FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

THE NEWS. New difficulty from the rebellion, it seems to be confirmed, has threatened the Government from the most unexpected quarter. A plot to burn the Mismissippi steam ers is succeeded by a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners from Camp Chase, and this gives place to another rebel enterprise, in-vading the American lakes from Canada. A number of suspicious vessels on Lake Erle warned the authorities there for defence, in view of the fact that there are now over two thousand rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay. 'A despatch received from the Canadian Government by Lord Lyons gives information of a contemplated movement to invade the North from Canada, free the rebel prisoners in Lake Erie, and burn the city of Buffalo. This news is published over the signature of the Scoretary of War. Every effort will be made by our own and the Canadian Government to arrest and punish any attempt of the

No definite news of the reported movement of

Bragg against Burnside has been reported. In the affair at Rogersville, our forces were overpowered by superior numbers and a sudden attack, which, however, had not seriously endangered Gen. Burnside, who has a strong force and position. Gen. Sherman, it appears, has succeeded in deceiving the enemy by employing the rebels with the force under Osterhaus, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Tuscumbia, while he moved a formidable army scross the Tennessec. This army is now on the march to strengthen the operations around Chattanooga. It is thought that the Memohis and Charleston railroad will be to a large extent abandoned, to enable the forces guarding it to take the field. From the Army of the Potomac the news is interesting. It is certain that the whole of the rebel nfantry has retired beyond the Kapidan, the south bank of which they are strongly fortifying, with care, which indicates their intention to go into winter quarters, an intention greatly dependent upon the actions of General Meade. Lee's army at Gordonsville is said to be about 30,000 men, exclusive of cavalry. Our cavalry are far south of the apidan, reconnottring the evemy's position.
General Averill's victory at Droop Mountain, in Western Virginia, was decisive. The enems had a force of over 4,000 of which 300 were killed and wounded, and lost 100 prisoners, with three guns, and a large number of small arms, wagons, etc. FROM Charleston we have rebel accounts to the 10th, at which date the bombardment of Sumpter

THE evacuation of Virginia, it is thought, must occur before long, if Burnside and Thomas maintain their ground in East Tennessee and at Chattanooga. A paragraph in the Raleigh Standard, however, to the effect that the rebels are once more busied with the railroad connection between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. would seem to prove that they do not expect to leave the State at once. It is singular that this short link in the Southern railroad system has not been completed long ago. A REERL ESTIMATE gives General Thomas centre army 50,000, General Burnside's left wing 15 000, and General Hooker's right wing 12 000. General Sherman, with 15,000 more, is near Tus-cumbia, moving eastward to join Hooker. The cavalry apportioned to these commands is placed at

was being steadily continued. No other movements

15,000, making a total of one hundred and seven thousand men commanded by General Grant. A BOARD for the examination of candidates to fill lientenancies in the Ordnance corps in the regular aimy, is now in session at Washington. The conditions of the examination are published at length. the great success of the free plantations of the Southwest, now in operation under patronage of the Government, is shown in an interesting report from Adjutant General Thomas. A CONSERVATIVE majority of three, and a Radical

majority of 294 in the late election, are claimed by THE Mobile Register says the negro is no longer an object of small talk in the South. The people have found a place for them, and that is in the samy. There should be no distinction of color etention of the rebel vessels built in French ports. Learning that an attempt might be made to ke the ram ships in the Mersey off to sea by force,

The Conscription Act.

Minorities are always right, it is said, and while the assertion cannot be accepted in view of the recent Union majorities, it finds some support in the different opinions rendered by the judges of the Supreme Court mon the conscription act. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice WOODWARD, and Mr. Justice Thompson, in declaring that act unconstitutional, are doubly wrong, not only in the question of law, but in using the law as an instrument to embarrass the Government. It is not, however, their opinions or purposes that we shall now discuss; it is the very clear and able opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Strong, affirming the constitutionality of the act, sustained by an argument which evades no difficulty and leaves

none unsettled. Whoever reads the Constitution with the object of finding in its letter proof that it does not authorize Congress to draft into the military service of the United States the general militia, is confronted by this express provision, "Congress shall have power to raise and support armies," accompanied by no restriction, excepting this, that "no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." He will be forced to find elsewhere provisions which, by implication, restrict the power thus formally without restriction granted, or to abandon all thoughts of proving that the Constitution is violated by the draft. And where will he find these provisions? How will he make good his assertion that the Constitution limits the power of Congress to raise armies in spite of this unlimited authorization? The difficulty is obvious. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to limit this very important power, they would have done so in direct and for-

mal expression; they would not have left the limitation in inference. Mr. Justice Woodward affirms the unconstitutionality of the act upon a forced construction of the clause declaring that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia " for certain pur- ult., in which he vindicated himself and atposes, and adroitly implies, without formally asserting, that this clause is a full definition of the only manner in which armies can constitutionally be raised. This detention. Mr. LAIRD admits that he built is purely an assumption. It is justified by the Alabama, but declares that it was done no reference in the one clause to snything all in the way of trade. Moreover, he jusin the other. The clauses are absolutely | tifies his violation of statute and internadistinct: one authorizes Congress to raise armies, without any restriction as to their morsel of autobiography:

to take the militia into the National service | flag, as a buccaneer. by one way, it has the right to forbid One suggestion in Mr. LATED'S speech If the authority of the States separately is grounds the parliamentary sympathizers superior to that of the States collectively, with Southern rebellion will take next sesthen the method of raising armies is not the sion. Mr. LAIRD said: "Earl RUSSELL is matter in dispute; it is the right of Congress a man who is well known and respected to recruit or draft in any State, without the throughout the country by his own foldenied. Indeed, the whole question is SMITH said that he had such confidence in of State rights and the authority of the Con. himself, that he would take command of stitution, and Mr. Justice Woodward and the Channel Fleet, if necessary. Well, I his concurrent colleagues are advancing | think Earl Russell has undertaken somethe dangerous doctrine that State rights are thing that he will not be able to carry above National authorities. This is the through quite so easily as, perhaps, he doctrine used by traitors to destroy the Republic; the doctrine by which South Carolina justified secession; the doctrine which, if true, makes our nationality worthless, and the American people guilty of lawless tyranny in their resolution to preserve the

analysis of its sophistry. -Mr. S. C.|Mercer, editor of the Nashville Union, is upon a short visit to this city. He will return to

ashville in a few days.

The Fenian Brotherhood. to create a harmless and necessary agitation. It is a subject that can never be calmly discussed, for, in the minds of many Irishmen, Ireland is a crushed, groaning, oppressed race, and in the minds of many other Irishmen it is in a condition of prosperity. When up their minds as to whether they are oppressed or not, the outside world can scarcey be expected to arrive at a conclusion. The difficulty has lingered through many generations. The time has never been when of EDMUND SPENSER an elaborate dissertation upon the woes and wrongs of the unhappy island. CROMWELL settled all Irish differences with the culverin and sword, while

