THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

FORNEY'S "WAR -RESS," For the week ending SATURDAY, November 14 is just issued. The following is a summary of the principal LLUSTRATION.—Federal Prisoners in the Libby Prison.
POETRY. - "Rhymes on the Times"-The Battle-netd-Song-The Etars and bir.pes Forever - John LITERARY.—The Hand and the Foil Stonewall ackson-Girard College Revisited, No. 2
1 DITORIAL — The Army of the Potom c—The South
not a Nation—Mary) and—Petroleum—The Vindication of the Administration-Public Confidence-Russia and of the Administration and Mexican Front-the Great Powers—French Fiction and Mexican Front-The Liplomacy of Slavery—the Pride of the United tates-Mr. Seward's Speech at Auburn.
THE WAR NIWS.—Army of the Potomac: Rebels Driven Across the Rappahannock: Occupation of Fredericksburg—War in the Southwest-Rebels Re-pulsed in Arkansas—Burnside Assailed—The Siege of

harleston: Rebel Accounts. LETTER FROM NEW YORK. LETTER FROM GERMANTOWN, VA. LETTER FROM CHATTANOOGA. LETTER FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. LETTER FROM SECRETARY COAST LETTER FROM SECRETARY GHASE. LETTER FROM GENERAL MEAGHER. REPLY TO BISHOP HOPEINS. THE GREAT ORGAN INAU-URATION. MISCELLANEOUS.—The Russian Ball—The Penusylvania Recerves—Emancipation in Marriand—Escape from a Richmond Prison—tufferings of the Union Prisoners—A Prize Fight in California—The Mountain of the THE REBEL PRESS ON THE WAR: AN OMINOUS

ARTICLE.

FOREIGN ITEMS: EUGENIE AND THE DUONESS. OITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS. VARIETIES THE MARKETS. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. A new volume commences with this number. The and cupit in rate for single copies is

82 per year. A reduction from these terms will be al lowed when clubs are formed. Single copi s, put ur in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price, five cent. THE NEWS. On the 10th, General Meade made a speech to the 6th Corps, giving great praise to his soldiers for their recent success over the enemy. The occasion Colonel Upton's brigade, which so gallantly carried the enemy's works at Rappshanunck Station. A.

general order of congratulation has been addressed

to the soldiers of Generals Sedgwick and French, and especially to the storming party under General GEN. MEADE officially announces the capture of GENERAL MEADE'S official report of the battle of Gettysburg has been officially promulgated, and will soon be published. The delay in making it out several corps and division commanders who were

geverely wounded. IT is reported that a general battle will probably take place soon between the forces of Generals Meade and Lee. GENERAL BURNSIDE has telegraphed that his outposts, recently attacked, were at Rodgersville, about fifteen miles from Kaoxville. The enemy captured six hundred men and four cannon. Gene-

pregnable position.

FROM Chattanooga are various reports, of which t most important states that Bragg is advancing on Knoxville. General Burnside will give battle. The rebel cavalry under Forrest, it is said, will attempt to cut the communications with Chattanooga. COL. HATCH, with eight hundred men, drove the rebels across the Tallahatobie, on the 4th instant. The enemy was entirely routed with severe loss THE cause of the Union advances in Arkansas. Our military movements continue successful and there are few rebel troops in the State. The capof Arkadelphia, on the 28th ult., is a heavy blow to the enemy. In addition to these successes, many Arkansans are enlisting in the Federal army,

and political movements in the western part of the THE tenor of the information brought in by deserters and refugees, as to the alarm in the South, and especially in Richmond, in consequence of the food famine, is infinitely beyond what the Richmond Dapers venture to divulge. THE rebel newspapers afford us some very in-

teresting articles, oue in praise of the financial policy of Secretary Chase, and the other in denunciation of Mr. G. B. Lamar, the rebel slave-trader nando Wood, his distant partner, late of the riots MR. JUSTICE LOWRIE, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has decided that the act, commonly

tains the decision. Justices Strong and Read dir-THE Massachusetts Legislature assembled vesterday in extra session. Governor Andrew in his message suggests means for recruiting the quota of

ressels building in French ports is fully authorized by the Secretary of State. The contracts for the essels were accepted only after the case of Messes. Laird's ram-ships, and were signed by Slideli and

The Decision of the Supreme Court. The people of Pennsylvania having refused to return Mr. Justice Lowrie to the bench, and translate Mr. Justice Wood-WARD to the executive chair, will see in the decisions reported to day the spirit in which these gentlemen return their confidence. Mr. Justice WOODWARD promised his friends that after the election he would speak to them, and we will do him the justice to say | but sixty cents, as the World very well that he has kept his word. We give a full synopsis of these opinions in another co- tion is made rather for political effect, than lumn, and we commend them to the careful consideration of those loyal Democrats who gressional action in the matter. Suppose believed that Mr. Justice Woodward was the duty upon coal were entirely removed, loyal enough to be the Governor of Penn- what would it profit our people? Just heard before the Supreme Court of the State | a commodity, the lack of which is entailing involving the constitutionality of the con- much more suffering upon the rebels than scription act of Congress. It was heard be upon ourselves; and if we should attempt to fore a full bench, and was recently decided | import it from England, their swift-footed in the city of Pittsburg, the decree of the | privateers, roaming about the ocean, would court being that the law of Congress was unconstitutional according to the laws upon the vessels that should reach our ports of Pennsylvania. This decree was at- in safety, the war risks would be so heavy firmed by Justices Lowrie, Woop- as to render it totally impossible for the WARD, and THOMPSON, Justices STRONG and READ dissenting. We have received | Pennsylvania. And again, in the third full abstracts of the opinions of the majority, and print them in another column. The paper of Mr. Justice Woodward will excite the most attention. That jurist seems of recent defeat. We desire to do him no unkindness, nor to speak harshly of him, for he is now on the bench and no longer in the political arena. We have great respect for his opinions as a lawyer, and it is with regret that we find a lawyer so eminent writing in the tone of a politician. Thus, we have this judge saying: "It is the first instance in our history of legislation forcing a great public burden on the poor." Does Mr. Justice WOODWARD forget the dignity of his position? Does he forget that he is no longer a candidate for preferment, and that his words are the law of Pennsylvania. are mainly regulated by the supply and deand not the appeals of a partisan to partisans? No respectable Democratic newspaper, even | ply has decreased, the demand has inwith all the license and absence of responsibility that belong to the newspaper press, would venture upon such an assertion. This is a charge involving the honor of the American Congress. Mr. Justice WOODWARD, seated on the bench, clothed with the ermine, and speaking with all the emphasis | prices. It strikes us that the inventive skill that belongs to his high place, tells every of the country might also be applied to poor man in the State that this law of the hasten this result. In the Durham and

of Philadelphia to similar crimes. We let this pass, however, and look at the decision in a plain light. The conscription half of the coal mined is wasted by being Lee-when, after the battle of Chancellorlaw is decided to be unconstitutional upon smashed into dust." There is no reason why ville, our forces had withdrawn to the left this ground: that the militia is a State orga- this should be so. In ordinary times coal bank of the Rappahannock-to invade nization, controlled by the laws of the State, and not subject to the laws of Congress. lars a ton in Philadelphia; and certainly not unnecessary to state, most disastrous to sault of the enemy's position at Rappahannock Therefore any law of Congress that takes over six in these extraordinary times. Per him and to his cause. But our vic. Therefore, any law of Congress that takes over six in these extraordinary times. Per- him and to his cause. But our vicaway a militiaman and submits him to the haps it would not if the wastage we have tory at Gettysburg, followed immediatepenalty of martial law is unconstitutional. spoken of were obviated; and if anybody ly by the fall of Vicksburg and Port only have been executed by the best of soldiers, The theory of these judges is, that the will devise a coal-crushing machine that Hudson, has furnished opportunity for the power of the State is absolute, and the shall not convert half of the coal into dust, power of the General Government subordi. he will reap a fortune for his ingenuity, and nate. There may be a rebellion; the his name will deserve to be enrolled among capital may be menaced; the Govern- the nation's benefactors. ment itself imperilled; but, until each particular State agrees upon calling out its militia forces, the Executive arm would be weak and powerless. The great Central Power would be at the mercy of subordinate powers. Suppose Mr. Woodward had been Governor of Pennsylvania in the beginning of this war, with his opinions reaptness: corded in favor of war upon the North by the Southern men unless slavery was pro-tected, and believing as he did that the tected, and believing as he did that the South should be permitted to secede peaceably, what comfort or aid would the President have received from the militia of Pennsylvania? With SEYMOUR in New privateers are cruising in Lake Eric. If secration of the Gettysburg National Ceme-York, and PARKER in New Jersey, he | this be true, it is nothing more than an at- | tery will be a subdued and simultaneous ex-

