plea for peace, calling on the Americans to listen to advice, and pointed out the future dangers of armed mobs. Mr. Adams, the American minister, was not present. The majority of the Prince of Wales was quietly celebrated. The new field marshals created on the occasion are Sir Blaken and Lords Gough and Clyde. The Paris Patric calls for satisfaction, from the English Government, for the illegal boarding of a French

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

The London Times, speaking of the proposal for mediation, in an article written previous to the publication of the official correspondence, says: The project of intervention is not nearly so far advanced as the French press would have the world to bevanced as the French press would have the world to believe, and that the state of the case is, that France is ardent in the matter, Bussis unwilling, but not absolutely everse, and England sanguine, but anxious for a real opportunity. But has an opportunity arrived? An armistice would undoubtedly be very convenient to the South, to England, and to France. The South relieved from the blockade, England would be able to set her wits to work. But what would the North get by it? It would be a reet to allow her to tie up her right arm. Again, if we go into this matter as European league and draw upon ora nto this matter as a European league and draw upon our selves insult, we shall be compelled to vindicate our honor We cannot back out under such circumstances, and we cannot tell how far events may carry us. The general conclusions of the *Times*, are as follows: 44 At present we are quite free, and we have done no harm; to morrow we may be closely bound, and may do no good. Of course, no one can tell what private in-formation our Government may have received, but we cannot see any public ground for great expectations of immediate results. If the North are ready to give up their blockade they would undoubtedly rather give it up to France and Russia, in conjunction with us, than to us alone; but if they are to be forced to give up, we hope we shall not be one of the party which is to compel them. Mr Slidell is said to be very assiduous in his attend ance upon M. Drouyn de l'Huys.

It would appear, from the Journal of St. Petersburg, that the opinion of Russia is by no means in favor of any decided intervention. That journal says that foreign Powers have no right to interfere in America, and that

they cannot interfere except by offering such advice as Russia has offered throughout the conte THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE The following is the correspondence which had taken clace between the Livergool Chamber of Commerce and he Foreign Office, in regard to the doings of the robel teamer Alabame.

steamer Alabama: To the Right Hon. Earl Russell do: To the Right Hon. Earl Russell de:

My Lord: I have been requested by the Council of
this Chamber to inform you that they have had brought
before them the facts of the destruction at sea in one
case, and of seizure and release under ransom bond in
another case, of British property on board United States
yessels (the Manchester and the Tonawanda) by an
armed cruiser saling under the Confederate flag, the particulars of which have been already laid before your
laddship. As the question is one of serious importance lordship. As the question is one of serious importance to the commerce of this country, the Council wish me most respectfully to solicit the favor of your lordship, acquainting them, for the information of the mercantile community, what, in the opinion of her Mejesty's Government, is the position of the owners of such property in those and other similar cases. Submitting this question, with every respect, to your lordship, I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient, humble servant,

THOM AS CHILTON, President.

Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, Nov. 8, 1862. To Thomas Chilton, Esq., Chamber of Commerce, Li-Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge eccipt of your letter of the 6th inst., ca tion to the recent proceedings of the armed vessel Alabams with regard to British property on board the United States vessels Manchester and Tonawands, and requesting the opinion of her Majesty's Government with regard to the position of the owners of such property in

those and other similar cases which may arise; and I am to request that you will inform the Council of the Chamber of Commerce that the matter is under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, E. HAMMOND. FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 8th, 1862. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce had received information that the British steamer Antona, taking ammunition on board at Cork, had been stopped by order of the British Government, on the ground that the supplies of powder, &c, were intended for the Southern Confederacy. The same journal has reason to believe that despatches had been received, reministrating with the British Government for allowing, on previous occasions, privateers, and vessels laden with ammunition, &c, to be built and fitted out in British ports.