But at no time in the history of the modern world can we remember Ireland to have been united. When JAMES called a Parliament in Dublin, in the hope of making a final stand for the empire he had so shamefully abused, he found as many dissensions as he had left in Whitchall. When the Irish had their Parliament on College Green, there were as many differences as there are now. Nor can we imagine anything but' dissatisfaction among men so strange and peculiar. Limerick and Londonderry are both glorious names; Sarsfield and Walker have left us glorious memories. No Irishman should be ashamed to feel proud of them, and yet there are few Irishmen who will not blush at the mention of one and exult at the mention of the other. When O'CONNELL made his fight for Catholic emancipation, he found as much opposition in Ireland as he found in England; and when the Repeal

than many Irishmen, whose liberties were supposed to be involved. In America the Irish people still retain the original propensity to differ among themselves, and indeed from everybody else. The most extreme advocates of slavery have been Irishmen, the most extreme enemies of slavery are Irishmen. They wear Federal and loyal uniforms. MITCHEL defends the South, MEAGHER defends the North. The feeling that made the Orangeman hate the Ribbonman, the hatreds that clustered around the orange and the green, and made every fair-ground from Coleraine to Cork a scene of violence and bloodshed, is intensely developed here. Mr. BEECHER, in one of his English addresses, said that the riots in New York were caused by the passions of the Irish people that had been stimulated by bad men. We do not accept Mr. BEECHER's statement as a just one. There may have

been Irishmen engaged in the disturbance, but there were as many Irishmen engaged in suppressing the disturbance. How it is with the Fenian Brotherhood we are not able to say, for its councils are closed to the people, but we do not think that, as an or-Chicago there were upwards of three hundred representatives. They called themselves "Centres" and delegates, and declare the first object of their organization to be the "national freedom of Ireland." They announce their allegiance to our Constitution, and predict, from the tone of the English sentiment towards America, a war between the two countries. Into this war the Fenian Brotherhood will enter, and to

the end that they may do so successfully. the younger members of the order are directed to organize themselves into military companies and study the use of arms. The Convention takes special pains to deny that the Brotherhood is a secret society, or a society proposing to commit illegal acts, but merely an organization in which every member promises to do his utmost "to proforbearance among all Irishmen." After this it declares itself to be a fixed and permanent institution in America, and that it will continue its labors without ceasing until

among nations." It would of course be impossible for any convention of three hundred men, having for their object an enterprise so hazardous and romantic, to assemble together without speaking and printing a vast amount of rhetoric. In the proceedings of the Brotherhood we have it with the luxuriance and extravagance that characterize Irish writers and speakers. All this we can overlook. So far as the scheme of Irish liberation is concerned God speed it! If the people of of power, and they have a perfect right to obtain that power in any way feasible.

The Fenian Brotherhood is, perhaps, the most extended attempt of the kind that has been made, and we wish its leaders as much success as they deserve. Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M. P. for Birkenhead, Alabama and other pirate vessels sailing under the Secession flag, made a speech to the Volunteers of Birkenhead on the 23d tacked Lord Russell for having put Vic-

TORIA's "broad arrow" on the steam rams tional law by relating the following affecting

armies, without any restriction as to their number or size; the other authorizes Congress to call out the militia, with definition of the purposes for which it shall be called out. Congress may act by authority of either clause, or by both clauses. If they are intended to apply to the same necessities and embody the same principles, one is clearly superfluous, and the framers of the Constitution were ignorant of the use of words. Mr. Justice Strong is wholly right when he says: "Had any limitation upon the mode of raising armies been intended, it must have been expressed. It would not have been left to be gathered from doubtful conjecture." Yet it is upon conjecture entirely that Mr. Justice Woodward has based his argument, and entirely upon hypothesis that he argues that the power to raise armies, conferred by one clause, means no more than the power to call out the militia, conferred by an argument which exhausts the question, proves that

no more than the power to call out the milling conferred by another.

Mr. Justice Strong, by an argument which exhausts the question, proves that a State has no power over its millita that is superior to the power of Congress to raise armies from the general population of the country. This is very near the root of the whole matter. He shows that, upon the same ground by which the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies for a little pay, Captain Seames to take the millitia into the National service

it. I never saw the captain of the Alabams but one, and that was after having taken the ship out a statement has the right to forbid Congress to the provided control of the country. This is very near the root of the whole matter. He shows that, upon the same ground by which the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise armies of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congres

Congress to take the militia in any way. is significant enough, for it shows what consent of the State government, that is lowers; but he is a man of whom Sydney might command the Channel Fleet. He has undertaken to say in this country that he can do certain things, and that if he finds the law is not sufficient he can go to Parliament for an indemnity. I don't believe myself that Parliament will ever indemnify Union by force. It is not a doctrine which any man in the country, however powerful thoughtful and loval men can hold, and we and however great he may be, if he is trythank Mr. Justice Strong for his masterly | ing to transgress the law. At any rate, up to the time that the Act of Indemnity is passed, there are laws in the land which all of us are bound to obey."

seized, that Lord RUSSELL had complained There was a Convention held in Chicago of the insufficiency of the Foreign Enlistfew days since which has attracted ment Act, and intended to ask Parliament, ome attention. It was known by the during the approaching session, so to alter peculiar name of the Fenian Brother, it that it may meet such circumstances as hood, and had for its object the libera- Mr. LAIRD evidently takes pride in. Pertion of Ireland. This enterprise is one of haps Lord Russell has somewhat gone bethose interesting schemes that occupy the | youd the letter of the law in seizing the minds of our friends from Ireland, and serve | war-rams. If so, he will ask Parliament for an indemnity. The real struggle, next session, between Union members and Secession members in the House of Commons will be on the points, is Lord RUSSELL to be borne harmless for going beyond the law, and is the law to be made stringent enough Irishmen find so much difficulty in making to prevent British shipbuilders from violating the neutrality openly declared in Queen VICTORIA's proclamation in the spring of 1861. No doubt the British Government bas sufficient strength to obtain decisive majorities upon each of these issues. If not, Ireland was united, and we see in the works the Tories will return to office, and it is undeniable that, in or out of office, the Tories are the reverse of friendly to the Federals or Unionists of this country. Our trust, there-

fore, must be that PALMERSTON and Rus-

WILLIAM was far more lenient and just. SELL will defeat their opponents on this question of international law. A curious and amusing general order, issued in July last by an individual signing himself "THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, Governor of the State of Missouri." has just come to light. Believing it probable that "the Confi derate Congress, at "its next session," might "consider the propriety of exercising its constitutional right in providing for the election of Congressional representatives from Missouri," Mr. REYNOLDS issued a register of voters be opened in the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri. Every citizen of the State is invited to communicate to that office (temporarily located at Little Rock, Arkansas,) his name, his age, the county of his residence in Missouri, and the time when his residence there commenced, so that the register may exhibit all failed soutterly, none rejoiced more sincerely to vote." In providing for an occurrence so unlikely as the election of rebel representatives from a loyal State, Mr. REYNOLDS certainly evinced, in a remarkable degree, the quality of statesmanlike sagacity which seeks to anticipate and prepare for every contingency, however improbable. But the

trouble is, that "the Confederate Congress, at its next session," will not "consider the propriety of exercising its constitutional rights" in the manner indicated; and, as for "the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri," "temporarily located at Little Rock," we learn that it has since been moved elsewhere for reasons which Mr. REYNOLDS well understood, and which we forbear to mention in deference to his personal feelings and the painful associations likely to be suggested by the subject. Ia all other respects, his "general order" is wholly unobjectionable, and, in so far as it is harmless, is worthy of its distinguished author.

IT IS ALLEGED, upon reliable authority, that important discoveries of gold and silver have been made five hundred miles west of Santa Fe, in Arizona Territory. The gold the mines, where a military post is to be established. If the reports which reach us new El Dorado of America, and the wealth of her mines will arrive most opportunely to help extinguish our portion of the war debt.