New York to riot and bloodshed. It can-

not be possible that this beaten and morti-

between the Governors of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. Governors were men of the same faith as Mr. Justice WOODWARD. They refused to permit their militia to be called out, and their States have been desolated with war. The loyalty of CURTIN saved Pennsylvania from a similar fate. We can also imagine the dangers that would have overwhelmed liberty—for the aid of such men would have given the South strength enough to have taken Washington, and compelled us to make our campaign upon the banks of the Susquehanna. This danger, in every way probable, would in itself show the folly of a decision like that recorded to-day. Whatever the law may be-and we look forward with interest to the exposition that is promised to us from Mr. Justice Strong and Mr. Justice READ-we are confident that any exposition of it that leads to this conclusion is false and unsound. The Constitution of Pennsylvania was never intended

say at the risk of differing from the gentlemen upon the Supreme Bench.

to be the means of overthrowing the Consti-

The Coal Question Again. The discussion of the reasons which have led to the present increase in the price of coal, is still continued vigorously in the newspapers North, East, and West; and there seems little prospect of it wearing itself out, after nine days, as newspaper topics usually do. In fact, when we Philadelphians, in direct railroad communication with the richest coal mines in the country-our city the metropolis of the largest coal producing territory in the world-must pay ten or eleven dollars a ton for the same article we purchased six months ago for five, the question begins to assume a national importance, and a panic, no matter how unreasonable, is a very natural consequence. In Cincinnati the City Councils, so it is said, have chartered railroad cars to supply the people with this essential article of final in New York the dealers ask and receive eleven dollars per ton, and further East the ruling rate is twelve and thirteen dollars; the price apparently increasing with the coldness of the climate. In this case, at least, it | would appear that the economy of nature is

over 1,900 prisoners, four guns, and eight flags at | at fault, and the "fitness of things" a meaningless quotation. Why must we pay eleven dollars, when we formerly paid five? No single cause can be alleged for such a was caused by the failure to receive the reports of result. The inference so common with uncharitable people, that because coal is high, therefore coal dealers are extortioners, is a very simple one, but is hardly justifiable upon the principles of logic. It is, of course, very probable that there are persons engaged in the business who are dishonestly profiting by the advance in prices; but that any regular or general combination exists is ral Burnside's main army is said to be in an imnot to be supposed. Few, very few of the dealers of this city could be benefited by such a movement, even should it escape detection: for we presume that four-fifths of them, at least, have contracts entered into upon the basis of the old rates, which are vet to be filled. This is undoubtedly the case, so far as the Government is concerned, and it shows the absurdity of the

. We must turn elsewhere for an explanation of the present "situation" of the coal market. How has it been produced? One authority answers that there are three hundred and fifty steamers in the Government service burning coal; that the Ironsides alone consumes two tons an hour, or sixteen thousand tons a year; and that the estimated amount supplied to this service is a million and a half tons annually. The figures are so very round, that we are half inclined to set them down as a random guess; but it called the conscription act, is unconstitutional. We nublish the opinion of Mr. Justice Woodward in strikes us they cannot be very far from the truth. Accepting them as true, they still the present scarcity and panic. That amia- tion of their duties and their responsibilities ble authority, the New York World, however, valiantly comes to the rescue in this dilemma. It has discovered the secret. Pennsylvania is levying black mail on the rest of the country! It occurred to us at first that the suggestion of black mail, in connection with the subject of coal, was a furfive attempt at a joke; but the italics of the World, in the following vindictive extract, show that it is terribly in earnest: "It is intolerable that the whole country should thus suffer. The tariff on coal must be taken off. This will cure these Pennsylvanians of any dispositio to levy black-mail upon the rest of the country Nova Scotia and English coal would come here i

> Now, as the duty on bituminous coal is but \$1.10 per ton, and on "all other coals" knows, it is barely possible that its suggesfrom any belief in the expediency of Conmake speedy devastation of the trade. Again, British collieries to compete with those of place, leaving all other considerations aside, the mere fact that British coal would have to be paid for in American gold would, of itself, destroy the feasibility of the project.

to write as one who winces under the pain | And finally, it is not at all certain that Britain has any coals to spare us. Last year, owing to several unfavorable causes interrupting of Gettysburg. As the representatives of the trade, the British collieries only yielded 876 from the preceding year. The coal interests of Pennsylvania have nothing to fear from foreign competition or the World's illtempered paragraphs. The truth is, that not one, but half a dozen causes have produced the present rise in prices; and political economy is quite as | but feel thankful. Through the arteries of much to blame as Pennsylvania cupidity. It is a trite commercial principle that prices

mand. In the present case, while the supcreased, and the result was as inevitable as it is apparent. But how shall it he reme-The difficulty is one of those which died? regulate themselves. Capital will flow in the direction of the coal mines, and after capital, labor; and after these, a fall in Senate and the House is a public burden | Northumberland pits of Great Britain, year forced upon him; an act of tyranny and opbefore last, nearly two and a half million pression. Words like these, coming from tons were wasted, and the case is the same men without half the eminence of Mr. Jus. in this country.

tice WOODWARD, excited the poor men of We lately saw a pamphlet which proved from statistics that a large proportion of the anthracite coal mined in the United States fled politician desires to excite the poor men is wasted in the operation of crushing it to a marketable size; and months ago the Scientific American affirmed that "nearly oneshould never command more than three dol- | Pennsylvania and

> THE REV. DR. TYNG recently spoke, at a public meeting in New York, of that disloyal party which calls itself by the honored name of Democracy. The Express is highly indignant that a doctor of divinity should call his political opponents "Copperheads," and quotes Scripture with the following

The beauty of this self-satire is that it is

entirely unconscious. would probably have found a league against | tempt at robbery, which cannot succeed, | pression of the profoundest sympathics of him as strong as the league that existed and will have no serious results.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Nov. 11, 1863. Wonderful, most wonderful, are the changes produced in honest men's minds by the triumphant success of the war policy of the Administration of the General Government. We are now standing not alone in the vestibule of the great future, but on an eminence from which we may look back pon a record, which, reflecting immortal credit upon the President and his Cabinet, s at the same time evidence of the progress of certain indisputable truths, and also of the frequent conversion to these truths of many thousands of our countrymen. If you will read the remarkable speech of General Sickles, printed in the New York papers of yesterday, pronounced on Monday evening, at the Cooper Institute, where a meeting was held for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the relief and organization of the freed men in the Department of General Grant, you will find the following most suggestive tution of the United States. And this we sentences: "I am, perhaps, one of those who, if they had been consulted, would have hesitated to advise the measure; but I am one of those who, it having been done, will maintain it." And again, speaking of the colored men: "If the war is for emancipation, as many assert, then surely it is right that the enfranchised race shall share the sacrifices of the struggle. If it is not for emancipation; if it is for the restoration of the Union as it was, then surely we must

all admire the unselfish heroism which prompts men to give their lives in a struggle to which they are strangers. Here, then, are two of the many thousand keys that have unlocked those mysteries so barrassing less than three years ago (dissipated by as clear a mind as that of General Sickles), and which are now opening to universal investigation the grandest problem of this or any other age. Honest men never fear to acknowledge mistakes. and never hesitate to bow before triumphant principle. But if thousands stand ready to admit either that their anticipations in regard to the emancipation policy of the Administration have been entirely dissipated by practical results, or that they allowed themselves to follow or believe in the theories and plausibilities of corrupt and designing leaders on this subject, we may congratulate ourselves that the Truth and the Right have been equally victorious on other scarcely less important questions. Who does not remember the clamor against the enrolling and arming of the negroes? Who does not recall, with shame and regret, the arousing of ignorant multitudes, of rioting and bloodshed, because of this and other ignorant prejudices? And yet I do verily believe that at the present writing there is not an intelligent citizen, and very tew even of the prejudiced and less-inquiring classes, who will not admit to himself, or who do not believe in their own hearts, that the organization of the negro race in this war, and their introduction into the army, have proved to be efficient elements