A letter is published, from William Cornell Jewett, of Colorado Territory, to the Emperor Appleon, calling on the Emperor to naugurate a movement in favor of European arbitration The Liverpool Journal of Commerce had received in The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Rose) took place with the naual formalities on the 10th inst.—the 9th being Sunday. The customary banquet at Guildhall was a magnificent affair, but

Palmerston confined himself to mere common place remarks. Alluding to the distress in the manufacturing districts, he said: "It may be hoped that the cause of that distress may not he long continued; although it must be owned that there is not at present any immediate must be owned that there is not at present any immediate prospect that more humane feelings and kindlier sentiments are likely to prevail between the contending parties on the American continent. But we may trust that India will furnish us, to a certain degree, with that raw material which is essential to the incustry of our manufacturing population. [Oheers] And if these products, which India may transmit to us, shall be sedulously used in this country, and we be not tempted by the wants of other countries to send that cotton away as fast as it arrives. I trust that that part of our ewn empire may find the means of supplying, in some measure, the nearrives. I trust that that part of our ewn empire may find the means of supplying, in some measure, the necessities which the civil war in America has created."

Lord Brougham spoke as follows regarding America: "That cruel and unnatural civil war which is sillicting us so many miles off, is one of the most ismentable events of our day. I do not pretend to know more than my noble friend at the head of the Government, who has admitted that he cannot predict any speedy termination of this cenflict. England and France have looked with perfect feelings of kindness and friendship towards both of the contending parties, for which reason, perhaps, they are not much liked by either. [Laughter.] But if there be little chance of any effectual advice being given, or of any intervention of any other description being come or of any intervention of anyother description being come to by the Powers of Europs, at least let them listen to their own advocates in this country—we who supported them balf a century sgo, when no one else said a word in their favor—we who were charged with being almost seditious, if not treasonable, advocates of America as against our own country in the disputes then existing; let them listen to our advice, that thy would as let them listen to our advice, that they would as speedily as possible put an end to this cynel and unnatural war. And I will tell them, that besides the ordinary evils of war, besides the waste of blood and treasure, the suffering of every kind, the anxieties and miseries involved upon the whole country, and which they ought, by all means speedily to terminate, there is another risk which they run, and which they run more and more every month that his contest is continuing. I mean the increased number of armed men habitnated to bloodshed, rapine, and every sort of violence; and in whom these habits are becoming their second and savage nature. Then we shall see the whole of cond and savage nature. Then we shall see the whole o America consist of armed men brought up in war and in

America consist of armed men brought up in war and in the habits which war engenders. There is nothing worse than the tyranny of an armed mob. [Oheers] Theirs would be the worst kind of yoke under which men could live, and the worst foe to tivil liberty. For Heaven's sake, for their own sake, for humanity's sake, I trust they will escape a fate at once deplorable and so degrading. [Oheers.]?

The diplomatic corps was not very strongly represented Mr. Adapts the American winite was the same tent of the same tent sented. Mr. Adams, the American minister, was not The majority of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in a quiet manner, on the 10th instant, throughout Fng-A "Gazette extraordinary" announces that the A "Greette extraordinary" announces that the Prince is appointed a General, and that Generals Sir E. Blakeney, Viscount Gough, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Clyde are created Field Marshals. A large number of naval and military officers are made Knights of the Grand Cress, Knights Commanders, &c.

The Western News states that the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall had been making up the financial accounts of the Duchy previous to the Prince taking personal possession as Duke of Cornwall, and that the revenue derived from the Duchy apports to about 5500 000 nue derived from the Duchy amounts to about £500,000 sterling.

In the Court of Queen's Bench a rule absolute had been granted egainst George Francis Train for the payment of the costs of his trial and removal of his street railway in London, and a rule nist was granted against his bail to show cause why the recognizance should not

The Counters of Eigin would shortly leave England to oin her husband in India The rumors, therefore, that he intended to retire from the Governor Generalship are to be unfounded Mr Jonas Webb, the great breeder of sheep, is dead. A letter-writer in the Times contends that the worst period of trial in the cotton crisis is clearly passed. FRANCE. The Paris Patric alludes to an alleged illegal boarding

of a French merchant, vessel off the coast of Africa by the British war steamer Dart, and says the English Goveryment must give satisfact The Paris papers assert that the American Government has ordered the authorities at New Orleans to fallitate the exportation of cotton.

The Moniteur publishes statistics showing an immen acrease, both ways, in the trade between France and There is every appearance that the French intend occupying Mexico for some time to come. Locomotives, carriages, and trucks had been ordered for a railread between Yera Oruz and Orizaba, and were expected to be ready in the course of January.