MR. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, the martyr, who came within a hundred thousand votes of being unanimously elected Governor of Ohio, is at Windsor, Canada, in an alarming state of impecuniosity. The journal from which we obtain this interesting piece of "personal" intelligence very bluntly and indecorously observes, without the slightest regard to his sensibilities, that landlord is "solicitous." If Mr. FALLANearly opportunity to snub "the landlord." Canadian landlords are getting to be un-Ireland shall be restored to her rightful place | bearable.

THE Great Northwestern Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, at Chicago, closed on Tuesday last, with a dinner to the soldiers, and an address by Miss Anna success, the aggregate receipts being over \$59,000, and the average attendance 4,000 persons per day.

To morrow evening is appointed as a Grand Gala Opera night for the sole benefit of the Special Relief Society for the families of the society, and the objects of their organization, Ireland are not satisfied with England, let of soldiers. Beethoven's "Fidelio," by them drive England away and take care of particular request, will be presented. Matheir own affairs. It is merely a question | dame Johannsen, M'lle Canissa, Himmer, WEINLICH, STEINECKE, and HABELMANN, will appear. The Special Relief Committee is a branch of the Sanitary Commission, and its object one of the most pure and exalted conceivable. The tickets are for sale by the Committee, the admission being one dollar, and reserved seats fifty cents extra. We

feel confident the house will be crammed, for three good reasons: because of the object of who violated the Foreign Enlistment Act of the benefit, because of the character of the England by building and fitting out the music, and because of the ability of the singers.

gress assembles on the 7th of December. The naminations for the Speakership and Olerkship are becoming numerous. For Speaker, Messrs. Elihu B. Washburne, Schuyler Colfax, George S. Boutwell, TORIA'S "broad arrow" on the steam rams Henry Winter Davis, and William D. Kelley, are built at Liverpool, thereby authorizing their named by the friends of the Administration; and George H. Pendleton, S. Sunset Cox, James C Allen, and Fernando Wood, by its opponents. For Clerk, Samuel C. Fessenden, of Maine; Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; and Henry W. Hoffman, of Maryland, are prominently named among Unionists; and Thos. B. Florence, of Pennsylvania; Deitrich, of Illinois, among the "Copperheads."

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee; and Hon. E. What a Rebel Thinks of the Rebellion. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOV. 10.—The following interesting letter has been forwarded to Gen. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, by Captain Pitkin, A. Q. M., at Warrenton Junction, it having been found upon the body of a rebel soldier, who died of wounds received last Saturday at Rappahannock Station. The names are suppressed for prudential reasons:

rappanainted Statud. The names are suppressed for prudential reasons:

Your Birthday, Sept. 21st, 1863.

My Dear Son:

* * * * Robert has got well, and is all the time talking about you. He is a brisk boy, and wants to know why you can't be taken prisoner, and come home on parole, like——. There is not a day but some deserters pass by, going home. We have plenty in our neighborhood that have come home, and will not go back to the army. A great many have gone to Vicksburg and claimed protection.

This State has gone under. The negroes have all left and gone over to the Yankees. My son, it seems hard that you all have to stay there and fight for the rich man's property when they will not fight themselves for it. There are some rich men who are gentlemen, and go in with their all, but where you find one who does this you find ten who do not. These men are a dead weight to the Confederacy.

it keeps our army here busy to keep out of their

The Yanks are marching on Texas at four differ The Yanks are marching on Texas at four different points. They will have fine picking there. Our people will return back to Louisiana stripped of all they had. Those men who have lost their property want to see peace on any terms. These are the men who are hurting the Confederacy by their influence. The Yankees expect that France and Mexico are going to do something for the South. They are turning their guns down the river at Vicksburg, Natchez, Ellis' Cliffs. twenty-tive miles below Natchez, and at Port Hudson. If France had come to our assistance when we held Vicksburg, it would have done some good, but it is too late now. Our men are too much divided, and too many have gone back to the Union. This war was got up drunk, but they will have to settle it sober. There are a great many men here in the South who are to be pitied.

My son, I must come to a cloze. Hoping I may see you shortly, your affectionate father, P. S.-Do not forget your duty to your God.

A Query.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: We, the citizens of Northumberland county, Pa., having been drafted under the late conscription act, and finding it utterly impracticable to serve personally, dissovered that, upon paying the commutation fee, we were required by the collector to pay three dollars more, under the pretext of thereby releasing us from going to Harrisburg, where (as he averred) we would otherwise be compelled to report; he refusing, however, to furnish us free transportation to Harrisburg from Sunbury, where we reported according to notification.

Now, if our editor will be so kind as to give, in an early issue of The Press, a few words by way of explanation of this affair, it will greatly relieve us of much unpleasant feeling. Your obedient servauts, JOS. KEYSER, WM.W. PERRY.

Chillsquaque, Northumberl'd Co., Pan Nov. 3, 1863. A Query. It was understood, before the rams were | OHILLSQUAQUE, Northumberl'd Co., Pa., Nov. 3, 1863, | corps. in the army in which promotion depends on

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" WASHINGTON, November 12, 1863. er it will be for its reputation and discipl I observe that a number of the so-called Democratic papers in Pennsylvania have

early notification of the purposes of the men who have steadily opposed the Administration and the war. Without as. suming that General McClellan participates in this movement, it may be well now to call his attention and that of his particular friends to the fact, that no name, however distinguished, and no service, however brilliant, can succeed against the great principles involved in this struggle for the preservation of a free Government. You will remember when General McCall, running for Congress against Mr. Broomall in the Chester and Delaware district, in the election of 1862 not all his services, not all his personal merits, could rescue him from the overwhelming defeat which rebuked his identification with the enemies of the war in which he had won his laurels. General McClellan will not overlook the effect of this admonitory example. A curious fact, in connection with General McClellan, may as well be related here, masmuch as, besides being a fair comment upon the times, it is also a warning to aspirants who, either through ambition or disappointment, forget their self-respect and their obligations to their country. When his letter, calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to vote

raised the name of General McClellan for

the next Presidency, which is a somewhat

for George W. Woodward for Governor, reached Philadelphia, on the night before the election (being the last card this decree; "It is, therefore, ordered that of the men who were desirous of defeating the Governor, and rebuking the Administration), it occasioned some consternation in loyal circles, and would have undoubtedly been published the next morn ing in the Union papers, with elaborate comment. But it is due to Mr. John D Watson, the able associate editor of the Philadelphia North American, to say that the facts showing eligibility to office or right | he recollected that General McClellan had one year previously written an equally strong letter complimenting Governor Curtin for the manner in which he had forwarded troops for the defence of the Pennsylvania border, and for the strength added to the Army of the Potomac, then massed upon the field of what was afterwards

called the field of Antietam. So that on Mr. Watson's suggestion the letter but since actitional information, authentic in its praising Governor Curtin appeared in character, has been obtained, by which it appear all the loyal morning papers, without the slightest reference to the one which he had written, asking the people of Pennsylvania to vote for George W. Woodward and against Governor Curtin! It was an amusing sight to see, posted at every precinct poll in Philadelphia, the letter of General George B. McClellan applauding Andrew G. Curtin for his activity and en-"grow out of the affair, as the Government was no ergy in strengthening his army in one of the darkest hours of the campaign of 1862, and by the side of that letter another from the same General McClellan asking the people of Pennsylvania to vote for George
W. Woodward, who had never given utterance to one single sentiment in favor of from telegraphic information received from the Gothe war, and had never spoken a word in | believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who ganization, it can at all represent the temper is said to be from one to four inches below favor of this same George B. McClellan! have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the the surface, and for over a hundred miles it the surface, and for over a hundred miles it I can imagine how anxious the antagonists that they propose to take possession of some steam-Brigadier General Carlton, commanding | their candidate for the Presidency. But | set free the prisoners of war confined there, and prothe military department, has sent troops to I do not believe they will be able to seduce | ceed with them to Buffalo.