against the rebellion, and have also rescued many whites from what is unjustly called the conscription bill. The very able and opinion, as thoughtlessly as it is generally outspoken letter of Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas, who does not fear to tell the misguided peoentertained, that the coal merchants are ple of the South, after having served in the reaping a golden harvest from the necessirebel army, and after having traversed th rebel section, that the success of the Federal arms is inevitable, and that the downfall of the Southern Confederacy is as certain as that death is the portion of every human being, is but another proof that those great truths, which are subduing falsehood and scattering prejudice in the free States, have produced lasting beneficial results in the slave States. If it be true that God ordains, controls, as I solemnly believe he does, then unquestionably this war was sent upon this continent, as well to abolish slavery and to adjust our institutions to a new condition of things, as to bring the minds of our people do not furnish a satisfactory explanation of to a profound and conscientious considera-

to themselves and to their posterity. But

tion of the ground selected for the purposes of a National Cemetery will take place at Gettysburg on the 19th of the present month, Attaching to this inauguration is a national nterest, which possibly preludes the establishment of similar cemeteries. But the Gettysburg Cemetery will have the prestige sbundance were it not for a tariff which is almos of priority. Its conception originated with Governor Andrew G. Currin, the fast and firm friend of the soldier, whom he assists in life, and to whose noble memory, in death, he is among the first to pay a noble tribute. By no means alone in this sympathy of feeling, he carries with him the hearts of this Commonwealth, as President Lin-COLN carries with him, in this as well as in all other measures which he supports, the sylvania. Some weeks ago, a case was nothing. It must be recollected that coal is hearts of the nation.

say in a future letter.

Extensive preparations have for some time been in progress for the consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. The object is to provide a last resting-place for the fallen heroes of the Union. The widespread interest enveloping this object is evident, if in nothing else, in the vast number of communications sent to newspapers in regard to it. Colonel Lamon, marshal of the District of Columbia, has been invited to act as chief marshal on the occasion. The presence of the high officials of the nation and the State, and of the scarred veterans, who, by spending their own blood, have filled with fresh life the veins of the Administration, will bestow an additional consecration upon the already consecrated field State and nation stand convened on that 81,638,338 tons, being a decrease of 1,996, Aceldama, new associations will weave themselves into the warp and woof of the hour; a more dazzling rainbow halo will encircle the glorified brow of the Republic. Standing within that national graveyard, many a scene will flash through memory,

upon this point I may have something to

The National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

The inaugural proceedings in the dedica-

OCCASIONAL.

for which even the most bereaved cannot the Union the blood of pride will leap yet more exultant; her eyes will survey the face of the future with calmer, more confident contemplation. The public was made familiar with the

vicinity of Gettysburg in the July letters of army correspondents. The capital of Adams county, and not very far from its centre, it is situated in the midst of an elevated and fertile farming country, at the intersection of several principal roads with the Philadelphia and Pittsburg turnpike. This very flourishing and progressive borough is manufacturing as well as farming, and its intelligence is vouched for by its churches, printing establishments, college, and seminary. Early in the morning of the 1st of July, 1863, the first heavy engagement in Pennsylvania took place in this vicinity. Meeting on the Chambersburg pike, the rebels, under Longstreet and Hill, and the Unionists, under Generals MEADE and REYNOLDS, have cause long to remember that day. The determination of General Maryland, proved, it is

display of our reverent affection for our loyal fathers and brothers now numbered loyal fathers and brothers now numbered tions I can implicitly rely on the men under my com-with the resistless dead. Tears, instead of mand doing all that men can do; and although it is blood, shall henceforth bedew the spot; prayers, instead of groans, shall in future ascend from that battle-field and burialground. We understand that an effort is being made in Kentucky to secure the appropriation of certain ground at Perryville for a cemetery, and the erection of a monument to the men of other States, who fell on that battle field one year and one month ago. Owing to the washing away of the burial mounds, it is said that the field is now in a shocking condition. The purity of the motives which impel to these dedications is what all, who love the Government under THERE IS a strange story that two rebel | which they live, can appreciate. The conthe national heart.

WASHINGTON Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11. The Recent Attack on General Burnside It was stated several days ago that one of General BURNSIDE'S most eastern outposts, on the Tennessee, had been attacked, and that half the garrison consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured. General Grant's despatch did not de signate the exact place where the disaster occurred nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, o the probable number of the killed and wounded The Republican, this afternoon, save Gen. Burn SIDE telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins county, Tennesse This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and in situated about tifteen miles from Knoxville. The General also states that the rebels captured six hun dred men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded. His main

army is where it was when the attack was made or ROSECRANS, in an impregnable position, in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation. Success of Free Labor in the South. Adiutant General Thomas, in a communicatio to the War Department, dated at Natonez, says it is a significant fact that, while transports in the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels not a single shot has been fired from that line of river covered by leased plantations, extending for eventy-five miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with oyal population.

He says on the 15th of October a gathering of cot-The experiment adopted hastily, and from neces ity, and with many misgivings, of employing freed men at wages on leased planta lons. he now regards as a complete success Appointment of Chaplain to the 1st Regi-

ment Colored Volunteers. The Rev. H. M. TURNER, colored paster of the Israel Bethel Church, of Washington, has been appointed chaplain in the army, and assigned to duty to the let Regiment United States colored troops, now in South Carolina. This is the first colored minister who has been commissioned chaolain. The Discharge of Minors. The official army gazette says that the intimation

Secretary of War has communicated, through the Adjulant General, a modification of the order in re-ference to the discharged minors from military service by civil courts is founded in error. No such differtion has been made or commun The Quota of Proops. The quota of troops for the District of Columbia under the recent call of the President, is 2,730, to

which colored troops will be credited.

made in several of the daily newspapers that the

The prize steamer Herald, captured off the coast of North Carelina, by the steamer Calypso, arrived Change in the Commissary Department. Colonel BECKWITH, Commissary of the United States army, who has had charge of the procurement of the immense supplies of food required for the sustenance of the Army of the Potomac ever since ite organization, left this city for St. Louis, to which post he has been transferred. His successor here is Captain Bell, who has long been the chief of the

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

commissary at Alexandria, Va. Navai Changes. Capt. Scott has been ordered to the command of the De Soto. Commander STANLY is ordered to uty on the North Atlantic Blocksding Squadron. Commander D. Lynch has been detached from he Beaufort Station, and ordered to the command of the ordnance ship St. Lawrence. mand of the Wvalusing.

Pennsylvanians Wounded in the Late

The following is a list o	f the wounded brought is
from the fight and now at	Arnors Squere Hospital
Washington:	Transfer Selicate Hospital
Benjamin Thomas, A. 49 h	G McKandless C, 119th
A bert Adams, A, 119th	J Cosgrove, K. 118th
William Frost, C, 1:9th James Moore, F, 119th	J Worf, B, 119th
Corn Ion F Fill to 12 32011	A A Bernis, C. 82d
Corp Jas E Elliott, E. 119th William Moore, F, 118th	J Buckley, A, 118th
Edward N Marker, G, 119th	S McAllister, G, 118th
heigt J D W Hardeson, A 49	W Farris, A, 49th
John A Kister, A. 49th	J Bracks, K 119th J D Spicer, C, 119th J Smith, K, 119th
J Campbell, B. 49th	I Smith E 119th
J C Davis, C. 118th	W Athey, A, 49 h
J P Soringer, I, 118th	R Blondin, A, 119th
W Clark, B, 119th	H & Congaker, A 119th
H Dickey, A, 119th	J Halliday, B, 49th
A Cowperthwait, F, 119th	C McAllister, K. 119th
P Swenter, I, 119th	G Wolf, D. 49th
J Low17, K, 119th	B N bhaffer, B, 119th
D Sharply, A, 119th	G W Smith, A. 49th
J Bony, A, 119th	s Willis, A, 63d
	Y CAVALRY.
J Hawkins. C, 2d	DB gly, F. 2d
L Miar, L. 2d	J W Fox, F, 2d
D Pugh, G. 2d W B Fry. F. 2d	H Ferman, A, 2d
W B Fry. F. 2d	T Maxwell, C. 2d
D Dенг, D, 2d	A M Debow, I, 2d
H Kempf, L, 2d	M Pierce, I, 2d
S Preston. I, 2d	J C Maxwell, F, 2d
H Stock, F, 2d JB Reed, D, 2d	A Tidwail, A, 2d
ע אוסכנו, אין או	Last and T. C. Start and Last and T. Martin, Phys. Rev. B 50, 187 (1997).