The Parls Bourse, on the 11th, was dull, and Rentesfell % per cent., closing at 70f. 50c. fell % per cent., closing at 70f. 50c.

La France publishes an analysis of the circular addressed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys to the Italian Cabinet.

M. de l'Huys explains that the French Cabinet has confined itself to declining the discussion of General Durando's circular, and distinctly states that this circular, being in opposition to the coinstant tradition of French policy in Italy, counct serve as a basis for negotiation.

The circular of the French Minister examines the different places of the Italian unsettion, and states that the ferent phases of the Italian question, and states that the Imperial Government has constantly expressed the firm resolute n of preserving Rome against all aggression, and preserving the independence and sovereignty of the Cope.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys testifies to the logaity of the Italian

It is a ated that the journey of the King to Naples will not take place until December, and that it will be preceded by the cessation of the state of slege Garibaldi has been conveyed to Pisa, at the recommendation of his physicians, and the latest builtin of his health was satisfactory. BELGIUM. The Belgian Chambers were opened on the 11th, with-

ut State ceremony and without any speech from the The Oblef of the Secret Po ice at Warsaw, M Telkner, rad heen found stables to death on a landing, in his own-bours. His ears had been cut iff. The perpetrator of

The October mails from the various places on the west coast of Africa has reached Liverpool. Trade was generally reported dell all alon the coast, but at Fernando Po and Bathurst it was improving.

The Sparish schoouer Catalina was captured as she was entering the Whydah for sizvic.

At Abeckua most of the factories had been washed down and preperty to a considerable amount destroyed by heavy using. An attack on the place by the king of Dahomey was thortly expected.

INDIA. A Bombay despatch of October 26th states that little was doing in either cotton or goods—holidays interfering with business. Freights were 2s 6d. higher, and Exhange little firmer, closing at 2s. 1d. CALCUTTA, October 26.—Shirting a OALCUTTA, October 26.—Shirting and mule twist firm, Excharge, 2s. &d. Freights to London for seeds, 90s. inseed quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 11th were fiat, and consols slightly declined, closing the discount market was rather flat, and specie was The discount market was rather flat, and specie was in great demand.

The smount of specie to be taken to Bombay by the steamer of 12th November, amounted to the enormous sum of £1 059,395, mainly in silver, being the largest amount over despatched to one port. This heavy shipment caused some anxiety, as indicating an increased rage for sending orders to Bombay for cotton.

Livenprool. Nevember 12, A. M.—Ootton.—The market was closed on Monday, in honor of the P. ince of Wales' birthday. On Tuesday a very dull tone prevaled, and, although nominally unchanged in price, quotations were quite irregular. The sales only amounted to 1.000 bales, one helf for speculation and export.

Trade at Manchester continues very dull, but the tone of the market yesterday was perhaps rather firmer than

the market yesterday was perhaps rather firmer tha

on Friday last.

BREADSTUFFS — Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co; Gordon, Bruce, & Co; and Bigtand, Athya, & Co, report Flour slow and easier to buy, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady. Bed Western 9829 98:10d; Southern 93:10d; 6013; white Western 108:6126; Southern 13:10d; 6126 or cental. Corn quiet, but firm; mixed 298:30d; 293:6d; W 480:7hs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet at 380:39s. Bacon flat. and tending downward. Tallow slow of rale at 440:46s; W cwt.

PROVIDE —Ashes quiet; pots and pearls, 32:6d No-PRODUCE—Asbes quiet; pots and pearls, 32s 6d Nothing of moment doing in Sugar or Coffee. Bice is rather more abundant Linseed Oil, 41s. Petrolonm sells at £20 for crude Pennsylvania. Bosin and Spirits of Turber in Additional Control of the Pennsylvania. entine duli and nominally unchanged. LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat dull and 1@2s 伊 quar r lower. Flour without material change. Sugar quiet ut steady. Coffee partially dearer. Tea unchanged. ice unaltered. Tallow firm at 463 6d. Linseed Oll cells at 40s
GLASGOW MARKET.—John McCall & Co. report

Wheat, under heavy arrivals, lower. Prices ha taken to effect sales. Flour and Corn unaltered. REBEL STATES.