may be found in every gulch and creek-bed. | of the war are to secure a military hero as even George B. McClellan in view of the record to which I have called attention. But as other towns and cities on the shores of the are verified, Arizona is likely to become the | There are military heroes who would run, There are military heroes who would run, and no doubt receive as many votes as George B. McClellan on the Copperhead George B. McClellan on the Copperhead of the one will permit may be taken ticket next year. For instance, why not put upon the track that accomplished and daring knight of slavery, John C. Breckinridge? He has fought for his country. He is, in fact, in sympathy with the Northern Democratic leaders. His principles are theirs. It is true, he has been doing his best to kill a great many who voted for him in 1860. But there are some yet living, especially in Philadelphia, who would far rather vote for him than for George B. McCiel-

mote feelings of love, harmony, and kindly he "is out of funds," and adds that his lan. I believe that if there is a single soldier who is entitled to the vote of the lead-DIGHAM has any self-respect, he will take an ers of the so-called Democratic party, that soldier is General Breckinridge. Why not

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12 African Civilization Society. Some time ago the members and managers of the Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration, asking him to bring to the notice of the President of the United States the fact of the existence which is stated by themselves to be the civilization and Christianization of Africa, and of Africans in any portion of the world, wherever dispersed; also the destruction of the African slave trade, by the introduction of lawful commerce into Africa, the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of commerce, and lored population of our own country and other

Mr. MITCHELL recently procured the delegation consisting of five colored men, who came well enlorsed by gentlemen of prominence in New York States, and they presented to him an address, in dollars or more to the credit of the African Civilimay draw on the proper department for similar amounts, as the progress of their work shall require The President gave them a patient hearing, and said he would bestow upon their written communi cation due consideration.

Recognition of Foreign Consuls. The President has recognized J. H. Gossler, Jr., Consul of Pruesia at Boston; JUAN PICAY VILLANUEVA, consul of Spain at Newark, and CARL MESING, consul of the Principalities of Schaumberg-Lippe for the United States, at Phila-

Operations of the Blockading Fleet. The steamer Robert E. Lee, captured by the James Adger, was formerly named the Giraffe. She is an out at Glargow in October, 1862. She had been plying between that port and Belfast, and was considered one of the fastest boats affoat. Her paddle wheel draws about ten feet of water, and she has been one of the most successful of blockade runners between Bermuda and Wilmington. She is suppose o belong to the rebel Government, and has been in The Cornubia, also recently captured by the James Adger, was fitted out in England in the autumn of 1862, and is a side wheel, fifteen knot steamer, of 900 tons, and supposed to belong to the rebel Govern ment. She was at one time called the Jeff Davis. She has been equally successful as the Robert E. Lee in running the blockade, and plied between Ber muda and Wilmington. The Ella & Anna, captured by the Niphon, and formerly called the William G. Howes, is an iron-tlad wheel, of 600 or 700 tons, and is considered fast.

aluable cargoes of stores and ammunition. The Election in Missouri. The Democrat's footing, as far as heard from, gives

All were inward bound for Wilmington, and had

THE REGULAR ARMY. Appointments to the Ordnance Depart ment - Examination of Officers - Regulations.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A board for the exami-

ation of candidates to fill the vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the ordnance corps of the regular army, is now in session at the Ordnance office in Washington.
All officers of the army, whether regulars or vounteers, are eligible to fill vacancies of the lowest rade (second lientenant) in the ordnance corps, proided they pass a satisfactory examination before a oard of ordnance officers. The rules governing the board are set forth at ength in General Orders No. 138, of May 18, 1863, rom the Adjutant General's office, Washington. The object of this law is to secure to this corps the services of young men of suitable education and talents, who may be found fitted for the special duties entrusted to it, whether they have been eduated at West Point, at colleges and academies, or are self-taught. No matter where an officer may have received his education, the simple question to be decided by the board is whether he can comply with the requirements of the order above named. If he can, he will be commissioned; and thereafter, on his own efforts will depend his advancement, since no officer can be promoted from one grade to another in this corps without passing a rigid exami-

nation by his seniors.

The Ordnance and Engineers are now the only

cassing an examination successfully, and the soones the principle is extended to the whole army the bel Applications to come before the board now in sea should be made to the Chief of Ordnance. It i nderstood that the board will be in session only

few weeks longer.
The rules to be observed by boards in the exami nation of officers applying to be commissioned in the idnance Department of the army, of a rank no higher than captain, are as follows, officially pro ulgated by Assistant Adjutant General Lownsend by order of the Secretary of War : 1. Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of an ordnance officer, mental, physi 2 Under the first he must be proficient in ortho-

graphy and composition, and must be able to give prompt and intelligent answers to any questions in relation to geography, physical and political; form of government, divisions of the branches of government, with the functions of each and its sphere of action, whether separate and independent, or joint and co-operative; the laws and regulations, organic ly as regards the Ordnance Department, the laws and ons governing and directing the procurement the reception the issue, and the accountability fo ordnance, ordnance atores and supplies, physical science, particularly in regard to the laws of chemical ombination and analysis; of the strength of materials, and the nature and force of the atrains produced by pressure of masses of earth or other material, or by the expansion of gases; of mechanical principles and their combinations; of mathematical rules and formulm, and their practical application and must have a fair knowledge and skill in mechanical and architectural drawing.

3. Under the second, as regards age, present state of healthfulness, soundness of vision and hearing

freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bear ing fatigue and exposure.

4. Under the third, habits past and present, with full and distinct evidences of loyalty to the United States, and trustworthiness for employment in their

TREASON IN THE WEST. INTERVED RESCUE OF THE REBEL PRISO-

NERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND. The Lake Cities to be Burned

BUPPALO, Nov. 12.—Mayor Pargo has received espatch from Secretary Stanton, that the rebel reugees in Canada had consummated a plot for the release of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island and intended burning Buffalo. It is understood that other lake cities have been similarly warned by Secretary Stanton. The information received by the Government comes from a high source. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, evening.—The facts con morning with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island were obtained from official sources, that the Governor General of Canada has given notice, through Lord Lyons, to the Secretary of State, of the relel plots, hatched in the British pro-vinces, to delive the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Adequate measures to defeat these nefarious enterprises have been promptly adopted by the Go-"The comity and good faith of the British author ties are highly approved."

It is not appirhended that anything serious will

THE REBEL PLOT IN CANADA. BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—The following despatch we received to cay: WASHINGTON, (Midnight.) Nov. 11 .- To the Mauor

This Government will employ all the means in its The Governor General suggests that any steamthe number or character of the persons on board

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any The Reported Lake Erie Privateers. SANDUSKY, Nov. 12 .- The auther of the Cincin

ati despatch with regard to two suspicious vessels n Laka Erie has seen considerably more than any over shout Sandusky hav while the United States commander, is fully prepared for emergencies. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. on inquiry at the proper bureau, that there are now are now on the way to that place.

over two thousand rebel officers on Johnson's Island, "Sandusky Bay, together with forty two Several days ago there were indications or, per-haps, suspicions, that the rebels on that island contemplated a combined movement for the purpose of communicated to the authorities there, the requi taken, including the ordering of a gunboat to the vicinity to prevent it. Therefore, the prisoners could not leave the island were they to make the attempt. Whatever apprehension may have existe on this subjectiis now quieted.