Meeting of the Telegraph Operators. A meeting of the telegraph operators of this city was held this evening to testify their respect for the memory of their deceased fellow-operator FRANK T. MCINTIER. JAMES ELVERSON, JAMES MOLAN, and W. F. Schiebler, were appointed by the chairman a committee to draft sultable resolutions They reported the following, which were unani-

Mounty adopted:

Whereas, Having received intelligence of the death of Paymaster F. T. McLatter, who for a number of years was one of our business associates, we desire formally to place upon record this expression of our profound regret at his sudden and unexpected death, and also our regard and appreciation. profound regret at his sudden and unexpected death, and also our regard and appreciation of him as a friend and fellow-telegrapher: therefore, be it.

Resolved, That it is with one heart we most painfully are obliged to realize the truth, which idvolves the useful lesson of our own mortality.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to indulge in any extended eulogy on the character of our deceased brother operator and friend. He was too well known to require any set phrase of praise.

Resolved, That we will remember him in that true character of friendship, and esteem his memory for the generous qualities and charitable beams with which it is illuminated. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his relatives, and also that they be published in the daily papers of the company. in the daily papers of this city.

H. B. BERRY, Chairman.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

W. H. Young, Secretary. Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1863.

GEN. MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Speech of Gen. Meade to the Sixth Corps d'Armee.

Reconnoisance by General Buford. NO REBEL FORCE NORTH OF THE RA PIDAN.

GEN. MEADE'S ORDERS AND ADDRESS TO HIS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following was sen to the headquarters here, the day after the recent HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va., November 8-8.40 P. M. Major Gen. Halleck. General in Chief.

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it

was found that the enemy had retired during the

The morning was so smoky and hazy that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy; and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford, that it was definitely known that the position at Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion, and the pursuit con tinued by the infantry to Brandy station, and by the cavalry beyond.

Major General Sedgwick reports, officially, the capture of 4 guns, 8 battle flags, and over 1,500 pri-

Major General French took over 400 prisoners Sedgwick's loss is about 300 killed and wounded and French's about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each af fair was most admirable. GEO. H. MEADE, Major General.

SPEECH OF GENERAL MEADE TO THE SIXTH CORPS D'ARMEE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Nov. 11, 8 30 P. M.—On yesterday afternoon Col. Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the cnemy's works at Rappahannock station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments with the eight battle flags taken at that time. No previous notice had been given, and the affair was entirely unexpected and unprovided for. Col. Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments—the 5th and 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin, and the 121st New York

Gen. Meade responded as follows: COL. UPTON, OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE 6TH CORPS: I receive with great satisfaction the battle flags as evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th inst. The asdefended by artillery and infantiv, carried as it was atithe point of the bayonet, was a work which could and in the result of which you may be justly It gives me great confidence, that in future opera-

-the latter being under Col. Upton's immediate

my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid the possible recurrence of such contests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent ones, when it is the only and the best course to pursue, and to feel as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles, is a source of great satisfaction. I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. the war Department.

I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President.

I shall prepare (as soon as I receive the requisite information) a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves, and it is my purpose, by every

means in my power, to have those soldiers rewarded who have morited such distinction. Soldiers, in the name of the army and the counparticularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future occasions, will be followed and emulated. A band of music accompanied the deputation.

After a few moments of congratulations and so.

cial intercourse, the deputation took leave and re-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMACIN

GENERAL ORDERS No. 101,-The commanding ge neral congratulates the army upon the recent suc-cessful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his en trenchments behind the Rapidan. To Major General Sedgwick and the officers and men of the 6th and 5th Corps, participating in the attack, particularly to the atoming party, under Brigadier General Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's ntrenched position of Rappahannock Station, re

ulting in the capture of four guns, 2,000 small arms eight battle flags, one bridge train, and 1,600 prise To Major General French and the officers and men of the 3d Corps that were engaged; particular to the leading column, commanded by Colonel I E. Frobey, his thanks are due for the gallantro display ou in the crossing, at Kelly's Ford, and seizur of the enemy's entrenchments, and the capture of ver 400 prisoners. The commanding general takes great pleasure

in announcing to the army that the President ha expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations By command of Major General MEADE. Washington, Nov. 11 .- The general position of the Army of the Potomac is mainly unchanged. General Buford yesterday passed through Cul-peper, and reconnoitred the enemy's position on the From requisitions and invoices picked up in the

late rebel camps, it appears that there was no acaroity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army. Sugar, 12%o.; flour, 10c.; beef, 10c.; bacon, \$1; and clothing abundant, but the prices high. Rations amounted to 75 cents a day. Salt was regularly raued to the horses and mules. From semi-official reports, it is known that the larger part of both Ewell's and Hill's corps were at shelon, nearly parallel to the Rappahannock. On Saturday the right was resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixensville, on the Aesthania

Evidence also exists of their precipitate retreat. wing to General Meade's masterly movement while it is known that no enemy in force now rests north of the Rapids GUERILLAS STILL ACTIVE. Guerilla parties still hang about our line, An equent collisions occur.

Last night Private Terry, who is attached to the leadquarters Quartermaster's Department, was ed upon near camp, and received several severe, but not dangerous buckshot wounds. IMMINENCE OF A GENERAL ENGAGE-MENT-GEN. MEADE'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- A gentleman who left the Army of the Potomac yesterday afternoon says that the positions of the opposite forces were believed to be such that our reconnoissance may at any time lead to a general engagement.

Washington, Nov. 10.—From the front we have received the following, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Monday night, Nov. 9: "Buford's cayality division returned from its reconnoissance to Culpeper at noon to day, having driven the enemy before them down the Sulphur Springs Toad to within a mile of Culpeper."

peper at noon to-day, having driven the enemy refore them down the Suiphur SpringsToad to within a mile of Culpeper."

In the opinion of the officers accompanying reconnoissance, the main body of Lee's army will not be met this side of the Rapidan, although a portion of their troops occupied Culpeper.

Scouts from the front to-night report Kilpatrick having thoroughly reconnoisered the country from the folks of the rivers to the north of Culpeper. The report that he has surprised and captured 400 prisoners at Ely's ford laoks confirmation.

The disposition of our forces have been carefully made with reference to the possibility of any attacks on our flanks or rear.

On Saturday night, while the 143d Pennsylvania regiment was on picket, about half a mile from here, seven of the soldiers stacked their arms, and were standing around the fire, when a horseman, in the dress of a Union officer, rode between them and their alms, and, with drawn revolver, commanded them to surrender and go with him. They all obeyed, and he marched them to a house, wrote out a pariole, which they accepted, and then sent them back to camp. When they recurred, it was found that thee of them had revolvers in their pockets when they surrendered! They were all put under arrest, for cownroice.

We hold Culpeper to day, and our lines extend to

for cowarcice.

We hold Culpeper to day, and our lines extend to the Rapidan below.

All is quiet in front to day, the rebels having gone to the south side of the Rapidan.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- General Meade's detailed report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated 1st of ber, was officially promulgated to-day. He gives as a reason for the delay in making it the failure till then of receiving the reports of several corns and division commanders, who were seve "The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, their

compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and withdrawal from the Upper Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of three guns, forty-ene standards, and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-"Our own losses were very severe, amounting,

as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 18,769 wounded, and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186,1 He adds his tribute to the heroic bearing of the whole army, officers and men.

VENEZUELA. Surrender of the Venezuela Fleet-The In NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- Advices have been re eived from Curasoa to the 22d ult. The Venezuela fleet, belonging to the old Govern-

ment party, arrived at Curacoa on the 17th, surdering themselves to the commander of the Fede ral fleet. It consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer, and a number of smaller craft, Venezuela is now in the hands of the Federals o insurgents. Hundreds of refugees were arriving from St. Domingo, who report the insurrection there as spreading, and that the slaughter of both Spanish invader and natives is very severe. Curaçoa is suffering for want of rain.