The Rebel Army in the Southwest-Its Organization—Important Changes—John Morga Captures a Mail—Remains of Villepique— Captures a Mail—Bemains of Villepique— Distinguished Ex Editor in the Field—Gen Price Saubbed—Great Distress and Want in the Rebel Army—Death of Jeff Davis' Ne-phew—Interesting News from all of the Cot-ton States—Gen. Polk at Perryville, &c. From a number of Southern newspapers received a The Press office recently, from many kind friends in dif ferent parts of the country, we present the following highly interesting news.

We have received the following Southern papers Richmond Dispatch, Enquirer, and Whig, of November 22nd and 24th; Petersburg Express, 22nd; Atlanta Intelligencer, October 30th and November 7th and 10.h Mobile Tribune, November 10th and 15th; Chattanooga Rebel, November 20th and 22nd : Murireesboro Banns 24th, and Grenada Appeal, 24th. All of these journal are printed on half-theets, and while they evince re spectable editorial cumping and ability, they have a de cidedly miserable appearance compared with the paper of the North. The Murfreesboro Banner, of November 20th, has th

fol'owing important army intelligence: ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Army of the Mississippi has been divided into two army corps—the first or right under Lieut. Gen. Polk, and the second or left under Lieut. Gen. Hardes. The division of Ms). Gen. Breckinridge has been assigned to the first corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. The District of the Gulf, under command of Brig Gen. Gorney, has been extended to the 33d parallel. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE. Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith has resumed command of the

GENERAL BRAGG'S HIRED HELP. General Bragg has ordered the different staff depart. ments to take immediate measures for substituting hired percons, as far as practicable, for all soldier's details or other duty. No soldier, or citizen liable to military duty, will be permitted in the staff department after the pre-sent, whose duties can be performed by hired persons: CAMP FOR PAROLED PRISONERS.

A camp for paroled prisoners is to be established at Chattanooga, with Lieutenant S. M. McIntosh, of the 27th Tennessee, as commandant. SHOEMAKERS WANTED General Bragg has issued orders for the names of a good shoemakers in his army to be reported to him. ALL REBEL OFFICERS TO BE EXAMINED. The general officers of the army are to be put to the test. An examining board has been ordered by Genere Bregg, which is to test their fitness for duty and position This board consists of Lieutenant General W. J. Harder Major Generals S B. Buckner and Donelson.

AN AMBITIOUS OFFICER DISMISSED. Acting Lient, Col. Whitfield has been declared der of the Commanding General, no longer an officer of the Confederate service. He absented himself without eave from his regiment while it was in the face of the enemy; then visited Richmond, and there, by surrentine, obtained an order for the discharge of his colonel, and his own promotion in his stead.

DISTINGUISHED EX-EDITOR IN THE FIELD. From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Oct. 30.1 Our sanctum was honored yesterday with the present Col. Durant da Ponte, the accomplished chief editor th past days, of that able journal, the New Orleans Delta, but who is now on the military staff of Gen. Magruder, and en route for that general's command in Texas and New Mexico. When New Orleans fell, Col. da Pente abandoned the pen for the sword, and has done gallan service for the South with the latter, as he did with th rmer, when at the head of that popular journal. GEN. VILLIPIQUE'S REMAINS.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Gen. Villipique's remains arrived nere last night, en route for their last resting place. The body now lies at headquarters, and all the flags are their mer. t half-mast. THE SITUATION AS VIEWED AT MURER EFSPORO From the Murfreesboro Rebei Banner, Nov. 18.7 The streets and camps were alive with rumors yester And streets and camps were surve with rumors yester-day, some portending an immediate advance of our army, and others an immediate withdrawal to a point further south. With such conflicting statements it is impossible to conjecture what will be done. Our opinion, however, is, that here, or at least near this place, we will give the Abolitionists battle should they dare to venture so far. The vicinity is said to be one eligible for defensive operations, and we can see no reason why an inch of Tennes. cions, and we can see no reason why an inch of Tennes see soil should be given to the enemy that the exigencies of our situation do not imperatively demand. But it is of our situation do not imperatively usuania. Dut it is presented we shall not much longer be kept in suspense. The presence of Generals Bragg, Buckner, Cheatham, and others, indicates something on the tapis.