MISSOURI. Meeting of the State Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Nothing of special interest was done in the Legislature yesterday. The Governor's message relates almost entirely It recommends appointments to be recognized by all countries. In relation of the State to the Federal Government, it says: "There is now no military organization within our borders hostile to the Government of the United States, that there is every indication that the former feeling of hostility has settled down into quiet acquiescence in the supre-

macy of that Government and unwillingness to have

rebel organizations." The Mayor of Baltimore at Boston. Boston, Nov. 12.-John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore, and seven of the Commissioners of the Water Board, are on a visit here to inspect the water works, in contemplation of additions to the water supplies of Baltimore. They visited the Bills have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature to day to make up the deficiencies of ay to the 54th and 55th Massachusetts colored

regiments from the State treasury. Arrival of Stores at Richmond for Union FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12 .- Intelligence has lolph, of the 5th U.S. Artillery, who is a prisoner stores, and medicines, recently sent to Richmond received and safely distributed by himself and anlarge number of prisoners and the great destitution, ne distribution was confined to those in hospital. Changes in the Rebel Army. cial savs that a despatch from Eastport, Mississippi

lated the 7th, says that General Lee commands Chattanooga, Bragg has been sent to Mobile, and Longstreet has been left in command of Virginia. _Non-Arrival of the Asia. CALAIS, Maine, Nov. 12 .- The telegraph line fell. ate this afternoon, west of St. John's, and cannot be repaired before morning. There was no sign of ithe Asia at the latest Hali-From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.-Major General Foster and staff lett here this afternoon at three

o'clock for Washington, on the steamer Carrie

Death of George W. Lane, U. S. District Judge of Alabama. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—George W. Lane, the U. district judge of Alabama, died at the Galt House, his morning, of congestion of the lungs. TORONTO, Nov. 12 .- The Globe says that the Government has withdrawn its account from the Bank ignoring all buskin nudity, and are much more like of Upper Canada, transferring it to the Bank of men than animals. It would trouble us to describe Montreal, which bank has agreed to take a million and a half of the five-per cent. Procincial debantures

at ninety-eight.

A Sale of Wool in New York. NEW YORK. Nov. 12.—The public sale of wool to-day was largely attended by home and out-of town buyers, and passed off with great spirit and at high prices.

Some descriptions of the California brought higher prices than the holders anticipated.

The South American descriptions of foreign wool fully sustained the prices current at private sale; but the other grades dragged. but the other grades dragged.
All of the catalogue was sold, including many duplicate lots, not on the list. With the exception of the very poor classifications of the wool, the whole offering was entirely satisfactory.

The California brought from 22@66c, of which Mr. Brodhead, of Cheltenango, N. Y.. was the heavlest purchaser. The Mertiza, 16½@30c; Portuguese, 16@20c; Adelatde, 29½@30c; Ango, 15c; Chilian Mertizo. 30c; super pulled, 60@57½°s. Of damaged Cape, 87 bales sold at 35½@37½c, which were considered very high prices. Markets by Telegraph.

MATKEIS by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Flour active, at \$6.50 for Obio superfine, and \$7.50@7.62½ for extra. Wheat steady for white, and dull for red, which is quoted at \$1.63@1.68. Corn firm; old yellow at \$1.05@1.06. Whishy quiet, at \$2½ for Ohio.

OINGINNART, Nov. 12.—Flour steady at \$5.25. Wheat dull, and white declined 20. Corn advancing. Whishy in good demand at 600. Lard 11@11½c. Exchange on New York dull at ½ per cent. discount. Ship News.

New York, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Bark Harriet A. Stevenson from Swan Island for Havre, in distress; bark John W. Andrews, from Havana; brig Teresita, from Clenfuegos.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. THE DEFEAT OF BURNSIDE'S ADVANCE AT ROGERSVILLE.

Five Hundred Men, four Guns, and Thirtysix Wagons Captured. KNOXVILLE. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11 -In the recent affair Rogersville, General Burnside's forces were overshelmed by superior numbers. General Burnside has taken over 1 500 prisoner since he came into Tennessee, independent of th arrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels. There are indications that a large force of the

enemy are coming against us, but we expect to repel them.

At Rogersville the rebels captured about 500 men, of the men captured belonged to the 2d Tennessee Regiment and 117th Onio Volunteers. We hold the country from Washington, on th eppersee river, to Bull's Gap. The disaster referred to above occurred at Rogers ille, in Hawkins county, Tennersee. This place is he termination of a branch railroad of the East ennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated about fifteen miles from the Virginia State line, and bout fifty miles from Knoxville. Burnside's main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position, in good spirits, subject to the orders of General Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with it

EAST TENSKSIEE. .

Operations of the Army under Gen. Burn

Gen. Burnaide has taken over 1,500 prisoners since ne came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the There are indications that a large force of the enemy are coming against us, but we expect to repel

At Rogersville the rebels captured about 500 men

four picces of artillery, and thirty-six wagons. Most of the men captured belonged to the 2d Tonnessee Regiment and 117th Ohio Volunteers. We hold the country from Washington, on the Tennessee river, to Bull's Gap. WE subjoin a letter from an "occasional" correspondent from the Army of the Cumberland: Headquarters 29th Pennsylvania Vols, WAUHATCHIE, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1863. I am this moment in receipt of two letters, of the 17th and 22d of October. You cannot divine how much pleasure they have afforded me. We are fortifying ourselves, and are now fully prepared for any attack of the enemy.

I presume you received my last letter, written the norping after the battle, which terminated so fatally to the enemy, and with so much credit to our arms

and our own little brigade, which fought the great fight. We buried one hundred and fifty-nine of the rebel dead, have some forty of their wounded in the hospital, and one hundred and thirty prisoners. Our loss is two hundred and eighteen killed and wounded. The battle was fought nearly, if not entirely, upon the same ground as that on which Gen. Jackson fought the Seminole Indians years ago, and which is known as the battle of Wauhatchie. Orders have been issued highly complimentary to our division for their success, and Gen. Grant made a speech to his troops, stating that the "White Star Boys" from the Army of the Potomec had sucseced in opening the "cracker line," for which he proposed three cheers. We are now on half rations. How long it will ontinue is hard to say.

The Tennessee river is a beautiful stream, as wide as the Delaware at Philadelphia, and navigable to within thirty miles of its source. Pennsylvania suits me above all other States, and Philadelphia above all other cities.

I expect to be called any moment, as our Butternut friends on Lookout Mountain are busy with shot and shell. We are in close proximity, and can see each other's movements by day and night. We ost two men killed from Co. C, McFadden and Joseph Strong. Wounded are all doing well. We another battle hourly. WHITE STAR

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. Bombardment of Fort Sumpter—Rebel Ac-FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12 -The Richmond Whig of November 11 contains the following de-CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—Slow firing has been going on all day on Sumpter; 58 rifled shots were fired from Battery Gregg last night, and all were directed

at the southwest angle. Sixty rifled shells were fired to-day, and 25 mortar shells, of which seven missed.

The whole number of shot and shell fired at Sumpter during the bombardment is 9,346, of which 7,700 One monitor only was in action to day. No casu-CHARLESTON, Nov. 10 .- The enemy continues There is no report from the fort this morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] CHARLESTON, NOV. 10 —The firing from Gregg on umpter, to day, was at intervals of half an hour. Two n onitors came up and fired 30 shots. There has been no new movement.