Recruiting in Massachusetts. Boston, Nov. 11.—An extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature assembled at noon. Gov. Andrew, in his message, reviews the different legislative acts, regarding the payment of bounties to recruits, and says: "It has been represented to me by officers engaged in the recruiting service, as well as by many citizens and magistrates, that these bounties do not offer sufficient pecuniary inducements to enable the required number to be raised within the two months which scarcely remain. At the request of several municipal governments and patriotic people of the Commonwealth, I have called together the General Court for the single purpose of devising means to secure the contingent of volunteers assigned to Massachusetts, and take su action in the premises as may be found expedient.' In relation to volunteering, Gov. Andrew says: "I am prepared to assist in committing the Commonwealth to a policy for the payment of regular wages to the Massachusetts volunteers in addition to all other pay, allowances, bounties, and advan-

tages hitherto enjoyed." The employment of colored soldiers is strongly adocated in the address, and the bravery of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, in making the assault upon Fort Wagner, eloquently referred to in proof of their fitness for infantry asrvica. Boston, Nov. 11 .- In the Legislature to-day, the Governor's address was referred to a special legislative committee, which met immediately after the A bill was introduced proposing to give all sol-

diers who may hereafter enlist or re-enlist \$25 per month from the State treasury, instead of th ounties now offered. Action upon the proposition was deferred until to-morrow. A Singular Story from Lake Erie.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 .- Two suspicious vessels were discovered yesterday hovering about Sanfitted up by the Secesh in Canada, aided by sympa thizers there and in the States. It is supposed their object is to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land. All that is known about it is that authorities were so impressed that a battery of Parrot guns was ordered forthwith to the island. It may be a scare. There is, however, more feasibibility in such an enterprise than in the alleged conspiracy discovered here. Possibly it is part of that abortive plot.

Pursuit of a Blockade.Runner. NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- The brig Morning Star from Neuvitas, Cuba, reports that on the 6th inst. when off Cape Fear, she saw a long, low, lead colored steamer, with three American gunboats in pursuit, and constantly firing at the supposed blockade runner; but they had not succeeded in capturing her when last heard from. The steamer was very fast, and was apparently distancing our

The Strike at the Boston Navy Yard.

Boston, Nov. 11.—No satisfactory arrangement has been made with the navy-yard workmen, and the strike still continues.

The bolton and formed a bright contrast with the glittering uniforms and full-dress costumes of the gentlemen. The sweet strains of the band, the low-breathed murmurs of happy and smiling women, the temperad hilarity of the gentlemen, the picturesque and unique surroundings, the nevelty of the struction, the chaim of time, place, and circumstance will supply and the reduction of the structure. The boiler and iron plate workers in East Boston are still on a strike, their employers refusing to pay

The British Consul to New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The announcement made in the New York papers, that the British consul at this port (Mr. Archibald) has sailed for England, is Mr. Archibald has not left, and has no intention of leaving New York.

Sailing of the Canada. Boston, Nov. 11.—The steamer Canada, for Liverpool, via Halifax, sailed at noon with 90 passenger and \$50,000 in specie. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Flour firm; 2,000 bbls sold; Ohio extrs, \$7.37@7 50. Wheat quiet; Kentucky white, \$2@2.05. Corn dull; white, \$1.02@1.03. Whisky firm; Ohio, 62@62%c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 —Arrived, bark Chanticleer from St. Marks, Hayti; brig Pallas, from Oadiz brig W. R. Kirtz, from Matamoros. -Hon. Simon Cameron is now in Baltimore, re sponding to the civil suits brought against him in the United States Circuit Court, in the cases of Wm. H. Gatchell, John W. Davis, and Charles Howard, former police commissioners of Baltimore, when Secretary of War, and the Northern Central Railroad Company, garnishee, for damages for illegal arrest and imprisonment, &c.

Shipping Intelligence.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI REBEL CAVALRY RAID UNDER FORREST. The Enemy's Movement on

Knoxville.

lahatchie.

Rebel Movements in Arkansas and Toxas. ARKANSAS LOYALISTS JOINING THE

Rebel Raid on the Memphis and Charles-

special duty in cutting the communication, by river and railroad, with our army at Chattanooga, and all the cavalry in Mississippi is to be moved into the northern portion of the State, and placed under the ommand of Forrest. urnside will not fall back, however, without giving

their whole expedition a complete failure. General Z. G. George is a Microssippian. He was known

family resides in Carrolton.

The loss is heavy.
When the Pringle was leaving Lacenia Landing,

mon extended to the hotel, and all ward consumed. The loss is heavy.

The loss is heavy.

When the Pringle was leaving Lacents Landing, Ark., it was hailed by the master of the gunboat Eastport, who warned the officers against landing, as one hundred and fifty guerillas were approachids the place to burn cotton. The gunboat was on the way to the scene, intending to shell them. The Pringle lett before the firing began, but heard cannon firing in that direction some time afterward.

The Pringle had a barge in tow, between which and the boat a deck hard fell into the water near Helera and was drowned. His name was Matthew Mullen.

A few days ago two deserters, Mississippians, from Brage's army, hailed the gunboat below Napoleon and surrendered themselves. They were brought to Helena on the Pringle.

Cando, Nov. 10—Little Rook advices to the 6th state that Price and Holme's rebel command were still at Marshal, Texas. There are but few rebel troops now within the borders of Arkanasa. Marmaduke's cavalry and some 2,500 men, are in the mountains west of Fort Smith, short of supplies, Politics throughout the western portion of the State is highly encouraging for the Union cause.

Cincinnati, Nov. II.—There is little news from below. There is a regularly organized attempt to close the navigation on the Mississippi by guerilla annovance. All the nassiny boats are deckner, and the passiny boats are deckner, and the rebel fashion of coming out to battle is peculiar to the you for the them to pen flesh of you gent the thin. To nothing better than to nothing the thin. To nothing better than to intend the water pouring and string of valor, let me say that the distored in long, and the hound that witing of valor, let me say that the distored in long, and the hound and the hound and the hound and the hound that witing of valor, let me say that the distored in long, and the hound and that hound in long and the hound in long and the hound in long in l

HOW CHATTANOOGA LOOKS.
Chattsnooga has never been so well of How Chattanooga Looks.

Chattanooga must have been so well described as in the following:

Chattanooga must have been a pleasant little town "in the piping times of peace." Nestled among the mountains, beside a loop in the Tensestre, embayed in the grandest of scenery, the battlements of "Lookoui," its gray masonry alternating with the green of its oaks and the deeper shadows of its cetars, lifting majestically almost within long rifle-rapge; Missionary Ridge, less ambitious but not less picturesque within three flights of the shats of Robin Hood and his menry men; the truant Tennessee loitering along, flowing south, flowing west, flowing south; the generous earth; all must have rendered it a delightful nook in this noisy world. From the summit of Lookout Mountain a glorious landscape unrolls; you can look upon Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama; you can see the dim looming of the Blue Ridge and Bald Peak, and the smoky ranges of the "Old North State," the shadow of whose King's Mountain is sacred for all time, since out of it came the first whisper for independence, which, deepening and strengthening, at last broke out aloud around the British throne; I am not sure you cannot see the misty hills of the "Palmetto State" from that lofty look-out.

LOYAL TENNESSEANS.

Parties of loyal Tennesseans are coming in al--business so disreputable that Gen. Holmes, but a GEN. ROSECRANS AND GEN. THOMAS. CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Gen. Rosecrans is spendcation of the causes of his removal has revived the discussion of the whole question. Bitterness will be added to the controversy by Gen. Thomas' official report of the battle of Chickamauga, if it is made public. It is stated that one sentence reads as fol-

afternoon had it not been that my ammunition train was ordered to Chattaneoga by a person in higher authority than myself."-Bulletin CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 .- A letter from Little Rock, dated Nov. 6th, says that the rebel troops left in Arkansas are Marmaduke's cavalry and 2,500 men in the mountains, west of Fort Smith. Marmaduke on leaving Pine Bluff, was chased from Benton to The town of Arkadelphia, Ark., was entered by

Camden, on the Wachita. were all destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Capt. A. H. Ryan, chief of staff to Gen. Steele, has just arrived from Little Rock, bringing intelligence of the capture of Arkadelphia by a part of Gen. Davidson's cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Caldwell, on the Col. Caldwell, with about 700 men, entered Arksdelphia on the morning of the 28th, and found the rear-guard of Price's forces just leaving town. Our forces immediately attacked and routed them, cap-turing a large number of their wagons, and taking several hundred prisoners. Col. Caldwell then de-stroyed a large powder will and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. After temporarily falling

back, he reoccupied the town, and now holds it. REBEL OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The rebet General Richardson struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, six miles east of Saultsbury, yesterday morning, and destroyed the railroad bridges at Middleton and burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired this morning, and the former will be in unning condition to-morrow. Roddy Ferguson, Sugee, and Chalmer Richardson are all in North Mississippi, co-operating to anncy this line of communication

From other sources I learn that Iuka was burned y the rebels, after Gen. Sherman's troops left. The railroad and telegraph is in order to Corinth; he stories about their being abandoned are false, ORDERS OF GENERAL HOOKER. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, &c., Nov. 1, 1863. is with extreme pleasure that the Major Ger It is with extreme pleasure that the Major General commanding communicates to the troops * * * the subjoined letter from the Major General commanding the Army of the Cumberland, expressive of his appreciation of your distinguished services on the night of the 28th ult. It was a noble tribute to

your good conduct from a brave and devoted soldier.