The Abolitionists are reported in heavy force this side of Nashville, and are apparently anxious to get within the table realized and accomplete by the Confederates. e rich region now occupied by the Confederates

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE. From the Murfreesboro Banner, November 24 1 Gen. John H. Morgan, a few days since, came across a mail stage traveling the route bet seen Bowling Green and Nashville. Of course he quietly captured the affair, and became the possessor of a large quantity of Uncle am's postal matter. The most interesting correspondence was the letters of the various reporters for the Yankee press—the New York Tribune, Times, etc. One of them describes the reception of Reservans by the army at Bowling Green as exceedingly enthusiastic. The troops were generally disgusted with Buell, and beiled the new chief as one certain to lead them to vic-One letter was from J. L. Ablo, proprietor of the stage line, to his sgent at Bowling Green, improring him, for God's take, to send no more stages through, as that "d-drascel, John Morgan," was travelling around and would be sure to catch them. Thus advised, the d—d rasca aforesaid waited for the next stage, and captured tha

also. We do not know whether Mr. L. Able will continu his line. DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF JEFF DAVIS. A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing som ncidents of the battle of Corinth, gives the following: "At Davis' Bridge, on Sunday the accomplished and callant Ballour, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff, was fatally vounded. He was observed to suddenly turn deathly pale, and dismonnt cautiously from his horse. He was asked if he was injured, and replied in the negative. He then walked to the shady side of a house, fell in a re-clining tosition, and drew his revolvor. He had been mortelly wounded a Minie ball passing through his bowels; but, with full sense of his injury, he coolly resigned bimself to his fate, endeavoring to attract as little attention and create as little alarm as possible. He died attention and create as in the siarm as possible. He died as a few hours stier receiving his would, with unsurpassed coolness and resignation. Major Balfour was a member of one of the most wealthy and influential families of this State, was the nephew of President Davis, and the pide and hope of his family. He was a gentleman of excellent education, high polish, and was an encyclo-pedia of general information, obtained by study and travel."

REV. GEN. BISHOP POLK AT PERRYVILLE. From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 20 ] After the sun had gone on the bloody field of Per-yville, and the gloom of evening overhung the scene of sarnage and death, even then, at intervals, bodies of the two armies would occasionally come in collision. Brig. Gen Claibourne's command, with which was Gen. Polk, just at hightfall came up n an Indiana regiment. Gen. Polk was rome distance in advance of our troops, and suddenly found himself in the very midst of the Indianians, who were firing briskly upon Claibourne's columns. Gen. Po'k, stizing the Indiana Colonel by the shoulder, demanded, "Why he was firing upon his friends?" The Colonel said that he did not know that he was guilty of such a blunder, and asked, "Who are you?" "Pilishow you who I am," said Gen. Polk, and then, raising in his stirrups, he gave the order to the Indianians to "Gease firing!" Saying to the Colonel, "You shall at once near from me, sir," Polk rode quietly away, and as soon to be supply to the colonial of as he was out of sight, with accelerated velocity came ashing at headlong speed to the spot where Gen. Olaiourpe stood. Pointing to the Yankees, he exclaimed, bourne stood. Pointing to the Yankees, he exclaimed, "Let them have it, boys, they are Yankees; I've been there." Gen Polk said afterward that he counted not less than fifteen balls, as they penetrated his back while he rode away from the Indiavians. We are happy to advise our readers that, on his arrival at this place, Gen. Polk had entirely recovered from his imagined wounds; in fact, he wears a charmed life. He has never been wounded, neither at Belmont, Shiloh, Farmington, nor Perryville, at each of which places he exposed himself to needless danners. self to needless dangers. POOR PRICE PITILESSLY PERSECUTED.

The correspondent of the Mobile Register writes a I learn that we have lost a most valuable officer the district of Tennessee, in the resignation of Major Thomas L. Snead, Gen. Price's chief of staff. The cause Thomas L. Snead, Gen. Price's chief of staff. The cause of the major's resignation is said to be the manner in which Gen. Price and his command have been treated since their timely arrival at Corinth.