NORTH CAROLINA. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12, WILMINGTON, N. ., Nov. 9.—The Confederate States steamer Cornuois was captured yesterday morning by the blocks

On coming in, the Banshee narrowly excaped. Joseph E. Brown was inaugurated Governor o THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. The North Carolina election returns show that Faither is shead of Lander.

THE STARVATION OF UNION PRISONERS.—Several prominent gentlemen recently laid before the War Department information received from Richmond with regard to the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels, and urged the necessity of adopting forthwith some efficient measure to save from starvation the men who are serving the country in Richmond dangeons. The proposition most in favor was that the Government should demand of the rebel authorities facilities to supply our prisoners with army rations, and to threaten them, in case of refueal, with retaliation upon the prisoners in our hands, in numbers who are largely in excess of those confined in the prisons of the rebel capital. There is reason to believe that an order has been or will immediately be issued, substantially in conformity with these surgestions. It is postable, however, that the threat to retaliate by feeding the rebel prisoners as our men are fed, may be made direct, without the preliminary offer to provision the victims or rebel inhumanity. Should such proposition be made to them there is little doubt that the rebels would refuse to accede to it, since they have in a communication to our Government denied that they are starving our prisoners or ill-treating them in any way, and have affirmed that they are siving the same rations as heretofore, and the asme that their own soldiers receive. To allow the United States to supply its own soldiers while in rebel prisons with focd would indeed be for the chiefs of the rebellion to admit, either that they are too barbarous or too poor to discharge the common duties of humanity.—Iribune. Public Entertainments.

THE GERMAN OPERA .- "Stradella," by Flotow will be given this evening with a full force of Mr. Anschutz's very successful company. Madame Johannsen, Himmer, Weinlich, and Graff will appear in the principal parts. The public will, no doubt, hear "Stradella" to greater advantage than ever, this evening. Last year it proved one of the most popular operas of the season. With the additional experience and strength gained since that time, we shall expect from the company a performance of new power and beauty. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE .- On the evenings of Friday and Saturday next concerts will be given, at the Musical Fund Hall, by Manager Grau's Italian Opera Troupe, now performing at Niblo's Garden, under the directorship of Signor Muzio. On this occasion Madame Sophie Vera Lorini, who made her first appearance before an American audience only two nights ago in New York, will make her debut in Philadelphia. The New York critics speak of her as a prima donna and tragedienne of the highest merit. That she will be well supported is sufficiently evident from the following list of artistes, who are likewise promised to Morensi, contralto; Signor Stephani, tenor; Signor WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. - The general interest and pleasure which Miss Provost's impersonations appear to have created throughout the week, is ample reason why her benefit should and will receive a generous compliment from the public this evening. She will present the historical melodrama of "The Female Gambler; or, the Minister, Decoy, and Spy," appearing as Maric de Fontanges. Concluding the evening, the Arab troupe will go through their extraordinary performances. This troupe deserve special notice. Of its kind, we

know of none which have appeared before us so remarkable and satisfactory. Usually, performances sure, for they are generally the same old circus style of gyratory, high-faluting, with a certain amount of practice and dexterity, but no very great amount of physical intelligence. The Arabs are very genuine and original, and perform real wonders. They have a genius for evolution; they construct pyramids of bodies like architects; support them like giants and artists, and go through their work as if armz, legs, bodies, hands, and feet were inspired. They dress sensibly, in light tunios, all they do, for their performance is a marvel and an enigma, which deserves the respect of a fine art and a work of genius. All who have wondered whether performances of this character could surprise them may see this with sensation. One little fellow, a true Arabian pickaninny, is at once the funniest and the cleverest of youngsters; and the troups have also their Adonis and Hercules. The last act of their brief but wonderful performance is a perfect whirl of tumbling—a climax like a chorus. These worthy people give a matinée on Saturday afternoon, for the convenience of families and children. ARCH STREET THEATRE. - Mrs. D. P. Bowers presents a fine bill for her benefit to-night, "The Soldier's Daughter," and "Madeline." This lady might play any character with a certainty of a good benefit. Her popularity is so well established that it would not be endangered if she appeared as King Lear and the Gladiator. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-To-night Miss Avonia Jones will take her first benefit in

Philadelphia, producing "The Stranger" and "Katherine and Petruchio," in both of which dramas she will play. We are not sorry that this charming actress will appear in a rôle less severe than that of Medea, and give further proof of her fine NATIONAL CIRCUS. - There was another over flowing house at the National Half last evening, to witness the performances of the great National Circus troupe. The applause was very enthusiastic. THE male agricultural population of Eugland and Wales, of twenty years and upward, declined from 1,129,479 in 1861, to 1,126,104 in 1861,

SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

EUROPE

THE BOHEMIAN AT FARTHER POINT. BUILDING OF REBEL RAMS PRE VENTED IN FRANCE.

The Ramships in the Mersey—Rumored Attempt to take them to Sea. INTERESTING NEWS FROM FRANCE,

occ., Sec. FARTHER POINT, Nov. 12 -The ateamship Bohean airom Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, arrived is evening at this port. The ateamship Sidon arrived at Liverpool on the ith, and the City of London on the 27th. GREAT BRITAIN. Owing to the naval precautions being taken by England to prevent the steam rams from leaving the Merrery, the French Government has cautioned the builders ergaged in constructing similar vessels for the Confederates against proceeding with their enterprise.

terrife.

The Bobemian left, Liverpool at noon on the 29th ult,, and stopped at Londonderry on the 30th Advices brought by the West Indian mail say that the rebel privateer Georgia passed Falmonth, Jamaica, on the 13th of September, under full steam, and on the same evening, it was believed, she captured a steamer. and on the same evening, it was believed, she captured a steamer.

There had been a slight commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor which was current that an attempt would be made to take out by force the steams rams luting in the Mersey.

Orders were redelived at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it is atted that, after some indecision on the part of the authorities and countermar ding of orders, the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort had started thither. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—In the recent affair t Rogersville, Gen. Burnside's forces were over-Consort had started thither.

In 'the' meantime another gunboat reached the Merrey, on the 28th, and anchored opposite Laird's yard, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The Morning Ster announces that the French Government has informed the United States ministate france. Mr. Davton, that the authority previously granted for the construction of certain vessels of war, and which were now found to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain announced munitions of war for their armanent, had been and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the The London Times publishes a letter from Mr.

Spencer, of Liverpool, in which he expresses his joy if the present exciting situation of affairs in the Justice States, which, he contends, is in favor of the South. He asks, "What more practical proof is bestded, of the absurdity of the scheme of conquest, has that cotton is quoted at 922 in New York, eighten months after the occupation of New Orleans?" FRANCE. Rumors are current that the French army will soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Civita Vecchia; and also that Spain will send ten thousand troops to Rome. It is also stated that the journey of the Empress Eugenie to Madrid is not unconnected with this matter.

POLAND. An order has been issued that all persons who have had their passports vised at Warsaw were to quit Polond in one day. The inhabitants of Warsaw have been ordered to carry lanterns in the evening, and no person is allowed to be in the streets after nine o'clock at night. SYRIA. It is reported that a serious state of affairs exists a Syria, 20,000 Arabs having revolted in Hauran. JAPAN. The overland mail had arrived with Calcutta lates of September 22d, and Hong Kong advices to September 11th, and from Shanghae to Sept 3d. Defailed accounts has ebsen received of the English hombarement of Kanagawha, Japan. Seven vessels were espaced, including two frientes. The British lost 13 killed and 50 wounded. The ammunition used by the Japanese was of a superior consists.

quality.