The General hopes it will inspire as much satisfaction in the hearts of his officers and men as it did in his own, and that we may all he stimulated to renewed efforts to secure the good opinion of our commander, and to emulate the courage and valor of our companions in arms: companions in arms : HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND. * * * Your brilliant success over your old adversary, Longstreet, on the night of the 28th, the bayonet charge * * made up the side of a steep and difficult hill, over two hundred feet high, completely routing the enemy from his barricades on the top, sud the repulse of the enemy by the troops under General Geary—Reporter.] * * * ranks among the most distinguished feats of arms in this war.

War.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. Volunteers. Commanding.
By command of Major General HOOKER:
H. N. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant General. Another Russian Bail. In return of compliment, the Russian Admiral

gave a ball to the public men of New York on board his flag-ship Alexander Nevsky. A portion of the affair is thus described: Trenton.

Two men, named respectively in the case of the Joint Companies against the Delaware Bay Railroad, for the violation of the exclusive privilege of the Joint Companies.

Trenton.

Suspended on silken cords on both sides, and running the entire length of the deck, were variegated colored Chinese lanterns forming various devices, and each surrounded with an eagle bearing the motto "union foreyear."

In the lower boudoir and grotto, lanterns, shaped Chinese pacods form, and made of varicolored hues, were haping, and added much to the pleturesque extra effect. The scene at this time was peculiarly fascinating and exhibarating. The lustre of the lanterns shed forth a roseate, mellow light, which brought forth the varied hues of the ladles' dresses in bold relicf, and formed a bright contrast with the glittering uniforms and full-dress costumes. stance, all combined to render the occasion one not likely to be soon obliterated from the memory of those who partock of the hospitality of the Russian officers.

> Henry Cahnning, who came as passenger in the steamer Canada, delivered an address in Washington, on Sunday evening, before a large audience, which included members of the Cabinet and many other distinguished Government officers. He gave the results of his recent observations as to the change of public opinion in England. A Washington despatch says: spatch says:
>
> "Mr. Channing named as the causes, the fidelity of
> Bright, Cobden, Mill, and others, the heroic triendship of the workingmen, and, above all, our own
> ateady progress toward a position of justice and
> freedom. It was our doubtful attitude here, and the freedom. It was our doubtful stiftude here, and the apparent hopelessness of our cause in the early stages of the rebellion, that led Great Britain to adopt the flatal error as to belligerents, but the people of the realm are now with us in heart and sentiment. Mr. Channing's tribute to Mr. Beecher's services elicited applause. His chief practical point was the circulation in Europe of American publications, especially the Rebellion Record. He appealed to the rich to aid in the object,"

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND .- The Rev. Wm.

A TELEGRAPH has been completed to Sandring-ham Hall, the country residence of the Prince of Wales, in Buckinghamshire. The Prince has now direct and private communication with Buckingham palace, and through the palace with Oaborne and Balmoral. -Walter Savage Landor, at the age of ninety years, is about to publish a volume of poems, entitled "Heroic Idyls."

Outober:

Through separate and distinct channels, probably leading to efficial sources, we have learned that in iornal ateps, which it is thought promise to conduct to early requiar negotiations, have been taken North and South, to terminate this war on the basis of a reconstruction of the nation on terms that will command popular approval. Both Governments have been, we are advised, approached on the subject, and recent popular indications in the United States and in the Confederacy are said to have greatly quickened the solicitude of the friends of unity and peace, and to have subdued the disposition, hitherto unspuroachable and inflexible among a very large and influential number on both sides, to contemplate any terms of accommodation other than those that are alike landmissible and impracticable. As we understand the matter, the following, among other propositions, are to constitute the groundwork of negotiations for settlement: Colonel Hatch's Successes on the Tal-DEFEAT OF CHALMERS AND CAPTURE OF GENERAL GEORGE.

UNION ARMY.

1. An immediate suspension of arms for four months.

2. A suspension of negro enlistments, and the immediate remending to their lawful masters of all slaves not actually enrolled as so called enlisted men

3. The consolidation of the United States and Confederate debts; that is, the debt of the Former at par, that of the Confederacy in arix per cent. stock—one hundred dollars in stock to extinguish four hundred dollars in errip, bills, or funded debt of the Confederacy; interest payable on the latter semi-annually in gold, eliver, or National Treasury notes; on the former as at present by law provided.

4. To defray the interest on the consolidated debt a tax of — cents per agre shall be annually collected from land owned or occupied by citizens; two and a half cents per pound export tax on cotton; an income tax upon all incomes over five hundred dollars per annuam of — per cent, to — per annuam, according to a scale graduated to the incomes—the tax increasing by a tixed standard.

5. Constitutional amendments to change the present mode of electing Senstors of the United States, the interm of office, so. In lieu of the present system, it is proposed to make population the basis, allowing one Senator for — militons of people; the latter sectionally considered to be as homogeneous as of cumstances will permit, without regard to State lines or other arbitrary regulations. The total population basis to be recognized in the Senatorial apportionment. Elections for Congress men to remain as at present—negroes, however, to excluded in all proportions in electoral apport luka Burned by the Enemy CAIRO, Nov. 10 -Forrest has been detailed for CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Bragg is believed to be naiching up to East Tennessee, and the reported occupation of London by the rebels is credited.

he enemy battle. THE MISSISSIPPI. CAIRO, Nov. 9 .- The steamer General Anderson rom Memphis the 7th instant, arrived this morning. A despatch was received from Colliersville, the h, saying Colonel Hatch had just returned, after driving the enemy, under Chalmers, eight regiments strong, with six pieces of artillery, across the Talia-After the repulse of Chalmers at Colliersville, on

the 20, the retreat was a route to the enemy, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. We buried 23 of their killed at this place. Six were buried at Coldwater. We have 50 prisoners, including 7 commissioned officers, among them Goneral George, of Colonel Hatch's entire force engaged was 850 men. The discomfiture of the enemy was complete, and

before the war as a prominent lawyer of that State He has been the compiler of Mississippi Reports for many years. His rank is that of a major general. Ic does not belong to the Confederate army. His The steamer J. S. Pringle arrived in Memphis from Vicksburg last Wednesday. An extensive conflagration occurred in Napoleon, Ark., the re-

sult of accident, it was first discovered in a row of frame buildings adjoining to. Pianters' House, but soon extended to the hotel, and all water consumed.

close the navigation on the Mississippi by guerilla appoyance. All the passing boats are fired on but so little damage is done, and so much is to be gained by trade in that direction, toat it will have very little effect on business. It is only important from the discovery that Jeff Davis is in the business, and supplies blank commissions to those organizing to go into warfare on transports and commercial boats year ago, denounced it and agreed to stop it. ng some days in this city. The semi-official publi-

"I should have defeated the enemy on Sunday

metto State" from that lofty look-out.

LOYAL TENNESSEANS.

Parties of loyal Tennesseans are coming in almost daily and offering their sturdy blows and stout hearts for the old flag. I saw a strange-looking party the other day, one hundred and fifty strong, attired in butternut and shirt sleeves, mounted upon borres of every tint and action, from blue to calico and from a limp to a lope; Roainante was there and the steed of Ur. Syntax, and so, for that matter, were Sancho Panza and "the knight of the sorrowful countenance." he Federals on the 28th ult., and the salt works The Arkansians are organizing to join the Federals. Over 2,000 went into the army before the expedition to Little Rock, and five more regiments and four companies of artillery are being enlisted and A Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 31st ult. Dr. Meader, Judge Murphy, and other old and prominent citizens, were prime movers.