The latest cause of complaint is that General Bragg assigned to Gen. Price one third of the exchanged prisoners which were to arrive at Vickeburg. General Price sent Dr. Blackburn, of his staff, to Bichmond to procure same for these troops, and his indistatisable efforts proved. arms for these troops, and his findefatigable efforts proved auccessful. The arms were brought here to sawait the arrival of the men; but during General Price's absence with his army at luka, Gen. Van Dorn had the arms removed to Jackson and armed his quota of troops with them, leaving Price without arms for the new members The disregard shown him by President Davis, when at Richmond, has taught the pets of the President to emu-late his example. It is time that the people know these facts, and, on our part, it is not through a disposition to wrangle and bicker, but with a hope to bring these things before their eyes, and have justice done to a justly favorite efficer of the Confederate States army. Since Gen. Price's strival in Mississippi, the Confederacy has once nearly lost his services, and if inattention and such persecution as hertefore attended his efforts, the peop, a may next hear that they have lost a jewel of priceless value. next hear that they have lost a jewel of priceless value. WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY. The Atlanta papers are filled with appeals to the peopl

The Atlants papers are mised with appeals to the people to come forward and assist in supplying the naked and barefooted soldiery with clothing and shoes, and the sick and disabled with proper attention and nourishment. The Intelligencer of November 2, referring to this, says:

There is now no doubt that the condition of our army in Vication and closuphare is here are the property of the state of the same of th There is now no doubt that the condition of our army in Virginia and elsewhere is had for the want of shoes and clothing: and there is also no doubt that, whatever we may expect of the Government, it is now the duty of all good citiz-ne to do what they can to alleviate the sufterings of our soldiers without delay—promptly—let it cast what it may! Irom many quarters the evidence is presented deliy to us of extreme suffering on the part of our soldiers for want of every description of clothing.

We present here, trusting that the facts therein stated may reach the hearts and warees of our neoles. A short may reach the hearts and purses of our people, a short extract from a letter written by Captain E. M. Seago to his brother in this city, dated "At the Campo f the 20th Georgia Regiment, the 20th October, 1862." The writer

\* In my little company, which is of average strength of the regiment, I have thirty-seven now in camp, and yesterday morning seven of the number had no blankets; four or five were berefooted; half of them are ragged, and have only one tuit; and not over half have any rocks; jet they are as well clad in all respects as the score; jet iney are as well clear in an respects as the balance of the regiment. This want is not caused by a scarcity of money, but by a want of the needed articles, but to be had for love or money. If woolen clothing cannot be procured, I am fully persuaded that heavy cotton clothing is almost as good for warmth. Any cloth that will turn water will also turn the cold; and I find, by trial coarse Assy cotton ablet is equal to the heat by trial, a coarse, I cavy cotton shirt is comal to the best finiti for me We have some clothing in Richmond, and plenty of aboes on the way; but blankets, quilts,

omforts, or something of the sort, are mos comorts, or something of the sort, are monearly every man eleeps cold every night have good health, and we seldom hear it my from the foregoing, our readers will see diers most need, at least so far as one received. Other regiments we know to be idition. Now let our people, everywhere earnest! Here, in Atlanta, a mye nather right direction, to which we call as the right direction, to which we call the a penevolent and patriotic.

It will be seen, by referring to suother to-day's paper, that the Mayor of our cit quest of the 'Dorcas Society of Atlanta'' meeting at the City Hall, on Tue day to devise the city Hall, on Tuesda to devise the ways and means for solders in the army with clothing; part of our paper, to day, the reader, the "Dorcas Society" is composed, and which characterizes its organization, is holy patriotism. Now, let us all at sting on Tuesday night at the Olty He well as gentlemen—and there devise some m prompt and practical character, to relieve the gallant men who, shoeless, hatlett. For covering to protect them from the weither night, are fighting to free the South from a pressive, cruel, and which, it it trium; he or makes country and home dear, or life wort will be lost to the South forever. ring to protect them from