Their ferts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships laid 450 yards from the fort, and it was surprising that they were not all sunk. Prince Satzuma had bought United States guns and ammunities. young has obtain United States gus and ammuni-tion, including four 150-nounders and some 13-inch abell guns. Without a land force Admiral Keefer could do nothing further, and as Prince Satzuma evinced no desire to perotiate, the fleet left for Yo-kuhama, to report. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the 13-panese remained obstinate, a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction. necessary to obtain satisfaction The advices from India say that the prospect for rest increase in the amount of land was under cul THE LATEST.

News by the Steamer Edinburgh. News by the Steamer Edinburgh.

The following summary of news was taken out by the steamer Edinburgh:

The Times, in its comments on Mr. Laird's recent speech, says: "I no more can be said for the suspected rams than Mr. Laird has now said for the Alabama, we feel sure the public will approve of the action of the Government in detaining them."

The notorious George Sanders, in a letter to the Times, denirs that Laird's rams have anything to do with his contract for furnishing vessels to the Contract is perfectly unimpeachable, simply covering mail steamers, torun between neutral and Southern ports. The Morning Post thinks the result of the present empaign in the several States will probably decide the issue of war or peace.

A statement has been put forward that Marshall Nell was going to Russia on an extraordinary mission, to make a last attempt to obtain concessions for the Poles; but a telegram from Paris pronounces the report unfounded.

It was rumored that Mouraviell had asked to be

It was rumored that Mouravieff had asked to be The French blockade of the Mexican ports had been officially promulgated in the London Gazette.
The Paris Bourse was flat. The Continental news is unimportent.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverroot, Oct 29—Cotton—The sales of three days smounted to 40,000 bales, of which one-half were taken by speculators and for export. The market continues buoyant, and prices have again advanced %3%1.

Breadsfuryers—The Breadstiffs market is steady, excepting Corn, which is firmer.

Provisions.—The circulars vancet. at 93% SECOND DESPATORISM.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Messrs, Richardson & Frence, Wakefield, Nash, & Go, and other authorities, report Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firmer: winter red 7s 10d@8s 4d. Corn—Sales of mixed at 28.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET—The circulars sport Beef steady. Pork easier. Butter steady. Lard repor: Beef steady. Pork easier. Butter steady. Lard Juler. Liver POOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Tallow is dull at 1372/14s. Ashes steady. Sugar has a downward tendency, and prices are 8699d lower. Coffee is inactive. Rice continues to advance, with an active market. Spirits of Turpentine—no sales. Rovin dull. Petroleum has an unward tendency; sales at 2702 is for refined. LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report Breatstoffs firm. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee easier. Rice buoyent, Tallow quiet. Petroleum has an unward tendency. ASIST. Rice bully and the property of the prop GEN. DIX ORDERED TO BUFFALO. Protection of the Frontier.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13-3 o'clock A. M.-Mayor Fargo has received a second despatch from Secre tary Stanton, stating that Major Gen. Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier. The mayor has taken steps to guard against in endiariam. The mayor is also in communication with Gover nor Seymour in relation to military affairs. THE CITY.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The old and well-SOCIAL GATHERING.—The old and well-known St. Paul's Methodist Episcopsi Church, in Catharine street, above Sixth, was crowded almost to excess last evening by the old, middle aged, and young, who assembled there to commemorate the iwenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church. The meeting, was a social one, and the thoughts of it will never be forgotten by those who participated on this occasion. The old pastors who cflicinted in the church many years ago were present, and their cheering words and heavenly-like faces gave great effect to the interest of the meeting. The exercises opened about 7 P. M. with singing by the very efficient choir stationed there, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Greenbank: after which, Mr. John Whiteman, one of the first members, but at present attached to the Union M. E. Church, read a very interesting and plessing account of the church—writ-Whiteman, one of the first members, but at present attached to the Union M. E. Church, read a vary interesting and pleasing account of the church—written by himself—from its beginning to the present time, which was well received.

At this stage of the proceedings, it was announced that the good things of this life were ready to be served out in the lecture-room to the older portion of the audience, who, as might be expected, immediately availed themselves of such a kind invitation, and the gratifying opportunity of refreshing the appetite, while those left behind might listen to the addresses which were being delivered, and thereby receive the comforts of spiritual food till their time of feasting arrived, which was not long after. Every one was given the opportunity to cat as much as possible, which invitation was cordially coincided with; but some few, we noticed, not only satisfied their inner but also their outward capacity. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. John F. Crouch, E. J. D. Pepper, Wm. Urie, F. Hodgson, Ir. Greenbank, J. E. Meredith, J. Walker Jackson, and others, which were entertaining and pleasing to all present. Towards the close of the meeting, a very affecting and never to be forgotten scene took place, which filled the eyes of many with tears. It was the farewell parting of Mr. Bradahaw, the oldest member of St. Paul's Church, and Mr. the oldest member of St. Paul's Church, and Mr. Whiteman, one of the founders of it. This farewell greeting is customary on such occasions, and the scene is, as we have said before, very affecting in the doxology and pronouncing the benediction.

These social gatherings of the old and young members of different churches should be more numerous, from the fact that persons who have been unknown to each other become friendly, and there is a unity These social gatherings of the old and young members of different churches should be more numerous, from the fact that persons who have been unknown to each other become friendly, and there is a unity of spirit prevailing which should always characterize the church militant here below. All Christians expect to know each other in the Church Triumphant, and why not here? If such was the case, all would be built up in the cause of the Omnipotent, and a more earnest endeavor to bring sinners to repentance would be felt.

FOREIGN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports for the week Petrolcum, refined, galls..... Bread, bbls... 400 \$1,240 Medicines.. Candies, fbs... 13,000 2,140 Oil Cake... Seed, Buls. 18,000 2,140 dealctings 2,776 (Candies, Ibs. 18,000 2,140 lil Cake ... 2,776 (Grease. ... 350 Petroleum, re-Hams, Ibs. ... 4,777 450 fined, galls. 1,776 992 Hardware. ... 1,000 Shooks ... 1,300 Ind. Meal, bbls 50 225 Flour, bbls. ... 1,673 10,285

\$28,626

Sugar, hhds. ... 640 tierces. ... 60 \$27,718

SERVED RIGHT.—A couple of young men, hailing from New York, went to the New York saloon, on Chestaut atreet, about 11 o'clock last evening, evidently intending to make a fusa. They made use of some insun ting remarks, when they were summarily ejected. One of the parties attempting to pul a pistol from his posket, the weaton explored, burning a hole through his pantaloons; the ball struck the parement. The report attracted the attention of Reserve-offi, er Rawlings, who immediately proceeded to the scena; and a rested the two men. They were taken to the Central Station, and locked up for a hearing. A large amount of money and the four-shooter were found upon one of the prisoners.

THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SA-THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON, an institution that has done a vast amount of good, has had a complimentary benefit tendered at by the Araba, at the Wainutstreet Theatra, to take place on next Wednesday afternoon. The saloan is daily visited by many ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia and other sections of the country. Almost every day equads of soldiers are passing one way or the other, and their entertainment at the saloan is always looked forward to with a great deal of interest and pleasure. DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported yesterday at the Medical Director's office from the South-street Hospital:
Corporal Joseph Bricker, Company M, 132d Penasylvania Artillery.