POLITICS IN WEST VIRGINIA—A correspondent at Wheeling, Va, communicates the following report of some remarks made by Hon. Jacob B Blair, who was recently re-elected to Congress from Western Virginia. As Mr. Blair has been classed among the anti-Administration members by those who have attempted to figure up the election of an anti-Administration Speaker, his remarks have a special interest: interest:

"He addressed the people on the eve of the elec-tion, commenting at length on his public acts, and defending the measures of the Administration with much vigor and shillty; his denunciation of Copper-headism was bold, fearless, and uncompromising.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—Memphis papers of the 9th conain no news.

defending the measures of the Administration with much vipor and shility; his denunciation of Copperheadism was bold. fearless, and uncompromising. What,' said he, 'though some war measures may have interfered with the private plans of many worthy people, and individual cases may be cited where parties were arrested and confined without sufficient cause? For every such instance there were hundreds, if not thousands, in the enjoyment of the largest liberty who ought to be hung' "He declared, with much emphasis, the rebellion must and shall be put down. 'I expect to be elected to Congress to morrow, and now say to you in all soberness, I will yote away your last dollar, and mortgage your last foot of real estate in aid of the Government in putting down the rebellion. And if this fearful sacrifice must be made, the war will not have been in vain for Western Virginia, for she has got rid of that rotten old carcass, East Virginia.' The people next day endorsed these sentiments at the polls, giving Blair cight hundred and fifty-six out of one thousand and ninety-three votes cast in Wheeling. He said he expected to beat his adversry so badly, he would probably deny having been a candidate; and so he did."

GENERAL GARFIELD.—The New York Army and Navy Journal pays the following handsome compliment to the above named gentleman: "We trust it will not be considered going out of our way, if we say that Gen. Garfield's career affords a fine illustration of the opportunities which our free institutions afford even the humblest to rise to eminent station. By the death of his parents, while yet very young, he was cast wholly upon his own resources for a livelbood. At the age of sixteen he drove horses on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal, and rose through the like narrow fortunes until he was able to enter Williams College, Massachusetts, at which he was readuated in 1866. After graduating he returned to the West, and, during a period of three years, was at the head of a collegiate seminary at Hiram, Ohio, and the was from among

lay, at the age of thirty-two, a major general." LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF SHASONABLE DRY GOODS, GLOVES, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and sessonable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, &c., embracing 725 packages and lots of desirable staple and fancy articles, in cottons, silks, woolens, worsteds, and linens, including 3 500 dozen B. English & Co.: 77 bales American cottons, with 595 pieces cloths, cassimeres, beavers, &c., with a large lot of damaged goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, part for cash and on four months' cre-dit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be ontinued all day and part of the evening, without Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WILL LEAVE.—The number of war vessels at this port have been greatly diminished, within the past two weeks, in consequence of their departure for active service. The United States side-wheel steamer "Powhstan." which brought the repel ram "Atlantie" here from Port Royal, will leave to day for a cruising ground close to the Equator. She has received all the repairs necessary, and is now in excellent fighting trim. Her armament, which is a very heavy one, consists of fifteen 3 inch guns, one 11 inch, and two 100-pounder Parrott guns. The following is a list of her officers: Captain—Charles Steedman.
Lieutenant Commander—Robert Boyd, Jr.
Lieutenant—A. R. McNsir.,
Suigeon—H. O. Mavo.
Paymaster—C. P. Wallach.
First Lieutenant Mariner—P. C. Pope.
Assistant Surgeon—W. H. Johnson.
Acting Masters—C. R. Wilkins, Lothrop Baker, Paul C. Gibbs, R. Hustace.
Acting Ensign—R. W. Parker. WILL LEAVE.—The number of war ves

Paul C. Gibbs, R. Hustace.
Acting Ensign-R. W. Parker.
Chief Engineer—John A. Grier.
Acting First Assistant Engineer—W. H. Dobbs;
Scond do., Henry Brown; Third do., R. A. Wright,
G. W. Carrick, John Franklin, Albert C. Engard;
Acting third do., Jas. Stebbins.
Captain's Clerk—W. C. MinGonegal.
Paymaster's Clerk—T. H. Vernon.
Boatswain—Charles Miller.
Carpenter—Amos Chiek. Carpenter—Amos Chiok.
Gunner—G. W. Omensetter.
Master's Mater—C. H. Howland, J. F. Bennett.

DEPARTURE OF THE "LODONA."—The U. S. gunboat "Lodons" left this port yesterday atternoon to join the blockadize fleet off the Atlantic coast. She has been in port about six weeks, during which time her bull has been thoroughly overhauled and psinted the regulation color. This vessel was among the flist prize steamers captured while trying to run the blockade. She is an English bullt vessel, of good preed, and well adapted for a gunboat. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Edgar Brodhead; ex-officer.—Blanchard; assistant surgeon, Thomas W. Meckley; paymaster, A. M. Stewart; ensigns, N. W. Rathburn, H. G. McKennee; master's mates, L. G. B. Brigham, W. A. Byrnes, — McKenzie; assistant engineers, F. A. Bremen, —Durfee, Jas. Mollineaux, O. Wagner, M. Heath, C. McDowell; captain's clerk, B. Brodhead; paymaster's clerk, J. O. Lynn; surgeon's steward, —Chapin; paymaster's steward, —Hughea. DEPARTURE OF THE "LODONA."-The Guns for San Francisco.—The bark "A Cine" arrived at the south wharf of the navy yard yesterday, and took on board ten 11 inch guns for San Francisco, to which place she will sail in a day on the sail of the lay or two.

Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA.—Last evening the second performance in Philadelphia of "Mehul's Joseph" The New Orleans True Delta is the rebel organ at lew Orleans, and is in communication and repreents the rebels beyond the line. The following reonfirmed the impression of its great worth, derived arkable article was published in it on the 25th of rom its production last year by Mr. Anschutz. Mehul, doubtless the greatest of French composers, has yet to establish an operatic character before the

Rebel Terms of Peace.

1. An immediate suspension of arms for four

men to remain as at present—negroes, however, to be excluded in all proportions in electorsl appor-tionments, as a basis of popular representation. 6. Presidents to be elected for seven years, and

Scenes in the Army of the Cumberland.

musical public of America, and of this character the present German opera has laid the foundation. The genius and fame of the composer have been rightly honored in the intelligent efforts of Mr. Auschutz's troupe and orchestra Few operas give a higher feeling of satisfaction and benefit, for few have so many impressive and unexceptionable qualities. Its music is simple, massive, and inspiring, and possesses an original scientific character which musical scholars admire. The truth and reverence of the old Bible story is sever violated in the style of the music, which is still full of vitality; and Scripture is not less divine when it is rendered with so much pathos, grandeur, and beauty as in this opera. Seldom have works of the kind equal legitimate dramatic merit and inte-rest, for all that the story is so old and so simple. Simeon's repentance is exquisite, and Benjamin's affectionate and appealing music might move to tears. The more dramatic passages have plenty of action, which tells itself without the need of a libretto; and one scene of almost a dozen voices in dialogue and acclimation is a singular and powerful effect-a splendid hubbub, kept in musical unity and proportion. Joseph's discovery and Simeon's pardon are very eloquent. The choral prayers heard from the tents of Israel, leave an echo of devotion and an impression of solemnity; the shorus of harps and maidens in the scene of the feast has an antique freedom and dignity, with a modern vigor; and the grand finale is a crowning inspiration. and his Brethren" is a rare combination of oratorio and opera, and the religious, as well as the musical public, may improve their reverence of Scripture and art by hearing it. If Verdi's operas are profans in a religious, not to say an mathetic sense, Mehu's
"Joseph" is sacred. It is to be regretted that the composer, who lived in a time of revolution, cotem-porary with Cherubini and Napoleon, had not opities to accomplish other works as admirable but this is sufficient for immortality. As a new oners here, it deserves cordial welcome In certain particulars, the performance of last evening was inferior to that of the former season, ss, for instance, in passages of the chorus; but the general rendition was very satisfactory. The role of Benjamin, which was charmingly sung by Madame Frederici, has enhanced the claims of this handsome

6. Presidents to be elected for seven years, and therealth, to be forever ineligible to any Federal olders to which compensation is attached, or which is other than honorary.

7. Poyments in six per cent bonds to be made for sloves taken for the army of the United States, or other Federal purposes, according to an appraised value at the market price of the bonds; other property of citizens taken or destroyed by the agents of the Froeral Government to be paid for in like madeer, after a feettainment of its true value by competent authorities. young lady to public favor; and that of Joseph gave new expression and development to the fine tenor of Habelmann, which, though sometimes slightly harsh, is generally very intelligent, and occasionally very cleasic and sweet. Mr. Weinlich, a very exauthorities.