> THECITY The Thermometer

WSW....S. by E...SSE. W.....WSW SAILING OF THE ORDNANCE SE DALE.—The ordnance ship Dale sailed from the yard on Wednesday for Key West. Her office

follows:

Acting Master, Commander J. O. Barclay,
Acting Master and Executive Officer, B. Fr.
Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. B. Boddey,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, F. B. Lawson.
Acting Designas, J. T. Mendall and J. A. Deng
Gunner, William Mowbray,
Acting Master's Mates, Marcellus
Kierstead, William Morris.
Paymaster's Clerk, Jas. W. Locke.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE Yesterday rnoon, Robert Watts was before Alderman Belgi the charge of having stolen three brakets of ch and twenty thousand cigars from No. 132% S. treet. The goods were stolen while the owner J. Wildberger, was away at a fune; al. Officers, and Levy made the arrest, and secured the stoler at the grocery store of the defendant at hine Catharine atreets. Watt was held for a further COWARDLY ATTACK, Last even a party of respectable young men were attacked by neighborhood of Fifth and Walnut treets by rowdies. The attack was entirely incalled for a doubt was done with the intention of commi bery. Two of the ruffians were secured by the corps, and locked up. One of the young man a shockingly beaten about the head with a black-is-

SALE OF A SCREW STEAMSHIP -TO new screw steamship Prometheus, built by J. H. He ing & Co, of Norwich, has been sold to Mestre 8 Souder & Co., of Philadelphia, and Mesars. Nicky Co., of Boston, for \$66,400, ready for sea. Row IN A CONCERT SALOUN. party of murderous vagabonds forced their way lay concert saloon, in Chestnut street above Fourth

and took the disorderly party into cust My. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE ISBAEL MORRIS, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SCUDER, CONFIGURACIANTO LETTER BAGS

evening, and commenced fighting The police w

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphi Ship Saranak, Rowland..... Ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin... MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.1

SUN BISES....... 7 1—SUN SETS...

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, from Liverpool life, with mass and 61 passengers to Cope Bros. Leftlip pool Oct 13, and arrived off the Capes of the Dan 24th inst. Experienced very heavy westerly gate to Oct 1st to Nov 4th. Was three days on the Bass, ight winds and clear, calm weather. Eaw very fer Brig J W Woodruff, Sprague, 12 days from Harry with sugar to John Mason & Co—vessel to HERRY & Co. Schr Lucy, Spence, I day from Brandswife by flour to B M Lea:

Schr Alfred Buntiug, Fennimore, 1 day from Etc.
wine, Del, with mill feed to B H Lea. Schr Cora, Masten, 1 day from B. andywite, Del. orn meal to B M Lea. corn meal to B M Lea.

Schr Alfree, Appleton, 1 day from Brandyrie, it with mill feed to B M Lea.

Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from it Oreek Landing, with grain to Jas L Bewier & & Steamtog Gen Bureside, Fitzpatriek, 8 hons it Beedy Island, having towed thereto ship Zered, for donderry, from wheace she proceeded at 1 P M Mai moder can was: brangh to a kin Tuseagra, from Liva

ider canvas; brought up ship Tuscarora, from Li (Correspondence of the Fress.) HAVRE DE GRACE, No. HAVRE DE GRACE, Not 26
The steamer Wyoming left here this morning, was
following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follow
H G Fisher, wheat, &c, to A G Cattell; Junibe, &
Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; H Lentz and We and No 7, (Balt) lumber to Maloue & Trainer; & Porter, do to John Craig; Nisgara do to R Wein No 8, (Balt) do to Wilmington; Mary Aun McNametal to Oaboen & Oo; Pile Driver to Phitadelphis; Clark, staves and hoop-poles to Scuder.