THE subscription agent reports the sale of \$903,200 five twenties on Thursday, November 12.
The advantage of having full coupons on next May, can only be obtained by buying the back interest in gold or the contractant. THE POWHATAN.-The United States steam-frigate Powhatan is now taking in stores, and will start probably to day or to-morrow. Destina-tion unknown. CENTENARIAN DEAD. - Mrs. Elizabeth

Summerfield died yesterday at her late residence. Thirty-sixth and Sansom streets. Twenty-fourth ward. She had attained the age of 100 years. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1963, Gold was somewhat excited to day and rose to 117, on only vorable rumors from Virginia and Tennessese The money market was easier, without any change in rates,

eight per cent, being paid as often as seven. There was a more cheerful feeling displayed all round.
Government securilles are firm and the demand steady.
A new interest is being attreded toward new certificates and quartermasters' vouchers. The sale of the dystwenty bonds is progressing satisfactorily at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., Government agent, No. 114 S. Third street.
The decline at the Stock Boards ema to have come to an end, and a new demand for stocks arose, especially for the more premising of the fancier, as Catawissa and Schnylkill Navigation preferred. The latter rose to 35, the former was strong at 30@30%; Reading was steady at 61%; North Pennsylvania at 23%; Long Jelani sold at 40; Pennsylvania at 70%; Little Schnylkill at 51; Bace and Vine et 10%; Spruce and Pine at 18; North Pennsylvania at 40%; Candon and Ambre size of the Condon and Ambre size of th Pennsylvania sixes at 941/2: Camien and Amboy sixes at 1624: Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage Schurlkill Navigation rives 1882 at 90, 1872 at 102: Union Canal preferred sold at 5; Big Monntain at 4%; New City

sixes soid at 108%, Old at 103%. The market closing Drevel & Co. quote: United States Bonds 1891.

R. naw Cartificates of Indebtadness.

R. old Cartificates of Indebtadness.

R. 7-30 Notes.

Quartermasters' Vonchers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government nited States 5s. 1881.... nited States 7 3-10 Notes Fales five-twenties to day, \$903, 20.

The fo owins is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the week and ceason ending Nov. 7, 1863: elaware and Hudson Canal Co. Cennsylvania Coai Co...... 1, 319, 191

elaware and Hudson Canal Co... ennsylvania Coal Co...... 1 052.205 ..47.635 The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawauna, and Western Railroad, for the week ebding Saturday, November 7, 1938, compared Total..... 26 523 07 1,947,847 18

The New York Evening Post of to day says:
Gold has been firm this morning at 1485/60 463. A few early transactions took place at 1485, that their amount was in ignificant. Exchange is dull at 1815/2018 The loan market is more easy to day, but some of the brokers have still considerable difficulty in obtaining loans and 7 per cent is freely poid by all. Mercantile pereris less in request, and is quoted at 600 mercantile pereris less in request, and is quoted at 600 mercantile pereris less in request, and is quoted at 600 mercantile pereris less in request, and is quoted at 600 mercantile pereris less in request. Bose, Governments are strong. State stock quiet benk ships adult, coal atooks actives and railroad bonds firm. Failroad shares are unwettled, and lower. Eric, Indeson River. Pitchure, Fort Wayne and Reading helps the most active on the list.

Before the first session gold was soll in at 1463/201444; New York Central at 180,2324; Eric at 10340194; Michigan Central at 182; Fort Wayne at 84; Michigan Southern at 315/2032. Rock leined at 110.

The appended table exhibits the citef movements of the market, compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

day:

7. 8. 6s. 1881, reg. ... 108%
U. S. 6s. 1881, con ... 109
U. S. 5even-thirties ... 107
U. S. 1 yr cor., gold ... 101%
U. S. 1 yr, cur. ... 98%
American Gold ... 1663
Tennessee 6s ... 6014
Missouri 6s ... 648
Pacific Mail ... 718%

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

NOVEMBER 12-Evening There is more demand for export, and hole

Flour continues very scarce; small sales are making at \$5.506.00 % barrel. In Corn Meal there is little or nothing doing.

GRAIN—There is less Wheat offering, and prices are firmer, with sales of about 3.000 hushels at 165.615se for Pennsylvania and Western red. 18se for prime conding to quality. Mye is selling at 115.615 for prime conding to quality. Mye is selling at 115.615 for prime conding to quality. Mye is selling at 115.615 for prime conding to quality. Mye is selling at 115.615 for beat and pennsylvania. Corn is in demand, and prices are better; about 10.000 bushels Western mixed and yellow sold at 1100 % bushel. Ozierce in demand; 5.000 bushels have been disposed of at Sac, weight, for Delawars and Pennsylvania.

GRAFE—Sisce School of the Sac, weight, for Delawars and Pennsylvania.

GRAFE—Sisce School of the Corn of the Sac, weight, for Delawars and Pennsylvania.

GROTENIES.—Coffee is rather dull at 30.683c % b for all sac, for middlings.

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SEEDS.—Timothy is in steady demand at \$2.5062 76. First seed is rather dull at \$3.10 % bu. Small sales of Clover are making at \$7.2567 50 % 64 fb.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very firm and prices have an unward tendency. 20 bbls and wess Pork sold at \$17.76617.67: 100. bbls old do at \$16.60, and 100 bbls prime at \$13 % bbl. In Bacon and Saled Meats there is not much doing, but prices are well maintained. Butter is held firmly, with sales at from 186293 % bl. the there is not much doing, but prices are well maintained. Butter is held firmly, with sales at from 186293 % bl. the there is held firmly, with sales at from 186293 % bl. the latter for choice New York. Lard is also firm; about 500 tes sold at 114 % bb. Eggs are worth 25c \$40 dc.

While Kv.—Prices are looking up, with sales of 500 bbls at \$600 con 1800.

Oats.

S. 100 bes.

Oats.

AREN BOTK Markets, Nov. 12.

AREN BOTK MININGER, Nov. 12.

AREN BOTK MININGER, Nov. 12.

AREN BOTK MININGER, OF Pots and SO. 75 for Pearls.
BRYANTUFES —The market for State and Western
Flour was 5c better, with an increased demand.
The sales are 15.000 bbls at \$5.503.75 for superfine
State; \$6.1166.25 for extra State; \$5.505.75 for superfine Michigan. Indiana, Iown, ohio, &c. \$6.900.72 for
extra do. including shipping brands of round-boop Ohio
at \$7.162.75 and rade brands do at \$7.409.25.

Southern Flour was firm and in fair request; sales 900
bbls at \$7.102.775 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.502
10.60 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 5 cents higher and more active;
sales of 700 bbls at 85.1026.25 for common, and \$6.302
\$75 for good to choice extra.

Bye Flour is carce and firm at \$5.7566,60 for the range
of fine and superfine.

Buckwheat Flour is firm at \$3.03 \$5 \$100 lbs.

Corn Meal rules very firm; sales 100 bbls Brandywine
and 205 bbls action of as
wheat alloyed oxyd.

Some and superfine.

Brand and superfine.

Some and superfine and 1102 cents higher, with
some and superfine and the superfine and \$1.500.50 for Chicago
rring; \$1.8401.85 for Milwankee club; \$1.3701.89 for white
Res extree and firm at \$1.2161.25.

By river is curred and firm at \$1.2161.25.

By river is curred and firm at \$1.2161.25.

By river is curred and firm at \$1.2161.25.

Corn is 10 cetter with a moderate business; sales \$5.000 bus at
\$1.000.05 for prime Western mixed in store, and \$1.05
for do after.

Oata are steady, and solling at \$116 for Jersey, \$24.685
for Canada, and 83083½ for Western and State.

Corn are steady, and solling at \$100 for for canada.