8. The question of slavery shall be forever excluded from the National Congress, and the States
wherein it exists shall have exclusive control of it.
The clause of the present Constitution providing for
the readition of fugitives from labor to the lawful
claimants of their service to be stricken out, perienced and useful singer, is excellent as a patri-archal basso. Steinecke's Simeon was highly of The orchestra, under the earnest direction of Mr. Anrehutz, gave becoming encouragement to dra-matic music of such integrity, and another revela-The following is a stirring picture of the battle of Chicksmaugs, irom Mr. B. F. Taylor's correspondence with the Chickgo Journal:

The rebel forces from the East fought with a gallantry allied to designation, and I do not wonder that our boys were proud to say, when asked to whom they were opposed, "Long-treet's men." The rebel fashion of coming out to battle is poculiar and you seen them streaming out of the woods. tion of the genius in music. We would suggest to Messis. Auschutz and Birgfeld the advantage and importance of employing that noble orchestra in the production of Besthoven's grand symphonies. Could not the fifth or the

sixth symphony be given on an off-night of the opera? The fifth especially might scarcely need but s general rehearsal, so well must it be known to those accomplished musicians.
On Friday night, "Stradella" will be sung; not intrinsically so charming as "Martha," it is fresher to our public. "Fidelio." we are very glad to see will be repeated on Saturday night. CARL WOLFSOHN'S zeries of classical soirées will be resumed this month, as all musical people pro-bably know, and this, the fifth reason, promises to exect in value all those preceding. Mr. Wolfsohn, one of the most brilliant of our pianists, will have he assistance of several of the best instrumentalists in America. Theodore Thomas of New York, and Julius Eichberg of Bost n, the composer of the charming operas "The Doctor of Alcantara" and "The Rose of Tyrol," are the solo violinists ergaged. For the violoncello are those admiable artists Theodore Ahrend and Charles M. Schmitz. Meeers Boggenburger, Kammerer, Buchner, Kellner, Koch, Stoll, and Mueller, are included in the list of excellent artists, and Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, who has served music so well as a manager, will not be less welcome as an artist. The subscription for six solices should be large; the programmes of the entire series may be had at the music atores of Messrs. Gould and Andr took the flag from the color bearer, glanced along the wavering front, and with that voice of his, that could falk against a small rattle of musketry, cried out, "Go back, hoys, go back; but the flag can go with you!" grasped the staff, wheeled his horse, and rode on. Must I tell you that the column closed up and grew firm, and moved restatlessly on like a great strong river, and swept down upon the foe, and made a record that shall live when their graves are as empty as the cave of Macpelah! oritive assurance of su cers in the very nature of his enterprise, and the ap-

preciation it has received during the past four NATIONAL HALL.-The circus established at National Hall was inaugurated last evening. It has met with complete success. The house was crowded in every part, and the applause was very munifimeetly bestowed. "The Great National Oircus and Model Show" is under the management of Mrs. Charles Warner. It is hardly necessary for her to inform the public that the organization of ushers and police is perfect. That is taken for granted. It is a long while since a good circus troupe has been zere. The present one of Mrs. Warner has been well chosen, and, during the past season, has been exceering round the country with marked ancesse The new and old artistes are very skilful, and the horses are exceedingly well drilled. Mrs. Warner introduced "Champion," Mrs. Frank Whittaker Mr. C. King, the Conrad brothers, Mr. Austin, Mr. Wm. Young, and a gentleman named Wambold with the prefix of professor, are all very good in their way. Little Johnny Whittaker, and a young lady who, we believe, is known as Elvira, are fea-

fures of the entertainment. If the audiences throughout the season average that of last night, the manageress ought to make a that of last night, the manageress ought to make a fortune. There are two clowns. The first of them is very good, as clowns go, but the second is so "so-so," that we were absorbed in wonder at his promise, and beautiful complexion. There is no wit in a profane play upon the word "helto!" (epert as proncunce), and there is neither wit nor humor evident in clown number two. His jokes can be dispensed with. With this exception fault finding ends, a great variety of performance 'was presented, the programme being strictly followed out. The very great applause which marked the entertainment must have more than satisfied the manageress, and heen an additional source of gratification to the treasurer.

CITY ITEMS. EXAMINE THE "FLORENCE" SEWING

MACHINE BEFORE PURCHASING. - We volunteer his advice to our readers, because we believe they will thenk us for the suggestion. There is no doubt that, for all purposes to which Sewing Machines can be applied, the "Florence" is fully equal to the best machine in the world, while, in not a few respects, it stands unrivalled. It makes no less than four different kinds of stilch on the same instrument, it is almost noiseless in its operations, cannot possibly oil the dress of the operator, is the most rapid sewer extant, and its stitches combine a higher degree of elasticity, strength, and beauty, than any other. The rush at their elegant new warerooms, No. 630 Chestnut street, below Seventh, to examin these elegant instruments, amounted to a perfect

FINE CARD PICTURE OF HERR HIMMER. Mesars. Werderoth & Taylor (formerly Broadbent & Co.), Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, have just executed an excellent carte de visite of Herr Himmer, first tenor of the German Opera Troupe. The intense anxiety on the part of the public to obtain pictures from these eminent artists continues unabated.

To THE LADIES.—The place, of all others in Philadelphia, to select a recherché Bonnet, is at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street. CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS. -A fresh importation of the choicest genuine brands, just re-ceived by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street, have ust opened an elegant line of pretty Hats for Chil-FINE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.—Genuine Heidscick, Lachelle, Sparkling Moselle, an others, for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and

Tenth streets. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakord & Sons', Continental Hote IN A BAD WAY .- The rebels are getting in a bad way. Food and fuel almost out of the mestion, shoes not to be had, and clothing at such nice of a prince's ransom" in Dixie. How Secesh is to get through the winter is a problem that is more easily started than answered. Upon the other hand the loyal North was never so prosperous as at present. Prices are somewhat high, to be sure, but there is little or no suffering, and every one can get there is little or no sunering, and every one can get along, not only comfortably but economically, if he exercises sound judgment and discretion, and pro-cures his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 05 Chestnut street, above Sixth. OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FRIENDSHIP.-In life's unclouded morn we gaze on friendship as a lovely flower, and win tern realities of life do clip the wings of fancy, and old storms rock the warm cordsge of the heart, it breathes a healing essence and a strengther A balm for the naked may be procured in the shape of a new suit of clothes from the fashionable empoium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. LIFE INSURANCE.—Our readers will find the card of the Eina Life Insurance Company in another column of this paper. This old and popular Company have a branch office located in this city, at

No. 400 Chestnut street. Its peculiar method of doing business renders it one of the most desirable companies in this country for those seeking life in-SOFT HATS, OAKFORDS', CONTINENTAL HOUSEKEEPERS, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10-to 15 per cent., by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 232 Dock street, below Walnut. FURS AT OAKFORDS,' CONTINENTAL. "WISE SAYINGS OF WISE MEN."-The snow is that downy covering which God covers the earth with to protect it from the blasts of winter.

The stars are holes in the sky to let their Maker's glory shine through.

Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made. and forgot to put souls into.

The Coats, Pants, and Vests, made by Chas.
Stokes & Co., under the Continental, are the most peautiful things of man's handiwork. OAKFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-INFALLIBLE CURE OF HABITUAL DEUNK-ENNESS, which can be effected even without the knowledge of the patient. A most perfect sure will be warranted by Dr. Herman Gunther, New York. In compliance with the request of mazy, I have concluded to stay a few days in this city, at room 33 Ullman's Hotel, No. 312 Race street, where I can be

paulted from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 2 until 5 P. M. Respectfully, no11-21* DR. HERMAN GUNTHER, C. OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL. GENTLEMEN'S HATS. -All the newest and best styles for fall wear, in Fels, Silk, and Usesimers, will be found at Warburten's, No. 430 Chestaus day or two.

STEAMER SAXON.—The steamer Saxon, belonging to the Philadelphia and Boaton Steamship Company, has been placed on Simpson & Neal's drydocks to have her hull recoppered and painted.

Will be found at Warburtan's, No. 430 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office.

Oc23-im

NEW STYLE HATS—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hatel.