MEMORANDA. Ship Derby, Allen, cleared at Boston Win inst. Brig Waccamaw, Nickles, hence, anivel at Bo 26th inst.
Brig Charles Miller, hence, was telegraphed below Schra H Farnham, Lovell, Sebator, Ling, Bar Pitcher, Trade Wind, Hill, Sallie B, Bateman, Lion Smith, Henry Perkins, Chase, J V Weilington, C man, Luther Child, Kelly, Lady Spifolk, Bater, 34 Edward, Weeks, hence, arrived at Boston 25th inst. Schr J W Fish, Shaw, from Philadelphia for Ba at Edgartown 24th inst.
Schrs Teras, Orr, J Means, Wells, and En
Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23ics.
Schrs Volta, Brooks, hence, arrived at heaps. nstant, Schr Charter Oak, Butler, from Boston & P. Schra O B Vickery, Babbitt, and R S Des hence, arrived at Dighton 24th inst.
Sehr Mary & Susan, Smith, for Philadelphia

chr Laura, Tucker, cleared at St John, NB, 21s NOTICE TO MARINERS. Notice is hereby given that the Harding's Legit Boat has been replaced upon her station, 100 yadis of the north point of the Ledge, and the Nun Resyl porarily occupying the station removed. A first-class Can Buoy, painted red. has upon the station recently o Bell Buoy, which went adrift in the gale of the By order of the Light house Board.

JOHN MARSTON, U.S.
Light House Inspector, Second P.S.
Boston, Nov 26, 1862.

CITY ITEM POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHES While a great objection to most Photographic Si consists in the fact that the operating rooms CSI 23 reached by climbing long flights of stairs, that c Bipple, No. 820 Arch street, is on the ground first, therefore most desirable. His pictures, also, finest in the city.

ELEGANT FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDS -Charles Oakford & Son , Nos. 534 and 835 Charles street, under the Continental Hotel, have in six elegant assortment of Ladies' Furs, made of the mest sirable qualities, and in the best style, to which we the attention of our readers SUPERIOR QUALITY OF CANNED FATE Those of our readers desiring a really delicious artic preserved Summer fruits, can find them at Mr. C. Matteen'r, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch Tenth street. His canned peaches are andoubted finest in the world, having been put up with great by Mr. Mattson himself, and being only the quality of fruit. His stock of canned corn 32 toes is also very superior.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT Of Genis nishing Goods in Philadelphia may be found at Oak ford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel THE MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD CARD CARD highly recommended. We are daily receiving said dences of its virtue as prompt us to sa7 '3 e1 entering the army, don't go to camp with advertisement on first page. U.S. REVENUE STAMPS.—By reference advertisement in another column, it will be seen till J. M. Biley, collector of the U. 8 revenue, hat "

stamps of all the different denominations. THE SUPREME COURT TAKING OFF IT'S CLOTH.—It appears that those national order called "Judges of the Suprems Court" are going to the silk robes of past days, and substitute the of to-day. Early in our national life Jeffers) prophetic eye, declared strongly against the us of the national judiciary. These usurpation to us in shapes most hideous. In the Dred had sion, where a man with black skin and curly his rights which a man with white skin and su bound to respect, and in the use of quibbles to the defenders of our country and to get 10055 tors. We havn't ourselves any respect for judiciary, even in broadcloth, although we mu to the "awe inspiring" judicial robes. The substantial manner in which broadcloth soil nished by Charles Stokes, under the Costines add to the popularity of the judges, however, if

the court. 100 coat-makers wanted—the best prices paid. Assembling of Congress.—Congress assemble at Washington on Monday next, I. December. It is the second or short session of sent Congress, and will adjourn on the fourth next. The time is short for public business, 81 it should be warted in useless discussions. gressmen from many of the States have aires through this city on their way to the capital. of them, while here, provided themselves with garments from the Palatial Olothing Establish Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, latest fashions and styles can always be obtain duced prices

A STRANGE WILL.—The following Will case is told by an English paper: "As since the rector of St. Martin's parish was se pray by a gentleman of the name of Wright days afterwards Mr. Wright's solicitor called tor to inform him that Mr. Wright was desmade a codicil to his will, wherein he left h and the Speaker of the House of Commons all his personal property and estates, deer ps. eries, &c , to Lady Frances Bruce Brudewell did not remember the name of the decess teeing the corpse in the coffin, she recolled having been a great annoyance to her, man, at the opera house, where he had a box nexnever spoke to her, but was continually The estates are worth from £20,000 to £30.03. Lady Frances intends putting all her family ing, out of respect. The account does not mourning suits are to be procured at the Olothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 5% Chestnut street, above Sixth, in this city.